ornia
al

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

S. N. D. NORTH, DIRECTOR

MANUFACTURES

1905

PART I

UNITED STATES BY INDUSTRIES

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

SCOPE OF THE CENSUS.

Page.

- The factory system ... xxi
- Industries omitted ... xxii
  - Modification of rule ... xxiii
  - Exceptions ... xxiv
- Special features ... xxiv
  - Calendar year covered ... xxiv
  - Territory canvassed ... xxiv
  - Supplemental schedules ... xxiv
  - Temporary and regular employees ... xxv
- Office and field work ... xxv
  - List of manufacturers ... xxv
  - Schedule and instructions ... xxvi
  - Canvass ... xxvi
  - Classification of industries ... xxvi
  - Classifications of 1900 which have been changed in form or wording for 1905 ... xxvii
  - New classifications ... xxvii
  - Subsidiary products ... xxviii
  - Examination of schedules ... xxviii
  - Tabulation ... xxviii
- Changes in methods ... xxix
  - Treatment of certain industries ... xxix
  - Presentation of statistics ... xxix
- Cooperation with state statistical offices ... xxx
- Limitations of Census statistics ... xxxi
  - Averages ... xxxii
  - Relation of capital to product ... xxxiii
- Comparison with prior censuses ... xxxiii

CHAPTER II.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

- Factory industries ... xxxv
  - Table I.—Comparative summary, urban and rural: 1905 and 1900 ... xxxv
- Factory, neighborhood, and mechanical industries ... xxxvi
  - Table II.—Comparative summary of all industries—factory, mechanical, and neighborhood—with per cent of increase for each census period: 1860 to 1905 ... xxxvi
- Condensed statement ... xxxvii

CHAPTER III.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.

- Active establishments ... xli
  - Number not significant ... xli
  - Omission, concentration, and removal ... xli
    - Table III.—Number of establishments in thirteen industries showing decrease: 1905 and 1900 ... xlii
    - Table IV.—Number of establishments in states showing decrease: 1905 and 1900 ... xlii
- Idle establishments ... xlii
  - Table V.—Comparative summary, idle establishments: 1905 and 1900 ... xliii
  - Table VI.—Summary of idle establishments, by states and territories: 1905 ... xlvi
  - Table VII.—Summary of idle establishments, by industries: 1905 ... xlviii

Page.
Character of ownership liv
Table VIII.—Comparative summary, character of ownership: 1905 and 1900 liv
Table IX.—Number of establishments, by character of ownership derived from selected industries in states and territories, with per cent in each class: 1905 and 1900 lv
Table X.—Number of establishments and value of products for fifteen selected industries, by character of ownership, with per cent in each class: 1905 and 1900 lviii
Table XI.—Number of establishments and value of products for groups of industries, by character of ownership: 1905 lx
Table XII.—Ratio of each class of ownership in each group to total for class of ownership: 1905 lx
Table XIII.—Ratio of each class of ownership in each group to total for group: 1905 lxi
Table XIV.—Summary for establishments, by character of ownership, with per cent in each class: 1905 lxi
Individual ownership lxi
Firms and limited partnership lxii
Incorporated companies lxii
Miscellaneous ownership lxiii

CHAPTER IV.

CAPITAL.

Defects in the statistics lxiv
Table XV.—Capital invested: 1905 lxv
Table XVI.—Eight selected industries with a greater ratio of increase in capital than in value of products, by states and cities: 1905 and 1900 lxvi
Table XVII.—Five selected industries with a greater ratio of increase in value of products than in capital, by states and cities: 1905 and 1900 lxvii
Capital stock of corporations lxviii

CHAPTER V.

EMPLOYEES AND WAGES AND TIME IN OPERATION.

Persons employed, salaries, and wages lxix
Form of inquiry lxix
Changes in 1900 lxx
Persons employed—groups lxxi
Table XVIII.—Employees and salaries and wages: 1905 and 1900 lxxi
Table XIX.—Salaried employees and salaries, wage-earners—men, women, and children—and wages distributed according to geographic divisions, states, and territories: 1905 and 1900 lxxi
Table XX.—Per cent of increase for salaried employees and wage-earners, by geographic divisions: 1900 to 1905 lxxiii
Improvements in Office methods lxxiv
Administrative changes in manufacturing lxxiv
Wage-earners lxxiv
Table XXI.—Wage-earners—men, women, and children—and wages, with percentages: 1905 and 1900 lxxv
Wage-earners, by geographic divisions lxxv
Table XXII.—Wage-earners—men, women, and children—by geographic divisions; per cent distribution of total for United States: 1905 and 1900 lxxv
Table XXIII.—Wage-earners—men, women, and children—by geographic divisions; per cent distribution of total number of wage-earners for each division: 1905 and 1900 lxxvii
Table XXIV.—Wage-earners—men, women, and children—numerical increases and percentages of increase, by geographic divisions: 1900 to 1905 lxxvii
Wage-earners, by industries and groups of industries lxxvii
Table XXV.—Comparative summary—average number of wage-earners in the fourteen groups of industries: 1905 and 1900 lxxviii
Table XXVI.—Comparative summary—wage-earners—men, women, and children—for twenty-five leading industries ranked by the total average number employed: 1905 and 1900 lxxviii
Wage-earners employed each month lxxix
Table XXVII.—Average number of wage-earners each month, and the greatest and least number employed at any one time: 1905 lxxix
Table XXVIII.—Relative wage-earners per month compared with the average for the year: 1905 lxxx
Table XXIX.—Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving, average number of wage-earners, by months: 1905 lxxx
Wage-earners, women and children lxxx
Table XXX.—Comparative summary—wage-earners—men, women, and children—in twelve selected industries, with per cent each class is of the total number: 1870 to 1905 lxxxi
Table XXXI.—Wage-earners employed in cotton manufactures: 1870 to 1905 lxxxii
Developments of wage statistics since 1810 lxxxiii
Table XXXII.—Persons employed, salaries and wages: questions used on the general schedule at censuses of 1820, 1840, and all subsequent censuses up to 1890 lxxxiii

Page
Special reports on wages. lxxxiv
Tenth Census lxxxiv
Table XXXIII. Rates of wages paid in a boot and shoe factory in Indiana: 1870 to 1880 lxxxiv
Table XXXIV. Prices and cost of shoes per pair in Massachusetts: 1855 to 1880 lxxxv
Table XXXV.—Wages of engineers, agricultural implements: 1867 to 1880 lxxxv
Eleventh Census lxxxv
Table XXXVI. Cotton goods, classified under rates of wages in cities: 1890 lxxxvi
Index numbers—Report of Senate Committee on Finance lxxxvi
Table XXXVII.—Cotton goods, relative wages: 1860 to 1870 lxxxvii
Table XXXVIII. Relative wages, by industries: 1860 to 1870 lxxxvii
Table XXXIX.—Relative wages in all occupations, grouped by different methods: 1860 to 1870 lxxxvii
Department of Labor lxxxvii
Table XL.—Course of wages and hours of labor: 1890 to 1904, when weighted according to aggregate wages paid in each industry as reported by the census of 1900 lxxxviii
Employees and wages lxxxviii
Table XLI.—Use of cumulative percentages, medians, and quartiles lxxxviii
Average annual earnings lxxxix
Practical method lxxxix
Special committee's inquiry xc
The average number of wage-earners, total amount paid to wage-earners, and the annual average earnings for seven establishments as computed from the Census schedules for 1905, and the special wage investigation schedules, showing the difference in each case (+ or − the Census schedule) and the per cent of difference between them, assuming the returns upon the special schedule to be correct xc
Schedule for average annual earnings xcii
Instructions to special agents xciii
Time in operation xciv
Table XLII.—Days in operation, by groups of industries: 1905 xcv
Table XLIII.—Per cent distribution, by days in operation, of total number of establishments in each group of industries: 1905 xcvi
Table XLIV.—Per cent distribution, by groups of industries, of total number of establishments in operation for the specified number of days: 1905 xcvi
Table XLV.—States having more than 50 per cent of establishments in operation for over 300 days: 1905 xcvii
Table XLVI. Industries having 75 per cent or more of establishments in operation for over 300 days: 1905 xcvii
Table XLVII.—States having 10 per cent or more of establishments in operation 90 days or less: 1905 xcvii
Table XLVIII.—Industries having 25 per cent or more of the establishments in operation 90 days or less: 1905 xcvii

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, MATERIALS, AND PRODUCTS.

Miscellaneous expenses xcix
Table XLIX. Miscellaneous expenses: 1905 xcix
Table L.—Selected industries reporting relatively large miscellaneous expenses: 1905 c
Materials ci
Table LI. Comparative summary, cost of materials: 1905 and 1900 ci
Raw materials cii
Table LII. Cost of raw materials, distributed according to sources and groups of industries: 1905 and 1900 cii
Partially manufactured materials ciii
Table LIII. Cost of articles employed in packing and shipping the product, with per cent of total cost for all partially manufactured materials, for selected industries: 1905 ciii
Relation of materials to products ciii
Table LIV.—Comparison of wages and cost of materials, with gross and net value of products, for selected industries: 1905 civ
Table LV. Per cent which cost of raw and of partially manufactured materials forms of total cost of materials, by groups of industries: 1905 cv
Products cv
The unit of measurement cv
Table LVI. Quantity and value of certain products: 1905, 1900, and 1890 cvi
Value of products cvii
Relation of materials to rank of industries cviii
Table LVII. Gross and net value of products, and value added to materials by manufacturing processes, in comparison with the cost of materials, for fourteen generic groups of industries, with ranks: 1905 cix
Table LVIII.—Gross and net value of products, and value added to materials by manufacturing processes, in comparison with the cost of materials, for ten leading states, with ranks: 1905 cx
Defects in the value of products cx
Custom work cxi
Industrial activity during the census year cxii
Table LIX.—Comparative summary, per cent of aggregate tonnage reported as originating on the line, distributed according to the sources of products: 1904, 1903, and 1902 cxii
Table LX.—Comparative summary, freight traffic movement for selected commodities: 1904, 1903, and 1902 cxiii
Table LXI.—Increases in freight revenue compared, for years ending June 30, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, and 1900 cxiii

CHAPTER VII.

LARGE AND SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Page.
Table LXII.—Comparative summary for all establishments in the United States, grouped by value of products, with percentages: 1905 cxiv
Table LXIII.—Establishments by value of products, distributed according to groups of industries: 1905 cxv
Table LXIV.—Establishments by value of products—per cent in each class of total number and value of products, for each group of industries: 1905 cxvi
Table LXV.—Establishments by value of products—per cent in each group of industries of total number and value of products for each class: 1905 cxvi
Table LXVI.—Establishments by value of products for selected industries: 1905 cxvii
Table LXVII.—Establishments by value of products—per cent in each class of total number and value of products for selected industries: 1905 cxviii
Table LXVIII.—Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners, for the United States, by groups of industries: 1905 cxviii
Table LXIX.—Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners—per cent in each class of total number for each group of industries: 1905 cxix
Table LXX.—Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners—per cent in each group of industries of total number for each class: 1905 cxix
Table LXXI.—Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners for selected industries—per cent in each class of total number for each industry: 1905 cxx
Table LXXII.—Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners, with per cent in each class, of total for the state for twelve states having largest number of establishments: 1905 cxxi
Table LXXIII.—Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners, with per cent in each state, of total for each class for twelve states having largest number of establishments: 1905 cxxi
Centralization of control cxxi

CHAPTER VIII.

RELATIONSHIP OF INDUSTRIES.

Classification by product of chief value cxxiii
Partial products cxxiii
Generic groups cxxiv
  Table LXXIV.—Comparative summary—fourteen groups of industries: 1905 and 1900 cxxiv
Food and kindred products cxxvi
  Industries allied by uses cxxvii
    Table LXXV.—Comparative summary—food products, beverages, and condiments: 1905 and 1900 cxxvii
    Table LXXVI.—Selected products, by quantity and value, with per cent of increase: 1905 and 1900 cxxviii
  Animal and fish products cxxix
    Slaughtering and meat packing cxxix
    Butter, cheese, and condensed milk cxxx
    Canning and preserving, fish and oysters cxxxi
  Vegetable products cxxxi
    Flour and grist mill products cxxxi
    Bread and other bakery products cxxxii
      Table LXXVII.—Comparative summary—bread and other bakery products: 1850 to 1870 cxxxiii
    Liquors, distilled, malt, and vinous cxxxiii
    Malt cxxxiv
      Table LXXVIII.—Comparative summary—malt: 1850 to 1870 cxxxiv
    Sugar and molasses, refining cxxxiv
      Table LXXIX.—Comparative summary—sugar and molasses, refining: 1850 to 1870 cxxxv
      Table LXXX.—Quantity of sugar manufactured from imported and native materials and consumed in the United States, showing the per cent which native sugar forms of the total quantity consumed in the years 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1905 cxxxvi
    Confectionery cxxxvii
      Table LXXXI.—Comparative summary—confectionery: 1850 to 1870 cxxxvii
    Glucose cxxxviii
    Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables cxxxix
    Food preparations cxxxix
  Mineral and miscellaneous products cxxxix
    Mineral and soda waters cxxxix
      Table LXXXII.—Comparative summary—mineral and soda waters: 1850 to 1870 cxl
    Manufactured ice cxl
    Manufactured foodstuffs exported cxl
Textiles cxl
  Textile fabrics cxli
  Clothing and kindred products cxlii

Page

Textiles—Continued.

Clothing and kindred products—Continued.

Table LXXXIII.—Comparative summary—clothing and kindred products: 1905 and 1900 ... cxliii
Finished clothing from textile fibers ... cxliv
Clothing, men's, and clothing, women's ... cxliv
Hosiery and knit goods ... cxliv
Shirts; furnishing goods, men's; and collars and cuffs ... cxliv
Hats ... cxlv
Table LXXXIV.—Summary—hats and caps, and materials: 1905 ... cxlv
Finished clothing from leather and other materials ... cxlv
Boots and shoes, leather ... cxlv
Boots and shoes, rubber ... cxlvi
Gloves and mittens, leather ... cxlvii
Clothing accessories and miscellaneous materials ... cxlvii
Millinery and lace goods ... cxlvii
Cloth, sponging and refinishing ... cxlvii
Buttonholes ... cxlvii
Quantities and values of textile materials and selected articles of clothing ... cxlvii
Table LXXXV.—Textile materials and selected articles of clothing, by kind, quantity, and value, with per cent of increase: 1905 and 1900 ... cxlviii
Other industries ... cxlviii
Awnings, tents, and sails ... cxlviii
Table LXXXVI.—Comparative summary—awnings, tents, and sails: 1850 to 1870 ... cxlix
Flags and banners ... cxlix
Bags, other than paper ... cxlix
Table LXXXVII.—Comparative summary—bags, other than paper: 1870 and 1860 ... cxlix
Oakum ... cl
Iron and steel and their products ... cl
Iron and steel ... cl
Copper rods and copper wire ... cli
Cutlery and edge tools ... cli
Table LXXXVIII.—Comparative summary—cutlery and edge tools: 1850 to 1870 ... clii
Files ... clii
Foundry and machine shop products ... clii
Partial list of products included in the classification, "foundry and machine shop products:" 1905 ... clii
Table LXXXIX.—Comparative summary—foundry and machine shop products: 1870 and 1860 ... cliii
Hardware ... cliv
Table XC.—Comparative summary—hardware: 1850 to 1870 ... cliv
Hardware, saddlery ... cliv
Horseshoes ... cliv
Iron and steel, nails and spikes ... clv
Table XCI.—Comparative summary—manufacture of nails in rolling mills: 1905 and 1900 ... clv
Table XCII.—Comparative summary—all classes of nails: 1905 and 1900 ... clv
Iron and steel pipe, wrought ... clv
Iron castings ... clv
Locomotives ... clv
Table XCIII.—Comparative summary—locomotives: 1890 to 1905 ... clv
Table XCIV.—Number and value of locomotives exported: 1870 to 1905 ... clvi
Ordnance and ordnance stores ... clvi
Saws ... clvi
Table XCV.—Comparative summary—saws: 1870 and 1860 ... clvi
Springs, steel, car and carriage ... clvi
Stamped ware, machinery, and tools ... clvi
Steam fittings and heating apparatus ... clvi
Table XCVI.—Comparative summary—steam fittings and heating apparatus: 1870 and 1860 ... clvi
Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves ... clvi
Structural ironwork ... clvii
Table XCVII.—Comparative summary—manufacture of structural beams, girders, etc., by steel works and rolling mills: 1905 and 1900 ... clvii
Tools, not elsewhere specified ... clvii
Wire and wirework ... clvii
Table XCVIII.—Comparative summary—wire and wirework, including wire rope and cable: 1850 to 1870 ... clviii
Lumber and its remanufactures ... clviii
Artificial limbs ... clix
Table XCIX.—Comparative summary—artificial limbs: 1850 to 1870 ... clix
Billiard tables and materials ... clix
Table C.—Comparative summary—billiard tables and materials: 1870 and 1860 ... clix

Page.
Lumber and its remanufactures—Continued.
Boxes, wooden packing ... clx
Table CI.—Comparative summary—boxes, wooden packing: 1850 to 1870 ... clx
Cooperage ... clx
Table CII.—Comparative summary—cooperage: 1850 to 1870 ... clx
Furniture ... clx
Table CIII.—Comparative summary—furniture: 1850 to 1870 ... clxi
Lumber and timber products ... clxi
Table CIV.—Sawed lumber—chief varieties, by quantity and value: 1905 and 1900 ... clxii
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds ... clxii
Wood distillation ... clxii
Wood pulp ... clxii
Leather and its finished products ... clxiii
Paper and printing ... clxiii
Paper industries ... clxiv
Table CV.—Summary—manufacture of articles from paper: 1905 ... clxiv
Boxes, fancy and paper ... clxiv
Table CVI.—Comparative summary—boxes, fancy and paper: 1850 to 1870 ... clxiv
Printing industries ... clxv
Table CVII.—Summary—printing industries: 1905 ... clxv
Industries allied to printing ... clxv
Table CVIII.—Summary—industries allied to printing: 1905 ... clxv
Liquors and beverages ... clxvi
Chemicals and allied products ... clxvi
Table CIX.—Chemical group—kind of products, principal and secondary, according to classification of principal, and the other classifications in which found: 1905 ... clxvii
Uses ... clxx
Table CX.—Chemical group—number of establishments, average number of wage-earners, and value of products for each subgroup, by uses, with per cent each forms of total: 1905 ... clxxi
Illuminants and lubricants ... clxxi
Table CXI.—Illuminants and lubricants: 1905 ... clxxi
Axle grease ... clxxi
Calcium lights ... clxxi
Candles ... clxxii
Gas, illuminating and heating ... clxxii
Grease and tallow ... clxxii
Table CXII.—Comparative summary—grease and tallow: 1870 and 1860 ... clxxii
Oil, lard ... clxxii
Table CXIII.—Comparative summary—oil, lard: 1850 to 1870 ... clxxii
Oil, not elsewhere specified ... clxxii
Table CXIV.—Comparative summary—oil, not elsewhere specified: 1850 to 1870 ... clxxiii
Petroleum refining ... clxxiii
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials ... clxxiii
Table CXV.—Fertilizers and fertilizer materials: 1905 ... clxxiii
Fertilizers ... clxxiii
Oil, cottonseed and cake ... clxxiii
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids ... clxxiii
Paints and dyes ... clxxiii
Table CXVI.—Paints and dyes: 1905 ... clxxiii
Bone, ivory, and lamp black ... clxxiv
Dyestuffs and extracts ... clxxiv
Oil, linseed ... clxxiv
Table CXVII.—Comparative summary—oil, linseed: 1850 to 1870 ... clxxiv
Paints ... clxxiv
Turpentine and rosin ... clxxiv
Varnishes ... clxxiv
Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin ... clxxv
Drugs, medicines, and lotions ... clxxv
Table CXVIII.—Drugs, medicines, and lotions: 1905 ... clxxv
Oil, essential ... clxxv
Oil, castor ... clxxv
Table CXIX.—Comparative summary—oil, castor: 1850 to 1870 ... clxxv
Perfumery and cosmetics ... clxxv
Table CXX.—Comparative summary—perfumery and cosmetics: 1850 to 1870 ... clxxv
Patent medicines and compounds; druggists' preparations; and drug grinding ... clxxvi
Table CXXI.—Comparative summary—patent medicines and compounds: 1850 to 1870 ... clxxvii
Cleansers, polishers, and sizes ... clxxvii
Table CXXII.—Cleansers, polishers, and sizes: 1905 ... clxxvii

Chemicals and allied products—Continued. Page
  Cleansers, polishers, and sizes—Continued.
    Soap clxxvii
    Starch clxxvii
    Glue clxxvii
      Table CXXIII.—Comparative summary—glue: 1850 to 1870 clxxviii
    Cleansing and polishing preparations clxxviii
      Bluing clxxviii
        Table CXXIV.—Comparative summary—bluing: 1870 and 1860 clxxviii
      Blacking clxxviii
        Table CXXV.—Comparative summary—blacking: 1870 and 1860 clxxviii
  Chemicals clxxix
  Explosives clxxix
Clay, glass, and stone products clxxix
  Clay products clxxix
    Table CXXVI.—Clay products: 1905 clxxix
  Stone products clxxx
    Table CXXVII.—Stone products: 1905 clxxxi
  Sand products clxxxi
    Table CXXVIII.—Sand products: 1905 clxxxi
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel clxxxi
  Jewelry clxxxii
    Table CXXIX.—Comparative summary—jewelry: 1870 and 1860 clxxxii
  Silversmithing and silverware; and plated ware clxxxii
    Table CXXX.—Comparative summary—silverware and plated ware: 1870 and 1860 clxxxii
  Babbitt metal and solder clxxxii
  Bells clxxxiii
  Brass and copper manufactures clxxxiii
    Table CXXXI.—Value of products of brass and bronze manufacture and rolled copper: 1890 to 1905 clxxxiv
  Plumbers' supplies clxxxiv
  Stamped ware clxxxiv
    Table CXXXII.—Products—stamped ware: 1905 clxxxv
Tobacco clxxxv
Vehicles for land transportation clxxxv
  Steam and electric railway cars clxxxv
  Carriages, wagons, automobiles, and bicycles clxxxvi
Shipbuilding clxxxvii
Miscellaneous clxxxvii
  Ammunition clxxxviii
  Artists' materials clxxxviii
    Table CXXXIII.—Comparative summary—artists' materials: 1870 and 1860 clxxxviii
  Brooms and brushes clxxxviii
    Table CXXXIV.—Comparative summary—brooms and brushes: 1850 to 1870 clxxxix
  Lapidary work clxxxix
    Table CXXXV.—Comparative summary—lapidary work: 1870 and 1860 clxxxix
  Paving materials clxxxix
  Rubber and elastic goods clxxxix
    Table CXXXVI.—Comparative summary—rubber and elastic goods: 1850 to 1870 cxc
  Relation of manufactures, mining, and agriculture cxc
    Table CXXXVII.—Manufactures in 1905, and mining in 1902 cxcii

CHAPTER IX.

COMPARATIVE IMPORTANCE OF STATES, TERRITORIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Rank of industries cxciii
  Table CXXXVIII.—Rankings of industries having products valued at over $50,000,000, arranged according to gross value of products: 1905 cxciii
  Table CXXXIX.—Twenty leading industries according to value added to materials by manufacturing processes, wage-earners, wages, and net and gross value of products: 1905 cxcv
  Table CXL.—Industrial groups, ranked according to capital, number of wage-earners, wages, net and gross value of products, and value added to materials by manufacturing processes: 1905 cxcvi
  Table CXLI.—Fourteen generic groups of industries, ranked according to added value, wage-earners, wages, and gross and net value of products: 1905 cxcvi
Rank of states and territories cxcvi
  Table CXLII.—Rank of states and territories in manufactures, arranged by order of gross value of products in 1905: 1905 and 1900 cxcviii
  Table CXLIII.—Gross value of products, distributed according to states and territories grouped by value of products in 1905: 1905 and 1900 cciv
  Table CXLIV.—States and territories grouped according to gross value of products: 1850 to 1905 ccv

Page.
Rank of states and territories in selected industries ccv
Table CXLV.—Rank of the states and territories in thirty-two selected industries: 1905 and 1900 ccviii
New York ccx
Pennsylvania ccx
Illinois ccx
Massachusetts ccx
Ohio ccxi
New Jersey ccxi
Missouri ccxi
Michigan ccxi
Wisconsin ccxi
Indiana ccxi
Connecticut ccxi
California ccxi
Minnesota ccxi
Maryland ccxi
Rhode Island ccxi
Kansas ccxi
Louisiana ccxi
Iowa ccxi
Kentucky ccxi
Nebraska ccxi
Georgia ccxi
Texas ccxi
Virginia ccxi
Maine ccxi
North Carolina ccxi
Washington ccxi
New Hampshire ccxi
Alabama ccxi
South Carolina ccxii
Mississippi ccxii
Florida ccxii
Industries by geographic divisions ccxii
Table CXLVI.—Summary—United States, by geographic divisions, states, and territories: 1905 ccxii
Table CXLVII.—Comparative summary—United States by groups of states, with per cent of increase: 1905 and 1900 ccxiv
Table CXLVIII.—Per cent distribution of manufactures in the United States, by groups of states: 1850 to 1905 ccxvi
The New England states ccxvii
The Middle states ccxvii
The Southern states ccxvii
The Central states ccxviii
The Western states ccxviii
The Pacific states ccxix
Alaska ccxix

CHAPTER X.

POWER EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES.

Table CXLIX.—Comparative summary, with per cent of increase, for each census period: 1870 to 1905 ccxx
Table CL.—Percentage each class of power is of total horsepower: 1870 to 1905 ccxxi
Table CLI.—Average horsepower per establishment in selected industries: 1880 to 1905 ccxxi
Table CLII.—Amount of each kind of power, by states and territories: 1870 to 1905 ccxxii
Table CLIII.—Motive power in the United States ccxxvi

CHAPTER XI.

MANUFACTURES IN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS.

Table CLIV.—Governmental establishments: 1905 ccxxvii

CHAPTER XII.

THE LOCALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES.

Agricultural implements ccxxviii
Table CLV.—Agricultural implements—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxviii
Table CLVI.—Agricultural implements—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxix
Table CLVII.—Agricultural implements—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxxix
Table CLVIII.—Agricultural implements—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxxix

Page.
Artificial feathers and flowers ccxxx
  Table CLIX.—Artificial feathers and flowers—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxx
Boots and shoes ccxxx
  Table CLX.—Boots and shoes—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxx
  Table CLXI.—Boots and shoes—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxi
  Table CLXII.—Boots and shoes—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxi
  Table CLXIII.—Boots and shoes—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxi
Carpets and rugs ccxxxii
  Table CLXIV.—Carpets and rugs—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxii
  Table CLXV.—Carpets and rugs—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxii
  Table CLXVI.—Carpets and rugs—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxiii
Clothing ccxxxiii
  Table CLXVII.—Clothing—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxiii
  Table CLXVIII.—Clothing—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxiii
  Table CLXIX.—Clothing—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxiv
  Table CLXX.—Clothing—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxiv
Coke ccxxxiv
  Table CLXXI.—Coke—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxv
  Table CLXXII.—Coke—specialization of states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxv
Collars and cuffs ccxxxv
  Table CLXXIII.—Collars and cuffs—localization by states: 1905 ccxxxv
  Table CLXXIV.—Collars and cuffs—localization by cities: 1905 ccxxxvi
  Table CLXXV.—Collars and cuffs—specialization of cities: 1905 ccxxxvi
Copper, smelting and refining ccxxxvi
  Table CLXXVI.—Copper, smelting and refining—localization by states: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxvi
  Table CLXXVII.—Copper, smelting and refining—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxvi
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares ccxxxvii
  Table CLXXVIII.—Cotton goods, including cotton small wares—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxvii
  Table CLXXIX.—Cotton goods, including cotton small wares—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxvii
  Table CLXXX.—Cotton goods, including cotton small wares—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxviii
  Table CLXXXI.—Cotton goods, including cotton small wares—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxviii
Dyeing and finishing textiles ccxxxix
  Table CLXXXII.—Dyeing and finishing textiles—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxix
  Table CLXXXIII.—Dyeing and finishing textiles—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxxxix
  Table CLXXXIV.—Dyeing and finishing textiles—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxix
  Table CLXXXV.—Dyeing and finishing textiles—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxxxix
Felt hats ccxl
  Table CLXXXVI.—Felt hats—localization by states: 1905 and 1900 ccxl
  Table CLXXXVII.—Felt hats—localization by cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxl
  Table CLXXXVIII.—Felt hats—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxl
  Table CLXXXIX.—Felt hats—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxli
Glass ccxli
  Table CXC.—Glass—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxli
  Table CXCI.—Glass—localization by cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxlii
  Table CXCII.—Glass—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxlii
  Table CXCIII.—Glass—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxlii
Hosiery and knit goods ccxliii
  Table CXCIV.—Hosiery and knit goods—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxliii
  Table CXCV.—Hosiery and knit goods—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxliv
  Table CXCVI.—Hosiery and knit goods—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxliv
  Table CXCVII.—Hosiery and knit goods—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxliv
Iron and steel ccxlv
  Table CXCVIII.—Iron and steel—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxlv
  Table CXCIX.—Iron and steel—localization by cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxlv
  Table CC.—Iron and steel—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxlv
  Table CCI.—Iron and steel—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxlvi
Jewelry ccxlvi
  Table CCII.—Jewelry—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxlvi
  Table CCIII.—Jewelry—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxlvi
  Table CCIV.—Jewelry—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxlvii
  Table CCV.—Jewelry—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxlvii
Leather gloves and mittens ccxlviii
  Table CCVI.—Leather gloves and mittens—localization by states: 1905 and 1900 ccxlviii
  Table CCVII.—Leather gloves and mittens—localization by cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxlviii
  Table CCVIII.—Leather gloves and mittens—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxlviii
  Table CCIX.—Leather gloves and mittens—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccxlviii

Page.
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished ccxlix
Table CCX.—Leather, tanned, curried, and finished—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxlix
Table CCXI.—Leather, tanned, curried, and finished—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccxlix
Table CCXII.—Leather, tanned, curried, and finished—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccxlix
Table CCXIII.—Leather, tanned, curried, and finished—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccl
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products ccl
Table CCXIV.—Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccl
Table CCXV.—Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccli
Table CCXVI.—Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccli
Table CCXVII.—Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccli
Silk and silk goods cclii
Table CCXVIII.—Silk and silk goods—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 cclii
Table CCXIX.—Silk and silk goods—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 cclii
Table CCXX.—Silk and silk goods—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 cclii
Table CCXXI.—Silk and silk goods—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 cclii
Slaughtering and meat packing ccliii
Table CCXXII.—Slaughtering and meat packing—localization by states: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccliii
Table CCXXIII.—Slaughtering and meat packing—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890 ccliii
Table CCXXIV.—Slaughtering and meat packing—specialization of states: 1905 and 1900 ccliv
Table CCXXV.—Slaughtering and meat packing—specialization of cities: 1905 and 1900 ccliv
Other examples of localization cclv
Summary of localized industries cclviii
Table CCXXVI.—Localization of specified industries, by states, with value of products for 1905, and percentages for 1905 and 1900 cclviii
Table CCXXVII.—Localization of specified industries, by cities, with value of products for 1905, and percentages for 1905 and 1900 cclix
Summary of specialized cities cclx
Table CCXXVIII.—Summary—specialization of cities, by specified industries: 1905 cclx
Localization in foreign countries cclx
The causes of localization cclx
Conclusion cclxii

CHAPTER XIII.

URBAN MANUFACTURES.

Limitations of the statistics cclxiii
Special canvass of cities cclxvi
Table CCXXIX.—Comparative summary for the United States and for the urban and rural districts, with percentages: 1905 and 1900 cclxvii
Table CCXXX.—Average size of establishments in the United States and in the urban and rural districts: 1905 and 1900 cclxvii
Cities reporting decreases in one or more items: 1905 cclxix
Tendencies since 1880 cclxx
Table CCXXXI.—One hundred principal cities—per cent of totals for the United States: 1880 to 1905 cclxx
Table CCXXXII.—One hundred and sixty-two principal cities—per cent of totals for the United States: 1890 to 1905 cclxx
Selected industries cclxxi
Table CCXXXIII.—Summary—selected industries in one hundred and sixty-two principal cities: 1905 cclxxi
Table CCXXXIV.—Selected industries in one hundred and sixty-two principal cities—per cent of totals for the industry: 1890 to 1905 cclxxii
Groups according to population cclxxii
Table CCXXXV.—Comparative summary—manufactures and population in groups of cities arranged according to population, with per cent distribution: 1905 and 1900 cclxxiii
Detailed summary cclxxiii
Table CCXXXVI.—Detailed summary—the United States and urban and rural manufactures: 1905 cclxxiv
States by geographic divisions cclxxiv
Table CCXXXVII.—Percentages of increase for urban and rural manufactures, by geographic divisions, states, and territories: 1905 cclxxv
Leading industries in principal cities cclxxvi
Table CCXXXVIII.—Rank of six principal industries in each of twenty-five selected cities: 1905 and 1900 cclxxviii
Table CCXXXIX.—Rank of six principal cities in each of fifteen selected industries: 1905 and 1900 cclxxx
Cities and states compared cclxxxii
Table CCXL.—Principal cities in manufactures, and number of states and territories outranked by each in value of products: 1905 and 1900 cclxxxii
Rank of cities cclxxxiii
Table CCXLI.—Comparative summary for one hundred principal cities in manufactures, with rank for each item: 1905 and 1900 cclxxxiv
Table CCXLII.—Comparative summary manufactures in urban and rural districts, by geographic divisions, states, and territories: 1905 and 1900 ccxcii

CHAPTER XIV.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Page
Domestic exports ccc
Table CCXLIII.—Exports of domestic merchandise for the four leading commercial countries: 1900 to 1904 ccc
Table CCXLIV.—Exports of domestic merchandise by great groups: 1896 to 1905 ccci
Table CCXLV.—Per cent of increase in value of domestic exports, by groups: 1896 to 1905 ccci
Relation of exports of domestic manufactures to domestic production ccci
Table CCXLVI. Value of products of domestic manufactures, according to Census reports, and of domestic manufacture exported: 1880 to 1905 cccii
Table CCXLVII.—Value of products of domestic manufacture exported: 1900 to 1905 ccciii
Rank of the United States as an exporter of domestic manufactures cccviii
Imports cccviii
Table CCXLVIII. Value of general imports: 1896 to 1905 cccix
Table CCXLIX.—Per cent of increase in value of general imports, by groups: 1896 to 1905 cccix
Table CCL. Leading crude products of tropical or subtropical growth imported for use in manufactures, with percentages of increase: 1905 and 1896 cccx
Summary cccx

CHAPTER XV.

THE RANK OF THE UNITED STATES AS A MANUFACTURING NATION.

Iron and steel cccxi
Table CCLI. Quantity of pig iron produced in the world: 1903, 1895, 1850, and 1800 cccxi
Table CCLII. Quantity of pig iron and steel produced in the world: 1903, 1895, and 1885 cccxii
Textiles cccxii
Table CCLIII.—World's cotton spindles and mill consumption by countries: 1905–6 cccxiii
Food preparations cccxv
Leather products cccxv
Slaughtering of cattle at seven points in the United States: 1904 cccxv
The export of hides from South America to the largest European markets: 1904 cccxv

CHAPTER XVI.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUSES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Germany cccxvii
Early industrial censuses cccxvii
The census of 1895 cccxviii
Origin cccxviii
The legislation for the census cccxviii
The scope of the census cccxviii
The drafting of the plan cccxviii
The date cccxix
The administrative authorities cccxix
I. Immediate preparations cccxix
The division of the country cccxix
The distribution of forms cccxx
Financial preparation cccxx
Organization of the staff cccxx
The instruction of the staff cccxxiii
Measures for increasing the trustworthiness of the census taking cccxxiv
Preliminary investigations cccxxv
II. The enumeration cccxxv
The unit of the census cccxxv
The finding of the units cccxxv
The method of canvassing cccxxvi
The inquiries cccxxvii
III. The revision cccxxix
By the enumerators and other inferior officers cccxxix
By the communal authorities cccxxix
By the central authorities cccxxix
Belgium cccxxx
Early industrial censuses cccxxx
The industrial census of 1896 cccxxxi
Origin cccxxxi
The legislation for the census cccxxxi

Page.

Belgium—Continued.
The industrial census of 1896—Continued.

Scope of the census cccxxxi
Division A cccxxxi
Division B cccxxxii
The date cccxxxii
The administrative authorities cccxxxii
I. Preparations cccxxxii
The division of the country cccxxxii
The distribution of forms cccxxxiii
Financial preparations cccxxxiii
The organization of the staff cccxxxiii
Measures for increasing the reliability of the census cccxxxiii
Preliminary investigations cccxxxiv
II. The enumeration cccxxxiv
The unit of the census cccxxxiv
The finding of the units cccxxxvi
The method of canvassing cccxxxvii
Observations as to general census of manufactures and handicrafts in 1896 cccxxxvii
The inquiries cccxxxvii
III. The revision cccxxxviii
By the enumerators cccxxxviii
By the local authorities cccxxxviii
By the central authorities cccxxxviii
Denmark cccxxxix
Early industrial censuses cccxxxix
The industrial census of 1897 cccxxxix
Origin cccxxxix
The legislation for the census cccxxxix
Scope of the census cccxxxix
Drafting of the plan cccxl
The date cccxl
The authorities cccxl
I. Immediate preparations cccxl
The division of the country cccxl
The distribution of the forms cccxl
Financial preparations cccxl
The organization of the staff cccxli
The instruction of the staff cccxli
Measures for increasing the trustworthiness of the census cccxli
II. The enumeration cccxlii
The unit cccxlii
The method of canvassing cccxlii
III. The revision cccxliii
By the local authorities cccxliii
By the central authorities cccxliii
France cccxliv
Early industrial censuses cccxliv
The industrial census of 1896 cccxliv
Origin cccxliv
The legislation for the census cccxlv
The date cccxlv
The administrative authorities cccxlv
I. Immediate preparation cccxlv
The division of the country cccxlv
The distribution of forms cccxlvi
Organization of the staff cccxlvi
Preliminary investigations cccxlvi
II. The enumeration cccxlvi
The unit of the census cccxlvi
The finding of the units cccxlvii
The method of canvassing cccxlviii
The inquiries cccxlix
III. The revision cccxlix
By the enumerators cccxlix
By the communes cccl
By the central office cccl

Page
Austria ccclii
  (a) The defects of the material cccliv
  (b) The use the chambers made of the trade records cccliv
  (c) Verification of the material by the central authority cccliv
Switzerland ccclvi
Hungary ccclviii
  Early industrial censuses ccclviii
  The industrial census of 1896 ccclviii
    Origin ccclviii
    Legislation for the census ccclix
    The date ccclix
    The administrative authorities ccclix
    I. Preparations ccclx
      The division of the country ccclx
      The distribution of the forms ccclx
      The organization of the staff ccclx
      Special measures to guarantee the trustworthiness of the individual canvass ccclx
    II. The enumeration ccclxi
      The unit of the census ccclxi
      The finding of the concerns ccclxi
      The method of canvassing ccclxi
      The inquiries ccclxi
    III. The revision ccclxii
      By the enumerators ccclxii
      By the supervisors ccclxii
      By the local authorities ccclxii
      By the central authorities ccclxii
Great Britain and Ireland ccclxiii
  A few of the shortcomings ccclxiv
  Census of production act, 1906 ccclxiv
The investigations of the remaining countries ccclxv

CHAPTER XVII.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL TABLES.

Table 1.—Comparative summary by specified industries: 1905, 1900, 1890, and 1880 .... ccclxvii, 3
Table 2.—Comparative summary, by states and territories: 1905 and 1900 .... ccclxvii, 22
Table 3.—United States by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905 .... ccclxvii, 26
Table 4.—Manufactures, by states and territories: 1905 .... ccclxvii, 68
Table 5.—Specified industries, by states and territories: 1905 .... ccclxvii, 74
Table 6.—Groups of industries, by states and territories: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 166
Table 7.—States and territories, by groups of industries: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 180
Table 8.—Summary for establishments in states and territories, by character of ownership, with per cent in each class: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 193
Table 9.—Establishments and products, grouped by character of ownership, by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 497
Table 10.—Summary for establishments in states and territories, by value of products, with per cent in each class: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 503
Table 11.—Establishments and products, grouped by value of products, by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 508
Table 12.—Motive power, by states and territories: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 511
Table 13.—Motive power, by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 515
Table 14.—Motive power for industries showing 50,000 horsepower and over, by states and territories: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 521
Table 15.—Establishments grouped according to number of wage earners and time in operation, by states and territories: 1905 .... ccclxviii, 542
Table 16.—Establishments grouped according to number of wage earners and time in operation, by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905 .... ccclxix, 544
Table 17.—Comparative summary for 544 municipalities having a population in 1900 of at least 8,000: 1905 and 1900 .... ccclxix, [illegible]

APPENDICES.

Appendix A. Schedules .... [illegible]
Appendix B. Instructions to special agents .... [illegible]
Appendix C. Instructions for editing and revising the schedules of manufactures .... [illegible]
Appendix D. Classification of industries .... [illegible]

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

MAPS.

Page.
Map 1.—Slaughtering and meat packing—value of products per square mile: 1905 cxxix
Map 2.—Butter, cheese, and condensed milk—value of products per square mile: 1905 cxxx
Map 3.—Flour and grist mill products—value per square mile: 1905 cxxxii
Map 4.—Cotton goods—value of products per square mile: 1905 cxl
Map 5.—Wool manufactures—value of products per square mile: 1905 cxli
Map 6.—Hosiery and knit goods—value of products per square mile: 1905 cxlii
Map 7.—Silk and silk goods—value of products per square mile: 1905 cxlii
Map 8.—Boots and shoes—value of products per square mile: 1905 cxlvi
Map 9.—Leather, tanned, curried, and finished—value per square mile: 1905 cxlvi
Map 10.—Iron and steel—value of products per square mile: 1905 cl
Map 11.—Lumber and timber products—value per square mile: 1905 clix
Map 12.—Paper and wood pulp—value of products per square mile: 1905 clxiv
Map 13.—Clay products—value per square mile: 1905 clxxx
Map 14.—Carriages and wagons—value of products per square mile: 1905 clxxxvii
Map 15.—Agricultural implements—value of products per square mile: 1905 clxxxviii
Map 16.—Gross value of products: 1905 cciii

DIAGRAMS.

Diagram 1.—Average number of wage-earners employed, by states and territories: 1905 lxxvi
Diagram 2.—Value of all manufactured products, and proportional value of each group: 1905 and 1900 cxxv
Diagram 3.—Value of products for groups of industries: 1905 and 1900 cxxvi
Diagram 4.—Slaughtering and meat packing—value of products by states and territories: 1905 cxxix
Diagram 5.—Butter, cheese, and condensed milk—value of products by states and territories: 1905 cxxx
Diagram 6.—Flour and grist mill products—value by states and territories: 1905 cxxxii
Diagram 7.—Cotton goods—value of products by states: 1905 cxl
Diagram 8.—Woolen goods, worsted goods, wool hats, and shoddy—value of products by states: 1905 cxli
Diagram 9.—Hosiery and knit goods—value of products by states: 1905 cxlii
Diagram 10.—Silk and silk goods—value of products by states: 1905 cxlii
Diagram 11.—Boots and shoes—value of products by states: 1905 cxlvi
Diagram 12.—Leather, tanned, curried, and finished—value of products by states: 1905 cxlvi
Diagram 13.—Iron and steel—value of products by states: 1905 cl
Diagram 14.—Lumber and timber products—value by states and territories: 1905 clviii
Diagram 15.—Paper and wood pulp—value of products by states: 1905 clxiii
Diagram 16.—Clay products (brick and tile, pottery and terra cotta)—value by states and territories: 1905 clxxx
Diagram 17.—Carriages and wagons—value of products by states and territories: 1905 clxxxvi
Diagram 18.—Agricultural implements—value of products by states: 1905 clxxxvii
Diagram 19.—Value of products by states and territories: 1905 and 1900 ccii
Diagram 20.—Capital invested, by states and territories: 1905 cciii
Diagram 21.—Urban manufactures—corporate limits of Birmingham, Ala cclxiv
Diagram 22.—Urban manufactures—corporate limits of Columbus, Ohio cclxiv
Diagram 23.—Urban manufactures—corporate limits of Nashville, Tenn cclxv
Diagram 24.—Urban manufactures—corporate limits of Pueblo, Colo cclxv
Diagram 25.—Urban manufactures—corporate limits of Richmond, Va cclxvi
Diagram 26.—Urban and rural manufactures—capital, wages, and value of products: 1905 cclxviii

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1907.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Part I of the Report on Manufactures for the census of 1905. This census covers the year ending December 31, 1904, and was taken in conformity with the requirements of section 9 of the act of Congress of March 6, 1902. It is the first census of the United States in which the canvass was confined to establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, thus excluding the neighborhood and mechanical industries.

This volume contains a summarization and an analysis of the statistics for the United States, by states, by industries, and by groups of industries. The statistics for the manufactures in the states and territories are given in detail in bulletins which were published as rapidly as the work of compiling the data was completed. These bulletins have been bound in a separate volume, forming Part II of the Report on Manufactures. At the same time monographs have been prepared for a number of the principal industries of the country, and the more important of these also are being published as bulletins and will be bound together, and appear later in permanent form.

The fieldwork for this census, the completion of the statistics, and the preparation of the text have been done under the supervision of Mr. William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. The canvass was made by the regular employees of the Office with the assistance of a limited number of temporary agents. The office work was done entirely by the regular employees, and by a much smaller force than was required at prior censuses.

This is the first census of manufactures that has been taken by the permanent Office, and it has demonstrated the great saving in time and money that results from having the work done by trained employees.

Very respectfully,

S. N. D. North
Director.

HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1905

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1905.

CHAPTER I.

SCOPE OF THE CENSUS.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM.

The census of 1905 is the first Federal census of manufactures that has been confined to establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system. This census was taken in accordance with section 9 of the act of Congress of March 6, 1902, which provides, "That in the year nineteen hundred and five and every ten years thereafter, there shall be a collection of the statistics of manufactures, confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood and mechanical industries."[1]

The line of demarcation between the true factory and the neighborhood establishment is not easily drawn in some industries, and for the purpose of this census a rather broad construction has been given to the term "factory system," based upon the practical conclusions reached at the close of the Twelfth Census. The factory system has been described as confined to the operations of factories, a factory being an association of separate occupations conducted in one establishment in order to facilitate the combination of the processes into which most branches of manufactures are divided.[2] An establishment in which such an association could be made with advantage would necessarily be of some magnitude and, without further qualification, a factory census would naturally be accepted as an enumeration of large establishments. If only the size of an establishment were to determine whether it should be included, it would be necessary to fix a standard such as amount of capital, number of wage-earners, use of power and machinery, or value of products, and apply the standard uniformly to all establishments.

It would be useless to attempt to take as the standard a certain amount of capital, because capital can not be definitely ascertained; its productive power varies widely in different industries, and even in the same industry the incomplete returns for capital would render it impossible to predicate on this information either the size of the individual establishment or the probable value of its annual product.

The number of wage-earners varies so greatly during the year, in industries and in establishments in the same industry, that it would not be safe to use either the total or the average number as a standard if the entire field of a factory census is to be covered; and a graded standard for various industries would be impracticable.

The use of power and machinery could not be made an absolute test, because in some important industries included in a broad definition of "factory system," there are large establishments in which no power is used, that would be omitted.

It has been the practice to exclude all establishments with an annual product valued at less than $500, except that in 1900 statistics for such establishments were taken, although they were not included in the totals, a separate tabulation of them being made. If in fixing a certain value of products as a standard for a factory census, $10,000, for example, should be taken as the minimum, all establishments having products during the census year of less than that amount would be excluded, whatever their time of operation, and the totals obtained would not be representative figures for some of the important factory industries and consequently would be of no value for comparison with those of prior censuses.

The establishments enumerated at the census of 1905, however, were determined more largely by the industries in which they were engaged than by their size. The essential difference between true factories and neighborhood establishments seems to be that the products of factories are distributed beyond the narrow limits of the communities in which they are located, while the products of neighborhood establishments are consumed by local patrons. In the report of the Twelfth Census it was stated that the "true criterion for manufactures as opposed to the hand trades" was the manufacture of a standard product, that is, a product intended for the general market as distinguished from a product made upon order for a customer. The fact that an establishment manufactured for the general market has been the controlling factor to determine whether it should be included in the census of 1905.

---

[1] The act of March 3, 1899, provided for "a census of the [illegible] manufacturing, and mechanical [illegible] products." Laws back to 1850, provided for a census of "establishments of productive industry."

[2] Tenth Census, Manufactures, folio 533, "The Factory System of the United States," by Carroll D. Wright.

INDUSTRIES OMITTED.

The industries that were omitted from the census of 1905 are indicated in the following extract from the instructions to special agents:

20. Establishments engaged in the following industries must *not* be reported. In some of the industries covered by this list certain establishments *are to be omitted and others included in the canvass; the limitations for each industry must be carefully followed.*

21. Awnings. (Includes the small establishments that make window, porch, and store awnings and place the same for individual customers.) *The manufacture of awnings, tents, or sails for the trade must be reported.*

22. Bicycle repairing.

23. Blacksmith and wheelwright shops. (Includes small blacksmith and repair shops and horseshoeing shops.) *Boiler works, foundries, and machine shops must be reported.*

24. Wheelwrighting. (Includes shops where the whole or chief business is the repair of carriages and wagons, notwithstanding one or two vehicles may be built in such shops during the year.) *Establishments where five or more vehicles were made during the year must be reported.*

25. Boot and shoe custom and repair shops. (Includes shops making boots and shoes to measure for the individual customer, cobbler shops, and the repair work which may be incident to a mercantile shoe business.)

26. Bottling. (Includes all bottling works.) *The manufacture of mineral and soda waters, sirups, tinctures, beverages, etc., must be reported, and if bottling is incident to the same, it should be included in the report.*

27. Carpenter shops. (Includes all kinds of carpentry work, from the small job shop to that of the contractor engaged in the erection of buildings, etc.)

28. Confectionery. (Includes the retail confectioners, and the restaurants, caterers, etc., making candy, ice cream, etc.) *Establishments manufacturing candies, confections, etc., for the trade must be reported.*

29. Custom and merchant tailoring. (Includes the custom and merchant tailors or their contractors working in separate shops, and the small shops in which the work consists chiefly of repairing, pressing, etc.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of ready-made clothing on contract or otherwise for the trade must be reported.*

30. Custom gristmills. (Includes custom flour, feed, and grist mills, grinding *exclusively* for toll and local consumption.) *All mills that do merchant grinding must be reported, although they may also do exchange or custom grinding.*

31. Custom sawmills. (Includes the sawmills engaged *exclusively* in custom sawing for local consumption.) *All other sawmills, stave or heading mills, shingle mills, and veneer mills, including those sawing on contract, and timber camps must be reported.*

32. Dairies. (Includes all wholesale and retail dairies in cities or rural districts, also cream separating stations where the cream and milk are sold for consumption as such.) *Factories engaged in the manufacture of cheese, butter, or condensed milk, although the sale of cream and milk may be incident to the manufacture, must be reported.*

33. Dressmaking. (Includes the manufacture of women's dresses, garments, etc., to order for the individual wearer.) *The manufacture of women's clothing for the trade must be reported.*

34. Drug stores. (Includes the manufacture of druggists' preparations, patent or proprietary medicines, etc., by retail druggists.) *Establishments manufacturing these goods for the trade must be reported.* The manufacture of these articles at odd times by store clerks whose principal duties are incident to the mercantile part of the business, even though the product is sold to other stores, should not be reported.

35. Dyeing and cleaning. (Includes shops engaged in dyeing or cleaning articles of wearing apparel, etc.) *Dye works, bleacheries, and print works, conducted independently, dyeing, bleaching, or refinishing fabrics, and the products of textile mills must be reported.*

36. Electrical repair and construction work. (Includes not only the small establishments wiring buildings, etc., and doing all kinds of electrical repair work, but also the large contractors installing electrical apparatus and doing electrical construction work.) *Establishments manufacturing electrical apparatus and appliances of any character must be reported.*

37. Fur goods. (Includes retail fur stores engaged in making and repairing fur garments for individual customers.) *Establishments engaged in manufacturing fur goods for the trade must be reported.*

38. Hairwork. (Includes establishments making wigs, switches, toppieces, etc., in connection with hairdressing, manicuring, etc., where the employees are placed upon such work only as they are relieved of their regular duties.) *Establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of these goods must be reported.*

39. Harness shops. (Includes the numerous repair shops and those chiefly engaged in repair work in connection with a mercantile business, even though some new harness may be made.) *Harness and saddlery factories or establishments making these goods for the trade must be reported.*

40. Ice cream. (Includes the manufacture of ice cream for either the wholesale or retail trade.) *If this manufacture is incident to the wholesale confectionery or other manufacturing industry reported, it should be included.*

41. Jewelry stores. (Includes the repair work incident to a retail jewelry business and the manufacture at odd times by employees engaged primarily in repair work.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of watches, clocks, and jewelry for the trade are to be reported. Retailers may also be large manufacturers of jewelry, silverware, etc., and in such cases a report must be secured.*

42. Kindling wood.

43. Locksmith and gunsmith and engraving and diesinking shops. (Includes not only locksmithing and gunsmithing and small shops engaged in custom engraving and diesinking, but a variety of local repair and job work, like bell hanging, umbrella and trunk mending, etc.)

44. Marble and other stone quarries. (Includes establishments engaged exclusively in quarrying, or in getting out rough stone, crushed stone, etc.) *All other marble and stone work, including quarries where the cutting and finishing also is done, must be reported.*

45. Masonry, brick and stone. (Includes all masonry, brick or stone work, whether done by large contractors, individuals, or companies, in the erection or repair of buildings, bridges, subways, sewers, etc.)

46. Millinery, custom work. (Usually connected with millinery stores, and the work consists in making or trimming hats, bonnets, etc., for the individual customer.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of millinery goods for the trade must be reported.*

47. Monumental work. (Includes small establishments lettering monuments, tombstones, etc., and doing local cemetery stonework.) *Marble and stone quarries making monuments and tombstones, and large establishments cutting and finishing monuments and tombstones, must be reported.*

48. Opticians. (Includes retailers of optical goods, or opticians where the work consists in grinding lenses or fitting spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., to individual customers.) *Establishments manufacturing optical goods for the trade must be reported.*

49. Painting, house, sign, etc.

50. Paper hanging.

51. Paving. (Includes establishments engaged exclusively in the laying or repairing of pavements, sidewalks, etc., of asphalt, concrete, stone, brick, wood, etc.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of paving materials of any character must be reported.*

52. Photography.

53. Picture framing. (Includes the framing and gilding done at picture stores.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of looking-glass and picture frames for the trade must be reported.*

54. Plastering and stuccowork.

55. Plumbing. (Includes establishments engaged in plumbing, gas fitting, or in steam fitting.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' supplies or materials, gas fixtures or steam fittings and apparatus must be reported.*

56. Printing and publishing. (Includes the soliciting of contracts for printing where no work is done in connection with the preparation of the manuscript, printing, binding, circulation, etc.) *All establishments in which printing of any character is done, also publishers who assist in the revision of manuscript, binding, furnishing of paper, circulation, etc., although they do no printing, must be reported.*

57. Repairing and upholstering furniture. (Includes the custom work and repair shops and the incidental manufacture and repair work done by furniture dealers.) *Furniture factories of every description must be reported.*

58. Roofing. (Includes establishments engaged exclusively in laying roofing of gravel, pitch, felt, etc., and of slate or tile.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of roofing materials of any character must be reported.*

59. Sewing machine repairing.

60. Taxidermists.

61. Tin shops. (Includes the tin shops engaged in custom or repair work, or establishments where the work is merely incident to a mercantile business.) *Tin shops where goods are made in considerable quantities, or where roofing, etc., is manufactured, must be reported. Coppersmithing and sheet iron working must be reported.*

62. Typewriter repairing.

63. In addition to the above, reports must *not* be secured for *manufacturing in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions,* nor for the following, which are sometimes classed as manufacturing industries:

- Bill posting.
- Building and construction work.
- Cotton cleaning and rehandling.
- Cotton compressing.
- Cotton ginning.
- Dentistry.
- Dressing, packing, and shipping of poultry.
- Electric light and power.
- Excavating and well digging.
- Fisheries. *The canning or preserving of fish and oysters must be reported.*
- Florists and floral designs.
- Hay and straw baling.
- Ice harvesting.
- Junk shops.
- Laundries.
- Mining.
- Moving and raising buildings.
- Packing and shipping of fruits and vegetables. *The canning or preserving of fruits and vegetables must be reported.*
- Professional services.
- Rectifying and blending of liquors.
- Retail butchers.
- Salting hides.
- Telegraph and telephone companies.
- Tobacco stemming and rehandling.
- Transportation and express companies.
- Trimming and finishing coffins and burial cases by undertakers, or undertaking and funeral directing. *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of coffins and burial cases for the trade must be reported.*

64. The object of the omission from the census of the class of establishments indicated by the above list is to confine the census as far as possible to an enumeration of the factory industries. In many instances the same industry is carried on in large and small establishments, and as a rule no distinction is made in the size of the establishment to be reported. It is only in cases where the manufacture is incident to a mercantile business that the agents are called upon to exercise discretion in regard to securing the report. The sale of the product is necessarily incident to all manufacturing and must, in many cases, be included in the reports. In some establishments, such as confectionery stores, harness shops, and jewelry stores, if manufacturing is carried on, it is incident to the mercantile business and should not be reported. An establishment of this character, to be reported, must have employees engaged exclusively in manufacturing work and sell the product to the trade. Establishments where the manufacturing is done at odd times by the clerks in the store or by employees engaged for repair work must not be reported.

Modification of rule.—The list of omitted industries includes all of the neighborhood and mechanical industries such as blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, boot and shoe custom and repair work, and the building trades, but the modifying instructions following each omitted industry in which there might be establishments engaged in the production of standard articles, were introduced so as to insure the collection of reports from all establishments that could by the broadest construction be included in a factory census. Therefore the omission of industries in which the small establishments abound, and the elimination of practically all establishments in which the product is manufactured on the order of customers, has not resulted in excluding all small establishments. The instructions have tended to include all establishments conducted under the factory system, a complete enumeration of such being made for each industry.

The elimination of establishments that do not manufacture a standardized product greatly reduces the number reported for some industries. For instance, there were 25,258 flour and grist mills reported at the census of 1900 with products valued at $560,719,063, but when the totals were revised in order to obtain figures that could be compared with the statistics for 1905, which relate only to those mills that do some merchant grinding, it was found that 15,782 establishments should be omitted, reducing the number from 25,258 to 9,476, or 62.5 per cent, and the value of product from $560,719,063 to $501,396,304, or 10.6 per cent.

The sawmills engaged in custom sawing or in sawing for consumption in the neighborhood were omitted from the census of 1905, and to reduce the totals for 1900 to a comparative basis it was necessary to exclude the reports for 9,982 establishments with products valued at $11,635,713, the number forming 30.2 per cent and the value of products 2.1 per cent of the corresponding totals for "lumber and timber products" at the Twelfth Census. Therefore, the omission of the mills engaged in custom grinding and sawing has had but slight effect on the totals for the industry other than in the reduction of the number of establishments.

Exceptions.—The deviations in the line of demarcation between the establishments included and those omitted may be illustrated by the conditions in a few industries. While the harness factories that manufacture a standard product for sale in the general market produce the major portion of the harness made, large quantities are produced in harness shops manufacturing both for the general market and on order from customers, the value of the latter class of goods, however, predominating. In some sections these shops are very numerous and many of them are of considerable size. The instructions required the agents to omit shops engaged chiefly in repair work in connection with a mercantile business, even though some new harness was made, but to report all "harness and saddlery factories or establishments making these goods for the trade." These instructions were prepared in such a manner as to permit the agents to exercise some discretion in determining the class of establishments to be reported, and reports were accepted for large establishments even though the greater part of the product was manufactured on orders received from customers. The extent to which the small harness shops were omitted is indicated by the records of the canvass of Kansas. The original lists for this state contained the names of 574 establishments which appeared from the trade and local directories, trade journals, etc., to be engaged in the manufacture of harness, but after investigation 553 of them were omitted from the enumeration, only 21 establishments being accepted as of the character to be included in this census.

Since the manufacture of bread and other bakery products was not included in the list of industries to be omitted, the rule was that agents should enumerate all establishments on the assumption that they all manufactured for the trade. Many bakers, however, sold their products at retail, and others manufactured confectionery as well as bread, and also did a small mercantile business. In these cases exception was made, and the agents were required to omit small establishments that did a miscellaneous business.

While separate classifications are provided for marble and stone work and for monuments and tombstones, and separate statistics are presented, both classes of products are often manufactured by the same establishment, and a definite demarcation of the statistics is in many instances impracticable. Moreover, all classes of stone products are now manufactured largely in connection with the operation of the quarries. The statistics for quarries, as required by the act of March 6, 1902, form a part of the census of mines and quarries and therefore should not be included in the census of manufactures. It would be impracticable for a quarryman to make separate reports for the cutting and dressing of stone and the manufacture of monuments or other products at the quarry, since both branches of the work are carried on by the use of the same capital and largely by the same employees, and no separation is made of the expenses. Therefore the instructions to the agents provided that the entire establishment, including the quarry, should be reported as a manufacturing establishment when it was engaged in cutting and finishing stone or in the production of monuments and tombstones. There are, however, many quarries producing rough rock for foundation or road work, cutting paving blocks and slabs without the use of machinery, or quarrying marble and other rough stone for sale as such. All quarries yielding products of this character were omitted from the census of manufactures because they could with greater propriety be included in the census of mines and quarries. The lettering of monuments and tombstones and local cemetery work were also omitted from the factory census because such work was in the nature of a neighborhood industry.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Calendar year covered.—The census of manufactures of 1905 covers the calendar year 1904, while all prior censuses relate to the fiscal year ending May 31. In the absence of a legal provision as to the period to be covered, the calendar year was selected because the majority of the manufacturers close their books on December 31, and it would be more convenient to make the Census report for the year ending with that day. It has been the practice at all censuses to accept reports for the business year most nearly conforming with the census year, and the results, therefore, can not be accepted as representing totals for the same period of twelve months for all establishments. In some industries the business year is controlled by the year regulating the supply of raw material. For instance, in the manufacture of cottonseed products the business year, as a rule, conforms with the commercial crop year from September to September. Therefore in the case of this industry the change from the fiscal to the calendar year has had very little effect on the totals as compared with those for former censuses.

Territory canvassed.—The territory covered in the canvass for this census embraced continental United States and Alaska, but not Guam, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, or the American islands of the Samoan group.

Supplemental schedules.—The census of 1880 was the first to contain special reports for the principal industries. A special schedule was used to develop the statistics which contained all of the usual inquiries and also inquiries concerning the details for materials, products, and machinery. This practice was followed at the censuses of 1890 and 1900. At the census of 1905 a supplemental schedule was used which contained only such inquiries as were necessary to develop the statistics for the special report. The use of this supplemental schedule enabled the work on the general and special reports, both in the field and in the Office, to proceed contemporaneously.

Temporary and regular employees.—At all prior censuses both the actual fieldwork and the work of supervision were carried on by temporary employees—that is, supervisors, enumerators, and special agents. The canvass of 1905 was made under the immediate supervision of the regular employees of the Bureau of the Census. In each of the large cities one of these employees was placed in charge of a number of local agents; in the smaller cities and in some of the smaller but important manufacturing states, where a temporary local agent or agents were required, regular employees worked with the local agents, either during the entire canvass or for a sufficient time to give thorough instructions. The canvass of the greater part of the rural sections and, in some instances, of entire states and territories was made by the regular employees. The reports have, therefore, been prepared with great care, and are more nearly uniform than at any previous census.

OFFICE AND FIELD WORK.

List of manufacturers.—A complete card index of the names and addresses of the establishments was prepared as a basis for the fieldwork. A list was made of the establishments reported at the Twelfth Census and the names and addresses were compared with those shown in city, county, state, and trade directories, in private lists of manufacturers, and in lists prepared by the bureaus of labor and industry in the different states; in fact every source of information concerning the location of manufacturing establishments was utilized. The list prepared necessarily contained the names of a large number of individuals, firms, and corporations that were not engaged in manufacturing but that for business reasons, advertised as manufacturers. The list also contained numerous duplications, since the name of the same establishment appeared in the directory for every city in which it had a sales agency or office, and the fact that the plant was not located in the city could not be detected from the directory. Moreover, different directories gave the same establishment with a slight variation in the name. The duplications for establishments in the same city were eliminated to some extent by an alphabetical arrangement of the cards. But the fact that the name of an establishment appears in several directories is not conclusive that the names should be treated as duplicates, since many companies operate plants in a number of cities. The duplicates and the names which were not those of legitimate manufacturers could be eliminated only by a personal visit or by correspondence. A circular[1] was sent to each establishment to ascertain the location of the factory, the character of the product, and other information that would be of assistance in securing the report. The replies to this circular disposed of a large proportion of the cards for establishments that were not engaged in manufacturing. The census schedules[2] were then mailed to all of the remaining establishments, with the request that the reports be prepared and returned so as to avoid the necessity of a visit from an agent. A large number of satisfactory reports were received through the mail. After allowing sufficient time for the return of the schedules the cards were arranged by districts, the entire country being divided into about 1,000 districts, each district containing the number of establishments that could be visited by an agent in approximately sixty working days. The cards for each district were arranged as nearly as possible in the order in which the agent should visit the establishments when making the canvass. A typewritten list of the names was then made, a carbon copy being retained in the Office. The Office copy of the list was checked as the cards and schedules were returned by the agents. In this manner a current record was kept of the canvass in every district, and each establishment was accounted for. The agents were required to make careful inquiry for other establishments than those listed, and to make a thorough canvass of their respective districts, securing reports from all establishments that were in operation during any portion of the year.

---

[1] The preliminary circular sent all establishments was as follows:

Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Washington.

Division of Manufactures.

October 5, 1904.

SIR:

To comply with the requirements of the act of Congress of March 6, 1902, the collection of the reports for the census of manufactures of 1905 will be started on or about January 1.

Your establishment appears on the records of this Office as engaged in manufacturing. In order to perfect the records, to avoid unnecessary correspondence, and what might be the needless call of a special agent of this Office, *you are requested to answer the following questions and return this circular in the inclosed envelope, which requires no postage.*

Name of establishment ....

Name of owner .... State

Post office .... Street Number

Location of factory: State ... County City

If you operate other factories, give name and location of each

Enumerate or describe the articles produced during 1904

If you are not a manufacturer, please describe the business or occupation in which you are engaged ....

....

If your factory is idle, when did it close

If you have retired from business, when did you retire

Please give the name and address of your successor, if [illegible]

....

Your prompt attention to this request will be appreciated.

Very respectfully,

S. N. D. NORTH,
Director.

(Inclosure.)

[2] The following circular was used in transmitting the schedule:

Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Washington.

Division of Manufactures.

December [illegible]

SIR:

As intimated in letters heretofore sent you, I inclose a blank schedule for the report of your manufacturing establishment, required by the act of Congress of March 6, 1902, providing for a census of manufactures [illegible] The provisions of law and [illegible] in regard to [illegible] information are printed on the title page of the schedule. The report should cover the calendar year ending December 31, 1904, or the business year that most nearly conforms to it.

The schedule is as simple as the requirements of the law will permit, and [illegible] instructions are given for each question. Kindly [illegible] each inquiry, and if the inquiry is not applicable [illegible] the word "None" in answer to it. If [illegible] careful estimates will be accepted.

Actual field work on the census [illegible] January [illegible] find it convenient to forward the completed schedule [illegible] by January 15, and avoid the necessity of a special agent calling on you. Your attention to this matter will greatly aid in the conduct of this important statistical work.

Very respectfully,

S. N. D. NORTH,
Director.

(Inclosure.)

Schedule and instructions.—All establishments were reported on a general schedule of 4 pages, containing 13 general inquiries relating to capital, employees, salaries, wages, miscellaneous expenses, cost of materials, value of products, time in operation, and power used. In addition to a report on the general schedule, establishments engaged in 84[1] of the principal industries were required to furnish reports on supplemental schedules showing the quantities and values of the different materials or products, and, in some instances, certain details concerning machinery used. The inquiries of these supplemental schedules were, in the main, the same as the inquiries on the same subjects at the census of 1900.

Canvass.—The actual fieldwork was started on January 3, 1905, when a number of the regular employees of the Office commenced work in Baltimore, Md. Work was started in other sections of Maryland and throughout the United States as rapidly as possible, the height of employment being reached in the month of April, when 835 regular and temporary employees were at work. It was impossible to begin the work in all sections of the country at the same time, and it was found that better results were obtained by allowing some of the agents to remain a longer time in the field and canvass several districts. The services of the temporary agents were dispensed with by June 1, and practically all of the regular force returned to the Office by October 1, 1905. The total cost of the canvass, including the salaries of the detailed clerks, was approximately $445,000.

Classification of industries.—The classification of the reports[2] for the various establishments is one of the most important branches of the office work. As explained elsewhere,[3] an establishment may consist of a single mill or of several mills, and be engaged in the manufacture of a single class of articles or of a great variety of products. It was necessary to classify the reports so as to allow a grouping of the statistics for establishments engaged in the same or allied industries. Each report was accordingly assigned to one of the 339 classifications for which the statistics are shown separately.

---

[1] The following is a list of the industries for which the 59 supplemental schedules were provided, some of these schedules being used for more than one industry: Agricultural implements; automobiles; beet sugar; bicycles and tricycles; boots and shoes; brick and tile; butter; buttons; canning and preserving, fish; canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; canning and preserving, oysters; carpets and rugs, other than rag; carriages and wagons; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies; cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; cheese; chemicals; coke; condensed milk; cordage and twine; cotton goods; cotton small wares; dyeing and finishing textiles; dyestuffs and extracts; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; explosives; felt goods; fertilizers; flour and grist mill products; gas, illuminating and heating; glass; gloves and mittens, leather; hats, felt; hats, wool; hosiery and knit goods; ice, manufactured; iron and steel, blast furnaces; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; jute and jute goods; leather, tanned, curried, and finished; linen goods; lumber and timber products; metal working machinery; musical instruments, organs; musical instruments, pianos; needles, pins, and hooks and eyes; oil, cottonseed and cake; oil, essential; oilcloth and linoleum, floor; oilcloth, enameled; paints; paper and wood pulp; pencils, lead; pens, fountain and stylographic; pens, gold; pens, steel; petroleum refining; pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products; printing and publishing, book and job; printing and publishing, music; printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals; rice, cleaning and polishing; salt; shipbuilding, iron and steel; shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building; shoddy; silk and silk goods; slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing; smelting and refining, copper; smelting and refining, lead; smelting and refining, zinc; soap; starch; sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; tin and terne plate; turpentine and rosin; varnishes; wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin; woolen goods; worsted goods.

[2] The following instructions were used in classifying schedules:

The classification of reports is the assignment of the schedule for each manufacturer to a specific industry and to a particular generic group of industries in order to bring together the reports for all establishments engaged in the same industry. It is the first and most important step in the compilation of the data, and the utmost care should be exercised at every stage of the work. The clerks engaged in classifying should be familiar with the use of all the supplemental schedules and the methods of presenting the statistics in the final volumes. The completeness of the Census reports is largely controlled by the classification of the individual schedules. If, upon comparison of the number of establishments reported for the census of 1905 with those for 1900, it appears that there has been a decrease or an exceptionally large increase, the conclusion, in the absence of other information, will be that the schedules have been wrongly classified. It is difficult to detect an error in classification before the completion of the final tables, and changes will then necessitate the correction of a large number of totals and a serious delay at a critical stage of the work.

The general rule for classification is that the schedule must be assigned to the industry indicated by the product of chief value. For instance, if an establishment is engaged in the manufacture of both men's and women's clothing, the value of the two classes of clothing should be determined before classifying the report. If the product of men's clothing is in excess of that of women's clothing the report should be classified "clothing, men's." This general rule is to be modified by other conditions indicated by the schedule, such as the commercial designation of the factory, the class of materials used, and the character of machinery. For example, an establishment engaged in the manufacture of astrakhan cloth produced such cloth to the value of $206,085, using woolen yarn to the value of $93,815, and cotton yarn to the value of $40,233. In the absence of other information, this factory would be classified as "woolen goods," but knitting machines and winders are the only machinery used, and its proper classification is "hosiery and knit goods."

Having decided the classification, the industry number as shown by the attached list must be given in the upper left-hand corner of title page, just under the border, and the title of the industry written in the space below the inquiries in regard to the location of the factory and general office.

Many establishments are engaged in the manufacture of a great variety of articles, and the assignment of the schedule to a specific industry according to its product of chief value results in the inclusion in that classification of products which are not designed for the same purpose. This can not be avoided, but there are some industries carried on by the same establishment but of such a distinct character and of such importance that it is necessary to make separate reports; for instance, the manufacture of lumber and salt are frequently carried on by the same company or individual, but as the statistics for these industries are compiled separately, separate reports must be prepared and each given its proper classification.

While it is desired to obtain complete reports for each industry represented by the supplemental schedules, there are establishments engaged in the manufacture of products named on two or more of the supplemental schedules for which it is impossible to secure complete separate reports. For instance, an establishment reported on the supplemental schedule for "cottonseed products" may produce large quantities of fertilizer, though not sufficient to control the classification of the report, which would be classed as "oil, cottonseed and cake;" the quantity and value of the fertilizer would be shown in the special tabulation, and added to the amounts reported by establishments classed as "fertilizers."

Some establishments are engaged in the manufacture of products covered by two or more supplemental schedules, but enumerated on only one of these schedules. For instance, a turpentine distillery may be operated in connection with a lumber mill, but it is impossible to secure complete separate reports for each industry, but the respective supplemental schedules have been furnished. In such cases the general schedule must be classified and both supplemental schedules retained with it until separated in the editing section. The significance of the supplemental schedules must be thoroughly understood, and the necessity and practicability of separate reports considered before classification.

In case of uncertainty concerning the classification, the report made by the establishment at the Twelfth Census should be consulted, and the classification then used should be followed unless it was manifestly wrong, or there has been an entire change in the class of product. If, however, the classification for the Twelfth Census has been subdivided, the report should be classified according to the classification for 1905.

If the establishment is engaged in an industry for which a supplemental schedule is required and the supplemental schedule has not been secured, and it can not be prepared from data contained in the general schedule, it should be returned for correction to either the special agent or the establishment, as may be required, with the customary letter.

The list of classifications gives the name of each classification and its number, also the general group number to which the class belongs and the classification number used in 1900. The classifier is concerned only with the name and number of classification for 1905.

[3] See page xli.

There were 354 separate industry classifications used at the census of 1900. The exclusion of the hand trades and neighborhood and mechanical industries resulted in the omission of 28 of these. In addition, 6 classifications were, by name or by inclusion of the statistics heretofore shown under them, added to others, and one was not used, no return being received that was properly classifiable under it. This has reduced the number of classifications used in 1900 to 319 in 1905. Some industries have become so specialized that it has been possible to subdivide the classifications under which they were placed in 1900. For example, at the census of 1905 the manufacture of automobiles had become so distinctive an industry that a separate classification was necessary. The statistics of cheese, butter, and condensed milk were also classified separately.

The changes in the wording of classifications and the names of new classifications are shown in the following statement:

Classifications of 1900 which have been changed in form or wording for 1905.

1900	1905
Boots and shoes, factory product	Boots and shoes.
Bridges	Included with structural ironwork.
Cardboard	Cardboard, not made in paper mills.
Carpets, wood	Wood carpet
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk, factory product	Butter Cheese. Condensed milk.
Clothing, men's, factory product	Clothing, men's.
Clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes	Clothing, men's, buttonholes.
Clothing, women's, factory product	Clothing, women's.
Collars and cuffs, paper	Included with collars and cuffs.
Copper, smelting and refining	Smelting and refining, copper.
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions	Druggists' preparations.
Electrical apparatus and supplies	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.
Fish, canning and preserving	Canning and preserving, fish.
Flouring and grist mill products	Flour and grist mill products.
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving	Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.
Fuel, artificial	Fuel, manufactured.
Fur hats	Hats, felt.
Furniture, factory product	Furniture.
Gas and oil stoves	Stoves, gas and oil
Gloves and mittens	Gloves and mittens, leather.
Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.
Horseshoes, factory product	Horseshoes.
Iron and steel	Iron and steel, blast furnaces. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.	Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works.
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental	Structural ironwork
Kaolin and other earth grinding	Kaolin and ground earths
Lead, smelting and refining	Smelting and refining, lead.
Leather board	Included with leather goods.
Lime and cement	Lime. Cement. Gypsum wall plaster
Models and patterns	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.
Musical instruments, organs and materials Musical instruments, pianos and materials.	Musical instruments, organs. Musical instruments, pianos Musical instruments, piano and organ materials.
Needles and pins Hooks and eyes	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes
Oilcloth, floor	Oilcloth and linoleum, floor
Oysters, canning and preserving	Canning and preserving, oysters
Paper hangings	Wall paper
Paving and paving materials	Paving materials
Plated and britannia ware	Plated ware
Registers, car fare. Registers, cash	Cash registers and calculating machines
Roofing and roofing materials	Roofing materials
Ship and boat building, wooden	Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building
Silversmithing Silverware	Silversmithing and silverware
Soap and candles	Soap Candles
Sugar and molasses, beet	Beet sugar
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet iron working	Tinware Coppersmithing and sheet iron working
Varnish	Varnishes
Whalebone and rattan	Whalebone cutting
Window shades	Window shades and fixtures
Wool hats	Hats, wool
Zinc, smelting and refining	Smelting and refining, zinc

New classifications.

Class in which reports were included at the Census of 1900	1905
With Marble and stone work	Artificial stone
With Carriages and wagons	Automobiles Automobile bodies and parts
With Furnishing goods, men's	Collars and cuffs
With Carpentering	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies
With Hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats	Hats, straw
With Foundry and machine shop products	[illegible]
With Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling
With Plastering and stuccowork; Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	Statuary and art goods
With Foundry and machine shop products	Stoves and furnaces
With Chemicals	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin

This segregation, of which these are examples, has added 20 to the revised list of classifications shown in 1900, making 339 in all.

The assignment of reports to the different industries was made according to the product of chief value, and therefore it does not follow that the establishments reported for any particular industry are the only establishments engaged in the production of the articles covered by that classification. The manufacture of "shirts" is shown as a separate industry, but some of the establishments which are classed under "furnishing goods, men's," also make shirts. Therefore the figures for shirts can not be considered as representing the entire production for the census year, nor should they be accepted as referring to shirts as a sole product.

For the same reason, establishments may be assigned to different classifications at succeeding censuses, depending upon their product of chief value during the year covered. Under these conditions the comparative figures for a given industry can not be accepted as representing in every instance the same establishments for each census, less those that have gone out of existence and plus those that have commenced operations in the intervening periods.

The changes in classification depending upon class of products has but slight effect on the large staple industries, such as the manufacture of flour, lumber, and cotton, silk, or woolen goods. Establishments engaged in these industries are equipped with special machinery, and their products are of such a uniform character that the reports would necessarily be assigned to the same classification at succeeding censuses.

Subsidiary products.—In addition to the manufacture of articles covered by the classifications to which the schedules were assigned, a number of establishments produced articles provided for by one or more of the supplemental schedules.[1] As the value of the articles covered by the supplemental schedule was not sufficient to control the classification, they were considered as subsidiary products. In order to show in the special reports the total quantity or value of any product made in the United States, it was necessary to consider all of these subsidiary products. For example, a schedule might show that an establishment should be classed under "foundry and machine shop products," although it manufactured a quantity of agricultural implements. In order to show the total number and value of the agricultural implements manufactured in this country, it was necessary to include those manufactured by all establishments, however classified. This was accomplished by combining the value of the agricultural implements reported as subsidiary products of various industries with the value of the products reported under the classification "agricultural implements." If this practice had not been followed, the subsidiary agricultural implement products would have been lost in the general classification "foundry and machine shop products."

Examination of schedules.—This examination is the preparation of the reports for tabulation. Each schedule was examined to correct inconsistencies and errors that might have occurred in its preparation. The average number of wage-earners employed during the entire year was computed from the average returned for each month, and all additions tested.[2]

At prior censuses the chief difficulty in editing schedules was in obtaining answers to essential inquiries, when the answers had been omitted by the enumerator or local agent, who not being familiar with the Office methods, could not appreciate the importance of covering the main points of the schedule. This omission of essential information in the schedules of 1900 necessitated a large correspondence between the Census Office and the establishments. The fieldwork for the census of 1905, however, was done by or under the immediate supervision of the regular employees of the Office. These employees were given careful instructions in the preparation of the schedules, and their prior experience in general census work enabled them to appreciate the importance of consistency in the replies to the different inquiries. A number of the earliest reports secured by each agent were given a preliminary examination immediately upon their receipt at the Office and returned with letters of criticism. These practices resulted in simplifying the Office work and transferring to the field force a considerable proportion of the work done in the Office at prior censuses in connection with the editing of the schedules. For example, in editing the reports for the lumber industry at the census of 1900 it was necessary to send out about 6,000 special letters, requesting replies to inquiries that were not answered when the schedule was filled out. Only in comparatively few instances was it necessary, at the census of 1905, to call on an establishment for additional information after the report had been received at the Census Office. The schedule for the lumber industry at the present census, as well as at the census of 1900, probably presented as many difficulties, both in its preparation in the field and in its revision in the Office, as any other schedule, and the far neater condition of the schedules for this industry at the present census as compared with those at the census of 1900 furnishes a safe indication of the difference in the quality of fieldwork at the two censuses as applied to all schedules.

Tabulation.—The statistics for the census of 1905 are presented by specified industries for the United States, for each state and territory, and for the cities having a population of 20,000 and over at the census of 1900. Moreover, the totals for the United States, for each state and territory, and for selected industries are grouped by character of ownership—individual, firm, incorporated company, or miscellaneous—and by value of products, and the totals for each municipality having a population of 8,000 and over at the census of 1900 are grouped by character of ownership. To facilitate these presentations the schedules were assorted by states, cities, industries, character of ownership, and value of products. The tabulation of the schedules in this order brought together the totals for the largest possible number of reports for a given group. Most of the tabulation was done on the wide carriage typewriter, fitted with a tabulating attachment. Carbon copies were used in making the combinations by character of ownership and by value of products, thus avoiding the retabulation of the schedules. The adding machines were also used to great advantage. These methods are similar to those followed at the Twelfth Census, which are fully described in Part I of the reports on manufactures for that census and, therefore, no extended reference to them is necessary in this connection.

---

[1] See page xxvi for industries covered by supplemental schedules.

[2] For copy of the instructions, see Appendix C, page 637.

CHANGES IN METHODS.

Treatment of certain industries.—At the census of 1905 a change was made in the method of compiling statistics for "lumber and timber products." Under the heading of "capital" for the industry as a whole, the principal change has been the elimination of the item of standing timber or timbered lands. Investments of this character have formerly been included under capital invested in land. Since on the schedules for all other industries the item of land is intended to cover only capital invested in land used for the plant sites, the relatively large showing for this item of capital in the lumber industry for 1900, when considered in connection with that for other lines of manufacturing, was misleading, and when the total for this industry was added to the totals for other industries for a city, state, or the United States, the statistical value of the average investment per establishment for this item of capital was virtually destroyed. At the census of 1905 a special inquiry was placed upon the supplemental schedule for lumber and timber products, and detailed information covering investments in timber lands was secured.

Until the present census provision was not made for treating logging operations conducted in connection with sawmill plants as a distinct and complete branch of the lumber industry. Statistics had been collected bearing on the cost of stumpage, logging supplies, and logging wages, but the principal product from these expenditures, namely, saw logs for use in the establishment conducting the operations, was not treated as a product of logging, but as material for the mill, logging of this character being regarded as an adjunct to mill operations. At the present census data relating to the logging branch of the industry were collected under the various headings with the same degree of care as that with which the mill operations were reported. Much of the expense that formerly was reported under the head of cost of materials, such as the amount paid for contract logging and, in some instances, the wages of men employed directly in work connected with logging, is now shown under "miscellaneous expenses" and "wages." As a result, the total cost of materials has decreased as compared with the value of products manufactured therefrom, while the items of wages and miscellaneous expenses have increased correspondingly. At former censuses the value of that part of the product of lumber mills which was dressed or remanufactured in planing mills connected with the sawmills producing it entered twice into the total value of the products of the industry—first as rough lumber and again in its finished form. There was also a similar duplication in the total cost of materials for the industry. The schedule for lumber mills was so framed at the census of 1905 as to avoid these duplications, in consequence of which both the cost of materials and the value of products are relatively smaller at the present census than at other censuses.

A similar change was made in the method of presenting the statistics for capital for turpentine and rosin. The value of orchard lands owned was included in capital in 1900, but excluded in 1905. The wages of the wage-earners engaged in gathering the crude material in the orchards and the miscellaneous expenses of the orchard work were included in wages and in miscellaneous expenses, respectively, at both censuses.

Presentation of statistics.—The method of presenting the statistics is similar to that followed at the Twelfth Census, but there are some differences which may be summarized as follows:

1. The totals for all industries and for each industry in the United States, for all industries and for selected industries in the states and territories, and for all industries in the principal cities, have been grouped so as to bring together the statistics for establishments with products valued at less than $5,000, $5,000 but less than $20,000, $20,000 but less than $100,000, $100,000 but less than $1,000,000, and $1,000,000 and over. This arrangement indicates very definitely the extent to which the large establishments predominated in certain industries and in certain sections of the country.

2. The totals for all industries and for selected industries have also been grouped according to the character of ownership of the establishments. This grouping shows the relative importance of the establishments controlled by individuals, private companies, and incorporated companies in the different industries, states, and cities.

3. Urban manufactures have been confined to municipalities having a population of 8,000 and over according to the census of 1900, and in the reports by states the urban and rural totals are presented in a comparative table for 1900 and 1905, with percentages showing the extent of the changes.

4. At the Twelfth Census the greatest and the least number of salaried officials and clerks employed at any one time during the year were reported. The greatest number was accepted as the number to be tabulated. The schedule for the census of 1905 called only for the "number" of this class of employees. As a rule there is very little variation in the number of salaried officials and clerks employed at different times, therefore it is probable that the greatest number does not differ much from the usual number, and the change in the schedule has had but slight, if any, effect on the totals.

5. The statistics concerning wage-earners and wages include a transcript of the pay roll for a representative week during which the largest number of persons were employed. The wage-earners were grouped according to actual weekly earnings. The figures used in the presentations on this subject are only for establishments from which the copy of a pay roll or satisfactory information could be secured. The report embodying these statistics is not included in this volume, but will be published later separately.

6. The schedule for the census of 1900 called for information regarding the months the establishments were in operation on full time, on three-fourths time, on half time, and on one-fourth time, and also the months they were idle, while the schedule for the census of 1905 asked for the "number of days in operation during the year, number of hours per day (under normal conditions), number of hours per week (under normal conditions)," and "extra time during the year, total number of hours."

7. A special showing is made in the reports, by states and territories, of the kind and horsepower of power used in the leading industries in 1905 as compared with 1900; and also of the number of men, women, and children employed, by months, and the greatest and least number of all wage-earners for the year. In most instances these reports by states also contain comparative tables of the leading industries, illustrating in detail their condition at this census as compared with their condition in 1900.

8. The inquiry concerning the date when the establishment commenced operations was omitted from the schedule of 1905, because the answers to this inquiry at the census of 1900 were very unsatisfactory. A large proportion of the establishments have changed ownership a number of times, and the present owners can not give the date of the beginning of operations.

9. The presentation of county totals made at prior censuses has been abandoned. This was necessary because in many counties there were so few factories that the operations of individual establishments could be identified if the totals were published. The inclusion of the hand trades and neighborhood industries at former censuses caused the number of establishments to be so large that the county presentation was possible.

COOPERATION WITH STATE STATISTICAL OFFICES.

As stated in the Report on Manufactures, Twelfth Census, collaboration in Federal and state statistical work is desirable, because it tends to uniformity in results and to the elimination of the duplication of inquiries.

From an examination of the laws under which the statistical offices in a number of the states are organized, of the schedules used in the collection of the statistics, and of the published reports, it appears: First, that in addition to other lines of investigation the state offices collect information concerning manufactures and labor and wages, and that the schedules used in collecting these statistics are in many respects similar to those used by the Federal Government in taking the census of manufactures. Second, that the most noticeable and extensive duplications in statistical work occur when the Federal Government takes a general census and the states are engaged in either a general or a partial census of the same nature and covering the same period. Third, that while the schedules used in the different states are apparently designed to develop the same general facts and are similar, they differ in certain important details.

Of the prerequisites for the unification of statistical work, the adoption of a uniform schedule is probably the most important. It certainly lies at the base of uniformity in results. Not only this, but it tends to acquaint manufacturers with the class of information they will be required to furnish from time to time to both Federal and state officials, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will be better prepared to supply it when called upon.[1] Recognizing the desirability of coordinating the schedules, the Bureau of the Census consulted the state bureaus in regard to the inquiries for the census of 1905, and it was tentatively agreed by the officials of the majority that the schedule formulated as the result of this consultation should be used for all inquiries on the general subject of manufactures.

In furtherance of the scheme of cooperation, the

---

[1] Twentieth Annual Convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, Concord, N. H., July 12, 1904.

Federal Office worked as far as possible in collaboration with the statistical offices of the states in which a census of manufactures was taken under authority of the state laws. It was with this end in view that the law of March 1, 1904, was enacted by Congress providing:

> That the Director of the Census is hereby authorized and empowered to cooperate with the secretary of state of the State of Michigan in taking the census of manufactures and shall equitably share the expenses thereof, the results of which may be accepted by the United States as its census of manufactures for that state for the year nineteen hundred and five: *Provided*, That the expenditures incident to this cooperation shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, such expenditures to be paid from the fund appropriated for the expenses of the field work of the census for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five. And the Director of the Census may, in his discretion, cooperate with the officials of other States which take a like census in so far as it may aid in the collection of statistics of manufactures required by existing law.

As previously mentioned, the state census of Michigan was taken in conformity with the state law of June 7, 1901. The Federal and state agents worked together in collecting reports; the results were compiled by the Bureau of the Census and published in the form of a bulletin, copies being placed at the disposal of the state officials.

Enabling legislation was also enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts. The act providing for taking the decennial census of the commonwealth, approved June 4, 1904, contains the following provision:

> The government of the United States having provided that the United States census office may cooperate with the statistical bureaus in the several states, the United States census office to bear the expense of the field-work in gathering statistics of manufactures, the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor is hereby authorized to contract with the director of the United States census for the rendering of such service, the contract to be subject to the approval of the governor and council. In case the gathering of the statistics of manufactures by the United States should cover the calendar year nineteen hundred and four instead of the year nineteen hundred and five, as hereinbefore provided, the statistics of manufactures shall be taken as for the time provided in the contract made with the director of the census.

Under authority of this law and the act of Congress referred to, the chief and the chief clerk of the bureau of statistics of labor of Massachusetts were appointed special agents of the Bureau of the Census and had supervision of the canvass which was made by local special agents. Of these agents, two-thirds were appointed and paid by the Bureau of the Census and one-third by the bureau of statistics of labor, which also allowed the use of its office and facilities without expense to the Federal Government. As in the case of Michigan, the schedules were forwarded to the Bureau of the Census, where the tabulations were made and the results furnished the state bureau.

The following joint resolution of the legislature of the state of Iowa, in which a census of the population is taken and certain other statistics collected every tenth year, permitted collaboration in making a census of manufactures of that state:

> *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*
>
> That whereas, the acts of Congress of the United States approved March 3, 1899, and March 6, 1902, respectively, provide, that in the year 1900, and every ten years thereafter, and also in the year 1905, and every ten years thereafter, there shall be a collection of the statistics of manufactures, and whereas, the collection of the statistics referred to in said acts extends to and includes the state of Iowa; therefore, the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to cooperate with the Bureau of the Census of the United States in the collection of said statistics, and assist in every manner possible, either in his capacity as commissioner or otherwise, in making said collection a thorough enumeration of the manufacturing industries of this state. And the said commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics is hereby authorized and directed to make any change or modification of the schedules or methods of tabulation now used by him, or in the periods covered by his biennial reports, and the dates of their publication, which this resolution may make necessary.

It was found practicable for the regular employees of the Bureau of the Census and a few local agents to canvass the state without the assistance of state agents, and therefore cooperation with the state officials in the fieldwork was not necessary. The results, however, were placed at the disposal of the state office at the earliest practicable date and were published in the state census volume and in the report of the bureau of labor statistics.

In some states the officials had contemplated a census of manufactures, but abandoned the project and accepted the results of the Federal census.

In addition to collaboration between the Federal and state governments in the preparation of the schedules and cooperation in the enumeration, some of the state bureaus furnished the Federal Office with copies of their lists of manufacturing establishments, which were of great assistance in perfecting the lists for the entire country. On the other hand, after the completion of the canvass, the Federal Office furnished these bureaus with copies of the completed lists as corrected by the field agents.

The Federal Office made a special tabulation of certain data desired by the officials of some of the states, and supplied them with detailed information of the Federal reports which they published in advance. One of the state bureaus obtained from the manufacturers authority permitting the Federal Bureau to furnish it copies of the schedules. This enabled the state bureau to add more details to its files than had ever been possible under the application of state laws. In all cases where it was desired the state bureaus were furnished with advanced copies of the reports of the Federal census, to be used in their annual reports as they deemed advisable.

LIMITATIONS OF CENSUS STATISTICS.

The primary object of the census is to show the extent of the manufactures in the country, the states, the minor civil divisions, and the industries. This is accomplished by obtaining from each manufacturing establishment information concerning the amount of capital invested, the number of persons employed, the amount paid in wages, the miscellaneous expenses, the cost of materials used, the value of products, etc. Incidental to the collection of the general data, detailed information was obtained concerning the horsepower used, the time the establishments were in operation, and the weekly earnings of wage-earners, and for some of the more important industries, statistics were secured showing the quantity and value of the different materials used and the products manufactured.

Although certain limitations are necessarily placed upon the use of the statistics, the figures can be accepted as indicating the growth and relative importance of the states, cities, and different sections of the country in manufactures, and also the growth and relative importance of the different industries in the country as a whole and in political and civil subdivisions. The statistics have these principal limitations:

1. They relate to all establishments that were in operation during any portion of the year ending December 31, 1904, and do not, therefore, represent a full year's operation for every establishment. Moreover, establishments were allowed to make reports for the business year which most nearly conformed to the census year, so that even when a full year is covered it is not always the calendar year.

2. They do not furnish complete information concerning the possible or relative advantages of manufacturing in the different sections of the country, or in one industry as compared with another.

3. They do not disclose the profits of manufacture nor the exact relation of the cost of manufacture to the value of products. The census inquiry was designed to obtain a statement of the important items which constitute the great part of the cost of manufacturing, but there are many other expenses which were not taken into consideration, such as depreciation of plant, interest on capital owned, and losses by bad debts.

4. They can not be used to compute the true average amount of capital required in practice to produce a given product, because of the differing elements in capital and in value of products.

5. They can not be used to compute the average annual earnings except for an artificial unit and in the manner shown in the section on "average annual earnings" in Chapter V, where the limitations are fully discussed.

6. They can not be used to compute the average value of products per wage-earner, because of the uncertainties that have attended the computation of the average number of wage-earners employed during the year and the differences in the methods that have been used in returning the value of products.

Averages.—All averages are in a sense fictitious. They can never wholly take the place of facts, but they have a value and are sometimes very practical, in that they serve a specific purpose. The mind, for certain purposes, must be assisted in reaching a conclusion, and an average furnishes this assistance. In census statistics, as elsewhere, the average is never the actual experience of any establishment; it represents a composite establishment, resembling the actual establishments as much as, and no more than, a composite photograph of persons resembles the various individuals which it represents. The average is helpful when computed from the best elements that can be obtained, when it serves a purpose of information or comparison, and when it is properly employed in a proper field. If its foundation is deficient, this should be strengthened; if this is difficult from the nature of the work, as in a general census, the difficulty should be plainly stated, and if averages are computed their limitations should be clearly presented.[1]

Certain census averages, such as the average amount of capital required for a product of a given value and the average value of products per wage-earner, have been presented in Census reports, but have been accompanied with a statement of the limitations that attach to them and cautions to the public against their unqualified use. Notwithstanding these expressed limitations and cautions, the averages have frequently been used without qualification by writers and others to confirm their conclusions. Other Census data have been used as the basis of computations showing alleged net profits of manufacturers, and the percentages of the gross and net products to be assigned to capital and to labor, respectively, and also in attempting to establish or to refute various other economic postulates.

It is impossible at a general census of all manufactures to collect from every establishment sufficiently exact figures concerning income and expenses to justify their use for the purposes indicated. In many instances manufacturing is carried on in connection with mining, transportation, a mercantile business, or some other industry, and the expenses and income of the entire business are so blended that an exact segregation of the figures for manufactures can not be made. Many establishments do not keep book accounts in such a way that all of the Census data can be secured, and there were in 1905 many reports for which it was necessary to make more or less careful estimates for some parts. These estimates were, in the majority of instances, prepared by the proprietors or other persons in authority who were familiar with the operations of the establishments during the census year, and they are sufficiently exact to justify their inclusion in an aggregate to show the magnitude and relative importance of the different industries and of all industries in the different states.

---

[1] The mean is a single fictitious value substituted for a plurality of actual values. It stands to reason, therefore, that the former can not take the place of the latter for general purposes any more than the center of gravity can for purposes in general take the place of the system of material points to which it corresponds.—Dr. John Venn, D. Sc., F. R. S., "On the Nature and Use of Averages," Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. LIV, page 432.

The mean of statistics is a description, a representative quantity put for a whole group, the best representative of the group; that quantity which, if we must in practice put one quantity for many, minimizes the error unavoidably attending such practice * * * statistics are different originals affording one "generic portrait."—Mr. Edgeworth on "The Theory of Errors of Observation and the First Principles of Statistics," Cambridge Philosophical Society, Transactions, Vol. XIV, pages 139 and 140.

The only practical method of obtaining statistics to be used in making calculations, such as those for net profits and percentages of product assigned to labor and capital, is to confine the canvass to the enumeration of a comparatively few typical factories where good systems of bookkeeping are followed and for which complete information on uniform lines can be secured.

Relation of capital to product.—The limitations and defects of the statistics of capital are explained on page lxiv. Except for a few industries the total does not include the value of rented land and buildings. Therefore two establishments having an annual product of about the same value might report widely divergent amounts as capital, because one manufacturer owned the land, buildings, and machinery, and included their value in the capital reported to the Census, while the other rented equally valuable land, buildings, and machinery, and did not include their value in the capital reported. A computation of the average amount of capital required for a product of a given value based on a combination of the reports for these two establishments would have no significance, because it would not be an indication of the average conditions prevailing in either class of establishments. To make the statistics for these establishments uniform, the capital represented by the rent paid should be included in the total capital. The totals for the United States show $73,267,209 as paid by manufacturers for rent of land, buildings, and machinery during the year. If the value of the property represented by this expense were included in the capital, the total would indicate more nearly the correct amount of capital invested in manufactures.

Another reason why the amount of capital required for a product of a given value can not be calculated from the Census statistics is found in the fact that the value of products does not represent an output for the same period of time for all establishments. Many establishments were in active operation during only a portion of the year, while the majority were in operation during the entire period of twelve months. Therefore two establishments with practically the same capital might report a widely divergent proportion of product, because one was in operation a few weeks and the other the entire year. A computation based on the combination of such reports would have no economic value. The difference in the methods of reporting the value of products is a further reason for not using the value to compute averages of this character. Some establishments report the selling value, while others report the value at the factory, and others the factory cost.[1]

For further explanation of the limitations upon the use of Census statistics reference should be made to Part I of the Report on Manufactures Twelfth Census.

COMPARISON WITH PRIOR CENSUSES.

The measurement of growth is one of the most important uses that can be made of the statistics of manufactures, and when possible the figures have been presented in comparative tables which embrace data reported at previous censuses. Unfortunately it has been necessary to place certain restrictions on the application of the data presented at the various censuses. A full explanation is given of these restrictions in the analysis of the statistics for the Twelfth Census,[2] and, as the schedule for the census of 1905 was in all important particulars a duplicate of the one used at the former census, it is not necessary to repeat the explanations.

Naturally the statistics presented at the census of 1900 and the statistics of 1905 are not comparable, for the former covered all kinds of manufacturing and mechanical establishments, while the latter were limited to manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system. It has therefore been necessary to reduce the totals for 1900 to a comparative basis by excluding the figures for establishments and industries of the classes omitted in 1905. This revision of the statistics has made necessary a great deal of work. For example, to prepare comparative totals for flour and grist mills and for lumber mills, it has been necessary to examine all of the reports for the Twelfth Census and make a new tabulation, omitting the reports for all mills engaged exclusively in custom grinding or in custom sawing, unless the quantity of products reached a million feet. Such a tabulation could not be made for earlier censuses, as the schedules for some of them are not available and those for others do not contain an inquiry that would develop the fact that the establishments were custom mills. For the industries in which all of the establishments are of the character necessarily included in a factory census, comparison can be made with the census of 1900 and with prior censuses.

In Table 1, which presents a comparison for the industries at each census from 1880 to 1905, the mechanical trades have been omitted and the totals for 1900 have been revised, by omitting establishments such as the custom grist and saw mills, so as to make the figures more nearly comparable with those for 1905; but for 1880 and 1890 the totals for these and other neighborhood industries, reported as a part of factory classifications, have been reproduced as printed, and consequently the comparison is not exact. As explained on page xxxv, the defect consists principally in the number of establishments.

Changes in the inquiries of the schedules for different censuses affect the comparisons and should be considered. Statistics concerning live capital that is, cash on hand, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, raw materials, stock in process of manufacture, finished products on hand, and other sundries—were first called for at the census of 1890.

---

[1] See page cvii

[2] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page lvi

At the census of 1890 the number and salaries of proprietors and firm members actively engaged in the business or in supervision were reported and combined with the corresponding items for clerks and other officials. In cases where proprietors and firm members were reported without salaries, the amount that would ordinarily be paid for similar services was estimated. At the censuses of 1900 and 1905 the number of proprietors and firm members actively engaged in the industry or in supervision was ascertained, but no salaries were reported for this class. It is therefore impossible to compare the number and salaries of salaried officials of any character except for the last two censuses.

Furthermore, the schedules for 1890 included in the wage-earning class, overseers, foremen, and superintendents (not general superintendents or managers), while the censuses of 1900 and 1905 separated from the wage-earners such salaried employees as general superintendents, clerks, and salesmen. It is possible and probable that this change in the form of the question has resulted in eliminating from this class at the censuses of 1900 and 1905 many high-salaried employees included in that group at the census of 1890.

The inquiries relating to employees and wages were changed in 1900, in order to eliminate defects found to exist in the form of inquiry adopted in 1890. At the census of 1890 the average number of persons employed during the entire year was called for, and also the average number employed at stated weekly rates of pay, and the average number was computed for the actual time the establishments were reported as being in operation. At the censuses of 1900 and 1905 the greatest and least numbers of employees were reported, and also the average number employed during each month of the year. The average number of wage-earners (men, women, and children) employed during the entire year was ascertained by using 12, the number of calendar months, as a divisor into the total of the average numbers reported for each month.

CHAPTER II.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

FACTORY INDUSTRIES.

As previously explained, the census of 1905 is the first Federal census of manufactures that has been confined to establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system. In the revision of the statistics for 1900 to make them comparable with those for the census of 1905 it was necessary to omit wholly the data for establishments comprising the group of "hand trades," and to eliminate the statistics for establishments such as the custom grist and saw mills, which were engaged exclusively in neighborhood production, although formerly the statistics for them and the factories producing the same products were combined.

Of the 512,254 establishments included in the reports of the census of 1900, the statistics for 304,692 have been eliminated. While the number of establishments thus deducted formed 59.5 per cent of the total number reported, the number of wage-earners employed in them formed only 11.2 per cent of all the wage-earners, and the value of products, only 12.3 per cent of the value reported for all establishments, while the other items formed unimportant proportions of the corresponding totals. Therefore the exclusion of the reports for these establishments has very slight effect on the statistics, except to decrease the number of establishments.

The direct comparisons, so far as the totals for all industries are concerned, are confined to the censuses of 1900 and 1905 and show the increase in the factory industries of the country for the period of about four and a half years. The results are summarized in the following comparative table:

TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1905 AND 1900.

	TOTAL.			URBAN.[1]			RURAL		
	1905	1900	Per cent of increase.	1905	1900	Per cent of increase.	1905	1900	Per cent of increase.
Number of establishments	216,262	207,562	4.2	113,101	106,513	6.2	103,161	101,049	2.1
Capital	$12,686,265,673	$8,978,825,200	41.3	$8,566,221,283	$6,382,432,475	34.2	$4,120,044,390	$2,596,392,725	58.7
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	519,751	364,202	42.7	386,713	280,322	38.0	133,038	83,880	58.6
Salaries	$574,761,231	$380,889,091	50.9	$438,685,154	$301,509,265	45.5	$136,076,077	$79,379,826	71.4
Wage-earners, average number	5,470,321	4,715,023	16.0	3,624,829	3,154,911	14.9	1,845,492	1,560,112	18.3
Total wages	$2,611,540,532	$2,009,735,799	29.9	$1,796,277,612	$1,417,123,370	26.8	$815,262,920	$592,612,429	37.6
Men 16 years and over	4,244,538	3,635,236	16.8	2,689,883	2,325,086	15.7	1,554,655	1,310,150	18.7
Wages	$2,266,273,317	$1,736,347,184	30.5	$1,521,141,741	$1,196,960,707	27.1	$745,131,576	$539,386,477	38.1
Women 16 years and over	1,065,884	918,511	16.0	836,836	731,101	14.5	229,048	187,410	22.2
Wages	$317,279,008	$248,814,074	27.5	$256,932,754	$203,806,579	26.1	$60,346,254	$45,007,495	34.1
Children under 16 years	159,899	161,276	[2]0.9	98,110	98,724	[2]0.6	61,789	62,552	[2]1.2
Wages	$27,988,207	$24,574,541	13.9	$18,203,117	$16,356,084	11.3	$9,785,090	$8,218,457	19.1
Miscellaneous expenses	$1,455,019,473	$905,600,225	60.7	$1,110,261,278	$722,298,984	53.7	$344,758,195	$183,301,242	88.1
Cost of materials used	$8,503,949,756	$6,577,614,074	29.3	$5,849,805,532	$4,656,459,784	25.6	$2,654,144,224	$1,921,154,290	38.2
Value of products, including custom work and repairing	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	29.7	$10,310,285,063	$8,141,364,055	26.6	$4,491,862,024	$3,269,757,067	37.4

[1] Includes municipalities having a population in 1900 of at least 8,000.

[2] Decrease.

As compared with the totals for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1900, the factory industries of the country during the calendar year 1904 increased 8,700, or 4.2 per cent, in the number of establishments; $3,707,440,473, or 41.3 per cent, in the capital invested; 755,298, or 16 per cent, in the number of wage-earners employed; $601,804,733, or 29.9 per cent, in the amount paid as wages; and $3,391,025,965, or 29.7 per cent, in the value of products. The value of products given in this and all other tables, unless otherwise specified, is the gross value and contains the duplications and uncertainties referred to in the discussion of products.[1]

Since 1900 there has been an increase in the manufactures of the country as a whole. The capital invested, number of persons employed, wages paid, and value of products have been in excess of those for the preceding census year. Between 1900 and 1905 there were short periods of depression for some industries, but there was no period of general industrial depression. Such depressions have occurred during most of the preceding intercensal periods, and comparison has shown the result of gains after the depression, rather than the accumulation of constant increases. Therefore, while each census has indicated a gain in the magnitude of the manufactures of the country, the showing may have been due, to some extent at least, to the fact that each census covered a prosperous business year.

---

[1] See pages cvii and cviii.

Since the census of 1905 is the first quinquennial census, there are no statistics on which to base comparisons of increase for the same period of time. The enumeration at periods of five years will lead to a truer average of the increase or decrease for a cycle of years of the factory industries than would be possible if the ten-year period were continued.

It is impossible to correct the totals published at censuses prior to 1900 for all manufacturing and mechanical industries so that they will be comparable with the totals for the factory industries of 1905. It is essential, however, to present statistics indicative of the increase in the manufactures of the country for earlier years, and this is done in Table 1, which shows the total for each specified industry for each census from 1880 to 1905. For the well-defined factory industries, such as the textiles, boots and shoes, glass, and iron and steel, the comparison is as satisfactory for the earlier censuses as for the censuses of 1900 and 1905; but for some industries, such as the manufacture of flour and grist mill products, lumber and timber products, and harness and saddlery, the comparison is not exact, because the totals for the censuses prior to 1900 include reports for the small custom mills and neighborhood shops, which are excluded from the totals for 1900 and 1905.

FACTORY, NEIGHBORHOOD, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

The exclusion of the establishments engaged in the neighborhood and mechanical industries from the statistics for 1905 makes it impossible to supply comparative data for the total of all industries reported at prior censuses unless the statistics for the neighborhood and mechanical industries are estimated. There are several methods that could be followed in making this estimate, but two are direct and easy of application. Except as to the number of establishments it may be assumed that since 1900 the neighborhood and mechanical industries have increased at the same ratio as all industries during the decade ending with that year, or that these industries have increased at the same ratio as the factory industries since 1900. There is a certain interdependence of the factory and the neighborhood and mechanical industries, and it is fair to assume that the increase of the factory industries since 1900 is a better indication of the conditions that have prevailed in the neighborhood and mechanical industries during this period than could be gathered from the increase during the ten years preceding. Therefore the totals for the neighborhood and mechanical industries for 1905, which are included in the following comparative table, have been estimated by the application of the corresponding percentages shown in Table I for the factory industries:

Table II.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ALL INDUSTRIES—FACTORY, MECHANICAL, AND NEIGHBORHOOD—WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE FOR EACH CENSUS PERIOD: 1860 TO 1905.

[Figures for mechanical and neighborhood industries, 1905, are estimates based on percentages of increase over 1900 shown for factory industries, Table 1.]

	CENSUS.						PER CENT OF INCREASE.				
	1905 [1]	1900 [1]	1890	1880	1870	1860	1900 to 1905	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870
Number of establishments	533,769	512,254	355,415	253,852	252,148	140,433	4.2	44.1	40.0	0.7	79.6
Capital	$13,872,035,371	$9,817,434,799	$6,525,156,486	$2,790,272,606	$2,118,208,769	$1,009,855,715	41.3	50.5	133.9	31.7	109.8
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	566,175	396,759	[2] 461,009	(3)	(3)	(3)	42.7	[4] 13.9	......	......	......
Salaries	$609,200,251	$403,711,233	[2] $391,988,208	(3)	(3)	(3)	50.9	3.0	......	......	......
Wage-earners, average number	6,157,751	5,308,406	4,251,613	2,732,595	2,053,996	1,311,246	16.0	24.9	55.6	33.0	56.6
Total wages	$3,016,711,706	$2,322,333,877	$1,891,228,321	$947,953,795	$775,584,343	$378,878,966	29.9	22.8	99.5	22.2	104.7
Men 16 years and over	4,801,096	4,110,527	3,327,042	2,019,035	1,615,598	1,040,349	16.8	23.5	64.8	25.0	55.3
Wages	$2,631,764,515	$2,016,677,789	$1,659,234,483	(3)	(3)	(3)	30.5	21.5	......	......	......
Women 16 years and over	1,194,083	1,029,296	803,686	531,639	323,770	270,897	16.0	28.1	51.2	64.2	19.5
Wages	$356,992,855	$279,994,396	$215,367,976	(3)	(3)	(3)	27.5	30.0	......	......	......
Children under 16 years	167,066	168,583	120,885	181,921	114,628	(3)	[4] 0.9	39.5	[4] 33.6	58.7	......
Wages	$29,228,667	$25,661,692	$16,625,862	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.9	54.3	......	......	......
Miscellaneous expenses	$1,651,603,535	$1,027,755,778	$631,225,035	(5)	(5)	(5)	60.7	62.8	......	......	......
Cost of materials used	$9,497,619,851	$7,345,413,651	$5,162,044,076	$3,396,823,549	$2,488,427,242	$1,031,605,092	29.3	42.3	52.0	36.5	141.2
Value of products, including custom work and repairing	$16,866,706,985	$13,004,400,143	$9,372,437,283	$5,369,579,191	$4,232,325,442	$1,885,861,676	29.7	38.8	74.5	26.9	124.4

[1] Totals for 1900 and 1905 are exclusive of statistics for governmental establishments and for Hawaii.
[2] Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries; number only reported in 1900 and 1905, but not included in this table.
[3] Not reported separately.
[4] Decrease.
[5] Not reported.

Although the schedules of inquiry used at the censuses of 1900 and 1905 were practically identical, certain changes made in the schedules used at the censuses of 1900 and 1890 affect the comparison with prior censuses, as shown in Chapter 1.

As explained in the introduction to Part 1 of the Twelfth Census Report on Manufactures, the statistics for each census must be accepted with many qualifications. To these qualifications must be added the possibility of under or over estimating the importance of the neighborhood and mechanical industries for the census of 1905. Establishments with an annual product of less than $500, and manufacturing operations carried on by governmental, educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, have been excluded from all totals for the census of 1905.

The increase in manufactures up to 1900 is treated in the reports of the Twelfth Census, a general survey being given in Manufactures, Part I. The short period between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 was characterized not only by an increase in manufactures as a whole, but by the development of some new, and the great expansion of some of the older industries, also by the decrease in certain lines of manufacture and a change in the geographic center of others. These facts are developed in the following discussion, and also in the reports on the manufactures of the different states given in Part II and on selected industries.

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

There were 207,562 establishments engaged in manufactures in 1900 and 216,262 establishments at the census of 1905, a net increase of 8,700, or 4.2 per cent. The greatest increase in number occurred in the manufacture of bread and other bakery products, and the greatest decrease, in the manufacture of lumber and timber products.

The extent to which manufactures were controlled by large establishments is shown by the fact that although the 24,181 establishments reported with products valued at $100,000 and over formed but 11.2 per cent of the total number, they controlled 81.5 per cent of the capital, employed 71.6 per cent of the wage-earners, and produced 79.3 per cent of the value of products. All establishments reported in the following industries had products valued at $100,000 and over: Belting and hose, rubber; glucose; locomotives; smelting and refining, zinc.

Of the total number of establishments reported at the census of 1905, 113,101, or 52.3 per cent, were located in municipalities with a population of 8,000 and over, according to the census of 1900. These urban establishments reported 3,624,829 wage-earners, or 66.3 per cent of the total number employed, and products valued at $10,310,285,063, or 69.7 per cent of the total value of all products. At the census of 1900, 106,513 establishments, or 51.3 per cent of the total number enumerated, were located in these urban centers, and they gave employment to 3,154,911 wage-earners, or 66.9 per cent of the total number employed, and reported products valued at $8,141,364,055, or 71.3 per cent of the value of all products.

Of the 216,262 establishments reporting for the United States, 19,679, or 9.1 per cent, reported no wage-earners; 76,193, or 35.2 per cent, reported less than 5; 67,577, or 31.2 per cent, from 5 to 20; and 26,492, or 12.2 per cent, from 21 to 50. The number reporting from 501 to 1,000 wage-earners was 1,237, or six-tenths of 1 per cent; while only 536, or two-tenths of 1 per cent, reported over 1,000. The industry showing the largest number of establishments having under 5 wage-earners was bread and other bakery products, and that showing the largest number having over 1,000 wage-earners was cotton goods.

The number of establishments under each form of ownership in 1905 and the proportion the number forms of the whole number tabulated are as follows: Individual, 113,961 establishments, or 52.7 per cent of the whole number; firm, 47,942, or 22.2 per cent; incorporated company, 51,156, or 23.6 per cent; and miscellaneous, 3,203, or 1.5 per cent.

At the census of 1905 the value of the manufactured products reported by incorporated companies was $10,912,080,421, or 73.7 per cent of the total; $2,132,619,830, or 14.4 per cent, was reported for firms; $1,702,980,808, or 11.5 per cent, for individuals; and $54,466,028, or only four-tenths of 1 per cent, for establishments in the miscellaneous class of ownership.

The $12,686,265,673 shown as the amount of capital invested in manufacturing industries in 1905 is an increase of $3,707,440,473, or 41.3 per cent, over that reported in 1900.

There were 225,704 proprietors and firm members reported at the census of 1905, and the salaried employees and wage-earners numbered 5,990,072. The total salaries and wages paid during the census year amounted to $3,186,301,763. The number of employees was 17.9 per cent and the salaries and wages, 33.3 per cent greater than the corresponding items for 1900.

Of the total number employed, as returned at the census of 1905, 519,751, or 8.7 per cent, were salaried employees, and they received salaries amounting to $574,761,231, or 18 per cent of the total paid all employees. In 1900 the salaried employees formed 7.2 per cent of the total number of employees and received 15.9 per cent of the total salaries and wages. The increases in 1905 over 1900 were 12.7 per cent in the number of salaried persons employed and 50.9 per cent in the amount of money paid them. Of the total amount reported at the census of 1905 as expended in salaries, 93.5 per cent was paid to men including the officers of corporations for which a few women were reported, and 6.5 per cent, to women.

The average number of wage-earners employed during the entire year increased from 4,715,023 at the census of 1900 to 5,470,321 at the census of 1905. Of the number for 1905, 3,624,829, or 66.3 per cent, were employed in urban and 1,845,492, or 33.7 per cent, in rural districts, the corresponding percentages for 1900 being 66.9 and 33.1. The increase for the urban districts was 469,918, or 14.9 per cent, and that for the rural, 285,380, or 18.3 per cent.

The manufacture of lumber and timber products gave employment to the largest average number of wage-earners and whalebone cutting, to the smallest.

The following five industries each employed over 200,000 wage-earners:

INDUSTRY.	Average number of wage-earners.
Lumber and timber products	404,626
Foundry and machine shops (including locomotives and stoves and furnaces)	402,914
Cotton goods (including cotton small wares)	315,874
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	236,900
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	207.562

The greatest number of wage-earners employed at any one time during the year was 7,017,138 and the least, 4,599,091. The four leading states, in the order of their importance as to the greatest number of wage-earners employed at any one time were: New York, with 1,075,570; Pennsylvania, with 924,685; Massachusetts, with 578,208; and Illinois, with 478,488.

Of the total number of wage-earners for all industries in the United States, 4,244,538, or 77.6 per cent, were men; 1,065,884, or 19.5 per cent, were women; and 159,899, or 2.9 per cent, were children under 16 years of age.

Men were employed in all of the industries. The average number increased from 3,635,236 at the census of 1900 to 4,244,538 at the census of 1905, the increase being 609,302, or 16.8 per cent. The greatest increase is shown for the industry "cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies." The largest average number by industries was reported for the manufacture of lumber and timber products; the largest average by months, for the month of October; and the largest average by states, for New York. Manufacturing establishments in urban districts reported 2,689,883, or 63.4 per cent, and those in rural districts, 1,554,655, or 36.6 per cent of the total number of men employed as wage-earners.

Women were reported for 315 industries. The average number increased from 918,511 at the census of 1900 to 1,065,884 at the census of 1905, the increase being 147,373, or 16 per cent. The greatest increase is shown for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

Children were reported for 315 of the industries. The average number of children employed decreased from 161,276 in 1900 to 159,899 in 1905, the decrease being 1,377, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent. A decrease in the employment of children is shown for 25 states and territories and an increase for 26. The greatest decrease occurred in Illinois, which showed 9,943 children employed in 1900 and only 4,946 in 1905, a decrease of 4,997, or 50.3 per cent. The greatest increase is shown for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. The largest average number was reported for the state of Pennsylvania. The largest average number by industries was shown for the manufacture of cotton goods during the month of December. The month of greatest average employment for children in all industries was September.

The total wages distributed among wage-earners during the census year 1900 was $2,009,735,799, while the amount shown at the census of 1905 was $2,611,540,532, an increase of $601,804,733, or 29.9 per cent.

The proportion of the total wages paid men, women, and children at the census of 1900 was 86.4, 12.4, and 1.2 per cent, respectively, as compared with 86.8, 12.1, and 1.1 per cent at the census of 1905.

For the United States as a whole the three months constituting the busy season were September, October, and November. The average number employed per month during this period was 5,625,542, exceeding the average number for the entire year by 155,221.

Of the principal industries, the greatest variation in employment at different seasons of the year is shown for the canning industry, in which the average number of wage-earners ranged from 12,170 in February to 145,911 in September. The least variation is shown for the tanning and currying of leather, the highest average, 57,718, being for March, and the lowest, 56,121, for January.

Of the 216,262 establishments reporting, only 1,883 failed to return the number of days in operation. Those reporting from 301 to 330 days constituted the largest number—79,532, or 37.1 per cent of those reporting days in operation. The next largest number—67,492, or 31.5 per cent—reported from 271 to 300 days. The number in operation 30 days or less was 1,760, or eight-tenths of 1 per cent; while 6,104, or 2.8 per cent, operated from 331 to 366 days.

The total reported for miscellaneous expenses at the census of 1905 was $1,455,019,473, an increase of $549,419,248, or 60.7 per cent, over the total for 1900. This large increase is due in part to an increase in expenditures for advertising and to the inclusion of selling expenses which may not have been reported to such an extent in 1900.

The $8,503,949,756 reported as cost of materials used during the year was composed of $3,141,134,590 for materials used in the raw state, $4,917,612,779 for partially manufactured materials, and $445,202,387 for fuel, mill supplies, freight, etc. The aggregate cost for 1905 is an increase of $1,926,335,682, or 29.3 per cent, over the total for 1900. The cost of materials used in the raw state increased 36.2 per cent; that of materials used in partially manufactured form, 26.4 per cent; and that of fuel, mill supplies, freight, etc., 17.1 per cent.

In a number of industries no raw materials whatever were reported as having been used, but in all industries partially manufactured materials were reported. The largest amount expended for raw materials was reported by establishments engaged in the manufacture of flour and grist mill products.

The primary sources of the raw materials ranked as follows, according to cost: From the farm, 79.4 per cent; from mines and quarries, 15 per cent; from the forest, 5.2 per cent; and from the sea, four-tenths of 1 per cent. At the census of 1900 the rank was: Farm, 81.2 per cent; mines and quarries, 13.4 per cent; forest, 5 per cent; and sea, four-tenths of 1 per cent. The greatest absolute increase of expenditure was in those industries depending upon the farm for their raw material and the greatest relative increase in those depending upon the mine.

The value of products reported at the census of 1900 was $11,411,121,122 and the value at the census of 1905 was $14,802,147,087, an increase of $3,391,025,965, or 29.7 per cent. As the products of many factories become the materials in other manufactures, this value contains numerous duplications. Deducting these, represented by the $4,980,941,700 reported as the cost of partially manufactured materials, including mill supplies, from the gross value of products, $9,821,205,387 remains as the "net or true value." Deducting from this net value the cost of raw materials and adding the cost of mill supplies, the amount remaining—$6,743,399,718—is the "value added to materials by manufacturing processes." This does not take into consideration the partially manufactured articles imported for use in manufactures.

Measured by the gross value of products, slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, was the most important industry in the United States at the census of 1905; but the greatest absolute increase since 1900 is shown for the manufacture of flour and grist mill products.

According to the census of 1905, products valued at over a half billion dollars were manufactured in 5 industries, as follows: Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, $801,757,137; foundry and machine shop products (including locomotives and stoves and furnaces), $799,862,588; flour and grist mill products, $713,033,395; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, $673,965,026; and lumber and timber products, $580,022,690. The manufacture of cotton goods (including cotton small wares) nearly reached the half billion mark, the products being valued at $450,467,704. The products of these 6 industries formed 27.2 per cent of the value of products of all the industries reported at the census of 1905.

The group of industries classed as "food and kindred products" ranked first at the census of 1905, as at that of 1900, in number of establishments, cost of materials used, and gross value of products. At both censuses the group "iron and steel and their products" led in capital and wages paid, while textiles led in the average number of wage-earners employed.

Of 54 states and territories in the United States, four—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts—manufactured products valued at over one billion dollars during the census year. Of these states, New York alone had the distinction of passing the two billion mark, although Pennsylvania nearly reached this immense total. These states were the most important producers of manufactured commodities in 1900 also. The percentages for the 4 states for 1905 and 1900, respectively, were 39.9 and 40.8 for number of establishments, 45.5 and 45.9 for number of wage-earners, and 47.1 and 48.6 for value of products.

According to the census of 1905 the states east of the Mississippi river and north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river contained 65.5 per cent of the establishments in the United States, gave employment to 74.1 per cent of the number of wage-earners, and reported 73.3 per cent of the total value of products.

Of the highly localized principal industries, taking them in the order of greatest localization, the manufacture of silk and silk goods was centered in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut. These 4 states produced 88.5 per cent of the value of such products, New Jersey leading with 32.2 per cent, and Pennsylvania following with 29.5 per cent.

Of the worsted goods, 86.9 per cent of the total value was reported from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Massachusetts led with 31.4 per cent, and Rhode Island was second with 26.8 per cent.

The products of blast furnaces were localized in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Alabama, the products of these states representing 82.9 per cent of the total for the United States. Pennsylvania was first with 46.4 per cent, and Ohio, second with 17.6 per cent.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and New York reported 82.6 per cent of the value of products of rolling mills and steel works, Pennsylvania leading with 54 per cent, and Ohio ranking second with 16.6 per cent.

Of the total value of glass products, 72.7 per cent was made in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and New Jersey, the first named state producing 34.8 per cent, and the second, 18.5 per cent.

Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Missouri produced 70.9 per cent of the value of the boots and shoes manufactured, Massachusetts leading with 45.4 per cent, and New York following with 10.7 per cent.

Of hosiery and knit goods, 67.6 per cent of the total value of products was reported from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, the proportion for New York being 33.8 per cent, and that for Pennsylvania, 22.5 per cent.

Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, was localized in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, 66.5 per cent of the value of products being returned from these states. Illinois was first with 38.6 per cent, and Kansas was second with 14.8 per cent

Illinois led in the value of agricultural implements manufactured, with 34.3 per cent of the total value of products, New York being second with 14.6 per cent. These states and Ohio and Wisconsin showed 66.4 per cent of the total value of products for the United States.

Woolen goods to the value of 62.6 per cent of the total value were reported from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Connecticut. Massachusetts led with 31.4 per cent, and Pennsylvania was second with 13.5 per cent.

Leather, tanned, curried, and finished, was reported from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and New York, to the value of 59.5 per cent, Pennsylvania leading with 27.5 per cent, and Massachusetts ranking second with 13.2 per cent.

The 4 states in which the manufacture of cotton goods was most largely centered were Massachusetts, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. These states reported 59 per cent of the total value of products in the United States, Massachusetts having 29.2 per cent, and South Carolina, 11.2 per cent. Four Northern states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania—produced 48.2 per cent of the total value and 4 Southern states—South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama—33.6.

New York, Massachusetts, Maine, and Wisconsin produced 58.6 per cent of the paper and wood pulp, the percentage for New York being 20 and that for Massachusetts, 17.

The aggregate motive power employed in manufacturing establishments in the United States at the census of 1905 amounted to 14,641,544 horsepower, an increase of 40.7 per cent over the 10,409,625 horsepower used in 1900. At the census of 1905 the 14,008,639 horsepower reported as owned was divided as follows: 127,425 steam engines, with 10,828,111 horsepower; 19,598 water wheels, with 1,642,035 horsepower; 1,398 water motors, with 5,934 horsepower; 73,120 electric motors, with 1,150,891 horsepower; 21,525 gas and gasoline engines, with 289,514 horsepower; and other kinds of power, with 92,154 horsepower. Power amounting to 632,905 horsepower, of which 441,592 was electric, was rented from other establishments.

CHAPTER III.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.

ACTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the reports of the Twelfth Census the term "establishment" was defined as "representing one or more mills owned or controlled by one individual, firm, or corporation, located either in the same city or town, or in the same county, and engaged in the same industry."[1] If the mills were located in different counties or in different cities or towns, the canvass of which was withdrawn from enumerators and placed in the care of special agents, they were necessarily treated as separate establishments, because the statistics were published separately for these civil subdivisions.

The county presentation was abandoned at the census of 1905 and the statistics are published separately only for the different states and for municipalities having a population of 8,000 and over. Therefore only one report was required for plants operated under the same ownership, engaged in the same industry, and located in the same city, or outside the corporate limits of any city but in the same state or territory, and the data presented in such a consolidated report were accepted and counted as the statistics for a single establishment. But where the plants were engaged in different industries, as defined by the Census classifications, separate reports were required. A prominent instance of this segregation is the separate reports for blast furnaces and rolling mills operated under the same ownership. As a rule, each plant for which returns were made was such as could properly be reported as one establishment and assigned to one of the 339 classifications of industry according to the product of chief value.[2]

The "establishment" is a statistical unit, the significance of which changes to meet the requirements of the different methods of bookkeeping and the practice of the Office in the compilation of the data. There is an increasing tendency in many branches of industry to bring independent manufacturing enterprises under one ownership and direct their operations from a central office. This condition increases the cases in which a number of mills or plants are considered as a single establishment by the Census, and in some instances explains the apparent decrease in the number of establishments.

Number not significant. Since the interpretation of the term "establishment" is not always the same, the number of establishments engaged in the various industries is no indication of the magnitude of those industries, nor is it a true guide to the number of buildings, mills, or plants devoted to the industries. However, concentration of ownership and variations in the manner of reporting different plants under the same ownership as separate establishments, have not entirely destroyed the utility of the unit of measurement. The totals may be accepted as a general indication of the number of manufacturing enterprises. The apparent increase of 8,700, or 4.2 per cent, in the number of establishments, however, should not be accepted as an indication of the number of enterprises established between the censuses; it is rather an indication of the net gain, which is obtained by adding the new establishments and deducting the old ones that have gone out of existence. New enterprises are constantly being established and old ones abandoned. These increases and decreases may exactly offset each other in one industry and may cause a net decrease in another, but in both instances the statistics of capital, employees, wages, and other items may show decided gains, the increases being due to the larger size of the new establishments or the expansion of the old ones.

In considering the figures for the different industries, and for cities for which the number of establishments is comparatively small, and there is little chance for the results of the various methods to balance each other, it must be remembered that a number of apparently independent plants may have been counted as a single establishment.

Omission, concentration, and removal. The omission of the neighborhood and mechanical industries has largely eliminated the small shops from the Census reports, but there are very few industries in which there are not some small establishments. The development of the large plants necessarily tends to concentrate the production and close out the smaller establishments; therefore the decrease in the number of establishments may be due to the consolidation of formerly independent plants, while the capacity of the plants remains practically the same. Some establishments make such a radical change in the class of products between censuses that the report for a subsequent census is necessarily assigned to a different classification of industry from the one in which it was formerly placed. The removal of plants to more desirable localities is also an explanation of the apparent decrease in some states and cities. These increases, decreases, consolidations, and removals are only the underlying details in the constant advance of the manufacturing industries of the country. This advance is accompanied by an increase in the total number of establishments for the United States. The totals for the census of 1905, as compared with those for 1900, show an increase of 21,413[1] establishments in 168 industries, and a decrease of 12,713 establishments in 140 industries. In the industries for which a decrease is shown there were 85,519 establishments in 1900 and 72,806 in 1905, a decrease of 14.9 per cent. The following comparative table shows the decrease in the number of establishments for 13 of the industries reporting large decreases:

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page lxii.
[2] See page xxvi.

Table III.—*Number of establishments in thirteen industries showing decrease: 1905 and 1900.*

INDUSTRY.	1905	1900	Decrease.
Total	52,133	60,782	8,649
Bookbinding and blank book making	908	954	46
Boots and shoes	1,316	1,599	283
Brick and tile	4,634	5,423	789
Brooms and brushes	1,316	1,523	207
Carriages and wagons	4,956	6,204	1,248
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1,141	1,293	152
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	8,926	9,242	316
Clothing, men's	4,504	5,729	1,225
Cooperage	1,517	1,694	177
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1,049	1,306	257
Lumber and timber products	19,127	23,053	3,926
Marble and stone work	1,642	1,655	13
Shipbuilding	1,097	1,107	10

The striking fact in this table is that the decrease in the number of establishments was largest in the industries for which it was difficult to distinguish between the establishments that should be, and those that should not be, included in the factory census of 1905. For example, a decrease of 3,926 is shown in the number of establishments manufacturing "lumber and timber products." This industry as reported at the census of 1900 included the small custom sawmills which constituted a large proportion of the establishments. In the reexamination of the schedules for 1900 it was found to be impossible to eliminate exactly the same class of establishments as that excluded from the census of 1905, and it is probable that the revised total for 1900 still includes some small establishments of the class not enumerated in 1905. This fact, and the fact that there has been an actual decrease in the number of lumber mills in some of the states, accounts for the decrease in the total for the United States. The next largest decrease is in the number of establishments reported for "carriages and wagons." A number of the establishments included in this classification at the census of 1900 were wheelwright or blacksmith shops in which 5 or more vehicles were manufactured on order of customers. In revising the tabulation for comparison with the totals for 1905, the same difficulties were encountered as in the revision of the statistics for the lumber industry. It is probable, however, that there has been an actual decrease in the number of small establishments of the character that should be included in a factory census.

Some industries in practically all of the states and territories show a decrease in the number of establishments, but in only 13 states and the District of Columbia are these decreases sufficient to overcome the increases and result in a net decrease for all industries in the state or District. The totals for these states and the District are shown in Table IV.

Table IV.—*Number of establishments in states showing decrease: 1905 and 1900.*

STATE.	1905	1900	Decrease.
Total	58,236	59,863	1,627
Alabama	1,882	2,000	118
Delaware	631	633	2
District of Columbia	482	491	9
Indiana	7,044	7,128	84
Iowa	4,785	4,828	43
Maryland	3,852	3,886	34
Massachusetts	10,723	10,929	206
Missouri	6,464	6,853	389
Montana	382	395	13
New Hampshire	1,618	1,771	153
North Carolina	3,272	3,465	193
Ohio	13,785	13,868	83
Rhode Island	1,617	1,678	61
Vermont	1,699	1,938	239

In each of these states and in the District of Columbia the industries showing the largest decreases are those enumerated in Table III. The greatest decrease—389 establishments—is shown for Missouri and is due largely to the decrease of 397 in the number of establishments reported as manufacturing carriages and wagons, and lumber and timber products.

IDLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Instructions to the field force at the Twelfth Census provided that, as far as possible, answers should be obtained to such questions relating to capital and to power and equipment, for the establishments that were idle during the entire year. Returns were secured from 3,864 idle establishments, with a capital of $99,440,311. While the instructions at the census of 1905 were much the same, the changed conditions attending a factory census did not permit of securing returns for all plants that were idle during the entire period of twelve months.

At the census of 1900 the reports for establishments in the rural districts were collected by the enumerators when they were enumerating the population and collecting the statistics of agriculture. These officers visited every section of the country, and it was comparatively easy for them to secure the required reports for idle establishments. The fact that the compensation for such partial reports was the same as that for complete reports, was an inducement to secure the information.

---

[1] The increase of 21,413 establishments includes 176 classified as "dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies." In 1900 these establishments were included in various classifications of mechanical industries.

Of the 3,864 idle establishments enumerated in 1900, about 1,500 were for industries peculiar to the rural districts and 715 for industries omitted from the factory census of 1905. To secure reports for all idle factories at the latter census it would have been necessary for the agents to visit many localities in which there were no active establishments, and, after locating the idle factory, to search for the owner and secure estimates of values, etc. It was decided that the comparatively small economic value of the statistics of capital for such establishments would not justify the large expense incident to their enumeration. However, reports were received from 2,330 idle establishments. While it is possible that a more thorough canvass was made of the idle establishments at the census of 1900 than at the census of 1905, it is interesting to compare the results of the two censuses, and this is done in Table v. In this table the totals for 1900 have been reduced by the exclusion, as far as possible, of the statistics for establishments of the class omitted from the factory census of 1905.

TABLE V.—*Comparative summary—idle establishments: 1905 and 1900.*

	1905	1900[1]
Number of establishments	2,330	3,149
Capital, total	$132,898,781	$98,271,094
Land	$21,208,036	$25,614,430
Buildings	$40,107,741	$28,962,778
Machinery, tools, and implements	$55,798,474	$31,664,734
Cash	$15,784,530	$12,029,152
Number of establishments reporting power	1,675	1,990
Horsepower, total	344,671	203,774
Steam	316,572	169,322
Water	17,132	30,495
All other	10,967	3,957

---

[1] Exclusive of the hand trades and neighborhood industries, omitted from census of 1905.

It is probable that there were included among the idle establishments some new mills in course of construction and not in operation prior to the close of the census year. Moreover, at the census of 1900 the enumerators in the rural districts may have reported as idle some establishments which, while not in operation at the time they called, were nevertheless active at some time during the twelve months and should have been reported as active. This possibility of an inflation of the figures was reduced to the minimum at the census of 1905, because most of the work was done by regular employees of the Office, who appreciated the necessity of securing a complete report for every establishment in operation, either on full or partial time, however short.

When a large number of idle establishments are reported for an industry, it does not follow that there has been a decrease in the products of that industry. In order to obtain advantages resulting from closer proximity to the source of the raw material used, or to the point of distribution of the finished product, or for other reasons, it is sometimes necessary to change the location of an industry and abandon the plants either temporarily or permanently. In such cases the old plants, if not abandoned, would be enumerated as idle, but the production of the new and possibly larger plants would more than overcome the loss in production that ought apparently to follow an increase in the number of idle plants. A decrease in the capital, employees, wages, or products for an industry may be due to a change in the kind of products made by some of the important establishments. The statistics for industries other than those in which these establishments were formerly employed will therefore show an increase in the number of establishments, and no idle plants will be reported for the industry from which they have withdrawn and which shows a decrease in production. This may be illustrated by the bicycle and tricycle industry, which shows a very large decrease since 1900. The industry was at its height during and just prior to the year covered by the Twelfth Census, but before the enumeration for the census of 1905 many of the factories had discontinued the manufacture of bicycles and engaged in the manufacture of automobiles, and in various branches of machine shop work. It is probable that some establishments reported as idle were abandoned and would not again be used for manufacturing.

In view of the methods followed in making the enumeration, the statistics for idle establishments should not be accepted as complete at either census, nor as indicating a depressed condition in any branch of industry.

It is impracticable to revise the totals of 1900 for each state by eliminating establishments of the character not reported at the census of 1905. The totals reported at the census of 1900, however, show that Pennsylvania, New York, Washington, Illinois, and Massachusetts, in the order named, reported the largest amounts of idle capital, the total—$41,130,081—for the 5 states forming 41.7 per cent of the total for the United States. At the census of 1905 the 5 leading states were Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, California, and Indiana, the idle capital in these states amounting to $69,271,740, or 52.1 per cent of the total.

At the census of 1900 the industries with the largest amounts of capital invested in idle establishments were iron and steel, lumber and timber products, brick and tile, paper and wood pulp, and woolen goods, the total for these industries amounting to $48,044,012, or 48.3 per cent of the total for all industries. At the census of 1905 the largest amounts were reported for iron and steel, sugar and molasses refining, cotton goods, beet sugar, and lumber and timber products; the idle capital for the 5 industries amounting to $69,179,027, or 52.1 per cent of the total for the United States. All of these industries show substantial increases in the production of the active plants since 1900, so the comparatively large amount of idle capital is no indication of a general depression in any of them.

Of the $22,836,548 capital shown for idle blast furnaces at the census of 1905, $19,456,374, or 85.2 per cent, was reported for the idle plants in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, and Ohio. The capital represented by the idle steel works and rolling mills in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and New York amounted to $18,439,971, or 86.8 per cent of the total for the United States. Pennsylvania ranked first in the amount of idle capital reported for both of these branches of the iron and steel industry.

The idle capital for cotton factories was confined largely to plants in the Southern states, the 5 states Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Mississippi reported $5,054,415, or 69.4 per cent of the total.

The idle lumber mills were well distributed. The largest amount of capital invested in such mills, $710,665, was reported for Louisiana and the next largest, $675,399, for Oregon. The idle capital for these states combined with that reported for Washington, Michigan, Minnesota, Georgia, and Wisconsin amounted to $3,520,423, or 68.8 per cent of the total.

Louisiana reported the largest number of idle sugar refineries, but most of them were comparatively small. The major portion of the capital was invested in two large plants in New York and Pennsylvania that were idle during the entire year. The two idle beet sugar factories, representing a capital of $5,276,581, are located in California.

Tables VI and VII present the statistics of capital and power equipment for the idle factories reported for each state and each industry at the census of 1905.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF IDLE ESTABLISHMENTS,

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL				
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.
1	United States	2,330	$132,898,781	$21,208,036	$40,107,741	$55,798,474	$15,784,530
2	Alabama	40	3,770,851	727,290	1,069,042	1,582,740	391,779
3	Alaska	12	631,877	65,250	120,000	291,846	154,781
4	Arizona	1	550	25	175	200	150
5	Arkansas	20	105,800	7,240	16,550	78,950	3,060
6	California	76	8,507,174	544,581	2,181,227	5,041,774	739,592
7	Colorado	23	3,700,393	162,550	1,050,452	1,264,516	1,222,875
8	Connecticut	17	832,835	72,576	254,579	456,701	48,979
9	Delaware	6	710,800	34,000	181,000	390,700	105,100
10	Florida	13	337,445	14,345	105,150	174,950	43,000
11	Georgia	68	2,002,518	343,148	338,565	1,155,514	165,291
12	Illinois	110	4,124,894	1,076,766	904,399	1,986,756	156,973
13	Indian Territory	7	118,487	8,200	29,950	59,620	20,717
14	Indiana	126	7,988,929	787,687	2,766,745	4,212,070	222,427
15	Iowa	58	780,253	65,023	307,566	382,799	24,865
16	Kansas	32	379,343	35,302	144,268	159,889	39,884
17	Kentucky	79	3,010,440	263,758	1,065,385	1,399,015	282,282
18	Louisiana	72	2,462,625	99,660	549,250	1,603,475	210,240
19	Maine	60	589,005	98,277	182,764	236,366	71,598
20	Maryland	35	637,912	224,013	218,860	139,438	55,601
21	Massachusetts	51	2,912,806	873,959	984,121	943,329	111,397
22	Michigan	118	3,041,750	741,475	862,149	1,149,053	289,073
23	Minnesota	50	1,928,877	735,065	276,967	509,341	407,504
24	Mississippi	32	856,548	124,527	232,954	438,992	60,075
25	Missouri	43	891,024	587,610	95,239	160,343	47,832
26	Montana	3	1,559,743	9,450	584,000	307,700	658,593
27	Nebraska	12	505,850	55,850	211,900	227,500	10,600
28	Nevada	2	42,000	14,900	15,500	11,600	....
29	New Hampshire	16	172,668	20,080	35,817	81,856	34,915
30	New Jersey	45	5,004,241	1,067,207	1,753,569	1,667,799	515,666
31	New Mexico	8	54,050	4,180	13,830	35,990	50
32	New York	111	11,387,844	2,767,737	3,584,474	3,583,596	1,452,037
33	North Carolina	59	1,519,333	128,362	608,732	682,773	99,466
34	North Dakota	3	23,950	400	11,500	12,050	....
35	Ohio	166	9,168,240	1,348,065	2,690,556	4,307,130	822,489
36	Oklahoma	6	35,800	800	7,250	23,800	3,950
37	Oregon	48	1,534,002	238,292	552,580	654,930	88,200
38	Pennsylvania	299	32,219,553	5,524,529	9,665,941	12,400,623	4,628,460
39	Rhode Island	17	1,523,677	152,550	780,974	277,253	312,900
40	South Carolina	19	1,038,457	28,362	218,129	641,898	150,068
41	South Dakota	7	515,975	152,500	275,700	64,300	23,475
42	Tennessee	39	1,001,209	236,775	425,865	312,880	25,689
43	Texas	40	2,311,999	345,050	669,628	939,054	358,267
44	Utah	13	288,675	68,175	49,200	160,850	10,450
45	Vermont	12	109,700	7,550	22,850	64,150	15,150
46	Virginia	51	4,704,192	464,427	1,896,086	1,603,949	739,730
47	Washington	56	1,723,935	280,175	395,800	859,140	188,820
48	West Virginia	57	2,332,877	84,268	671,738	1,056,345	520,526
49	Wisconsin	90	3,586,687	515,265	1,010,515	1,816,953	243,954
50	Wyoming	2	210,988	760	18,250	185,978	6,000

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.

POWER OWNED.														
Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.	Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power.		
		Steam.		Gas or gasoline.										
		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	
1,675	344,671	2,550	316,572	84	1,941	300	17,093	5	39	419	8,776	10	250	1
31	13,410	61	13,345			1	65							2
12	1,368	14	921	1	8	4	425	1	8	1	6			3
														4
12	654	13	654											5
40	6,947	63	5,474	3	30	8	220	2	1	64	1,222			6
18	2,372	19	1,610	3	145	6	112			8	505			7
12	2,420	17	2,121			7	199			3	100			8
3	1,855	14	1,855											9
9	1,010	12	850	1	160									10
44	4,629	55	3,764			6	775			2	90			11
78	12,200	113	9,931	5	54	12	909			47	1,306			12
6	250	8	250											13
86	26,233	185	24,364	13	762	10	425			59	682			14
42	2,984	38	2,603	6	35	9	266			1	80			15
23	848	19	745	1	8	4	95							16
66	10,717	111	10,507			3	205	1	5					17
57	9,630	104	9,620	1	10									18
42	2,299	30	1,350			20	949							19
13	785	11	728	3	37	2	20							20
30	6,399	37	5,586	1	5	10	408			9	400			21
77	5,690	81	5,428	5	43	4	154			1	65			22
31	3,969	43	3,490	1	8	8	228			15	243			23
31	2,650	38	2,610	1	10					1	30			24
32	1,981	31	1,691			5	290							25
2	1,680	8	1,650							1	30			26
9	741	9	741											27
2	130	2	130											28
11	1,735	7	240			15	1,470			1	25			29
32	7,808	51	6,698	1	4	5	160			57	946			30
7	305	6	265			2	40							31
80	30,985	166	28,935	3	90	55	1,660	1	25	11	275			32
32	2,925	33	2,222	1	25	11	678							33
3	128	3	128											34
135	34,059	240	33,140	8	111	9	251			55	448	1	109	35
3	155	3	155											36
38	4,634	53	4,279			10	355							37
212	90,033	467	86,866	13	212	41	1,116			56	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	38
12	2,779	10	1,835	1	22	6	300			7	622			39
12	1,045	15	1,045											40
5	415	6	415											41
29	4,121	38	4,116							1	5			42
28	4,296	35	4,228	1	4					4	64			43
7	432	3	330	1	30	1	72							44
10	371	5	176	3	15	4	180							45
42	16,440	65	12,946			25	3,494							46
49	5,626	70	5,170			7	443			1	13			47
50	4,688	49	4,542	3	60	5	76			1	10			48
68	6,750	72	5,784	4	63	12	713			11	190			49
2	1,030	11	1,030											50

TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF IDLE

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.				
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.
1	All industries	2,330	$132,898,781	$21,208,036	$40,107,741	$55,798,474	$15,784,530
2	Agricultural implements	8	242,400	42,125	75,075	32,500	92,700
3	Ammunition	2	43,700	8,000	12,500	23,000	200
4	Artificial feathers and flowers	1	15			15	
5	Artificial stone	5	47,550	18,500	6,000	19,800	3,250
6	Automobiles	3	526,552	40,000	119,000	175,759	191,793
7	Bags, other than paper	1	33,000	5,000	8,000	20,000	
8	Baking and yeast powders	1	60,000	30,000	30,000		
9	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	3	1,765	350	750	615	50
10	Beet sugar	2	5,276,581	169,466	1,516,202	3,287,494	303,419
11	Belting and hose, linen	1	8,300	300	3,000	5,000	
12	Bicycles and tricycles	3	122,500	67,400	46,600	8,500	
13	Bone, ivory, and lamp black	2	38,750	2,100	10,650	25,000	1,000
14	Bookbinding and blank book making	1	600			600	
15	Boots and shoes	6	57,050	1,650	18,600	9,800	27,000
16	Boots and shoes, rubber	1	43,000	1,500	9,600	26,900	5,000
17	Boxes, wooden packing	5	25,650	2,900	6,300	11,950	4,500
18	Brass castings and brass finishing	3	311,727	66,682	72,263	74,113	98,669
19	Bread and other bakery products	4	91,342	11,200	40,249	15,952	23,941
20	Brick and tile	162	1,693,066	509,363	418,918	614,928	149,857
21	Brooms and brushes	2	4,550	25	175	4,200	150
22	Butter	81	209,570	15,548	87,040	103,813	3,169
23	Buttons	6	242,850	8,200	62,400	163,200	9,050
24	Canning and preserving, fish	32	1,290,652	227,900	352,575	642,831	67,346
25	Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	99	892,158	103,190	322,010	306,315	160,643
26	Canning and preserving, oysters	1	2,939	600	1,235	815	289
27	Carpets and rugs, other than rag	1	14,000	1,540	4,340	8,120	
28	Carpets, rag	1	4,630	4,000	300	30	300
29	Carriage and wagon materials	6	110,898	24,450	43,895	40,553	2,000
30	Carriages and sleds, children's	1	1,065			765	500
31	Carriages and wagons	8	84,934	10,800	27,038	31,927	15,169
32	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.	2	5,500	1,800	3,500	200	
33	Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	2	511,500	80,000	300,000	130,000	1,500
34	Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	1	59,315	330	10,571	11,258	37,156
35	Cash registers and calculating machines	2	92,000	2,000	10,000	62,000	18,000
36	Cement	18	2,641,939	617,284	840,235	1,069,820	114,600
37	Cheese	25	38,875	4,650	19,400	14,425	400
38	Chemicals	9	678,925	250,480	173,000	237,770	17,675
39	Clocks	1	20,000	1,500	4,500	12,000	2,000
40	Clothing, men's	5	24,600	150	3,450	7,900	13,100
41	Clothing, women's	4	18,025	3,500	10,000	4,150	375
42	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	2	9,600	800	3,500	5,000	300
43	Coke	29	2,703,149	577,965	136,818	1,297,132	691,234
44	Condensed milk	1	50,004	3,000	17,000	20,000	10,004
45	Confectionery	1	65,000	6,000	24,000	25,000	10,000
46	Cooperage	10	87,840	10,850	43,500	18,475	15,015
47	Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	3	44,400	19,300	10,000	13,600	1,500
48	Cordage and twine	2	1,050,000	284,500	415,000	350,500	
49	Cork, cutting	1	26,000	1,000	7,000	8,000	10,000
50	Corsets	1	1,100			800	300
51	Cotton goods	43	7,286,638	912,332	2,150,077	3,572,986	651,243
52	Cotton small wares	2	18,500	3,200	6,300	9,000	
53	Cutlery and edge tools	7	355,260	50,550	117,438	158,284	28,988
54	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies	1	1,500			500	1,000
55	Druggists' preparations	1	2,156			1,154	1,002
56	Dyeing and finishing textiles	4	61,850	9,550	21,000	21,300	10,000
57	Dyestuffs and extracts	2	15,500	500	2,000	3,300	9,700
58	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	7	399,256	29,186	98,500	209,394	62,176
59	Explosives	4	1,117,383	245,250	355,264	480,295	36,574
60	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	2	3,785		800	1,925	1,060
61	Felt goods	1	1,700	200	1,000	500	
62	Fertilizers	3	186,050	10,550	27,250	80,750	67,500
63	Files	5	313,500	47,000	159,000	106,000	1,500
64	Flavoring extracts	1	3,175			175	3,000
65	Flax and hemp, dressed	3	25,000	2,300	6,500	11,200	5,000
66	Flour and grist mill products	248	3,982,434	739,519	1,194,961	1,623,987	423,967
67	Food preparations	12	124,888	30,700	36,300	45,870	12,018
68	Foundry and machine shop products	96	2,575,901	487,885	858,596	795,535	433,885
69	Foundry supplies	1	20,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	
70	Fuel, manufactured	3	119,767	13,192	31,974	69,601	5,000
71	Furniture	20	465,711	38,696	170,494	142,424	114,097
72	Gas, illuminating and heating	9	487,650	14,350	43,400	151,907	277,993
73	Gas machines and meters	1	2,363			105	2,258
74	Glass	40	4,992,211	438,490	2,984,150	1,513,834	55,737
75	Glass cutting, staining, and ornamenting	1	14,500		10,000	4,500	
76	Gloves and mittens, leather	3	90,500	2,040	13,100	15,360	60,000

ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRIES: 1905.

		POWER OWNED.												
		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power.		
		Steam.		Gas or gasoline.										
Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	
1,675	344,671	2,550	316,572	84	1,941	309	17,093	5	39	419	8,776	10	250	1
7	408	6	385	2	23									2
1	4	1	4											3
														4
2	56	2	56											5
2	425	3	275							20	150			6
1	330	1	180			1	150							7
														8
1	4	1	4											9
2	844	16	840	1	1			2	1	3	2			10
1	50	1	50											11
1	15	1	15											12
1	60			3	60									13
														14
3	80	3	80											15
1	152	1	150							1	2			16
4	110	4	75			1	35							17
1	58	2	58											18
1	20	1	20											19
105	5,684	117	5,684											20
														21
57	813	53	643	3	20	6	150							22
4	73	2	35	2	38									23
21	1,622	27	1,618	1	4									24
38	836	35	801	3	15					1	20			25
1	10	1	10											26
														27
														28
5	382	5	382											29
														30
2	75	2	75											31
														32
2	1,000	3	1,000											33
1	90	1	90											34
1	22			1	22									35
15	6,690	25	6,665							1	25			36
9	97	9	97											37
5	290	5	290											38
1	35	1	35											39
1	2			1	2									40
1	7			1	7									41
1	10	1	10											42
8	1,521	14	1,261			2	250			3	10			43
1	35	1	35											44
														45
3	295	4	295											46
														47
2	2,170	3	2,000							4	170			48
1	150	1	150											49
														50
33	11,965	38	7,300			31	4,575			2	90			51
1	37	1	15	1	22									52
5	898	6	575			5	323							53
														54
														55
2	135	1	75			1	60							56
1	8	1	8											57
3	239	2	130	2	9					1	100			58
2	250	1	50			7	200							59
1	25	1	25											60
1	15	1	15											61
2	150	2	150											62
4	900	10	900											63
														64
1	25	1	25											65
235	13,412	165	9,734	4	172	108	3,456			[illegible]	50			66
7	360	6	235			2	125							67
55	2,694	50	2,274	19	226					22	194			68
1	80	1	80											69
2	145	2	145											70
18	1,247	18	1,132			2	85			1	30			71
5	79	4	74	1	5									72
														73
18	5,235	51	4,700	4	100					6	435			74
														75
1	50	1	50											76

Table VII.—SUMMARY OF IDLE

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.				
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.
77	Glucose	3	$1,536,000	$150,000	$416,500	$969,500	
78	Glue	1	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	
79	Graphite and graphite refining	4	991,500	885,000	37,000	25,000	$44,500
80	Grindstones	1	25,000	18,000	2,000	5,000	
81	Gypsum wall plaster	2	37,400	10,000	10,600	16,300	500
82	Hat and cap materials	1	65,000	14,300	18,200	32,500	
83	Hones and whetstones	1	500			400	100
84	Horseshoes	1	163,600	3,600	20,000	110,000	30,000
85	Hosiery and knit goods	16	453,060	66,180	103,320	240,485	43,075
86	House furnishing goods not elsewhere specified	3	31,566	300	9,000	6,266	16,000
87	Ice, manufactured	33	808,055	143,611	235,402	423,567	5,475
88	Iron and steel, blast furnaces	74	[1] 22,836,548	3,494,133	10,743,070	5,887,941	2,711,404
89	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	79	[1] 21,247,646	2,748,342	3,939,564	13,237,973	1,321,767
90	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	1	91,120	42,250	22,750	10,000	16,120
91	Iron and steel forgings	1	140,000	40,000	20,000	80,000	
92	Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	4	109,000	23,000	35,000	46,000	5,000
93	Iron and steel pipe, wrought	4	874,440	91,181	297,524	473,398	12,337
94	Ivory and bone work	1	4,500	500	1,500	500	2,000
95	Jewelry	2	3,000			3,000	
96	Kaolin and ground earths	5	105,276	26,000	31,057	32,415	15,804
97	Lamps and reflectors	1	63,000	20,000	40,000	3,000	
98	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	19	322,465	81,340	150,235	70,175	20,715
99	Lime	8	75,663	54,295	5,450	15,918	
100	Linen goods	1	58,000	5,000	35,000	13,500	4,500
101	Liquors, distilled	91	4,256,210	1,402,545	746,670	1,633,640	473,355
102	Liquors, malt	13	724,566	77,325	346,291	223,290	77,660
103	Liquors, vinous	7	105,095	13,025	19,030	18,000	55,040
104	Looking-glass and picture frames	1	1,817,695	103,865	727,090	986,740	
105	Lumber and timber products	378	5,115,221	753,911	804,825	2,507,027	1,049,458
106	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	50	393,530	58,370	92,405	147,825	94,930
107	Malt	2	100,500	6,000	72,000	2,300	20,200
108	Marble and stone work	3	95,000	28,900	12,200	44,400	9,500
109	Matches	1	7,804	300	5,004	2,500	
110	Mattresses and spring beds	1	304			157	147
111	Mineral and soda waters	8	30,105	5,650	12,200	7,150	5,105
112	Mirrors	1	5,000			1,000	4,000
113	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	1	5,800	800	1,000	4,000	
114	Monuments and tombstones	4	16,225	650	1,800	6,425	7,350
115	Musical instruments, organs	1	630	300	300	30	
116	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	2	12,700			8,000	4,700
117	Oil, cottonseed and cake	8	690,541	87,540	161,705	398,120	43,176
118	Oil, essential	1	1,500	100	300	1,100	
119	Oil, not elsewhere specified	4	47,200	1,500	5,500	31,100	9,100
120	Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	1	61,000	15,000	25,000	6,000	15,000
121	Paints	10	929,377	104,234	225,500	321,252	278,391
122	Paper and wood pulp	23	2,734,971	334,398	952,272	1,419,267	29,034
123	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	2	47,500	2,500	12,000	33,000	
124	Patent medicines and compounds	7	37,060	875	1,900	5,380	28,905
125	Perfumery and cosmetics	1	1,000			200	800
126	Petroleum, refining	6	618,015	93,163	79,493	429,042	16,317
127	Photographic apparatus	1	18,500	3,000	3,000	10,000	2,500
128	Photographic materials	1	3,150			3,000	150
129	Pickles, preserves, and sauces	3	13,956	2,652	6,621	3,833	850
130	Plated ware	1	250		100	150	
131	Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	43	3,522,656	1,000,216	1,285,236	539,860	697,344
132	Printing and publishing, book and job	11	16,415			12,415	4,000
133	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	5	12,100	1,750	1,450	8,400	500
134	Pulp goods	2	116,500	27,000	40,000	48,700	800
135	Refrigerators	1	1,000			200	800
136	Roofing materials	5	103,075	41,276	8,600	14,196	39,003
137	Rubber and elastic goods	3	27,000	6,250	10,250	10,500	
138	Saddlery and harness	1	1,325	700	150	225	250
139	Salt	7	348,389	127,550	90,309	118,530	12,000
140	Sand and emery paper and cloth	1	40,000	4,800	20,000	15,200	
141	Sausage	2	11,500	2,600	3,400	2,500	3,000
142	Saws	1	1,600			1,000	600
143	Scales and balances	1	2,003	75	25	634	1,269
144	Screws, machine	1	200,000	34,000	64,000	102,000	
145	Shipbuilding, iron and steel	1	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
146	Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building	9	85,625	29,800	28,800	20,700	6,325
147	Shirts	3	6,650	1,050	600	5,000	
148	Shoddy	3	124,500	23,,150	57,800	41,800	1,750
149	Silk and silk goods	13	346,100	33,620	114,850	155,830	41,800
150	Silversmithing and silverware	1	18,355	600	14,000	1,755	2,000
151	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	2	342,500	125,000	176,500	35,000	6,000

[1] Includes value of leased property.

ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.	POWER OWNED.												
		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power.		
		Steam.		Gas or gasoline.										
		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	
5	6,084	27	4,675							46	1,409			77
....	....													78
2	200	3	200											79
1	100	1	100											80
1	10	1	10											81
1	100	1	100											82
....	....													83
1	384	3	375							1	9			84
8	904	8	569	1	25	2	310							85
1	25	1	25											86
20	1,467	25	1,462							1	5			87
72	89,625	250	89,465			2	82			2	78			88
73	95,241	467	91,130	2	325	8	440			157	3,196	8	150	89
1	100	1	100											90
....	....													91
3	1,201	9	1,193			1	8							92
2	1,964	9	1,964											93
....	....													94
....	....													95
5	481	6	481											96
....	....													97
14	848	17	813	2	15	1	20							98
2	22	2	22											99
1	65					1	65							100
65	4,945	111	4,945											101
10	567	15	562							1	5			102
2	33	1	7	1	1			1	25					103
1	667	3	575			5	92							104
371	28,177	435	26,002	3	185	47	1,972	1	5	1	13			105
45	2,252	47	1,987	2	50	5	215							106
2	50	2	50											107
2	110	3	110											108
....	....													109
....	....													110
3	21	2	11	1	10									111
....	....													112
1	12	1	12											113
1	6	1	6											114
....	....													115
....	....													116
8	1,240	12	1,240											117
1	15	1	15											118
2	50	2	50											119
1	150	2	150											120
6	833	3	340	1	50	7	403			1	40			121
20	9,200	44	6,827	1	300	24	2,040			2	33			122
2	455	3	155			4	300							123
2	33	2	33											124
....	....													125
4	125	7	110							1	15			126
1	45	1	45											127
....	....													128
1	5	1	5											129
1	4			1	4									130
35	3,744	38	3,711							1	33			131
1	2			1	2									132
....	....													133
1	565	2	500							1	65			134
....	....													135
5	637	9	637											136
....	....													137
....	....													138
5	428	6	355	1	73									139
....	....													140
1	5			1	5									141
1	20	1	20											142
1	7			1	7									143
....	....													144
1	35	1	35											145
5	454	7	454											146
2	12			2	12									147
2	185	2	125			1	60							148
5	458	3	150	1	4	1	304							149
1	25	1	25											150
2	200	2	200											151

TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF IDLE

	INDUSTRY	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.				
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.
152	Smelting and refining, copper	6	$3,461,991	$103,085	$713,462	$663,976	$1,981,468
153	Smelting and refining, lead	3	326,400	6,800	152,600	167,000	...
154	Smelting and refining, zinc	3	386,000	131,600	216,660	35,300	2,500
155	Soap	6	47,525	2,800	12,800	23,575	8,350
156	Soda water apparatus	1	5,500	...	...	500	5,000
157	Springs, steel, car and carriage	2	71,027	21,600	11,400	37,700	327
158	Starch	11	589,460	50,100	228,900	186,300	124,100
159	Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	1	4,125	200	2,000	1,800	125
160	Steam fittings and heating apparatus	2	109,500	20,000	31,500	55,000	3,000
161	Steam packing	1	52,000	20,000	5,000	17,000	10,000
162	Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves	2	109,710	7,000	35,905	31,002	35,803
163	Stoves, gas and oil	1	10,000	...	6,000	4,000	...
164	Straw goods, not elsewhere specified	1	15,000	3,600	4,500	6,900	...
165	Structural ironwork	8	754,127	64,630	135,169	372,608	181,720
166	Sugar and molasses, refining	13	7,416,393	1,630,521	1,119,006	3,489,558	1,177,308
167	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	1	50,000	3,000	8,000	39,000	...
168	Surgical appliances	1	175,000	28,875	55,300	90,825	...
169	Tin and terne plate	5	447,810	17,100	122,510	291,914	16,286
170	Tinware	1	32,900	3,000	3,500	25,060	1,400
171	Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff	8	60,085	3,635	8,800	8,350	39,300
172	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	12	19,885	850	3,200	10,865	4,970
173	Tools, not elsewhere specified	4	76,896	2,500	7,700	65,696	1,000
174	Toys and games	2	4,500	1,150	650	1,250	1,450
175	Trunks and valises	1	6,100	1,000	2,500	2,000	600
176	Turpentine and rosin	25	132,136	9,173	18,110	57,497	47,356
177	Upholstering materials	5	24,400	750	2,350	10,750	10,550
178	Vault lights and ventilators	1	3,000	400	2,100	500	...
179	Vinegar and cider	9	78,985	12,300	21,300	21,650	23,735
180	Windmills	2	86,400	12,573	23,335	44,107	6,385
181	Window shades and fixtures	1	9,500	2,000	5,000	2,500	...
182	Wire	1	17,700	3,200	3,000	8,000	3,500
183	Wirework, including wire rope and cable	5	262,202	11,682	113,176	98,157	39,187
184	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin	1	20,000	300	1,700	18,000	...
185	Wood preserving	2	65,413	20,000	1,000	34,876	9,537
186	Wood, turned and carved	21	166,486	14,431	51,375	89,351	11,329
187	Woodenware, not elsewhere specified	9	167,722	10,930	38,896	91,460	26,436
188	Wool pulling	1	16,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	...
189	Woolen goods	41	886,825	116,291	261,752	448,532	60,250
190	Worsted goods	4	1,145,357	59,500	630,004	163,353	292,500

ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Number of establishments reporting	Total horsepower	POWER OWNED												
		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power.		
		Steam.		Gas or gasoline.										
		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	
5	4,052	15	3,060	3	128	1	425	1	8	17	431			152
3	965	5	665							3	300			153
3	1,095	5	1,070			1	25							154
4	58	4	58											155
														156
1	138	3	90							7	48			157
9	2,075	22	2,000							1	75			158
														159
														160
1	200	2	200											161
2	110	1	60	2	50									162
														163
														164
4	879	10	676							22	103	2	100	165
12	8,288	74	7,276							52	1,012			166
														167
														168
3	2,500	4	2,500											169
1	15	1	15											170
														171
														172
2	255	2	255											173
1	7	2	7											174
														175
5	84	5	84											176
3	90	3	90											177
														178
6	114	5	110			1	4							179
1	35	1	35											180
1	50	1	50											181
														182
5	354	4	350	1	4									183
1	25	1	25											184
2	275	8	275											185
13	720	12	710			1	10							186
6	345	6	275	1	15	2	55							187
1	110	3	110											188
32	2,625	27	1,846			22	754			1	25			189
4	2,050	5	1,400			1	50			4	600			190

CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.

Changes in the form of ownership and the relative importance of the establishments operated under each form constitute a significant feature of the development of manufactures. The replies to the Census inquiry enable the statistics for all establishments to be presented under the following classes of ownership: (1) Individual, (2) firm, (3) incorporated company, and (4) "miscellaneous," which embraces cooperative associations. It was impracticable to retabulate the statistics relating to the character of ownership of the 207,562 establishments for the census of 1900, so as to make them comparable with the corresponding data for the census of 1905. But the relative importance of the different classes at the two censuses may be indicated by a comparison of the totals for 1905 with those for 1900 after the data for "hand trades" and 9 additional industries not enumerated at the census of 1905 have been deducted, and also by a comparison of the totals for representative industries. There were 215,814 establishments included in the general group of "hand trades" and 22,735 in the 9 additional industries at the Twelfth Census, and if all of these are eliminated, the total will be reduced to 273,705. While this number includes 66,143 establishments that were excluded from the factory census, it is the only total that is available for a general comparison of the number of establishments and value of products for each class of ownership. This comparison is made in Table VIII.

Table VIII.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP: 1905 AND 1900.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.				PRODUCTS.			
	1905		1900[1]		1905		1900	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
United States	216,262	100.0	273,705	100.0	$14,802,147,087	100.0	$11,701,295,854	100.0
Individual	113,961	52.7	171,843	62.8	1,702,980,808	11.5	1,837,599,353	15.7
Firm	47,942	22.2	62,627	22.9	2,132,619,830	14.4	2,226,833,804	19.0
Incorporated company	51,156	23.6	37,161	13.6	10,912,080,421	73.7	7,506,019,056	65.0
Miscellaneous	3,203	1.5	2,074	0.7	54,466,028	0.4	30,843,641	0.3

[1] Includes 66,143 establishments that are not of the character covered by the census of 1905; 215,814 establishments representing the group of "hand trades" and 22,735 establishments, representing the industries of bottling, cheese and butter, urban dairy products, cotton compressing, cotton, cleaning and rehandling, cotton ginning, electrical construction and repairs, kindling wood, photography, and tobacco stemming and rehandling, are excluded.

As the totals in this table for the census of 1900 include the custom grist and saw mills and some other establishments of the class omitted from the census of 1905, the figures for the two censuses are not exactly comparable. They can be accepted as indicating a tendency toward the corporate form of ownership in industrial enterprises, but not as showing the true relative conditions at the two censuses.

The table indicates that the percentage of the total number of establishments operated by individuals and the relative magnitude of their operations had decreased to a considerable extent at the census of 1905 as compared with that of 1900. The proportion of the total number of establishments operated by "firms" remained practically stationary, but the percentage that the value of their products formed of the total value decreased. The proportion of both the number of establishments and the value of products of incorporated companies increased.

The reports on the manufactures of each state and territory given in Part II of the Report on Manufactures, census of 1905, contain comparisons of the number of establishments by character of ownership for selected representative industries. Since these industries are characteristic of the manufactures of each state or territory, the totals derived from them are a good indication of the relative number of establishments of each class in different sections of the country, and they are reproduced in Table IX. The statistics for the two censuses in this table are more directly comparable than those in Table VIII and may be accepted as reflecting actual conditions in so far as such conditions are determined by the principal industries in the different states.

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP DERIVED FROM SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	1905		1900	
	Number of establishments.	Per cent.	Number of establishments.	Per cent.
United States	140,364	100.0	135,695	100.0
Individual	76,383	54.4	79,870	58.9
Firm	31,705	22.6	33,240	24.5
Incorporated company	29,502	21.0	20,780	15.3
Miscellaneous	2,774	2.0	1,805	1.3
Alabama	1,197	100.0	1,313	100.0
Individual	547	45.7	682	51.9
Firm	361	30.2	453	34.5
Incorporated company	285	23.8	176	13.4
Miscellaneous	4	0.3	2	0.2
Alaska	63	100.0	36	100.0
Individual	7	11.1	4	11.1
Firm	3	4.8	1	2.8
Incorporated company	53	84.1	31	86.1
Miscellaneous				
Arizona	28	100.0	39	100.0
Individual	2	7.1	12	30.8
Firm	1	3.6	6	15.4
Incorporated company	25	89.3	21	53.8
Miscellaneous				
Arkansas	1,331	100.0	1,294	100.0
Individual	580	43.6	659	50.9
Firm	398	29.9	414	32.0
Incorporated company	347	26.1	219	16.9
Miscellaneous	6	0.4	2	0.2
California	3,629	100.0	2,586	100.0
Individual	1,873	51.6	1,455	56.3
Firm	720	19.8	575	22.2
Incorporated company	968	26.7	534	20.6
Miscellaneous	68	1.9	22	0.9
Colorado	840	100.0	666	100.0
Individual	514	61.2	377	56.6
Firm	132	15.7	120	18.0
Incorporated company	189	22.5	169	25.4
Miscellaneous	5	0.6		
Connecticut	1,829	100.0	1,756	100.0
Individual	877	48.0	905	51.5
Firm	244	13.3	263	15.0
Incorporated company	695	38.0	586	33.4
Miscellaneous	13	0.7	2	0.1
Delaware	162	100.0	150	100.0
Individual	77	47.5	72	48.0
Firm	47	29.0	49	32.7
Incorporated company	38	23.5	29	19.3
Miscellaneous				
District of Columbia	138	100.0	139	100.0
Individual	69	50.0	72	51.8
Firm	16	11.6	34	24.5
Incorporated company	39	28.3	30	21.6
Miscellaneous	14	10.1	3	2.1
Florida	1,002	100.0	978	100.0
Individual	508	50.7	472	48.3
Firm	190	19.0	415	42.4
Incorporated company	303	30.2	91	9.3
Miscellaneous	1	0.1		
Georgia	1,844	100.0	1,859	100.0
Individual	793	43.0	873	47.0
Firm	586	31.8	729	39.2
Incorporated company	465	25.2	256	13.8
Miscellaneous			1	[1]
Idaho	214	100.0	188	100.0
Individual	99	46.3	119	63.3
Firm	55	25.7	43	22.9
Incorporated company	60	28.0	26	13.8
Miscellaneous				
Illinois	10,782	100.0	10,340	100.0
Individual	6,161	57.1	6,329	61.2
Firm	1,868	17.3	2,024	19.5
Incorporated company	2,592	24.0	1,912	18.5
Miscellaneous	161	1.5	85	0.8
Indian Territory	227	100.0	124	100.0
Individual	142	62.5	71	57.3
Firm	56	24.7	37	29.8
Incorporated company	25	11.0	16	12.9
Miscellaneous	4	1.8		
Indiana	4,474	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	2,280	51.0	[illegible]	55.2
Firm	1,120	25.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incorporated company	1,046	23.4	734	15.4
Miscellaneous	28	0.6	[illegible]	0.4
Iowa	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	1,085	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	570	23.4	[illegible]	24.6
Incorporated company	430	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	330	13.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	1,548	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	783	50.6	788	[illegible]
Firm	[illegible]	25.7	[illegible]	24.1
Incorporated company	216	16.0	[illegible]	14.2
Miscellaneous	25	1.7	15	1.2
Kentucky	2,535	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	1,334	52.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	734	29.0	[illegible]	27.5
Incorporated company	462	18.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	5	0.2	[illegible]	0.2
Louisiana	1,345	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	647	48.1	677	[illegible]
Firm	253	18.8	[illegible]	24.1
Incorporated company	440	32.7	[illegible]	14.8
Miscellaneous	5	0.4	1	0.1
Maine	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27.4
Incorporated company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.9
Miscellaneous	11	0.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	2,070	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	489	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incorporated company	208	10.1	[illegible]	7.1
Miscellaneous	4	0.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	[illegible]	21.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incorporated company	1,480	24.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	2	[illegible]	22	0.4
Michigan	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	2,640	52.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	1,179	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incorporated company	1,111	22.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	71	1.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incorporated company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	18.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	972	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incorporated company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	2	0.2	1	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incorporated company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	100.0
Individual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incorporated company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]			

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP DERIVED FROM SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	1905		1900	
	Number of establishments.	Per cent.	Number of establishments.	Per cent.
Nebraska	1,054	100.0	1,047	100.0
Individual	635	60.3	643	61.4
Firm	232	22.0	219	20.9
Incorporated company	170	16.1	161	15.4
Miscellaneous	17	1.6	24	2.3
Nevada	44	100.0	44	100.0
Individual	20	45.5	15	34.1
Firm	9	20.4	16	36.4
Incorporated company	14	31.8	13	29.5
Miscellaneous	1	2.3	....	....
New Hampshire	740	100.0	788	100.0
Individual	380	51.4	426	54.1
Firm	204	27.6	217	27.5
Incorporated company	155	20.9	143	18.1
Miscellaneous	1	0.1	2	0.3
New Jersey	3,046	100.0	2,688	100.0
Individual	1,852	60.8	1,674	62.3
Firm	450	14.8	449	16.7
Incorporated company	743	24.4	563	20.9
Miscellaneous	1	(1)	2	0.1
New Mexico	99	100.0	85	100.0
Individual	51	51.5	52	61.2
Firm	18	18.2	15	17.6
Incorporated company	28	28.3	18	21.2
Miscellaneous	2	2.0	....	....
New York	28,044	100.0	26,738	100.0
Individual	17,171	61.2	17,619	65.9
Firm	6,514	23.2	6,295	23.6
Incorporated company	4,082	14.6	2,630	9.8
Miscellaneous	277	1.0	194	0.7
North Carolina	2,245	100.0	2,274	100.0
Individual	938	41.8	1,183	52.0
Firm	723	32.2	711	31.3
Incorporated company	583	26.0	376	16.5
Miscellaneous	1	(1)	4	0.2
North Dakota	345	100.0	219	100.0
Individual	190	55.1	137	62.6
Firm	61	17.7	42	19.2
Incorporated company	55	15.9	38	17.3
Miscellaneous	39	11.3	2	0.9
Ohio	9,999	100.0	9,992	100.0
Individual	5,233	52.3	5,758	57.6
Firm	2,208	22.1	2,507	25.1
Incorporated company	2,510	25.1	1,700	17.0
Miscellaneous	48	0.5	27	0.3
Oklahoma	390	100.0	190	100.0
Individual	218	55.9	101	53.2
Firm	74	19.0	51	26.8
Incorporated company	97	24.9	38	20.0
Miscellaneous	1	0.2	....	....
Oregon	1,105	100.0	950	100.0
Individual	514	46.5	484	51.0
Firm	316	28.6	289	30.4
Incorporated company	267	24.2	172	18.1
Miscellaneous	8	0.7	5	0.5
Pennsylvania	17,002	100.0	16,850	100.0
Individual	10,323	60.7	10,760	63.8
Firm	3.461	20.4	3,866	23.0
Incorporated company	3,027	17.8	2,087	12.4
Miscellaneous	191	1.1	137	0.8
Rhode Island	918	100.0	889	100.0
Individual	383	41.7	412	46.4
Firm	185	20.2	219	24.6
Incorporated company	347	37.8	258	29.0
Miscellaneous	3	0.3	....	....
South Carolina	760	100.0	677	100.0
Individual	307	40.4	367	54.2
Firm	147	19.3	143	21.1
Incorporated company	306	40.3	167	24.7
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	472	100.0	430	100.0
Individual	257	54.5	215	50.0
Firm	85	18.0	79	18.4
Incorporated company	59	12.5	77	17.9
Miscellaneous	71	15.0	59	13.7
Tennessee	2,175	100.0	2,161	100.0
Individual	918	42.2	1,116	51.6
Firm	789	36.3	753	34.8
Incorporated company	459	21.1	282	13.1
Miscellaneous	9	0.4	10	0.5
Texas	2,022	100.0	1,920	100.0
Individual	1,087	53.8	1,117	58.2
Firm	401	19.8	457	23.8
Incorporated company	524	25.9	339	17.6
Miscellaneous	10	0.5	7	0.4
Utah	164	100.0	145	100.0
Individual	64	39.0	55	37.9
Firm	37	22.6	39	26.9
Incorporated company	56	34.1	51	35.2
Miscellaneous	7	4.3	....	....
Vermont	1,139	100.0	1,317	100.0
Individual	556	48.8	684	51.9
Firm	323	28.4	393	29.8
Incorporated company	156	13.7	188	14.3
Miscellaneous	104	9.1	52	4.0
Virginia	1,822	100.0	1,863	100.0
Individual	991	54.4	1,142	61.3
Firm	550	30.2	525	28.2
Incorporated company	275	15.1	188	10.1
Miscellaneous	6	0.3	8	0.4
Washington	1,811	100.0	1,334	100.0
Individual	659	36.4	548	41.1
Firm	427	23.6	418	31.3
Incorporated company	703	38.8	351	26.3
Miscellaneous	22	1.2	17	1.3
West Virginia	1,099	100.0	1,001	100.0
Individual	486	44.2	513	51.2
Firm	387	35.2	369	36.9
Incorporated company	224	20.4	118	11.8
Miscellaneons	2	0.2	1	0.1
Wisconsin	5,410	100.0	5,051	100.0
Individual	2,512	46.4	2,591	51.3
Firm	1,064	19.7	1,067	21.1
Incorporated company	1,240	22.9	1,014	20.1
Miscellaneous	594	11.0	379	7.5
Wyoming	95	100.0	85	100.0
Individual	42	44.2	37	43.5
Firm	17	17.9	27	31.8
Incorporated company	35	36.8	21	24.7
Miscellaneous	1	1.1	....	....

The industries selected as representative of the manufactures in the different states and territories comprised 140,364 establishments, or 64.9 per cent of the total number for the United States, at the census of 1905, and 135,695, or 65.4 per cent of the revised comparative total for 1900. Therefore they may be accepted as indicative of the changes in ownership for the principal industries in the country.

For the representative industries the proportion of the total number of establishments operated under individual ownership decreased in all but 8 states and territories, and the proportion operated by firms or companies decreased in all but 11, while the proportion operated by incorporated companies increased in all but 7. The states and territories in which the corporate form of ownership has decreased and the individuals, firms, or companies have increased are comparatively unimportant in manufactures.

To further illustrate this change in character of ownership, Table x presents a comparison of the statistics for 15 of the important factory industries for which the same methods were followed in the enumeration at both censuses.

Table x confirms the conclusion that the number and the value of products of the establishments operated by incorporated companies were considerably greater for the census year 1905 than for the census year 1900, and that a relative decrease occurred in the number and magnitude of establishments owned by partnerships and firms or by individuals.

Table X.—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR FIFTEEN SELECTED

	INDUSTRY.	Census.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.			
			Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Establishments.		Products.	
					Number.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
1	Agricultural implements	1905	648	$112,007,344	200	30.9	$2,584,031	2.3
2		1900	715	101,207,428	251	35.1	2,464,808	2.4
3	Boots and shoes	1905	1,316	320,107,458	456	34.6	(1)	....
4		1900	1,599	258,969,580	622	38.9	(1)	....
5	Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1905	8,926	168,182,789	3,817	42.8	43,919,439	26.1
6		1900	9,242	130,783,349	4,509	48.8	43,879,011	33.5
7	Clothing, men's	1905	4,504	355,796,571	2,728	60.6	61,893,733	17.4
8		1900	5,729	276,717,357	4,057	70.8	52,148,361	18.8
9	Clothing, women's	1905	3,351	247,661,560	1,600	47.8	73,020,366	29.5
10		1900	2,701	159,339,539	1,454	53.8	54,756,420	34.4
11	Cotton goods	1905	1,077	442,451,218	96	8.9	11,309,388	2.6
12		1900	973	332,806,156	142	14.6	16,663,782	5.0
13	Furniture	1905	2,482	170,446,825	822	33.1	22,390,538	13.1
14		1900	1,814	125,315,986	597	32.9	19,495,444	15.6
15	Glass	1905	399	79,607,998	21	5.3	1,234,551	1.5
16		1900	355	56,539,712	29	8.2	2,287,035	4.0
17	Hosiery and knit goods	1905	1,079	136,558,139	338	31.3	21,040,297	15.4
18		1900	921	95,482,566	353	38.3	19,053,234	20.0
19	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1905	1,049	252,620,986	367	35.0	(1)	....
20		1900	1,306	204,038,127	635	48.6	(1)	....
21	Millinery and lace goods	1905	860	50,777,768	432	50.2	14,352,907	28.3
22		1900	591	29,469,406	330	55.8	9,818,362	33.3
23	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	1905	18,038	309,327,606	10,845	60.1	56,949,288	18.4
24		1900	15,305	222,983,569	9,759	63.8	56,520,752	25.3
25	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	1905	433	116,767,630	217	50.1	4,230,977	3.6
26		1900	437	103,754,362	197	45.1	6,433,463	6.2
27	Woolen goods	1905	792	142,196,658	236	29.8	19,624,950	13.8
28		1900	1,035	118,430,158	426	41.2	20,504,514	17.3
29	Worsted goods	1905	226	165,745,052	43	19.0	11,110,638	6.7
30		1900	186	120,314,344	43	23.1	11,980,156	10.0

[1] Omitted to avoid disclosing individual operations.

INDUSTRIES, BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905 AND 1900.

FIRM.				INCORPORATED COMPANY.				MISCELLANEOUS.				
Establishments.		Products.		Establishments.		Products.		Establishments.		Products.		
Number.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	
121	18.7	$4,097,233	3.7	327	50.4	$105,325,880	94.0					1
169	23.6	15,318,989	15.2	295	41.3	83,423,631	82.4					2
383	29.1	89,644,551	28.0	476	36.2	199,849,004	62.4	1	0.1	(¹)		3
578	36.1	105,974,638	40.9	398	24.9	117,511,212	45.4	1	0.1	(¹)		4
1,291	14.5	22,653,536	13.5	1,385	15.5	61,399,538	36.4	2,433	27.2	$40,400,276	24.0	5
1,340	14.5	18,539,563	14.2	1,628	17.6	44,027,214	33.7	1,765	19.1	24,337,561	18.6	6
1,354	30.1	197,932,448	55.6	420	9.3	(¹)		2	(²)	(¹)		7
1,428	24.9	171,883,511	62.1	243	4.3	(¹)		1	(²)	(¹)		8
1,428	42.6	128,447,083	51.9	319	9.5	46,168,936	18.6	4	0.1	25,105	(²)	9
1,117	41.4	89,440,670	56.1	129	4.8	(¹)		1	(²)			10
100	9.3	(¹)		880	81.7	411,418,181	93.0	1	0.1			11
123	12.6	17,105,277	5.1	708	72.8	299,037,097	89.9					12
569	22.9	24,811,357	14.6	1,087	43.8	123,052,406	72.2	4	0.2	192,524	0.1	13
545	30.0	28,802,000	23.0	669	36.9	76,827,957	61.3	3	0.2	189,925	0.1	14
26	6.5	2,619,890	3.3	337	84.5	74,836,170	94.0	15	3.7	917,387	1.2	15
60	16.9	7,674,113	13.6	259	72.9	46,033,245	81.4	7	2.0	545,319	1.0	16
263	24.4	29,204,005	21.4	475	44.0	86,303,316	63.2	3	0.3	10,521	(²)	17
252	27.4	24,256,815	25.4	312	33.9	52,143,384	54.6	4	0.4	29,143	(²)	18
290	27.6	62,397,239	24.7	391	37.3	168,736,464	66.8	1	0.1	(¹)		19
362	27.7	63,761,210	31.3	308	23.6	109,105,921	53.5	1	0.1	(¹)		20
323	37.6	26,008,989	51.3	105	12.2	10,355,872	20.4					21
215	36.4	13,703,202	46.5	46	7.8	5,947,782	20.2					22
3,214	17.8	31,736,283	10.3	3,463	19.2	216,840,895	70.1	516	2.9	3,801,140	1.2	23
2,904	19.6	33,789,475	15.2	2,378	15.5	129,570,557	58.1	174	1.1	3,102,785	1.4	24
89	20.6	4,732,481	4.1	127	29.3	107,784,172	92.3					25
124	28.4	8,193,648	7.9	116	26.5	89,127,251	85.9					26
202	25.5	(¹)		352	44.4	102,127,113	71.8	2	0.3	(¹)		27
208	28.8	26,808,727	22.3	311	30.0	71,116,917	60.1					28
52	23.0	25,394,317	15.3	131	58.0	120,240,097	78.0					29
60	32.3	25,417,707	21.1	83	44.6	82,916,481	68.9					30

---

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The number of establishments and the value of products for each class of ownership in each industry are given in Table 9. The corresponding totals for the 14 groups of industries are given in Table XI.

TABLE XI.—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP: 1905.

GROUP.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	216,262	$14,802,147,087	113,961	$1,702,980,808	47,942	$2,132,619,830	51,156	$10,912,080,421	3,203	$54,466,028
Food and kindred products	45,790	2,845,234,900	28,268	457,281,987	8,848	415,080,749	6,195	1,930,717,140	2,479	42,155,024
Textiles	17,042	2,147,441,418	7,726	277,173,680	5,177	601,907,022	4,122	1,268,045,946	17	314,770
Iron and steel and their products	14,239	2,176,739,726	4,905	95,805,114	2,923	128,684,651	6,398	1,951,501,890	13	748,071
Lumber and its remanufactures	32,726	1,223,730,336	16,052	221,243,513	9,491	231,568,626	7,151	769,112,149	32	1,806,048
Leather and its finished products	4,945	705,747,470	2,176	(1)	1,385	199,664,911	1,382	421,391,212	2	(1)
Paper and printing	30,787	857,112,256	17,727	132,550,689	5,857	99,499,731	6,667	619,823,284	536	5,238,552
Liquors and beverages	6,381	501,266,605	3,438	46,001,427	1,270	31,086,397	1,668	424,081,598	5	97,183
Chemicals and allied products	9,680	1,031,965,263	2,854	60,790,472	1,860	87,764,433	4,902	881,915,342	64	1,495,016
Clay, glass, and stone products	10,775	391,230,422	4,461	52,642,387	2,892	55,473,182	3,388	281,929,789	34	1,185,064
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	6,310	922,262,456	2,809	59,190,109	1,710	79,161,137	1,787	783,394,162	4	517,048
Tobacco	16,828	331,117,681	14,116	82,902,596	2,145	60,015,581	563	188,186,069	4	13,435
Vehicles for land transportation	7,285	643,924,442	3,453	36,816,883	1,518	29,242,357	2,311	577,128,703	3	736,499
Shipbuilding	1,097	82,769,239	673	8,932,284	224	5,945,180	200	67,891,775	...	...
Miscellaneous industries	12,377	941,604,873	5,303	(1)	2,642	107,525,873	4,422	746,961,362	10	(1)

[1] Omitted to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table XII shows, for each of the 14 groups of industries, the percentages that the number of establishments and the value of products form of the corresponding totals for each class of ownership. Table XIII shows the percentages that the same items for each class of ownership form of the corresponding totals for each of the 14 groups.

To show the true importance of the establishments under the several classes of ownership, the statistics for capital, employees, wages, materials, and products at the census of 1905 were compiled for each, and are shown in detail for the principal industries in each state and territory in Part II of the Report on Manufactures, census of 1905. The totals for all industries in each state are given in Table 8, and Table XIV is a summary which reproduces the totals for the United States.

TABLE XII.—RATIO OF EACH CLASS OF OWNERSHIP IN EACH GROUP TO TOTAL FOR CLASS OF OWNERSHIP: 1905.

GROUP.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and kindred products	21.2	19.2	24.8	26.8	18.4	19.5	12.1	17.7	77.4	77.4
Textiles	7.9	14.5	6.8	16.3	10.8	28.2	8.1	11.6	0.5	0.6
Iron and steel and their products	6.6	14.7	4.3	5.6	6.1	6.0	12.5	17.9	0.4	1.4
Lumber and its remanufactures	15.1	8.3	14.1	13.0	19.8	10.9	14.0	7.0	1.0	3.3
Leather and its finished products	2.3	4.8	1.9	(1)	2.9	9.4	2.7	3.9	0.1	(1)
Paper and printing	14.2	5.8	15.6	7.8	12.2	4.7	13.0	5.7	16.7	9.6
Liquors and beverages	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	1.4	3.3	3.9	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and allied products	4.5	7.0	2.5	3.6	3.9	4.1	9.6	8.1	2.0	2.7
Clay, glass, and stone products	5.0	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.0	2.6	6.6	2.6	1.1	2.2
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	2.9	6.2	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	7.2	0.1	0.9
Tobacco	7.8	2.2	12.4	4.9	4.5	2.8	1.1	1.7	0.1	(2)
Vehicles for land transportation	3.4	4.3	3.0	2.1	3.2	1.4	4.5	5.3	0.1	1.4
Shipbuilding	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	...	...
Miscellaneous industries	5.7	6.4	4.6	(1)	5.5	5.0	8.6	6.8	0.3	(1)

[1] Omitted to avoid disclosing individual operations.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE XIII.—RATIO OF EACH CLASS OF OWNERSHIP IN EACH GROUP TO TOTAL FOR GROUP: 1905.

GROUP.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	100.0	100.0	52.7	11.5	22.2	14.4	23.6	73.7	1.5	0.4
Food and kindred products	100.0	100.0	61.8	16.1	19.3	14.6	18.5	67.8	0.4	1.5
Textiles	100.0	100.0	45.3	12.9	30.4	28.0	24.2	59.1	0.1	
Iron and steel and their products	100.0	100.0	34.5	4.4	20.5	5.9	44.9	89.7	0.1	
Lumber and its remanufactures	100.0	100.0	49.0	18.1	29.0	18.9	21.9	62.9	0.1	0.1
Leather and its finished products	100.0	100.0	44.0	(2)	28.0	28.3	28.0	[illegible]		
Paper and printing	100.0	100.0	57.6	15.5	19.0	11.6	21.7	72.3	1.7	0.6
Liquors and beverages	100.0	100.0	53.9	9.2	19.9	6.2	26.1	84.6	0.1	
Chemicals and allied products	100.0	100.0	29.5	5.9	19.2	8.5	50.6	85.5	0.7	0.1
Clay, glass, and stone products	100.0	100.0	41.4	13.4	26.8	14.2	31.5	72.1	0.3	0.3
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	100.0	100.0	44.5	6.4	27.1	8.6	28.3	84.9	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	100.0	100.0	83.9	25.1	12.8	18.1	3.3	56.8		
Vehicles for land transportation	100.0	100.0	47.4	5.7	20.8	4.6	31.7	89.6	0.1	0.1
Shipbuilding	100.0	100.0	61.4	10.8	20.4	7.2	18.2	82.0		
Miscellaneous industries	100.0	100.0	42.8	(2)	21.4	11.4	35.7	79.3	0.1	

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Omitted to avoid disclosing individual operations.

TABLE XIV.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS, BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905.

CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
United States	216,262	100.0	$12,686,265,673	100.0	5,470,321	100.0	$2,611,540,532	100.0	$1,455,019,473	100.0	$8,503,949,756	100.0	$14,802,147,087	100.0
Individual	113,961	52.7	965,801,738	7.6	755,972	13.8	346,850,219	13.3	146,990,869	10.1	878,145,511	10.3	1,702,980,868	11.5
Firm	47,912	22.2	1,188,892,856	9.4	844,280	15.4	380,332,213	14.5	198,934,017	13.7	1,202,430,608	14.1	2,132,619,881	14.4
Incorporated company	51,156	23.6	10,510,811,355	82.8	3,861,549	70.6	1,879,559,645	72.0	1,106,189,403	76.0	6,381,670,469	75.1	10,912,080,42[illegible]	73.7
Miscellaneous	3,233	1.5	20,729,744	0.2	8,520	0.2	4,798,455	0.2	2,905,184	0.2	41,363,178	0.5	54,466,678	0.4

Individual ownership.—The number of establishments operated under individual ownership was largely in excess of the number for any of the other classes of control at both censuses. At the census of 1900 when the hand trades and neighborhood and mechanical industries were included, 512,254 establishments were reported, and of this number 372,703, or 72.8 per cent, were operated by individual owners, while at the census of 1905, when 216,262 establishments were reported, 113,961, or 52.7 per cent, were operated by individuals. The reduction of establishments resulting from the elimination of the neighborhood and mechanical industries was greater for this than for any other class of ownership.

A decrease is shown in the proportion of products for establishments operated under this class of ownership in each of the selected industries for which the value of products is given in Table x, the greatest decrease, 7.4 per cent, occurring in the manufacture of cheese, butter, and condensed milk. With the exception of the manufacture of furniture and chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, a decrease is also shown for the proportion of establishments in each of the industries in the table.

Individual ownership is a characteristic of small establishments, and therefore, while the number of establishments for this form of ownership exceeds the number for other forms, the magnitude of operations is considerably less. This statement is substantiated by Table VIII, which shows that the value of the product for establishments in this class formed only 15.7 per cent of the total value of products for all manufacturing and mechanical industries except the hand trades and 9 additional industries at the census of 1900, and only 11.5 per cent for the factory industries at the census of 1905. Moreover, although more than half of the manufacturing establishments of the country were operated under individual ownership at the latter census, Table XIV shows that they controlled only 7.6 per cent of the capital, gave employment to only 13.8 per cent of the wage-earners, and paid only 13.3 per cent of the aggregate wages. Therefore, aside from the number of establishments, the operations of the individual employer in the factory industries of the country is of comparatively small importance. In no state or territory do the operations of such establishments approach in magnitude those of the establishments controlled by incorporated companies. In 33 states and territories, however, the establishments of this class gave employment to a larger number of wage-earners than were reported for firms, and in 28 the value of their products exceeded that for the firms. Exceeding the industries for which no firms were reported, the value of products for establishments operated by individual owners was in excess of the total for firms in 161 industries, and in 40 it was in excess of the total for incorporated companies. While individual ownership was reported for practically all of the industries at the census of 1905, the largest proportion of such owners were engaged in the manufacture of food and kindred products, the 28,268 establishments operated by individuals in this group forming 24.8 per cent of the number so operated for all branches of industry. But from the percentages given in Table XIII it appears that individual ownership controlled the largest proportion (83.9 per cent) of establishments in the tobacco industry. This is due to the inclusion of reports for a large number of individual operators who manufacture cigars.

Firms and limited partnerships.—This form of ownership includes all firms and partnerships, whether general or limited. Although there are many large manufacturing establishments operated by firms, the limitations imposed by law upon the partnership render it unsuitable for great industrial enterprises. Each member of the ordinary partnership is liable for the debts of the partnership to the full extent of his resources, and the death of a partner operates, ipso facto, as a dissolution of the partnership with the consequent necessity of an immediate adjustment of the firm's affairs, which often results in the withdrawal of capital at a most inconvenient and critical period. This lack of stability prevents the formation of great combinations under this character of organization and renders the participation of a large number of investors impracticable.

Midway between the partnership and the corporation is the limited partnership. This form of ownership is composed of two groups of partners, one engaging actively in the management of the business and incurring the unlimited liabilities of the ordinary partnership, and the other having no active control but furnishing the capital with a liability limited to the amount invested. While this is a step in advance of the ordinary partnership, the feature of unlimited liabilities still remains to prevent its adequate development for industrial enterprises.

However, as each partner contributes to the enterprise, a larger accumulation of capital is usual than in the case of the individual owner. The average establishment operated by the firm or partnership reported a capital of $24,799, and an annual product valued at $44,483 as compared with $8,475 and $14,944, respectively, for that operated by the individual.

Of the 512,254 establishments, including the mechanical and neighborhood industries, reported at the Twelfth Census, 96,715, or 18.9 per cent, were operated under this form of ownership. There were 47,942 establishments, or 22.2 per cent, reported for this class at the census of 1905.

The number of establishments operated by firms was less in every state than the number operated by individuals, but the proportion of the value of products for such establishments exceeded that of establishments controlled by individuals in 22 states, while the values for the two forms of ownership were equal in 1 state. The excess is noticeable in the large manufacturing states, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

Establishments operated by firms or partnerships existed in all but 16 of the 339 industries. In 6 industries they predominated in the number of establishments; in 3, in both the number of establishments and the value of products; and in 23 others, in the value of products.

As shown in Table XII, the group with the largest proportion of establishments controlled by firms, 19.8 per cent, was lumber and its remanufactures, and that with the largest proportion of products made in such establishments, 28.2 per cent, was textiles. The firm is a popular form for the ownership of the smaller lumber mills. The larger proportion for the value of products in the manufacture of textiles is due primarily to the extensive establishments engaged in the manufacture of clothing. As shown by the percentages in Table X, the products for 1905 of the firms formed 55.6 per cent of the total for all establishments engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing and 51.9 per cent for those manufacturing women's clothing. The same table indicates that a decrease took place in the proportional product for all but one of the selected industries for which the values are shown. The proportion for that one—millinery and lace goods—increased from 46.5 per cent. to 51.3 per cent.

Incorporated companies.—As indicated above, the partnership and individual forms of ownership are not efficient agents under modern conditions for the best development of industry, and the corporation has been created by law to supply their deficiencies. The right to exercise corporate powers is a franchise granted in this country by the legislatures of the different states. This grant may take the form of either a special charter or a general law under which individuals may voluntarily combine and take to themselves corporate powers in accord with the provisions of the law. There are many variations in the general corporation laws of the different states, but common to all is the provision that insures the perpetual succession of members. In the ordinary industrial corporation this is obtained by means of interests represented by shares which are transferable at the option of the holder, whose rights pass to the assignee upon the recording of the transfer. Thus, unlike the partnership, continuity of existence is guaranteed and the stockholder can lose nothing beyond the investment which his holdings represent. These characteristics have rendered the corporation the most useful and, in fact, an essential instrument for the exploitation of great industrial projects, and have made possible tremendous aggregations of capital.

Wherever large capital may be employed to advantage and economies of production are made possible by concentration of management and the control of allied industries, the corporation has practically supplanted all other forms of ownership. The principal industries of the country owe their great development very largely to the influence of corporations. It is not strange, therefore, that from every standpoint of statistical measurement, except the number of establishments, this form of ownership should be the most important. The establishments operated by corporations produced 59.5 per cent of the value of all products, including those of the hand trades and neighborhood industries, at the census of 1900, and 73.7 per cent for those included in the factory census of 1905. Furthermore, Table XIV shows that at the latter census corporations furnished 82.8 per cent of the capital, employed 70.6 per cent of the total number of wage-earners, paid 72 per cent of the wages, and expended 75.1 per cent of the total cost of materials.

The proportion of the product manufactured by incorporated companies increased in each of the selected industries for which the value of products is given in Table X. The greatest increase, 17 per cent, is shown for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

South Dakota was the only state in which the value of products of establishments controlled by incorporated companies formed less than 50 per cent of the total for all establishments. For Alaska, Arizona, and 14 states the value of products of incorporated companies formed more than 80 per cent of the total value. Exclusive of the industries for which no corporations were reported the value of products for incorporated companies exceeded the value for either of the other forms of ownership in all but 49 of the 339 industries shown in the general tables. In number the corporations exceeded the individuals and the firms in 167 industries and in 9 industries they manufactured the entire product.

Miscellaneous ownership.—This class of ownership is relatively of small importance when compared with any of the other forms of organization. It is of especial interest, however, because most of the establishments included in it are operated by cooperative associations, whose organization involves a radical change in the industrial system. Productive cooperative associations are capitalized and controlled by the operatives. They have made little impression upon industrial life in this country, and, except in isolated cases, are confined to industries requiring small capital and presenting few of the operating difficulties of a modern factory.

Because of the comparatively simple processes usually involved in the manufacture of food preparations from farm products, it is not surprising that cooperative associations are most numerous in the "food and kindred products" group. Of the 3,203 establishments tabulated under miscellaneous ownership in Table XI, 2,479, or 77.4 per cent, were in the "food and kindred products" group, and of these, 2,133 were engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese. Cooperative creameries are the most numerous examples of productive cooperation in this country and in 1905 were reported in 31 states, forming in several, notably Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, a large percentage of the total number of establishments engaged in the production of butter and cheese. The majority of such establishments have certain joint-stock and certain cooperative features, and the shareholders are generally farmers who band themselves together for the purpose of furnishing a steady market for their milk and escaping the heavy losses occasioned by irresponsible milkmen. Table 9 shows that the average value of products for creameries operated under the cooperative system is less than the average value for those controlled by the other forms of organization.

Another feature of the cooperative creameries is the small salaries reported for salaried officials. These officials are generally members of the cooperative association, who give but a small part of their time to work in connection with the association.

Profit sharing is often erroneously spoken of as a form of cooperation. Cases of profit sharing are frequent in this country, but none presents the essential features of true cooperation. Generally profit sharing is the result of business policy and does not alter the form of organization which existed before the feature was introduced. It is really extra wages paid to labor out of the profits as an incentive for the economical use of materials and greater productivity, without changing the relationship of employer and employee. Therefore such cases relate to forms of ownership other than cooperative and few, if any, will be found in the miscellaneous group. Probably a number of productive cooperative associations have incorporated and consequently are lost to the miscellaneous group, since they are classed with corporations.

The other forms of ownership which comprise the miscellaneous class were principally societies—fraternal, college, etc.—printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals. In 1900 there were 174 such societies with a product valued at $3,102,785, which increased to 516 establishments with a product of $3,801,110 at the census of 1905.

CHAPTER IV.

CAPITAL.

It is impossible to formulate an inquiry for capital that can be satisfactorily applied to all branches of manufactures in a general industrial census. With slight modification, the inquiry of the Eleventh Census was used at the censuses of 1900 and 1905. This inquiry was designed to develop the full amount of capital both owned and borrowed, and while the statistics obtained by its application are not as definite as the data for other subjects covered by the census, it is doubtful if more nearly accurate totals could be secured by the use of any other series of questions. The use of the same form of inquiry at the different censuses has the great advantage of obtaining results that are comparable. The inquiry, with its accompanying instructions, was as follows:

3. **Capital invested—owned and borrowed:** The answer must show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, the fact should be stated, and only the value of the owned property given. The value of all items of live capital, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, materials on hand, stock in process of manufacture, finished products and cash on hand, etc., should be given as of the last day of the business year reported.

Land .... $........................

Buildings .... $........................

Machinery, tools, and implements .... $........................

Bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, raw materials, stock in process of manufacture, finished products and cash on hand, and other sundries .... $........................

TOTAL CAPITAL .... $........................

Defects in the statistics.—The defects in the statistics of capital are frequently referred to in the Census reports. They are given in detail in the report of the Twelfth Census[1] and may be summarized as follows:

1. It is impossible to define the word "capital" for statistical measurement so that the thing measured shall be tangible, restricted, and uniform.

2. The value of "fixed capital"—land, buildings, and machinery—is dependent upon conditions of which a census can take no cognizance.

3. The difficulties attending the collection of statistics for live capital—cash on hand, bills receivable, unsettled accounts, etc.—preclude the possibility of reliable results.

4. It is impossible to eliminate the duplications in gross assets and in credit capital.

5. Good will, patents, mining rights, etc., are forms of capital for which no satisfactory value can be obtained.

6. Many manufacturing companies have investments other than those required to carry on the manufacturing operations, such as railroads and steamships and timber lands, and it is impossible to segregate the capital that pertains strictly to manufacturing.

7. Many corporations contend that they have but one capital account and it relates to the value of the capital stock and bonds, and therefore it is impossible to make a report of the actual or commercial value of their property as distinct from its earning capacity and other features which are considered in fixing the capitalization.

On the theory that relatively the same defects, omissions, and duplications occur in the statistics of capital at the different censuses, the totals may be accepted as indicating the increase, although they do not represent the actual value of capital invested in all branches of manufactures. The total for the census of 1905 was $12,686,265,673 and the revised total for 1900 was $8,978,825,200, an increase of $3,707,440,473, or 41.3 per cent. The 304,692 establishments reported at the census of 1900 as engaged in the mechanical and neighborhood industries which were omitted from the census of 1905, had a capital of $838,609,599. Only the total capital was revised for the census of 1900 and it is impossible to make a comparison of the amounts for land, buildings, machinery, etc., with those for the factory census of 1905, but the statistics are shown separately for each item at the latter census in Table XV, which also gives the percentage that each item forms of the total.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page xcvi.

Table XV.—*Capital invested: 1905.*

	Amount.	Per cent of total.
Total	$12,686,265,673	100.0
Land	980,530,625	7.7
Buildings	1,996,125,808	15.8
Machinery, tools, and implements	3,489,770,836	27.5
Cash and sundries	6,219,838,404	49.0

In accordance with the practice of former censuses the value of rented property was omitted from the report of 1905. The rent paid for land, buildings, and machinery, exclusive of the rent of offices, amounted to $73,267,209. If this gross rent were capitalized at 8 per cent, it would represent $915,840,112 as the value of rented property, which, added to the capital, gives an aggregate of $13,602,105,785.

The exclusion of the capital for the group of "hand trades" and 9 industries omitted from the census of 1905 from the total for the census of 1900 leaves a capital of $9,343,675,622, of which land formed 10.5 per cent, buildings 14.8 per cent, machinery, tools, and implements 26.3 per cent, and cash and sundries 48.4 per cent. While the inclusion in this total of 66,143 establishments of the class omitted from the census of 1905 destroys the value of a comparison of the figures to show the increase or decrease in the amounts, the percentages indicate that there has been a decrease in the proportional value of land and an increase in that for each of the other items of capital.

The Census statistics of capital are too general and contain too many defects and uncertainties to justify their use in computing the average amount of capital required for a product of a given value. They may be accepted as showing in a general way that the ratio of capital to product has been increasing, and that industries in which large and costly machinery is employed require a larger ratio of capital to product than the industries where the machinery is limited or the processes are comparatively simple. The omission of the neighborhood and mechanical industries confines the statistics to industries in which machinery is more generally employed, and it follows that a larger proportion of capital is shown for buildings and machinery than is indicated by the totals for prior censuses, which were not limited in this manner.

In addition to the uncertainties attending the statistics of capital, the comparison of the reports of the same establishment for the censuses of 1900 and 1905 made it evident that in a number of cases amounts had been reported for capital that are entirely out of proportion with all other statistics returned by the same establishment. In some instances establishments employing practically the same number of wage-earners, paying about the same amount in wages, and manufacturing products of nearly the same value in 1905 and in 1900, reported a very large increase or decrease in the capital invested. The amounts, however, were certified by the manufacturers as correct, and in the absence of other information they were accepted by the Office. Increases in capital which are apparently inconsistent with the increases in products have been reported where establishments were reorganized and recapitalized between the censuses. This is especially evident in cases where formerly independent plants have been brought under the same management during the period.

It is true that the radical change in the form of inquiry at the census of 1890 largely destroyed the utility of the statistics for comparison with prior censuses. Still, the conclusion is inevitable that the amount of capital invested in manufactures has been increasing more rapidly than the value of the products. When the totals for the censuses of 1900 and 1905 are considered, it appears that in 42 states and territories the capital increased at a greater ratio than the value of products and in 21 the excess was more than 20 per cent. In only 9 states and territories was the ratio of increase in products greater than the ratio of increase in capital. Exclusive of 7 industries in which capital increased and products decreased there were 88 industries shown in Table 1 in which the percentage of increase for capital was 20 per cent in excess of the percentage of increase in value of products, and only 35 in which the increase in products was in excess of the increase in capital by such a large ratio. A great variation in this respect is shown for the establishments in cities as compared with those in rural districts. For the former the capital increased 34.2 per cent and the value of products, 26.6 per cent; for the latter the capital increased 58.7 per cent and the value of products, only 37.4 per cent.

Tables XVI and XVII are comparative tables showing some of the striking inconsistencies in the increases in capital and value of products. These tables are presented to illustrate the lack of harmony in the statistics and to indicate the reasons why the totals should not be used to show the relation of capital to product.

Table XVI compares, for 1900 and 1905, the number of establishments, the total capital, the different items of capital, and the value of products for several industries showing a much larger ratio of increase for capital than for products.

Table XVI.—EIGHT SELECTED INDUSTRIES WITH A GREATER RATIO OF INCREASE IN CAPITAL THAN IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

INDUSTRY AND LOCATION.	Census.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					Value of products.
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	
Coke.								
Colorado	1905	13	$3,128,136	$30,200	$43,297	$3,029,639	$25,000	$1,723,276
	1900	9	928,874	27,700	95,325	763,382	42,467	1,213,561
Per cent of increase		44.4	236.8	9.0	[1] 54.6	296.9	[1] 41.1	42.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies:								
Pennsylvania	1905	80	58,393,011	2,674,606	4,419,640	5,455,045	45,843,720	26,257,569
	1900	63	20,967,587	362,348	2,406,873	2,924,209	15,274,157	19,112,665
Per cent of increase		27.0	178.5	638.2	83.6	86.5	200.1	37.4
Food preparations:								
New York	1905	156	16,953,773	739,453	1,588,844	1,450,735	13,174,741	11,408,030
	1900	123	3,333,760	259,000	753,100	620,909	1,700,751	7,405,641
Per cent of increase		26.8	408.6	185.5	111.0	133.7	674.6	54.1
Iron and steel forgings:								
Pennsylvania	1905	36	18,003,445	878,359	1,393,726	1,971,439	13,759,921	3,325,501
	1900	24	2,568,629	239,734	168,118	805,369	1,355,408	3,369,543
Per cent of increase		50.0	600.9	266.4	729.0	144.8	915.2	[1] 1.3
Iron and steel:[2]								
New York	1905	29	63,497,095	4,197,830	17,067,809	25,409,384	16,822,072	29,862,136
	1900	30	12,183,866	1,715,094	2,494,419	2,711,409	5,262,944	13,858,553
Per cent of increase		[1] 3.3	421.2	144.8	584.2	837.1	219.6	115.5
New Jersey	1905	21	51,694,677	4,668,627	8,505,069	14,565,144	23,955,837	23,667,483
	1900	25	19,971,609	1,658,608	2,430,631	3,350,834	12,531,536	24,381,699
Per cent of increase		[1] 16.0	158.9	181.5	249.9	334.7	91.2	[1] 2.9
Rice, cleaning and polishing:								
Louisiana	1905	43	6,138,228	421,005	1,141,232	1,666,692	2,909,299	10,718,311
	1900	37	1,818,144	119,109	450,260	522,250	726,525	5,736,451
Per cent of increase		16.2	237.6	253.5	153.5	219.2	300.4	86.9
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff:								
Missouri	1905	17	51,784,817	389,151	2,271,453	913,641	48,210,572	27,836,422
	1900	22	7,020,479	307,050	1,568,905	956,199	4,188,325	25,101,446
Per cent of increase		[1] 22.7	637.6	26.7	44.8	[1] 4.4	1,051.1	10.9
St. Louis	1905	9	51,706,559	385,451	2,260,853	905,800	48,154,455	27,703,258
	1900	13	6,757,781	294,600	1,549,208	910,907	4,003,066	24,411,307
Per cent of increase		[1] 30.8	665.1	30.8	45.9	[1] 0.6	1,102.9	13.5
Kentucky	1905	54	21,268,822	178,500	877,218	925,779	19,287,325	13,117,000
	1900	59	3,485,793	86,938	580,984	726,253	2,091,618	14,948,192
Per cent of increase		[1] 8.5	510.2	105.3	51.0	27.5	822.1	[1] 12.3
Louisville	1905	21	20,072,797	145,162	746,891	774,844	18,405,900	11,635,367
	1900	24	2,894,999	65,240	511,074	633,813	1,684,872	13,693,700
Per cent of increase		[1] 12.5	593.4	122.5	46.1	22.3	992.4	[1] 15.0
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes:								
Virginia	1905	95	12,480,175	52,690	502,374	846,968	11,078,143	6,105,936
	1900	89	780,261	25,330	80,800	230,052	444,079	4,843,041
Per cent of increase		6.7	1,499.5	108.0	521.8	268.2	2,394.6	26.1
Richmond	1905	26	9,833,393	34,650	417,432	693,385	8,687,926	4,417,544
	1900	22	521,839	15,095	63,125	213,094	230,525	4,389,745
Per cent of increase		18.2	1,784.4	129.5	561.3	225.4	3,668.8	0.6

[1] Decrease.

[2] In 1905 includes establishments as follows: Iron and steel, blast furnaces, 9; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, 20.

The statistics for the manufacture of coke are confined to oven coke produced from bituminous coal and consumed largely in the manufacture of pig iron. It does not include gas-house coke obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas. The equipment of a number of the principal coke producing plants with extensive by-product ovens is one of the reasons for the large increase in capital. The by-product oven was introduced in the United States in 1893, and a number of such ovens have been installed since the census of 1900. The large increase in capital for the coke industry in Colorado shown by Table XVI occurred principally in the item of "machinery, tools, and implements," which includes the value of ovens, and was due to increased values represented by the equipment of one of the principal plants in the state.

During the past decade there has been an unprecedented development in the manufacture of electrical machinery, and since 1900 a large amount of new capital has been invested in the industry. One of the principal companies engaged in the industry reported a large increase in capital, and it is possible that the new equipment had not been in operation long enough to produce a corresponding increase in product.

The excessive increase in capital shown for the manufacture of food preparations in New York is due primarily to the establishment of a very large plant at Niagara Falls since 1900.

The capital for the manufacture of iron and steel forgings in Pennsylvania increased 600.9 per cent while the value of products decreased 1.3 per cent. One of the large establishments reported for this industry at the census of 1905 was engaged primarily in the manufacture of railroad cars at the census of 1900. The change in the character of its products was not fully accomplished prior to the census year and resulted in the assignment of a large capital to the industry without a correspondingly large product.

The excessive increase in capital invested in the iron and steel industry in New York is due in part to the establishment of a very large plant which was not in operation long enough during the census year to have a product commensurate with the investment. One or two of the large companies engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel in New Jersey contended that stock values were the only values that could be given for capital, and the amounts reported were very much in excess of the values for the Twelfth Census.

While the capital for "rice cleaning and polishing" in Louisiana shows a larger percentage of increase than the value of products, both items have increased rapidly since 1900, and the excessive increase in capital is due probably to the fact that in the rapid development sufficient time had not elapsed for capital and products to assume their normal relationship.

The capital reported at the census of 1905 for the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff in the state of Missouri was an increase of 637.6 per cent over the amount reported at the census of 1900, while the value of products increased only 10.9 per cent. Large increases in capital and comparatively small increases or actual decreases in value of products are shown for the same industry, and for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes in the other localities given in the above table. The inconsistencies in the capital and product reported for these two industries for the states and cities named in the table are so great that they affect the totals for all establishments engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, which increased from $111,517,318 to $323,983,501, or 190.5 per cent, in capital and from $263,713,173 to $331,117,681, or 25.6 per cent, in gross value of products. The abnormal increase in capital is due to the very large increase in the item of "cash and sundries." During the period between the censuses a number of the large companies engaged in this industry were reorganized, brought under the control of a single corporation, and recapitalized. It is probable that in preparing the Census reports the new management placed a higher valuation on the properties and possibly also included some assets under "cash and sundries" that were brought into existence through the reorganization. As explained above, there is a constant tendency on the part of corporations to equalize the values covered by the Census inquiry concerning capital with the value of their authorized capital stock and bonds, and it is possible that this may account in part for the large capital reported for the manufacture of tobacco at the census of 1905.

Table XVII compares, for 1900 and 1905, the number of establishments, the total capital, the different items of capital, and the value of products for several industries in certain states showing a much larger ratio of increase for value of products than for capital.

Table XVII.—FIVE SELECTED INDUSTRIES WITH A GREATER RATIO OF INCREASE IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS THAN IN CAPITAL, BY STATES AND CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

INDUSTRY AND LOCATION.	Census.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					Value of products.
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	
Canning and preserving, fish:								
Maine	1905	141	$2,144,[illegible]	$105,085	$494,275	$484,[illegible]	$1,060,1[illegible]	$[illegible]
	1900	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	740,515	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of increase		20.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	1905	25	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	476,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	24	[illegible]	127,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of increase		4.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44.1
Liquors, malt:								
Maryland	1905	21	[illegible]	576,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,440,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,484,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of increase		31.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.9	[illegible]	20.2
Baltimore	1905	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,182,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of increase		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smelting and refining, not from the ore:								
New Jersey	1905	11	5,40[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	8	2,161,[illegible]	140,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of increase		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turpentine and rosin:								
Alabama	1905	141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of increase		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	1905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	488,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of increase		10.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wire:								
New Jersey	1905	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	3	1,107,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per cent of increase		33.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Decrease.

One of the largest companies engaged in the canning and preserving of fish in the state of Maine at the census of 1900 discontinued business during 1903. While some of the plants controlled by it were in operation during 1904 and were included in the census of 1905, the discontinuance of the company evidently resulted in a readjustment of the capital for the industry and caused the decrease shown in Table XVII. The decrease in the capital for this industry in the state of Oregon is due principally to the fact that one of the largest companies reported in 1900 was idle during the entire year of 1904. However, the active establishments in both states reported an increased production.

The capital reported for the manufacture of malt liquors in Maryland at the census of 1905 was a decrease of 53.2 per cent from the amount reported for 1900, while the product increased 20.2 per cent. This condition is due to the capital and products reported for the establishments in the city of Baltimore which changed ownership and were reorganized during the period between the censuses. Either some of the buildings were abandoned between 1900 and 1905, or the company placed a much lower valuation on its real estate at the last census than that given by the owners at the census of 1900.

The abnormal increase in the value of the product as compared with the capital in the industry of "smelting and refining, not from the ore," in New Jersey is due chiefly to the fact that one large establishment, classified at the census of 1900 as "smelting and refining, copper," made such a change in the character of its principal product that it was assigned to this industry at the census of 1905. A similar condition in the manufacture of wire in the same state is explained by the establishment of a very large plant during the time between the censuses. Both of these industries are of the character that permits of a rapid turning over of capital, and therefore do not require so large an investment for a given product as is necessary in other branches of manufactures. A large proportion of the establishments show a much smaller relative increase in capital than in products.

The decrease in the capital reported for the turpentine and rosin industry in Alabama and Florida is due largely to a change in Census methods. The estimated value of the turpentine orchards when owned by the distiller was included in the capital reported for the census of 1900. The vast majority of the orchards were not owned by the operators of the distilleries, and the inclusion of their value for the comparatively few cases in which they were owned was misleading. In order to compile the data on uniform lines at the census of 1905, the land included in capital was confined to that on which the buildings were located and which was necessary to the actual operation of the distillery.

The explanations of the apparently inconsistent increases in capital and products shown in Tables XVI and XVII illustrate the different factors that should be considered in accepting the statistics. In addition to the inherent defects attending the application of any uniform series of questions to the collection of statistics of capital, the use of general Census methods is apt to lead to an overestimate of the capital by some and an underestimate by other manufacturers. Then, as previously explained, capital as reported to the Census does not include rented property. It is possible that these underestimates and overestimates of capital for the individual establishments counterbalance and the grand total comes near to reflecting actual conditions. The general understanding is that the universal use of machinery and the demands for production on a large scale at a minimum profit per unit have resulted in increasing the amount of capital required for a product of a given value. At any rate, the average amount of capital required for a product of $100 as computed from the census totals for all branches of manufactures shows a constant increase from census to census except from 1860 to 1870, when values were disturbed by the depreciation in currency.

Capital stock of corporations.—Incorporated companies were requested to report the value of land, buildings, machinery, etc., as distinct from their capitalization, but a number contended that such a segregation was impracticable, and to be complete, the inquiry should be extended so as to cover the value of capital stock and bonds of incorporated companies. But many incorporated companies are engaged in other enterprises than manufacturing, and own other properties such as mines, railroads, and steamship lines. As a rule, the capitalization of such companies covers all of their investments and it is impossible to make a segregation of the value of the capital stock and bonds that would show the amounts represented by the plants devoted to manufacturing.

CHAPTER V.

EMPLOYEES AND WAGES AND TIME IN OPERATION

PERSONS EMPLOYED, SALARIES, AND WAGES.

The inquiries concerning persons employed were formulated in greater detail than those for any of the other items of statistical information covered by the schedule, and every precaution was taken to secure results as accurate as Census methods would permit. In the past, for the purpose of increasing the accuracy and scientific value of the information collected, radical changes have been made in the form of the questions. These changes and their effect upon the results of the censuses at which they occurred are explained on pages lxxxiii and lxxxiv. At the census of 1900, however, a great advance was made over all previous attempts in this direction, with the result that the census of 1905 has produced for the first time statistics of persons employed which are comparable in every essential particular with the figures of the preceding census.

Form of inquiry.—The inquiries used at the census of 1905 were as follows:

4. Proprietors and firm members: Men, number.... .... Women, number..

Give the number of proprietors and firm members, including both active and silent partners. Do not include stockholders of corporations.

5. Salaried employees:

	Number	Total amount paid in salaries during the year
Salaried officers of corporations..........		$
Superintendents, managers, foremen, clerks, and other salaried employees.		
Men............................		$
Women.....................		$
TOTAL..........................		$

6. Wage-earners, including pieceworkers:

Do not include salaried employees reported above.

	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	Least number employed at any one time during the year	Total amount paid in wages during the year
Men 16 years and over.......			$
Women 16 years and over..			$
Children under 16 years.			$
TOTAL...............			$

Salaries and wages should include board or rent furnished as part compensation. Foremen receiving wages and performing work similar to that of the employees whom they have charge are to be reported as wage earners. If books do not show the separate amount of wages paid to men, women, and children, apportion the total wages for the year upon the basis of an average pay roll. Amounts paid for contract work, if not done by the regular employees, must not be included here, but reported in answer to Inquiry 8.

7. Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month

Do not include proprietors and firm members, or salaried officers, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

MONTH.	Men 16 years and over	Women 16 years and over	Children under 16 years	MONTH	Men 16 years and over	Women 16 years and over	Children under 16 years
January..................				July			
February.................				August			
March.................				September			
April..................				October			
May.....................				November			
June.....................				December			

11. Classified earnings of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, for the week during which the largest number of persons was employed: For week ending..................1904.

Distribute employees according to actual earnings (not rates) for one week only. If period of payment includes two weeks, or any time other than one week, reduce the pay roll to a weekly basis before entering the figures for this inquiry. Do not include proprietors, firm members, officials, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

EARNINGS PER WEEK.	Total.	Men 16 years and over, number.	Women 16 years and over, number.	Children under 16 years, number.
Under $3 per week				
$3 and over, but under $4				
$4 and over, but under $5				
$5 and over, but under $6				
$6 and over, but under $7				
$7 and over, but under $8				
$8 and over, but under $9				
$9 and over, but under $10				
$10 and over, but under $12				
$12 and over, but under $15				
$15 and over, but under $20				
$20 and over, but under $25				
$25 and over				
TOTAL NUMBER				
TOTAL WAGES FOR THE WEEK	$	$	$	$

These inquiries—save Inquiry 11—were identical with the questions used at the census of 1900, except that the inquiry of 1900 called for the "greatest" and "least number employed at any one time during the year," of "proprietors and firm members," "salaried officers of corporations," and "general superintendents, managers, clerks, and salesmen," respectively, while the inquiry of 1905 relating to salaried employees called for only the number in each of these classes. But although the inquiries themselves were practically the same, the arrangement was different. In 1900 all the questions concerning persons employed were arranged under a common head and the separate totals added to a single aggregate; whereas in 1905 each group—that composed of proprietors and firm members, the salaried group, and the wage-earning group—was listed separately, with distinct totals as indicated above.

The instructions concerning answers to the inquiries at the census of 1900 differed slightly from those of 1905, and were given on the last page of the schedule and not in immediate connection with the inquiry, as at the latter census. They were as follows:

> *Inquiry 5—Persons employed.*—Account for all persons engaged in the business, both in the management and in production. Give the total salaries and wages paid, which should include board or rent furnished as part compensation. Give the number of proprietors and firm members, and, if they are not paid salaries, so state on the schedule. Stockholders of corporations are not to be reported unless they are salaried officials. Amounts paid for outside contract work must not be included in the wages, but be reported in answer to Inquiry 8.

No inquiry was made at the census of 1900 to correspond with Inquiry 11, "Classified earnings of wage-earners," at the census of 1905. Statistics derived from Inquiry 11 will be made the subject of a separate report.

Changes in 1900.—Because of changes made in 1900 in the form of inquiries covering salaried employees and wage-earners, comparisons with previous censuses are of slight value. The result of these changes, with reference to comparisons with the census of 1890, was fully explained in the Twelfth Census Report on Manufactures,[1] as follows:

> *Changes in form of inquiry.*—The principal changes in the form of the inquiry were three in number:
>
> I. General superintendents and managers, many of whom, owing to a misunderstanding of the schedule, were included in the class of skilled workmen in 1890, were reported in 1900 with other salaried employees, except salaried officers of corporations, who formed a separate group.
>
> II. Proprietors and firm members were eliminated from the class of salaried officials, and reported separately without salaries.[2]
>
> III. The schedules of 1890 made no provision for reporting the average number of employees for each month, and the average number was in most cases based upon the actual time each establishment was in operation, and not upon the entire twelve months of the year, as was the case in 1900.
>
> The first of these changes has affected all classes of industries, but the exact results of the change can not be established by deduction from the statistics presented. Many of the general superintendents and managers, and their salaries, were included in the first item on the schedule for employees and wages in 1900, which called for operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen; overseers, foremen, or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers). No provision was made elsewhere for "general superintendents or managers," except as they were inferentially called for under the head of "officers or firm members," which is commonly assumed to apply to the official staff of a corporation. An examination of the schedules of 1890 gives reason for believing that in many instances these salaried officials were included among skilled workmen.
>
> The second change, compared with 1890, resulted in reducing the number of salaried officials and total salaries in all classes of industries.

---

[1] Part I, pages ciii and civ.

[2] In the comparative tables published in the state reports in Part II, and in many of the special reports in Parts III and IV, reference is made to the following note against the number of salaried officials, clerks, etc., and salaries, in 1890: "Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries, number only reported in 1900." It should be stated that in such cases the number of proprietors and firm members in 1900 is not included in the number of salaried officials, although this might perhaps be inferred from the wording of the note.

At the census of 1890 the number and salaries of proprietors and firm members actively engaged in business or in its supervision were reported, combined with clerks and other officials. In cases where proprietors and firm members were reported without salaries, the amount that would ordinarily be paid for such services was estimated. It is impossible to segregate the number of proprietors and firm members, with their compensation, from the number of salaried officials, managers, clerks, etc., with their salaries.

At the census of 1900 the number of proprietors and firm members actively engaged in the industry or in supervision was ascertained, and no salaries were reported for them, since it is an almost universal rule that their compensation is not a fixed sum, but is dependent upon the earnings of the enterprise.

No conclusions should be drawn from the general tables in which censuses prior to 1900 are compared, without bearing in mind the effect of the changes in 1900.

Persons employed—groups.—The evolution of statistics concerning persons employed has developed well-defined distinctions between three groups, as follows: (1) The operating group, composed of proprietors and firm members; (2) the salaried group, composed of salaried officials, superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.; and (3) the wage-earning group, composed of skilled and unskilled labor of both sexes. The members of the first group receive no fixed remuneration, and only the number of persons composing it was collected in 1900 and 1905. Table XVIII is a comparative table which shows the number of persons in each of the two remaining groups and the amount of money paid them in 1900 and 1905.

TABLE XVIII.—EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES AND WAGES: 1905 AND 1900.

	1905				1900				Per cent of increase	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Salaries and wages.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Salaries and wages.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Salaries and wages.
Total	5,990,072	100.0	$3,186,301,763	100.0	5,079,225	100.0	$2,390,624,890	100.0	17.9	34.5
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.	519,751	8.7	574,761,231	18.0	364,202	7.2	380,889,091	15.9	42.7	50.9
Wage-earners	[1]5,470,321	91.3	2,611,540,532	82.0	[1]4,715,023	92.8	2,009,735,799	84.1	16.0	29.9

[1] Average number.

The table shows that the number of employees engaged in manufactures during the census year was 5,990,072, a gain of 17.9 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1900. Of the total number employed, as reported in 1905, 8.7 per cent were salaried officials, clerks, etc., and 91.3 per cent were wage-earners. The census of 1905 reported the immense sum of $3,186,301,763 as expended in salaries and wages, an increase of 34.5 per cent over the returns for 1900. Of this total, 18 per cent went to salaried officials, clerks, etc.; and the balance to wage-earners.

The increase in the amount paid to the members of the salaried group was 50.9 per cent and in wages to the wage-earning group, 29.9 per cent, as against an increase in number of 42.7 per cent in the former group, and of 16 per cent in the latter. These percentages indicate increases in the average earnings of both classes.

Table XIX is a comparative summary showing the distribution of salaried employees and wage-earners, together with the salaries and wages paid them, by states and geographic divisions, for 1900 and 1905.

TABLE XIX.—SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES, WAGE-EARNERS (MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN), AND WAGES DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.							
				Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.	
		Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.
United States	1905	519,751	$574,761,231	5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	4,244,538	[illegible]	1,065,884	[illegible]	159,899	[illegible]
	1900	364,202	380,889,091	4,715,023	2,009,735,799	3,635,236	[illegible]	918,511	[illegible]	161,276	[illegible]
New England states	1905	60,258	72,790,865	940,752	[illegible]	650,118	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	[illegible]	[illegible]	851,903	[illegible]	582,772	[illegible]	244,441	[illegible]	24,760	[illegible]
Maine	1905	6,772	3,988,797	74,958	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,471	[illegible]
	1900	5,103	3,030,676	69,914	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	1905	2,666	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,693,203	44,481	[illegible]	19,916	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	2,068	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,819,131	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,294	[illegible]	1,079	[illegible]
Vermont	1905	[illegible]	2,102,708	33,106	[illegible]	28,421	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	1,695	[illegible]	28,179	11,136,548	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,468
Massachusetts	1905	32,824	[illegible]	488,399	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	148,044	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	25,256	[illegible]	438,234	[illegible]	292,014	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	1905	5,420	7,040,678	97,318	41,112,637	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	4,022	[illegible]	88,197	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	1905	11,523	[illegible]	181,605	87,942,628	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	9,258	11,755,279	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table XIX.—SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES, WAGE-EARNERS—MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN—AND WAGES DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900—Cont'd.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.							
				Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.	
		Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.
Middle states	1905	198,370	$225,050,766	2,005,513	$974,105,359	1,477,425	$823,343,753	471,400	$140,803,364	56,688	$9,958,242
	1900	136,213	150,997,226	1,725,731	773,258,384	1,259,992	651,271,349	406,687	112,563,092	59,052	9,423,943
New York	1905	98,012	111,145,175	856,947	430,014,851	603,519	349,506,071	245,449	79,016,531	7,979	1,492,249
	1900	68,030	76,740,115	726,909	337,323,585	503,674	272,844,471	210,834	62,412,171	12,401	2,066,943
New Jersey	1905	23,196	28,956,728	266,336	128,168,801	195,447	108,470,226	62,887	18,183,140	8,002	1,515,435
	1900	15,361	19,057,698	213,975	95,164,913	156,787	80,216,989	49,356	13,636,089	7,832	1,311,835
Pennsylvania	1905	66,081	73,269,007	763,282	367,960,890	594,487	324,870,814	134,344	37,071,325	34,451	6,018,751
	1900	43,935	46,145,480	663,960	296,875,548	516,101	261,511,244	115,557	30,186,886	32,302	5,177,418
Delaware	1905	1,451	1,629,251	18,475	8,158,203	14,866	7,373,343	2,960	679,667	649	105,193
	1900	1,189	1,336,963	20,562	8,457,003	16,416	7,636,497	3,310	693,231	836	127,275
Maryland	1905	8,624	8,843,996	94,174	36,144,244	63,492	29,656,349	25,149	5,675,452	5,533	812,443
	1900	6,741	6,845,088	94,170	32,414,429	61,654	26,220,954	26,908	5,465,620	5,608	727,855
District of Columbia	1905	1,006	1,206,609	6,299	3,658,370	5,614	3,466,950	611	177,249	74	14,171
	1900	957	871,882	6,155	3,022,906	5,360	2,841,194	722	169,095	73	12,617
Southern states	1905	55,637	55,128,940	768,362	278,569,494	632,880	253,872,560	89,743	18,406,704	45,739	6,290,230
	1900	34,940	31,072,813	628,053	185,688,781	515,182	168,450,100	71,895	12,839,900	40,976	4,398,781
Virginia	1905	4,970	4,874,806	80,285	27,943,058	65,055	25,197,362	11,990	2,294,017	3,240	451,679
	1900	3,828	3,629,609	66,223	20,273,889	52,671	18,269,026	9,889	1,608,958	3,663	395,905
West Virginia	1905	2,892	2,898,830	43,758	21,153,042	39,378	20,148,606	3,249	772,458	1,131	231,978
	1900	1,744	1,519,290	33,080	12,639,856	29,458	11,975,783	2,812	538,789	810	125,284
North Carolina	1905	4,072	3,795,471	85,339	21,375,294	55,406	16,433,078	18,301	3,451,704	11,632	1,490,512
	1900	2,894	2,394,846	72,322	14,051,784	47,028	10,772,818	15,084	2,293,177	10,210	985,789
South Carolina	1905	2,389	2,355,002	59,441	13,868,950	37,653	10,233,237	12,019	2,313,512	9,769	1,322,201
	1900	1,419	1,307,569	47,025	9,130,269	29,097	6,663,088	9,448	1,624,035	8,480	843,146
Georgia	1905	6,104	5,927,521	92,749	27,392,442	72,814	23,969,802	12,640	2,512,161	7,295	910,479
	1900	3,815	3,203,643	83,336	19,958,153	67,039	17,428,895	10,071	1,849,632	6,226	679,626
Florida	1905	3,125	2,669,726	42,091	15,767,182	39,656	15,121,963	2,098	602,857	337	42,362
	1900	1,781	1,299,576	35,471	10,916,443	33,626	10,459,964	1,517	416,777	328	39,702
Kentucky	1905	5,853	5,871,247	59,794	24,438,684	49,508	22,170,719	8,323	1,975,270	1,963	292,695
	1900	4,356	4,184,631	51,735	18,454,252	43,500	16,951,525	6,083	1,234,264	2,152	268,463
Tennessee	1905	4,910	5,080,429	60,572	22,805,628	51,757	21,150,048	6,611	1,317,356	2,204	338,224
	1900	3,329	3,047,663	45,963	14,727,506	39,095	13,574,559	4,875	923,303	1,993	229,644
Alabama	1905	3,763	3,867,139	62,173	21,878,451	53,496	20,393,027	4,547	924,141	4,130	561,283
	1900	2,259	2,059,391	52,711	14,911,683	45,837	13,975,032	3,465	589,156	3,409	347,495
Mississippi	1905	2,688	2,598,346	38,690	14,819,034	35,364	14,167,965	2,054	464,599	1,272	186,470
	1900	1,260	1,092,937	26,799	7,909,607	24,336	7,546,324	1,448	243,720	1,015	119,563
Arkansas	1905	2,328	2,309,890	33,089	14,543,635	32,066	14,329,273	501	120,108	522	94,254
	1900	1,549	1,262,385	31,525	10,184,154	30,483	10,013,152	424	76,307	618	94,695
Louisiana	1905	5,977	6,044,404	55,859	25,315,750	49,942	24,141,298	4,604	966,872	1,313	207,580
	1900	3,576	2,933,935	40,878	14,725,437	34,763	13,570,252	5,009	1,020,037	1,106	135,148
Indian Territory	1905	278	251,378	2,257	1,144,078	2,149	1,119,040	69	18,532	39	6,506
	1900	93	74,072	1,087	379,188	1,054	372,875	19	4,632	14	1,681
Oklahoma	1905	535	467,042	3,199	1,655,324	2,870	1,565,594	258	76,948	71	12,782
	1900	176	144,590	1,294	514,879	1,200	498,395	58	11,908	36	4,575
Texas	1905	5,753	6,117,709	49,066	24,468,942	45,766	23,731,548	2,479	596,169	821	141,225
	1900	2,861	2,918,676	38,604	16,911,681	35,995	16,378,411	1,693	405,205	916	128,065
Central states	1905	174,211	185,975,455	1,476,812	741,127,958	1,234,315	674,264,787	215,757	61,826,884	26,740	5,036,287
	1900	127,608	125,091,748	1,290,003	566,803,094	1,084,064	518,589,176	174,120	42,927,898	31,819	5,286,020
Ohio	1905	39,991	43,434,868	364,298	182,429,425	303,828	166,270,529	55,375	15,222,146	5,095	936,750
	1900	28,109	28,151,441	308,109	136,427,579	258,778	124,960,436	45,272	10,802,783	4,059	664,360
Michigan	1905	17,235	17,470,433	175,229	81,278,837	147,676	74,374,061	24,270	6,293,446	3,283	611,330
	1900	13,350	12,335,974	155,800	62,531,812	134,265	57,895,929	19,014	4,258,303	2,521	377,580
Indiana	1905	14,862	15,028,789	154,174	72,058,099	131,551	66,725,926	19,230	4,684,651	3,393	647,522
	1900	10,447	9,970,931	139,017	59,280,131	119,580	55,304,859	15,917	3,387,973	3,520	587,299
Illinois	1905	54,521	60,559,678	379,436	208,405,468	314,091	187,568,896	60,399	19,893,360	4,946	943,212
	1900	40,964	40,549,245	332,871	159,104,179	275,006	143,714,217	47,922	13,580,271	9,943	1,809,691
Wisconsin	1905	14,220	15,498,232	151,391	71,471,805	129,274	66,167,356	17,970	4,574,028	4,147	730,421
	1900	10,480	10,492,562	137,525	55,695,816	118,332	51,845,213	13,640	2,973,092	5,553	877,511
Minnesota	1905	9,141	9,032,840	69,636	35,843,145	60,886	33,377,340	8,430	2,412,756	320	53,049
	1900	6,625	6,064,229	64,557	29,029,190	57,123	27,187,606	6,736	1,729,776	698	111,808
Iowa	1905	7,122	5,948,377	49,481	22,997,053	41,082	20,963,933	7,314	1,854,474	1,085	178,646
	1900	5,159	4,232,544	44,420	18,020,653	36,896	16,530,958	5,729	1,230,206	1,795	259,489
Missouri	1905	17,119	19,002,238	133,167	66,644,126	105,927	58,816,746	22,769	6,892,023	4,471	935,357
	1900	12,474	13,294,822	107,704	46,713,734	84,084	41,149,958	19,890	4,965,494	3,730	598,282

TABLE XIX.—SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES, WAGE-EARNERS (MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN), AND WAGES, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900—Cont'd.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, STATE, OR TERRITORY.	Census.	SALARIED EMPLOYEES.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.							
				Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.	
		Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.
Western states	1905	13,370	[illegible]	112,867	$71,404,425	102,562	$68,435,276	8,443	$2,532,294	1,862	$436,855
	1900	9,834	9,452,106	93,867	51,159,359	85,885	49,213,042	5,712	1,544,618	2,270	401,[illegible]
Montana	1905	905	1,506,208	8,957	8,652,217	8,775	8,570,406	148	[illegible]	34	[illegible]
	1900	508	785,737	9,854	7,376,822	9,662	7,318,400	86	29,573	106	28,849
Idaho	1905	359	379,311	3,061	2,059,391	2,931	2,019,172	90	31,129	40	9,090
	1900	92	66,225	1,552	818,259	1,498	807,748	32	8,453	22	2,058
Wyoming	1905	179	[illegible]	1,834	1,261,122	1,793	1,246,138	33	13,480	8	1,504
	1900	87	90,647	2,060	1,209,123	2,030	1,199,968	15	6,029	15	[illegible]
North Dakota	1905	386	257,812	1,755	1,031,707	1,521	963,058	199	[illegible]	35	[illegible]
	1900	152	120,532	1,358	671,321	1,232	640,858	92	[illegible]	34	[illegible]
South Dakota	1905	441	291,353	2,492	1,421,680	2,170	1,329,801	280	86,030	42	[illegible]
	1900	288	175,487	2,224	1,129,787	2,033	1,087,461	81	25,892	110	16,434
Nebraska	1905	3,192	3,074,911	20,260	11,022,149	17,321	10,142,604	2,542	788,545	397	[illegible]
	1900	2,296	2,107,251	18,669	8,842,429	16,227	8,269,206	1,709	435,880	733	137,343
Nevada	1905	106	126,156	802	693,407	790	688,672	8	3,867	4	868
	1900	57	34,040	504	352,606	481	348,176	6	2,143	17	2,287
Utah	1905	979	1,038,353	8,052	5,157,400	6,840	4,861,513	1,017	230,796	195	[illegible]
	1900	549	500,612	5,413	2,762,522	4,663	2,593,668	577	158,240	173	10,614
Colorado	1905	2,677	3,549,043	21,813	15,100,365	20,164	14,531,394	1,343	490,193	306	78,778
	1900	1,870	2,058,798	19,498	11,707,566	18,214	11,303,204	1,081	364,042	203	[illegible]
Kansas	1905	3,721	3,692,491	35,570	18,883,071	32,138	18,000,660	2,703	708,022	729	174,389
	1900	3,642	3,123,221	27,119	12,809,096	24,378	12,197,657	1,945	480,647	796	130,792
Arizona	1905	201	471,548	4,793	3,990,248	4,742	3,970,629	33	14,814	18	4,805
	1900	205	209,404	3,126	2,287,352	3,094	2,270,135	27	10,079	5	7,138
New Mexico	1905	224	263,814	3,478	2,153,068	3,388	2,130,959	52	14,146	38	7,963
	1900	88	90,022	2,490	1,199,496	2,403	1,180,552	61	14,234	26	4,710
Pacific states	1905	17,710	20,624,590	164,077	106,187,485	145,313	100,132,329	16,862	5,615,099	1,902	440,057
	1900	10,123	10,780,965	123,206	63,777,148	105,282	59,219,274	15,535	4,133,852	2,389	424,022
Washington	1905	3,658	4,092,919	45,199	30,087,287	43,782	29,605,475	1,301	455,780	116	26,032
	1900	2,103	2,063,448	31,523	17,065,140	30,641	16,827,447	611	186,853	271	50,840
Oregon	1905	1,769	2,132,514	18,523	11,443,512	16,843	10,950,420	1,474	450,150	206	42,942
	1900	1,143	1,222,100	14,459	6,822,011	13,067	6,491,943	1,116	284,072	276	[illegible]
California	1905	12,283	14,399,157	100,355	64,656,686	84,688	59,576,825	14,084	4,709,160	1,583	[illegible]
	1900	6,877	7,495,357	77,224	39,889,997	61,571	35,890,883	[illegible]	3,663,627	1,842	335,487
Outlying district: Alaska	1905	195	321,909	1,938	1,095,579	1,898	1,085,640	29	8,188	11	1,751
	1900	82	117,770	2,290	1,374,680	2,289	1,374,275	1	405		

In the employment of salaried employees and wage-earners the Middle states led at both periods shown and the Central states ranked second. The ascendency of the Middle states was due to New York and Pennsylvania, while the importance of the Central states depended upon Illinois and Ohio. In 1905 and 1900, ranked by the number of salaried employees, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio led the states in the order named, but ranked by the number of wage-earners employed the order was New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Ohio.

It is significant that while in 1900 there were nearly 13 wage-earners to every salaried employee in the United States, in 1905 the ratio declined to 10.5 to 1. This decrease in the ratio between wage-earners and salaried employees was not confined to any one section, but appeared in the statistics for each division. The greatest decline in the ratio occurred in the Southern states, where from about 18 wage-earners to every salaried employee in 1900, in 1905 the ratio dropped to 13.8 to 1.

That these wide discrepancies between the increases in the number of salaried employees and the number of wage-earners were general is further illustrated by Table XX, which compares the percentages of increase of the two groups for each geographic division.

TABLE XX.—*Per cent of increase in salaried employees and wage-earners, by geographic divisions: 1900 to 1905.*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	Salaried employees (number).	Wage-earners (average number).
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
New England states	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle states	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern states	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central states	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western states	36.0	20.2
Pacific states	75.0	33.2
Outlying district[1]	137.8	[2]15.4

[1] Alaska.

[2] Decrease.

No specific cause for the apparently disproportionate increase in the number of salaried employees can be given, but two general propositions may be advanced in explanation, as follows: First, that improved methods in the Bureau of the Census led to greater care in the segregation of salaried employees in 1905 than in 1900, and second, that changes in business and manufacturing methods have imposed upon the manufacturer the necessity of making more numerous additions relatively to his salaried employees than to his wage-earning force.

Improvements in Office methods.—In 1905 the schedule distinguished clearly between the two groups, placing them under distinct headings with separate totals; whereas in 1900 the inquiries for salaried employees and wage-earners, although listed separately, were under one general heading, "persons employed," and their totals included in a common total. Thus the segregation was far more carefully made in 1905, with the result that the salaried group received numerous additions that in 1900 had either been entirely omitted or improperly classed as wage-earners.

Furthermore, the use of Census Office men for fieldwork in 1905 undoubtedly contributed to the same result. In 1900 few trained special agents were available for the work, and the field force was composed of men taken from various pursuits whose ability to follow the distinction adopted by the Census Office between the salaried and the wage-earning groups of employees was limited by lack of experience and deficient knowledge of the intent of the inquiry. In 1905, on the other hand, the fieldwork was conducted entirely by Office men who had been carefully trained to apply uniform rules in distinguishing between the two groups, with the result, as regards salaried employees, of a broader and more inclusive classification than in 1900.

The difference between the personnel of the field force at the two periods also led to the return of a more accurate average number of wage-earners in 1905 than in 1900. At the census of 1905 great stress was laid upon the careful calculation of the average number per month in answer to Inquiry 7, and the Office men understood clearly what was required for the inquiry, but at the census of 1900 the special agents could not be instructed as fully upon this point. It is probable, therefore, that the tendency to return a greater number than the true average, which has formerly almost always characterized the work of inexperienced agents, did not affect the accuracy of the results for 1905 to the same extent as for 1900. Thus the average in 1905 was proportionately smaller and the increase over 1900 not as great as it would have been if the average for 1900 had been nearer to the actual conditions. It follows that the difference between the increases in the number of wage-earners and of salaried employees was not as great in reality as Table XVIII indicates.

Administrative changes in manufacturing.—The administrative requirements of a well-conducted manufacturing establishment are more numerous than formerly. Increasing competition demands the most economical production, which can only be achieved by the closest scrutiny of the expenses incident to production. Thus more complicated bookkeeping, closer supervision in the shop, and a larger staff of trained scientific men have become necessary to effect the desired results. Moreover, many manufacturing corporations at the present day consider an advertising department and a mail order division as indispensable to the expansion of their business; whereas only a few years ago, with few exceptions, they disposed of their products through wholesale houses. Such changes must bring numerous additions to the salaried force.

Aside from the normal increases due to natural growth, a certain proportion of the increase in the salaried group is doubtless due to changes in form of ownership. As the chapter on the form of ownership indicates, there is a constantly increasing number of individual manufacturers and firms who incorporate. Every such case adds at least two and usually more members to the salaried group, and takes one or more out of the operating group. Thus the salaried group is receiving constant accessions without any alteration taking place in the wage-earning group. Under such conditions it is natural that the former group should show a greater rate of increase than the latter.

The effect of these changes in the methods of the Census Office and in the administration of manufacturing establishments stands out most clearly in the case of exceptionally large plants. Especially is this true in the manufacture of iron and steel, some illustrations of which will prove instructive.

In 6 of the largest steel mills in Pennsylvania the increases in the number of salaried employees ranged from 57.6 per cent to 186.7 per cent, and in every case exceeded the percentages of increase in the number of wage-earners for the same establishments, the difference in the respective percentages amounting to over 100 per cent in 2 establishments. Furthermore, the number of wage-earners to each salaried employee in these 6 mills varied far more widely in 1900 than in 1905. In 1900 the average number of wage-earners to a salaried employee for 3 of the mills was from 19 to 23.7, and for the remaining 3 from 9.7 to 12.5; whereas in 1905, 1 establishment reported less than 9, but none, more than 15 wage-earners to each salaried employee. The probable accuracy of the 1905 figures is evidenced in the case of 4 of the 6 establishments, which reported the remarkably consistent ratios of 9.6, 9.7, 10.3, and 12 wage-earners, respectively, to each salaried employee.

Wage-earners.—The wage-earning group is composed of the average number of persons employed in manufactures during the census year, receiving pay for work done by the hour, day, or week, and includes pieceworkers employed in the factory or works, but excludes those working at their homes. Table XXI is a comparison for 1900 and 1905 of the average number of persons in this group and the total amount paid to them, distributed according to the men 16 years and over, women 16 years and over, and children under 16 years of age.

TABLE XXI.—WAGE-EARNERS—MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN—AND WAGES, WITH PERCENTAGES: 1905 AND 1900.

	1905				1900				Per cent of increase.	
	Average number.	Per cent of total.	Wages.	Per cent of total.	Average number.	Per cent of total.	Wages.	Per cent of total.	Average number.	Wages.
Total.	5,470,321	100.0	$2,611,540,532	100.0	4,715,023	100.0	$2,009,735,799	100.0	[illegible]	29.9
Men 16 years and over	4,244,538	77.6	2,266,273,317	86.8	3,635,236	77.1	1,736,347,181	86.5	16.8	30.5
Women 16 years and over	1,065,884	19.5	317,279,008	12.1	918,511	19.5	248,814,071	12.4	16.0	27.5
Children under 16 years	159,899	2.9	27,988,207	1.1	161,276	3.4	24,574,541	1.2	(1)0.9	13.9

---

[1] Decrease.

At the census of 1905 an average of 5,470,321 wage-earners was employed, of whom 77.6 per cent were men 16 years and over, 19.5 per cent women 16 years and over, and 2.9 per cent children under 16 years. The total amount paid to the members of this group was $2,611,540,532, of which 86.8 per cent was earned by the men, 12.1 per cent by the women, and 1.1 per cent by the children. These proportions represent only slight changes from those of 1900. It is particularly noticeable that the ratio of the number of women employed to the total number of wage-earners remained constant, and that the proportion of the total amount paid to wage-earners which went to women wage-earners underwent a change of only three-tenths of 1 per cent during the five years.

With the exception of the number of children employed, the increases in the number of wage-earners were practically uniform, amounting to 16 per cent both in the total number of all wage-earners and in the number of women employed, and to 16.8 per cent for the number of men.

The decrease of 1,377, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent, in the number of children should not be regarded as necessarily reflecting actual conditions as to the employment of child labor in the United States. Much difficulty has always been experienced in obtaining accurate returns of children employed, owing to the disinclination of the individual employer to reveal the real extent of the employment of such labor in his factory, even though he be within the law in this particular. The returns are therefore not altogether reliable, and the figures in the table must not be accepted as conclusive evidence of a decrease in the employment of child labor.

The percentages of increase in wages were not as uniform for the different classes of wage-earners as in the case of the numerical increases, and in every case were greater than for the latter; thus it is evident that the average wage of the three classes of wage-earners employed in manufactures has increased. The increase in the total amount of wages paid to all classes amounted to 29.9 per cent, which was six-tenths of 1 per cent less than the increase in the amount earned by the men, and 2.4 per cent more than the increase in the amount paid to the women.

Wage-earners, by geographic divisions.—Table XXII presents the per cent distribution by geographic divisions of the total for each class for the United States for the censuses of 1900 and 1905.

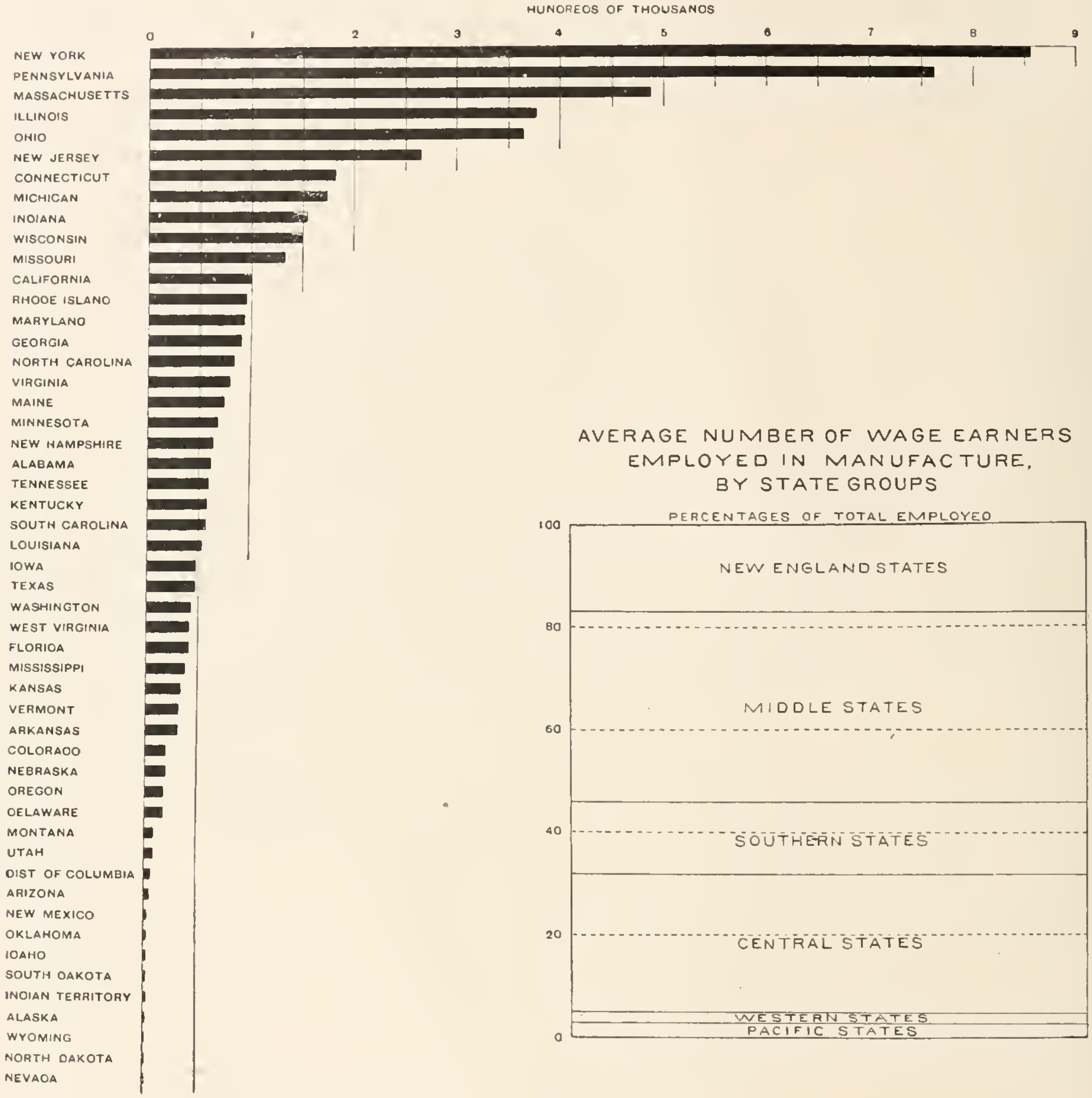
TABLE XXII.—*Wage-earners—men, women, and children—by geographic divisions, per cent distribution of total for United States: 1905 and 1900.*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	Census.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL FOR UNITED STATES			
		Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
United States	1905	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England states	1905	17.2	17.3	24.7	[illegible]
	1900	18.1	16.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle states	1905	36.7	34.8	44.2	[illegible]
	1900	36.6	34.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern states	1905	14.0	14.9	8.4	[illegible]
	1900	14.3	14.2	7.8	[illegible]
Central states	1905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	27.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western states	1905	2.1	2.4	0.8	1.2
	1900	2.0	2.4	0.6	1.4
Pacific states	1905	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.6	1.2
	1900	[illegible]	2.9	1.7	[illegible]
Outlying districts	1905	(2)	0.1	(2)	(2)
	1900	(2)	0.1	(2)	

[1] Alaska. [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Measured by the number of wage-earners employed in manufactures, the Middle states formed industrially the most important geographic division in the United States at the censuses of 1900 and 1905, contributing at the two periods 36.6 and 36.7 per cent, respectively, of the total number of wage-earners employed. The Central states ranked next, but, according to Table XIX, in 1905 gave employment to 528,701 fewer wage-earners than the leading division, although outranking by nearly the same number the New England states. The three leading divisions furnished employment to 80.9 per cent of the total number of wage-earners.

DIAGRAM 1.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.



In 1905 the New England states contributed 24.7 per cent of the total number of women employed in manufactures, which was 19.5 per cent less than the proportion contributed by the Middle states, but greater by 4.4 per cent than the proportion returned by the Central states. In the employment of children, the Middle states led in both 1900 and 1905, with the Southern states second. The figures indicate that these two divisions employed 64 per cent of all the children under 16 years who were employed in the United States during the census year 1904.

Table XXIII presents the per cent formed by each class of wage-earners of the total number of wage-earners in each geographic division.

Disregarding the outlying division as of slight importance, the percentage of men in the total number of wage-earners employed shown by the Western states was the largest for any of the geographic divisions, the men employed in that division forming in 1905, 90.9 per cent of the total number of wage-earners for the division. The New England states ranked last in this particular, the men employed forming only 69.1 per cent of the wage-earners in the division. In the latter division, however, the ratio of the women employed to the total number of wage-earners was higher than in any of the other divisions, while the ratio of children employed was second only to that in the Southern states. Out of the six important divisions, New England alone failed to show a decrease in the ratio of children to the total number of wage-earners employed, the per cent remaining constant at 2.9.

TABLE XXIII.—*Wage-earners—men, women, and children—by geographic divisions; per cent distribution of total number of wage-earners for each division: 1905 and 1900.*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	Census	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS FOR EACH DIVISION.			
		Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
United States	1905	100.0	77.6	19.5	2.9
	1900	100.0	77.1	19.5	3.4
New England states	1905	100.0	69.1	28.0	2.9
	1900	100.0	68.4	28.7	2.9
Middle states	1905	100.0	73.7	23.5	2.8
	1900	100.0	73.0	23.6	3.4
Southern states	1905	100.0	82.4	11.7	5.9
	1900	100.0	82.0	11.5	6.5
Central states	1905	100.0	83.6	14.6	1.8
	1900	100.0	84.0	13.5	2.5
Western states	1905	100.0	90.9	7.5	1.6
	1900	100.0	91.5	6.1	2.4
Pacific states	1905	100.0	88.6	10.3	1.1
	1900	100.0	85.5	12.6	1.9
Outlying district[1]	1905	100.0	97.8	1.5	0.7
	1900	100.0	99.9	0.1	..

[1] Alaska.

Table XXIV presents the numerical increases and percentages of increase, 1900 to 1905, for wage-earners—men, women, and children—by geographic divisions, exclusive of the outlying district, Alaska.

TABLE XXIV.—*Wage-earners—men, women, and children—numerical increases and percentages of increase, by geographic divisions: 1900 to 1905.*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	NUMERICAL INCREASES.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.		
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
New England states	67,576	19,109	2,161	11.6	7.8	8.7
Middle states	217,133	64,713	[1]2,364	17.3	15.9	4.0
Southern states	117,098	17,818	1,763	22.8	24.8	11.6
Central states	150,251	41,637	[1]5,070	13.9	23.9	[1]16.0
Western states	16,677	2,731	[1]408	19.4	47.8	[1]18.0
Pacific states	10,031	1,307	[1]167	38.0	8.4	[1]19.7

[1] Decrease.

This table shows that there were absolute increases in the number of men and women for each division, but that in four out of the six divisions there were decreases in the number of children. The greatest absolute increase shown both for men and for women appeared in the Middle states; the smallest increase for the men was in the Western states and for the women in the Pacific states. The greatest decrease in the number of children employed took place in the Central states; the net decrease for all six divisions was 1,391 children. The greatest relative increase in the number of men was in the Pacific states, although only the Western states showed a smaller absolute increase. The only division showing a marked increase in the number of children employed was the Southern states, which employed 1,763 more children in 1905 than in 1900, an increase of 11.6 per cent.

Wage-earners, by industries and groups of industries.—One of the best means which a census of manufactures affords for determining the importance of an individual industry or a group of industries is found in the statistics for wage-earners. Table XXV shows the number of men, women, and children employed in each of the 14 generic groups of industries, compared for 1900 and 1905, together with the per cent that each class formed of the total for the class in the United States.

During the year covered by the census of 1905, 21.1 per cent of the total number of wage-earners employed were engaged in the manufacture of textiles and textile products, a decrease, however, of six-tenths of 1 per cent since 1900. The iron and steel group ranked second in 1905 with 15.7 per cent and the lumber group third with 13.5 per cent of the total number employed. The three leaders were far ahead in this respect, their aggregates in 1900 and 1905 representing 51.6 and 50.3 per cent, respectively, of the total number of wage-earners employed in the United States.

In the employment of men the groups "iron and steel and their products" and "lumber and its remanufactures" stood in a class by themselves, their aggregates forming 36.3 per cent of the total number of men in 1905. The aggregate number of men employed in the four succeeding groups, ranked by the number of men employed, did not equal the total of the two leading groups.

The industries composing the textile group were the greatest employers of women and children, furnishing employment in 1905 to 54.7 per cent of the women and 51 per cent of the children. Of the four leading groups, ranked by the total number of wage-earners, in 1905, "lumber and its remanufactures" employed the fewest women and the "miscellaneous" group the fewest children.

TABLE XXV.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN THE FOURTEEN GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905 AND 1900.

GROUP.	Census.	WAGE-EARNERS.				PER CENT OF TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES.			
		Total average number.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Total average number.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
United States	1905	5,470,321	4,244,538	1,065,884	159,899	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1900	4,715,023	3,635,236	918,511	161,276	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and kindred products	1905	354,054	264,682	79,804	9,568	6.5	6.2	7.5	6.0
	1900	301,305	227,282	63,091	10,932	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.8
Textiles	1905	1,156,305	492,161	582,630	81,514	21.1	11.6	54.7	51.0
	1900	1,022,123	423,573	521,284	77,266	21.7	11.6	56.8	47.9
Iron and steel and their products	1905	857,298	830,274	18,510	8,514	15.7	19.6	1.7	5.3
	1900	737,986	716,186	13,779	8,021	15.6	19.7	1.5	4.9
Lumber and its remanufactures	1905	735,945	708,357	16,673	10,915	13.5	16.7	1.6	6.8
	1900	672,655	647,508	13,229	11,918	14.3	17.8	1.4	7.4
Leather and its finished products	1905	255,368	182,126	65,843	7,399	4.7	4.3	6.2	4.6
	1900	241,662	169,886	65,310	6,466	5.1	4.7	7.1	4.0
Paper and printing	1905	350,205	250,375	90,580	9,250	6.4	5.9	8.5	5.8
	1900	297,320	211,378	73,886	12,056	6.3	5.8	8.0	7.5
Liquors and beverages	1905	68,340	66,309	1,191	840	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.5
	1900	55,120	53,210	952	958	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.6
Chemicals and allied products	1905	210,165	187,881	20,491	1,793	3.8	4.4	1.9	1.1
	1900	182,227	162,517	17,817	1,893	3.9	4.5	1.9	1.2
Clay, glass, and stone products	1905	285,365	265,049	10,854	9,462	5.2	6.2	1.0	5.9
	1900	231,753	211,832	9,307	10,614	4.9	5.8	1.0	6.6
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	1905	211,706	176,478	31,348	3,880	3.9	4.1	2.9	2.4
	1900	171,963	141,347	26,137	4,479	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.8
Tobacco	1905	159,408	85,691	66,301	7,416	2.9	2.0	6.2	4.7
	1900	132,526	76,218	49,330	6,978	2.8	2.1	5.4	4.3
Vehicles for land transportation	1905	384,577	381,283	2,196	1,098	7.0	9.0	0.2	0.7
	1900	314,340	310,810	2,237	1,293	6.7	8.5	0.2	0.8
Shipbuilding	1905	50,754	49,915	65	774	0.9	1.2	(1)	0.5
	1900	46,747	45,711	34	1,002	1.0	1.3	(1)	0.6
Miscellaneous industries	1905	390,831	303,957	79,398	7,476	7.1	7.2	7.5	4.7
	1900	307,296	237,778	62,118	7,400	6.5	6.5	6.8	4.6

(1) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table XXVI shows the 25 industries which averaged the greatest number of wage-earners in 1905, and compares the totals, distributed according to the three classes of wage-earners, with those for 1900.

TABLE XXVI.—*Comparative summary—wage-earners (men, women, and children) for twenty-five leading industries ranked by the total average number employed: 1905 and 1900.*

INDUSTRY.	Census.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS.			
		Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
United States	1905	5,470,321	4,244,538	1,065,884	159,899
	1900	4,715,023	3,635,236	918,511	161,276
Total for 25 industries	1905	3,384,184	2,626,896	645,817	111,471
	1900	2,951,855	2,292,591	547,921	111,343
Per cent of increase		14.6	14.6	17.9	0.1
Lumber and timber products	1905	404,626	401,209	911	2,506
	1900	413,335	408,058	1,728	3,549
Per cent of increase		[1]2.1	[1]1.7	[1]47.3	[1]29.4
Foundry and machine shop products.	1905	402,914	397,222	3,266	2,426
	1900	350,103	344,841	2,626	2,636
Per cent of increase		15.1	15.2	24.4	[1]8.0
Cotton manufactures	1905	315,874	147,283	128,163	40,428
	1900	302,861	135,721	126,882	40,258
Per cent of increase		4.3	8.5	1.0	0.4
Iron and steel, including blast furnaces and steel works and rolling mills.	1905	242,640	239,283	1,455	1,902
	1900	222,490	219,518	1,071	1,901
Per cent of increase		9.1	9.0	35.9	0.1

[1] Decrease.

TABLE XXVI.—*Comparative summary—wage-earners (men, women, and children) for twenty-five leading industries ranked by the total average number employed: 1905 and 1900*—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS.			
		Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.	1905	236,900	236,304	494	102
	1900	173,652	173,209	364	79
Per cent of increase		36.4	36.4	35.7	29.1
Boots and shoes	1905	149,924	95,257	49,535	5,132
	1900	141,830	90,415	46,894	4,521
Per cent of increase		5.7	5.4	5.6	13.5
Clothing, men's	1905	137,190	58,759	75,468	2,963
	1900	120,927	48,070	69,846	3,011
Per cent of increase		13.4	22.2	8.0	[1]1.6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1905	135,418	72,970	57,174	5,274
	1900	103,365	62,094	37,740	3,531
Per cent of increase		31.0	17.5	51.5	49.4
Clothing, women's	1905	115,705	42,614	72,242	849
	1900	83,739	26,109	56,866	764
Per cent of increase		38.2	63.2	27.0	11.1
Furniture	1905	110,133	104,206	3,165	2,762
	1900	87,262	82,013	2,476	2,773
Per cent of increase		26.2	27.1	27.8	[1]0.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1905	103,715	25,167	68,867	9,681
	1900	83,387	21,154	53,565	8,668
Per cent of increase		24.4	19.0	28.6	11.7
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1905	97,674	95,967	432	1,275
	1900	73,510	71,886	238	1,386
Per cent of increase		32.9	33.5	81.5	[1]8.0

[1] Decrease.

TABLE XXVI.—*Comparative summary—wage-earners: men, women, and children—for twenty-five leading industries ranked by the total average number employed: 1905 and 1900*—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS: Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	1905	96,868	76,817	17,528	2,523
	1900	94,604	73,653	14,815	6,136
Per cent of increase		2.4	4.3	18.3	¹58.9
Printing and publishing, book and job	1905	87,746	65,293	19,975	2,478
	1900	67,610	51,743	13,799	2,068
Per cent of increase		29.8	26.2	45.1	19.8
Bread and other bakery products.	1905	81,284	64,580	14,844	1,860
	1900	60,192	47,861	10,441	1,890
Per cent of increase		35.0	34.9	42.2	¹1.6
Silk and silk goods	1905	79,601	27,037	45,198	7,366
	1900	65,416	24,206	34,797	6,413
Per cent of increase		21.7	11.7	29.9	14.9
Woolen goods	1905	72,747	44,452	24,552	3,743
	1900	68,893	40,601	24,535	3,757
Per cent of increase		5.6	9.5	0.1	¹0.4
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.	1905	69,593	64,171	4,459	963
	1900	64,681	60,095	2,935	1,651
Per cent of increase		7.6	6.8	51.9	¹41.7
Worsted goods	1905	69,251	29,883	32,130	7,238
	1900	57,008	25,596	25,828	5,584
Per cent of increase		21.5	16.8	24.4	29.6
Brick and tile	1905	66,021	64,612	36	1,373
	1900	61,979	59,956	76	1,947
Per cent of increase		6.5	7.8	¹52.6	¹29.5
Paper and wood pulp	1905	65,964	56,827	8,882	255
	1900	49,646	41,547	7,930	169
Per cent of increase		32.9	36.8	12.0	50.9
Glass	1905	63,969	54,079	3,455	6,435
	1900	52,818	42,173	3,529	7,116
Per cent of increase		21.1	28.2	¹2.1	¹9.6
Carriages and wagons	1905	60,722	59,411	870	441
	1900	58,425	57,209	840	376
Per cent of increase		3.9	3.8	3.6	17.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	1905	60,466	48,976	10,902	588
	1900	42,013	34,462	6,956	595
Per cent of increase		43.9	42.1	56.7	¹1.2
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	1905	57,239	54,517	1,814	908
	1900	52,109	50,402	1,173	534
Per cent of increase		9.8	8.2	54.6	70.0

¹ Decrease.

The importance of the 25 leading industries to the wage-earning classes engaged in manufactures is indicated by the table. Of the total number of wage-earners employed in the United States in 1905, they provided work for 61.9 per cent. Of the total number in each class, they gave employment to 61.9 per cent of the men, 60.6 per cent of the women, and 69.7 per cent of the children. In both 1900 and 1905 the industry "lumber and timber products" averaged the greatest number of wage-earners, although the figures for 1905 indicate a decrease of 8,709 wage-earners. This industry alone of the 25 in the table showed a loss in the total number of wage-earners. This decrease was not actual, but resulted from the inflation of the figures for 1900, caused by duplications in the returns for wage-earners employed in logging that were avoided in 1905 by a slight change on the schedule in the form of the inquiry.[1]

"Foundry and machine shop products" was next in importance, employing in 1905 only 1,712 fewer wage-earners than the leading industry. The third industry, "cotton goods," while ranking only fifth in the number of men employed, supplied work for a larger number both of women and children than any other industry.

The greatest absolute increase took place in the industry "cars and general shop construction, etc.," and amounted to 63,248 wage-earners. The greatest relative increase, 43.9 per cent, is shown for the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.

Wage-earners employed each month.—In Table XXVII is presented the average number of wage-earners employed each month by classes—men, women, and children—and the greatest and least number employed at any one time during the year.

TABLE XXVII.—*Average number of wage-earners each month and the greatest and least number employed at any one time: 1905.*

MONTH.	Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
January	5,262,367	4,074,441	1,034,705	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	5,450,963	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	5,496,144	4,276,147	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	5,516,136	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	5,467,764	4,272,643	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	5,424,579	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	5,611,489	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	4,327,070	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greatest number	7,017,138			
Least number	4,599,091			

The table shows that the smallest average number of wage-earners was employed in January and the greatest in October. From February to May, inclusive, each month showed an increase over its predecessor, but the average for June failed to reach the average of either May or April, and the average for July dropped below that of any month of the year except January. The fall seasonal industries, however, brought the averages for September, October, and November considerably above the other months. The year closed in December with an absolute increase over January of 227,976 wage-earners, or 4.3 per cent.

The greatest number employed during the year was 7,017,138, while the least number was 4,599,091. The greatest and least numbers are the aggregates, respectively, of the greatest and least numbers reported by all establishments, irrespective of the date of employment in the individual establishment. Therefore neither the greatest nor the least number represents the maximum or minimum number employed at any one time during the census year; they are composite numbers, the components of which lack unity of time.

The variations for each month from the average for the year are shown graphically in Table XXVIII, which presents the relative monthly averages, computed on the basis of the average number of wage-earners employed during the year.

---

[1] See special report on "Lumber and Timber Products."

Table XXVIII.—*Relative wage-earners per month compared with the average for the year: 1905.*

[Average for the year = 100.0.]

MONTH.	Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
January	96.2	96.0	97.1	95.9
February	97.5	97.1	98.8	96.7
March	99.6	99.5	100.4	97.9
April	100.5	100.8	99.6	98.9
May	100.8	101.6	98.3	99.0
June	100.0	100.7	97.1	100.2
July	97.4	97.9	95.3	97.6
August	99.2	99.2	98.9	101.3
September	102.6	101.9	104.8	105.8
October	103.8	103.2	105.9	104.6
November	102.1	101.9	103.0	101.5
December	100.4	100.2	100.8	100.6

The table shows that in January, as compared with the average for the census year, there were 3.8 per cent fewer wage-earners employed and in October 3.8 per cent more. The greatest variation was shown in the figures for the employment of children, which from an average in January 4.1 per cent lower went to an average number in September 5.8 per cent higher than the average for the year. The highest percentages above the average for the year were shown in September, October, and November, indicating the effect of seasonal industries dependent for materials upon the harvesting period of the year. It is evident that the seasonal industries responsible for the increased percentages in the three months mentioned employ more women and children, relatively, than men, since the departure from the average for the year is in general far more marked in the case of the two former classes than in the latter. It is noticeable that for all classes the averages for the closing month of the year varied only by fractions of 1 per cent from the average for the whole year.

An example of one of the seasonal industries largely responsible for the variations during the fall of the year, as indicated by Table xxviii, is presented in Table xxix.

Table XXIX.—*Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving: average number of wage-earners, by months: 1905.*

MONTH.	Total.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
January	5,168	3,067	1,888	213
February	4,739	2,926	1,604	209
March	5,650	3,563	1,846	241
April	7,465	4,484	2,614	367
May	13,203	6,797	5,855	551
June	28,869	12,685	14,410	1,774
July	47,823	20,686	23,412	3,725
August	103,035	39,715	54,119	9,201
September	132,828	53,096	69,119	10,613
October	87,141	34,355	47,386	5,400
November	30,326	13,148	16,327	851
December	13,609	6,598	6,676	335

The table shows that from an average of 5,168 wage-earners employed in January the number engaged in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables increased to an average of 132,828 for September. The absolute increase, therefore, was 127,660, or 36.6 per cent of the absolute increase in the average number for the United States for the same period. The increase in one seasonal industry, then, accounted for over one-third of the variation between the average numbers for January and September for the United States. The increases in the totals do not, however, show to what an extent this industry is responsible for the large increases in the number of women and children shown in Table xxvii for the fall months. The absolute increase for September over January in the average number of women in the industry was 67,231, and in the number of children, 10,400, these increases constituting 81.8 and 65.8 per cent of the absolute increases in these classes of wage-earners during the same period for all industries in the United States.

Wage-earners, women and children.—Figures for the leading industries in which the employment of women and children was an important factor are presented in Table xxx, which compares the total number of wage-earners, distributed according to classes, returned for each industry at every census from 1870 to 1905. The industries selected are conducted under the factory system, so that a comparison of the censuses of 1900 and 1905 with previous censuses is not affected by the exclusion of neighborhood industries and hand trades from the figures for the former two years.

Of the industries shown in the table there were, in 1905, 5 in which women and children comprised over 50 per cent of the total number of wage-earners and 4 in which they formed between 30 and 50 per cent. In 3 of the textile industries—cotton manufactures, hosiery and knit goods, and silk manufactures—the women and children outnumbered the men, but in the manufactures of wool they were not quite so numerous.

Changes from census to census in the ratios between the number in each class and the total number of wage-earners are numerous in each industry. During the periods for which they appear in the table, 6 of the 12 industries showed increasing proportions of men employed, as follows: Cotton manufactures, from 31.6 to 46.6 per cent; wool manufactures, from 50.8 to 52.7 per cent; silk manufactures, from 26.1 to 34 per cent; glass, from 72.2 to 84.5 per cent; boxes, fancy and paper, from 26 to 29.8 per cent; rubber and elastic goods, from 59.6 to 65.4 per cent. For the quarter of a century ending with 1905 the greatest decrease in the proportion of men employed was in the manufacture of boots and shoes, the ratio declining from 74.3 to 63.5 per cent.

TABLE XXX.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—WAGE-EARNERS—MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—IN TWELVE SELECTED INDUSTRIES, WITH PER CENT EACH CLASS IS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER: 1870 TO 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS				PER CENT EACH CLASS IS OF TOTAL		
		Total.	Men 16 years and over	Women 16 years and over	Children under 16 years	Men 16 years and over	Women 16 years and over	Children under 16 years
Total	1905	1,378,890	748,017	533,134	97,739	54.2	38.7	7.1
	1900	1,207,879	656,667	454,403	96,809	54.4	37.6	8.0
	1890	962,377	532,022	364,012	66,343	55.3	37.8	6.9
	1880	682,521	358,466	241,469	82,586	52.5	35.4	12.1
	1870	349,799	163,191	133,461	53,147	46.7	38.2	15.2
Cotton manufactures	1905	315,874	147,283	128,163	40,428	46.6	40.6	12.8
	1900	302,861	135,721	126,882	40,258	44.8	41.9	13.3
	1890	218,876	88,837	106,607	23,432	40.6	48.7	10.7
	1880	185,472	64,107	91,148	30,217	34.6	49.1	16.3
	1870	135,369	42,790	69,637	22,942	31.6	51.4	17.0
Printing and publishing	1905	185,191	142,565	37,614	5,012	77.0	20.3	2.7
	1900	162,992	125,964	28,765	8,263	77.3	17.6	5.1
	1890	136,836	110,434	19,026	7,376	80.7	13.9	5.4
	1880	58,506	45,860	6,777	5,869	78.4	11.6	10.0
	1870	20,075	16,721	1,569	1,785	83.3	7.8	8.9
Wool manufactures	1905	179,976	94,841	72,222	12,913	52.7	40.1	7.2
	1900	159,108	83,371	64,141	11,596	52.4	40.3	7.3
	1890	154,271	78,550	64,944	10,777	50.9	42.1	7.0
	1880	132,672	67,942	49,107	15,623	51.2	37.0	11.8
	1870	105,071	53,400	39,150	12,521	50.8	37.3	11.9
Tobacco	1905	159,408	85,691	66,301	7,416	53.8	41.6	4.6
	1900	132,526	76,218	49,330	6,978	57.5	37.2	5.3
	1890	116,790	74,394	34,778	7,618	63.7	29.8	6.5
	1880	86,053	54,985	19,884	11,184	63.9	23.1	13.0
	1870	47,848	31,997	7,794	8,057	66.9	16.3	16.8
Boots and shoes	1905	149,924	95,257	49,535	5,132	63.5	33.1	3.4
	1900	141,830	90,415	46,894	4,521	63.7	33.1	3.2
	1890	133,690	91,406	39,849	2,435	68.4	29.8	1.8
	1880	111,152	82,547	25,122	3,483	74.3	22.6	3.1
	1870	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Hosiery and knit goods	1905	103,715	25,167	68,867	9,681	24.3	66.4	9.3
	1900	83,387	21,154	53,565	8,668	25.4	64.2	10.4
	1890	59,588	14,846	40,826	3,916	24.9	68.5	6.6
	1880	28,885	7,517	17,707	3,661	26.0	61.3	12.7
	1870	14,788	4,252	7,991	2,545	28.8	54.0	17.2
Silk manufactures	1905	79,601	27,037	45,198	7,366	34.0	56.8	9.2
	1900	65,416	21,596	37,407	6,413	33.0	57.2	9.8
	1890	49,382	17,602	28,914	2,866	35.6	58.6	5.8
	1880	31,337	9,375	16,396	5,566	29.9	52.3	17.8
	1870	6,649	1,734	3,529	1,386	26.1	53.1	20.8
Glass	1905	63,969	54,079	3,455	6,435	84.5	5.4	10.1
	1900	52,818	42,173	3,529	7,116	79.8	6.7	13.5
	1890	44,892	36,064	1,885	6,943	80.3	4.2	15.5
	1880	24,177	17,778	741	5,658	73.5	3.1	23.4
	1870	15,367	11,092	703	3,572	72.2	4.6	23.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	1905	60,466	48,976	10,902	588	81.0	18.0	1.0
	1900	42,013	34,462	6,956	595	82.0	16.6	1.4
	1890	8,802	7,289	1,469	44	82.8	16.7	0.5
	1880	1,271	1,152	72	47	90.6	5.7	3.7
	1870		(2)	(2)	(2)			
Boxes, fancy and paper	1905	32,082	9,575	20,527	1,980	29.8	64.0	6.2
	1900	27,563	7,739	18,102	1,722	28.1	65.7	6.2
	1890	18,949	5,567	12,966	416	29.4	68.4	2.2
	1880	9,678	2,194	6,866	618	22.7	70.9	6.4
	1870	4,632	1,205	3,088	339	26.0	66.7	7.3
Millinery and lace goods	1905	27,500	3,683	23,400	417	13.4	85.1	1.5
	1900	16,851	2,654	14,015	182	15.7	83.2	1.1
	1890	11,118	2,721	8,352	45	24.5	75.1	0.4
	1880	6,552	971	5,248	333	14.8	80.1	5.1
	1870	(1)		(1)				
Rubber and elastic goods	1905	21,184	13,863	6,950	371	65.4	32.8	1.8
	1900	20,404	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1890	9,183	4,600	4,206	377	50.1	45.8	4.1
	1880	6,704	4,058	2,271	375	60.5	33.9	5.6
	1870	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			

---

(1) Returns not comparable.

(2) Not reported separately in 1870.

Increases in the proportion of women employed to the total number of wage-earners are shown in 9 industries, as follows: Printing and publishing, from 7.8 to 20.3 per cent; wool manufactures, from 37.3 to 40.1 per cent; tobacco, from 16.3 to 41.6 per cent; boots and shoes, from 22.6 to 33.1 per cent; hosiery and knit goods, from 54 to 66.4 per cent; silk manufactures, from 53.1 to 56.8 per cent; glass, from 4.6 to 5.4 per cent; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, from 5.7 to 18 per cent; millinery and lace goods, from 80.1 to 85.1 per cent. The greatest proportional decrease in the number of women took place in cotton manufactures and amounted to 10.8 per cent.

The ratio of children employed to the total number of wage-earners decreased in each industry from 1870 to 1905, with one exception—the manufacture of boots and shoes. Of the total number of wage-earners employed in this industry in 1880, 3.1 per cent were chil dren, while in 1905 the ratio had increased to 3.4 per cent, a gain of three-tenths of 1 per cent. The greatest decrease in the ratio of children to total number of wage-earners employed took place in the glass industry and amounted to 13.1 per cent in the thirty-five years. Other notable decreases in this particular are shown for tobacco manufactures and silk manufactures, amounting to 12.2 and 11.6 per cent, respectively. The industry of cotton manufactures is of particular interest because of the large number of women and children employed. Table XXXI shows the total number of wage-earners employed in the industry from 1870 to 1905, distributed according to geographic divisions and classes of wage-earners.

TABLE XXXI.—WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED IN COTTON MANUFACTURES: 1870 TO 1905.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS.														
	Total.					Men 16 years and over.					Women 16 years and over.				
	1905	1900	1890	1880	1870	1905	1900	1890	1880	1870	1905	1900	1890	1880	1870
United States	315,874	302,861	218,876	174,659	135,369	147,283	135,721	88,837	61,760	42,790	128,163	126,882	106,607	84,558	69,637
New England states	159,477	164,944	147,359	127,185	94,775	77,552	79,014	63,749	46,897	30,203	72,373	74,882	73,445	62,568	50,805
Middle states	33,634	37,050	31,841	28,367	28,974	14,306	15,012	11,580	9,161	8,466	16,339	17,584	16,240	13,188	14,126
Southern states	120,193	97,559	36,415	16,741	10,173	54,664	40,555	12,517	5,076	3,640	37,938	32,545	15,083	7,587	4,190
Western states[1]	2,570	3,308	3,261	2,366	1,447	761	1,140	991	646	481	1,513	1,871	1,839	1,215	516

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS—continued.					PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CLASSES, OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EACH DIVISION.														
	Children under 16 years.					Men.					Women.					Children.				
	1905	1900	1890	1880	1870	1905	1900	1890	1880	1870	1905	1900	1890	1880	1870	1905	1900	1890	1880	1870
United States	40,428	40,258	23,432	28,341	22,942	46.6	44.8	40.6	35.4	31.6	40.6	41.9	48.7	48.4	51.4	12.8	13.3	10.7	16.2	17.0
New England states	9,552	11,048	10,165	17,720	13,767	48.6	47.9	43.3	36.9	31.9	45.4	45.4	49.8	49.2	53.6	6.0	6.7	6.9	13.9	14.5
Middle states	2,989	4,454	4,021	6,018	6,382	42.5	40.5	36.4	32.3	29.2	48.6	47.5	51.0	46.5	48.8	8.9	12.0	12.6	21.2	22.0
Southern states	27,591	24,459	8,815	4,098	2,343	45.5	41.6	34.4	30.2	35.8	31.6	33.3	41.4	45.3	41.2	22.9	25.1	24.2	24.5	23.0
Western states[1]	296	297	431	505	450	29.6	34.5	30.4	27.3	33.2	58.9	56.5	56.4	51.4	35.7	11.5	9.0	13.2	21.3	31.1

[1] Includes Pacific states.

From the standpoint of the number of wage-earners employed in this industry, the New England states have stood first throughout the years considered by the table, with the second place filled by the Middle states at the censuses of 1870 and 1880, and by the Southern states at each succeeding census.

The most notable feature of the table is the progress made by the Southern states in the industry, as indicated by the number of wage-earners employed. Between 1880 and 1890 this number doubled and between 1890 and 1905 more than trebled. At the census of 1905 the Southern states gave employment to 38.1 per cent of all the wage-earners in the industry, while fifteen years previous the proportion amounted to but 16.6 per cent. From 1900 to 1905 the same division showed an increase of 23.2 per cent in the number of wage-earners employed, while the New England states showed a decrease of 3.3 per cent, and the Middle states, of 9.2 per cent. In this connection, however, it should be said that one of the largest cotton manufacturing centers in Massachusetts was involved in a long and obstinate strike in this industry during the year covered by the census of 1905. It is probable, therefore, that the decrease in New England was due to this cause rather than to an actual decline in the industry in that division.

The ratio of the number of men employed to the total number of wage-earners has been constantly increasing since 1870. The increase in this ratio, amounting to 15 per cent, was made largely at the expense of the women wage-earners, whose ratio has decreased 10.8 per cent during the thirty-five years.

In the New England and Southern states the decrease in the proportion of women employed has been a feature in the industry, the decrease from 1870 to 1905 amounting to 9.6 per cent in the latter division and to 8.2 per cent in the former. The Middle states have varied but little, and the Western states have increased the proportion of women from 35.7 per cent in 1870 to 58.9 per cent in 1905. In the New England and Southern states the decrease in the proportion of women was offset by an increase in the proportion of men, indicating that men are displacing women in the industry.

The ratio of the number of children to the total number of wage-earners employed has decreased steadily in the New England and Middle states. In the Southern states the ratio increased from 23 per cent in 1870 to 25.1 per cent in 1900, when apparently the maximum was reached, as five years later, according to the census of 1905, only 22.9 per cent of the wage-earners employed in the industry in the South were children. In fact, in 1905 the children employed by the industry in this division comprised 68.2 per cent of the total number of children engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States.

DEVELOPMENT OF WAGE STATISTICS SINCE 1810.[1]

Table XXXII shows the questions asked concerning persons employed and their compensation at the censuses of 1820 and 1840, and all subsequent censuses up to 1890. The first account of manufactures, made in 1810, was very general, wages and wage-earners not being considered. No census of manufactures was taken in 1830, and the questions used at the censuses of 1900 and 1905 are presented and discussed in the preceding section of this chapter.

TABLE XXXII.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, SALARIES AND WAGES: QUESTIONS USED ON THE GENERAL SCHEDULE AT CENSUSES OF 1820, 1840, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT CENSUSES UP TO 1890

[The x following the question and placed under the year, signifies that the question was asked that year.]

	1820	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Amount paid annually in wages	x						
Average day's wages for an ordinary laborer						x	
Average day's wages for a skilled mechanic						x	
Average monthly cost of female labor			x				
Average monthly cost of male labor			x	x			
Average number of hands employed: Male; female			x	x			
Average number of hands employed: Males above 16 years; females above 15 years; children and youth					x	x	
Clerks or salesmen: Males above 16 years; females above 15 years; children; average number employed during the year; total amount paid in wages during the year							x
Greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year						x	
Number of men employed		x					
Number of persons employed: Men; women, boys and girls	x						
Officers and firm members: Males, females, average number employed during the year; total amount paid in wages during the year							x
Operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers and foremen, or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers): Males above 16 years; females above 15 years, children; average number employed during the year, total amount paid in wages during the year							x
Piecework (not included in the foregoing statement[2]): Males above 16 years; females above 15 years, children							x
Total amount paid in wages during the year					x	x	
Watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen: Males above 16 years, females above 15 years; children; average number employed during the year; total amount paid in wages during the year							x
Weekly rates of wages paid and average number of hands employed at each rate (not including those employed on piecework) [from under $5 by gradations to $25 and over]: Males above 16 years; females above 15 years; children							x

[2] The "foregoing statement" included operatives, engineers, and other skilled workmen, overseers and foremen, or superintendents (not general superintendents or managers); watchmen, laborers, teamsters, and other unskilled workmen.

At the census of 1840, while the question in the great majority of instances was as stated in the table, the schedules for wool, cotton, flax, mixed manufactures, tobacco, and fur hats, caps, bonnets, etc., asked for the "number of persons employed," and the silk schedule, for the "number of males employed," and the "number of females and children employed." These may be regarded as special forms for the inquiry.

Although the reports of manufactures for 1850 and 1860 contained statistics of the annual cost of labor, there was no inquiry on the schedule as to the total amount of wages paid. It is probable that the returns in answer to the request for the average monthly cost of labor were used as the basis of an estimate. The instructions contained this clause: * * * "the average number of hands and the average monthly wages are to be returned, so that by dividing the latter by the former the result will show the average earnings of individuals."

In 1850 the instructions provided that "in all cases where the employer boards the hands, the usual charge of board is to be added to the wages," and in 1890 that "wages paid should include board or rent furnished as part compensation." No mention of this is found on the schedule for 1860 or 1870 but it was specifically required on the schedules for 1900 and 1905.

In 1880 some of the special schedules had a large variety of detailed wage inquiries, some covering daily or weekly rates, actual or average, and occupations, the results of which were utilized in the special reports. The special schedule for cotton manufactures also contained the following questions, among others, with a specific statement that answers, though desired, were not required by law: "What relation do the wages of 1880 bear to those of any previous date, both in actual amount and in purchasing power?" ("The answer may be in some respects a matter of judgment." Note in schedule.) "What were the average earnings of women per week in the following periods?" (1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1875, and 1880) "in weaving only" and "in all departments including weaving?" "Are the females in the mills now older or younger, on the average, than at previous dates?" "What were the average earnings per week of male operatives, including overseers and second hands?" Many questions were asked bearing on productivity, and at the close this statement was made: "It may, perhaps, be possible for only a few of those to whom this is sent to answer all the questions, but partial answers will be very welcome." There was an evident attempt to cover the whole field and make the work thorough. Accompanying this census a special inquiry was made concerning rates of wages and average earnings by occupations in certain establishments and industries, and the results were presented in a separate volume. Some of the statistics extended over a period of thirty years.

The "total" on the schedule for 1890 for average number employed and for the amount paid in wages during the year was the aggregate for the different classes, made as a matter of course from the class totals already furnished, and is not included in the table. At this census some of the schedules for selected industries contained many questions concerning average number and total wages, by occupations, sex, and age. The special schedule for "timber products" and for "lumber mills and sawmills" had, among other questions, these, asked for the different specified occupations: "Average number of hands employed during the year—white; colored; Indians; Chinese." "Total amount paid in wages during the year."

---

[1] This part of the chapter down to "Special committee's inquiry" was prepared by William A. Countryman, of the division of manufactures.

A special inquiry into hourly and weekly "actual rates of wages" in 1890 and 1900 for a limited number of establishments was undertaken in 1900, following the census itself, and published in a separate volume entitled "Employees and Wages." In this report cumulative percentages and the median and quartiles were used instead of the average.

In its inquiries into mines and quarries, for the calendar year 1902, and street and electric railways, and central electric light and power stations, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the Bureau of the Census secured the average number of wage-earners by occupations and daily rates of pay, using cumulative percentages and, in some cases, the median; and in telephones and telegraphs, also for 1902, the average number by occupations. The average number of wage-earners embraced in these four inquiries aggregated about 800,000.

SPECIAL REPORTS ON WAGES.

The various special methods already alluded to, employed by the Bureau of the Census in treating wage-earners and wages, together with certain methods used in other special governmental inquiries, are described below and set forth by illustrative tables from the different reports.

Tenth Census.—The special report on wage statistics for the Tenth Census was prepared under the direction of Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, expert special agent. This report was limited to showing the rates of wages of the most important classes of employees in 627 establishments, distributed among 53 of the more important manufacturing, mechanical, and mining industries. In addition, some further data were collected bearing on the intervals of payment, hours of labor, regularity of employment, prices of products, cost of labor to a unit of product, and the percentages of wages to cost of products. Besides the information noted above the schedules on which the rates of wages were reported provided for giving the rates for a series of years. In some instances rates were secured for periods of thirty years. The tables that follow illustrate the method of presenting the data collected at this special investigation.

Table XXXIII presents part of the return of a boot and shoe factory in Indiana for rates of wages paid to the employees according to occupation, with the unit of payment, whether the month or day, from 1870 to 1880. The original table goes back to 1859.

Table XXXIII.—RATES OF WAGES PAID IN A BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY IN INDIANA: 1870 TO 1880.[1]

CLASS OF EMPLOYEES.	Unit of payment.	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870
Overseer	Month	$125.00	$125.00	$125.00	$125.00	$116.66⅔	$108.33⅓	$100.00	$100.00	$133.33⅓	$150.00	$150.00
Cutter, upper	Day	3.10	3.00	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Cutter, sole	Day	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75
Fitter	Day	1.90	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25
Laster	Day	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00
Treer	Day	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25
Bottomer	Day	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00
Trimmer	Day	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00
Burnisher	Day	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.15	2.15
Edge setter	Day	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Finisher	Day	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00
McKay sewer and cabler	Day	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50
Channel opener and cementer	Day	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25
Beater out	Day	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Rand and wedge tacker	Day	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Heel nailer	Day	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00
Heel shaver	Day	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00
Heel backer	Day	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Edge blacker	Day	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Buffer on machine	Day	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Shank buffer and marker	Day	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Seat wheeler	Day	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25
Sack liner and tyer up	Day	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25
Cleaner	Day	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50
Buttoner or lacer	Day	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Packer	Day	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75

---

[1] Tenth Census, Vol. XX, page 16, "Statistics of Wages."

To show the care with which the returns were interpreted, the following "remarks" appended to the table are reproduced:

Remarks.—This establishment makes men's, boys', and youths' kip, calf, and grain boots, and women's, children's, and misses' goat, calf, and split (Polish) boots, shoes, and fine shoes.

For six months in the year about two hours per day overtime is made. This would increase the wages given in the above table about one-fifth. No extra time, however, was made during 1878.

Each workman finds his own kit of tools, but the expense would decrease his wages but slightly.

Payments are made on the 1st and 15th of each month in cash.

The hours of labor have been ten hours for all classes.

The establishment has been in constant operation twelve months in the year since 1860, with few and unimportant stoppages.

It is stated in the return furnished by this establishment that there have been three strikes, the cause of each being the introduction of new machinery. In each case the workmen resumed work on the employers' terms.

* * * * *

The quality of goods made has greatly improved, and consequently the efficiency of the workmen must be greater than formerly.

Many kinds of machinery have been introduced. This has had a tendency to lessen cost and to decrease the number of employees to a given amount of work.

Table XXXIV illustrates another phase of the special report on wages—the presentation of the ratio of cost of labor to total cost of production, with the average price of the products at the factory.

The return is from a shoe factory in Massachusetts and is for a series of years. It presents the average price of the shoes—first, second, and third quality—at the works, together with cost of labor to unit of product and percentage of wages to cost of production for each of the three qualities:

Table XXXIV.—*Prices and cost of shoes per pair in Massachusetts, 1855 to 1880.*

YEAR.	AVERAGE PRICE AT WORKS.			COST OF LABOR TO UNIT OF PRODUCT.			PER CENT OF WAGES TO COST.		
	First quality.	Second quality.	Third quality.	First quality.	Second quality.	Third quality.	First quality.	Second quality.	Third quality.
1855	$1.00	$0.80	$0.65	$0.30	$0.25	$0.22	34	32	[illegible]
1860	.95	.75	.60	.26	.20	.18	28	28	30
1865	1.75	1.60	1.25	.38	.32	.22	23	22	25
1870	1.40	1.20	.95	.40	.37	.34	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
1875	1.30	1.00	.70	.24	.23	.23	18	23	32
1880	1.10	.85		.22	.22		18	24	

A few mechanical occupations which are common to many industries were grouped by industries for purposes of ready reference. Table XXXV gives the wages of engineers in the agricultural implement industry.[1]

Table XXXV.—WAGES OF ENGINEERS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, 1867 TO 1880.[2]

STATE.	City.	Unit of payment.	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867
Illinois	Alton	Day	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.00	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50				
Illinois	Chicago	Day	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00									
Indiana	Evansville	Day	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00				
Kentucky		Day	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00
Massachusetts	Worcester	Day	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25			
Michigan	Albion	Day	1.91⅔	1.91⅔	1.91⅔	1.91⅔	1.91⅔	1.91⅔	1.91⅔							
Ohio		Day	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			
Ohio		Day	2.50	2.35	2.35	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Ohio	Dayton	Day	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00								

Eleventh Census.—The inquiry which is now particularly identified as marking a distinct step at the Eleventh Census toward the ideal in wage statistics was that which required the "weekly rates of wages paid and average number of hands employed at each rate (not including those employed on piecework)" for males above 16 years, females above 15 years, and children. The classification began at "under $5" and, passing through gradations of $1, $2, $3, and $5, reached finally "$25 and over."

The classified weekly rates were not returned either in sufficient number or satisfactorily enough to be utilized for the entire United States, but answers to the other questions were used in a variety of ways bearing upon the distribution of wages. The rates were shown only for 50 selected industries in 165 cities, being made part of a detailed table which presented also the average number of employees in each class called for by the schedule, average weekly earnings, total wages, and number of hours in an ordinary day of labor. These rates, as stated in the report, included those for officers, firm members, and clerks.[3] In this way the rates for 976,516 employees in 11,224 establishments were shown.

In illustration, part of a table follows, showing the males above 16 years of age in cotton mills at the classified weekly rates of wages:

---

[1] Tenth Census, Vol. XX, page 11, "Statistics of Wages," etc.

[2] Tenth Census, Vol. XX, page 20, "Statistics of Wages, etc."

[3] Eleventh Census, Vol. VI, Manufacturing Industries, Part II, page xxviii, "Statistics of Cities."

Table XXXVI.—COTTON GOODS, CLASSIFIED UNDER RATES OF WAGES IN CITIES: 1890.[1]

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES PAID AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT EACH RATE, INCLUDING OFFICERS, FIRM MEMBERS, AND CLERKS, BUT NOT THOSE EMPLOYED ON PIECEWORK.

CITY.	Males above 16 years.											
	Total number.	Under $5.	$5 and over but under $6.	$6 and over but under $7.	$7 and over but under $8.	$8 and over but under $9.	$9 and over but under $10.	$10 and over but under $12.	$12 and over but under $15.	$15 and over but under $20.	$20 and over but under $25.	$25 and over.
Total	44,371	6,045	4,085	7,500	5,376	4,729	4,928	5,167	3,312	1,789	688	752
Atlanta, Ga	400	215	79	22	24	....	11	3	12	27	1	6
Augusta, Ga	1,034	390	193	288	58	10	22	15	6	18	10	24
Boston, Mass	118	4	....	2	3	1	83	2	13	7	1	2
Brooklyn, N. Y	70	1	....	1	4	2	14	17	13	12	3	3
Chester, Pa	963	31	39	337	164	42	118	73	88	41	19	11
Cincinnati, Ohio	251	22	6	16	24	40	20	58	9	30	9	16
Fall River, Mass	9,163	1,243	899	1,498	1,016	1,244	1,164	1,207	540	185	86	81
Fitchburg, Mass	576	67	25	11	130	23	176	28	88	21	2	5
Holyoke, Mass	940	83	60	172	119	52	164	126	70	53	31	10
Lancaster, Pa	364	101	22	52	76	23	22	19	20	14	9	6
Lawrence, Ga	1,771	189	119	314	301	261	166	213	143	34	19	12
Lewiston, Me	1,900	287	210	328	238	178	214	235	111	39	39	21
Lincoln, R. I	1,705	96	105	342	266	294	172	207	118	58	16	31
Lowell, Mass	5,037	602	396	1,226	756	528	605	438	217	85	46	138
Manchester, N. H	4,019	270	268	747	656	454	556	540	289	118	66	55
Newark, N. J	591	14	13	117	17	12	28	82	90	191	13	14
New Bedford, Mass	3,140	375	316	453	368	411	218	593	271	51	41	43
New York, N. Y	111	....	1	3	....	4	....	4	53	30	13	3
Paterson, N. J	287	75	12	20	28	17	22	28	61	16	4	4
Pawtucket, R. I	1,170	67	132	200	113	186	140	146	73	69	24	20
Petersburg, Va	179	69	15	21	20	8	10	13	11	2	10	....
Philadelphia, Pa	2,802	176	221	154	241	238	285	470	446	382	93	96
Providence, R. I	1,016	55	88	236	119	154	90	96	78	73	12	15
Springfield, Mass	9	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	2	1	1	....
Taunton, Mass	895	167	88	135	95	125	72	64	112	14	9	14
Utica, N. Y	593	116	61	76	108	23	43	105	24	20	5	12
Woonsocket, R. I	1,149	345	104	149	102	148	93	99	37	30	33	9
Worcester, Mass	56	1	1	1	....	1	4	15	13	4	1	15
All other cities	4,062	983	612	548	359	250	414	270	304	164	72	86

[1] Eleventh Census, Vol. V, Manufacturing Industries, Part II, page 718, "Statistics of Cities."

Index numbers—Report of Senate Committee on Finance.—In the report made March 3, 1893, by the Senate Committee on Finance, on wholesale prices, wages, and transportation,[1] relative numbers were first made use of to show the rise or fall in wages during a period of years. The first step in the computation of relative numbers is the adoption of a base line or the period to represent 100 in the system to be adopted. In the report under consideration wages in January, 1860, were taken as the basis, and the subsequent wages in every occupation in each industry expressed in percentages of the standard. Thus, if the rate of wages in an occupation was $50 a month for January, 1860, and $100 for the same period ten years later, then, representing the basic number by 100, the relative wage ten years later was 200, or an increase of 100 per cent. In order to obtain the relative wages for all industries, two methods were pursued. The first method consisted in obtaining a simple average of the relative wages for all the occupations comprising each industry. This gave the relative wage for the industry; then a simple average of the relative wages for all industries was adopted as the relative wage for all industries. By this method industries in which the number of persons employed was small and the rate of wages great were given the same weight as industries in which a large number of wage-earners were employed at small wages. To obviate this defect and give each industry its proper importance, the second method was resorted to, which consisted in weighting—as it is technically called—the industries according to the number of persons employed. This was done by multiplying the relative wage in each industry by the number of persons whose wages were reported in that industry and dividing the sum of the results by the total number of persons reported for all industries.

In the Senate report daily wages from 1840 to 1891 were obtained from actual pay rolls in 22 industries, but only 21 were shown in the final tables. The number of distinct series of quotations, or wage returns, from 1860 to 1891 was 543. Very many of these covered the same occupation in different establishments of the same industry. The daily wages paid January, 1860, were taken as the base or standard of each wage series presented and an index number calculated for each year backward to 1840 and forward to 1891. For instance, in January, 1860, one band boy in a given cotton mill (establishment 40) earned 75 cents per day, and another in the same mill, 83 cents. The average was, therefore, 79 cents and is the base or standard for that occupation. In January, 1861, in the same mill one band boy earned 60 cents, another 67 cents, and two others 83 cents.[1] The average wage as shown for January, 1861, was accordingly 73¼ cents, a decrease of 5¾ cents, or 7 per cent. As 79 is taken as the base, or 100 per cent, a decrease of 7 per cent from that base (100 − 7 = 93) gives the relative wage or index number in 1861 for that wage return.

---

[1] Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation. Senate Report 1394, by Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Finance, March 3, 1893.

An illustration of the results of this method is given in Table XXXVII, which is a portion of a table for wage series in the report for cotton mills.

---

[1] Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, Senate Report 1394, by Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Finance: Part III, page 710.

TABLE XXXVII.—COTTON GOODS, RELATIVE WAGES: 1860 TO 1870.[1]

[The figures preceding the name of the occupation represent the number of the establishment for which the relative wages are given.]

YEAR.	38. Back boys.	40. Back hands.	38. Balers.	40. Band boys.	38. Beam carriers.	38. Beltmen.	38. Blacksmiths.	38. Bobbin boys.	38. Boiler men.	38. Boiler men's helpers.	38. Card grinders.
1860	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
1861	96.8		[illegible]	93.0	83.2	100.0	97.5	100.0	85.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	73.6		83.0	[illegible]	83.2	111.3	105.6	[illegible]	95.4	[illegible]	110.7
1863	135.8		108.0		129.3	111.3	105.6	123.7	100.0	[illegible]	110.7
1864	177.4	100.0	133.0		149.7	116.7	116.5	170.0	97.7	[illegible]	110.5
1865	171.7	125.0	133.0	63.3	162.3	122.0	150.6	[illegible]	107.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866	186.8	137.5	167.0	126.6	174.9	150.0	158.4	144.2	[illegible]	138.9	141.0
1867	207.5	131.3	167.0	94.3	167.1	150.0	158.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	138.9	174.6
1868	203.8	125.0	154.0	105.1	157.5	150.0	161.2	144.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	172.7
1869	201.9	115.0	163.0	94.9	157.5	150.0	161.2	176.7	114.3	[illegible]	182.0
1870	203.8		150.0	100.0	159.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	167.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	177.6

[1] Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation. Senate Report 1394, by Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Finance, Part I, page 122.

The index numbers for every series in each industry were then brought together by years in a general summary, as shown by the following section of a table:

TABLE XXXVIII.—RELATIVE WAGES, BY INDUSTRIES: 1860 TO 1870.[1]

YEAR.	Leather.	Lumber.	Metals and metallic goods.	Paper.	Railroads.	Sidewalks.	Spice.	Stone.	White lead.	Woolen goods.	All industries.
1860	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1861	110.6	[illegible]	102.2	100.0	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	90.7	101.4	[illegible]	100.8
1862	123.4	107.2	102.8	89.5	101.1	100.0	114.0	91.5	104.8	[illegible]	102.9
1863	[illegible]	131.8	106.5	107.2	103.0	112.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	109.9	111.7	[illegible]
1864	153.7	144.6	121.3	108.9	111.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	120.7	[illegible]
1865	[illegible]	153.2	141.9	143.6	[illegible]	175.0	[illegible]	146.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866	[illegible]	154.2	148.0	153.9	132.1	187.5	135.9	[illegible]	131.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867	151.7	157.1	151.2	161.3	[illegible]		125.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	150.7	163.7	153.6	171.4	151.2		129.3	163.8	[illegible]	144.0	[illegible]
1869	[illegible]	165.6	156.3	171.9	157.2	212.5	118.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	149.1	[illegible]
1870	151.6	169.0	157.1	171.1	164.8	212.5	[illegible]	158.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation. Senate Report 1394, by Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Finance, Part I, page [illegible].

These are simple averages, but it was deemed advisable to give each industry a rank of importance according either to the numbers shown for it in the occupational tables of the various Federal censuses (except for 1840, when they were taken from the statistics of manufactures) or to an average based upon them. For the first five years of a decade the census figures for the decennial year were taken; for the last five a mean between the two censuses was used. As the figures for the 1890 census were still in process of tabulation when the report was being prepared, the figures for 1880 were used for 1880 to 1891. In making use of these weights the relative wage in each industry is multiplied by the appropriate weight and the sum of the results divided by the sum of the weights. The simple and the weighted averages are shown by the following illustrative table:

TABLE XXXIX.—*Relative wages in all occupations, averaged by different methods: 1860 to 1870.*[1]

YEAR.	Simple average.	Average according to importance.
1860	100.0	100.0
1861	100.8	[illegible]
1862	102.9	[illegible]
1863	110.5	[illegible]
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]	164.0
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]
1870	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation. Senate Report 1394, by Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Finance, Part I, page [illegible].

Department of Labor.—The main part of the Senate wage inquiry was conducted by the Department (now Bureau) of Labor, which had previously presented wage statistics according to a variety of methods, although without employing index numbers. In 1900–1901 that Department began an extensive investigation into the wages per hour, earnings per week, and hours of labor, and the cost of living, beginning with 1890, in some of the leading occupations of a limited number of industries. This was much like a continuation of the Aldrich inquiry. Delays in the work permitted the report to be brought up to the close of 1903, and the results were published in 1904. A further bulletin in 1905 added figures for 1904, and the inquiry has now become an annual undertaking. For 1904 information was secured covering 350 occupations in 3,732 establishments, engaged in 42 industries. Index numbers were used, the base being the averages during the ten-year period 1890 to 1899. The weights used were the aggregate wages paid as reported at the census of 1900. An illustrative table follows:

Table XL.—*Course of wages and hours of labor, 1890 to 1904, when weighted according to aggregate wages paid in each industry, as reported by the census of 1900.*[1]

[Relative numbers computed on basis of average for 1890–1899=100.0.]

YEAR.	EMPLOYEES.		HOURS PER WEEK.		WAGES PER HOUR.	
	Relative number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1904 as compared with year specified.[2]	Relative number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1904 as compared with year specified.[2]	Relative number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1904 as compared with year specified.[2]
1890	94.8	+32.6	100.7	−4.8	100.3	+16.7
1891	97.3	+29.2	100.5	−4.6	100.3	+16.7
1892	99.2	+26.7	100.5	−4.6	100.8	+16.1
1893	99.4	+26.5	100.3	−4.4	100.9	+16.0
1894	94.1	+33.6	99.8	−3.9	97.9	+19.5
1895	96.4	+30.4	100.1	−4.2	98.3	+19.0
1896	98.6	+27.5	99.8	−3.9	99.7	+17.4
1897	100.9	+24.6	99.6	−3.7	99.6	+17.5
1898	106.4	+18.1	99.7	−3.8	100.2	+16.8
1899	112.1	+12.1	99.2	−3.3	102.0	+14.7
1900	115.6	+ 8.7	98.7	−2.8	105.5	+10.9
1901	119.1	+ 5.5	98.1	−2.2	108.0	+ 8.3
1902	123.6	+ 1.7	97.3	−1.4	112.2	+ 4.3
1903	126.5	− 0.6	96.6	−0.7	116.3	+ 0.6
1904	125.7	....	95.9	....	117.0	....

[1] Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 59, July, 1905, page 12.

[2] The figures in this column give, opposite each year, the per cent of increase or decrease (indicated by + or −) which the 1904 figures show as compared with the year specified. Thus, opposite the year 1890, under employees, appears +32.6; this shows that the increase in the number of employees in 1904 as compared with 1890 was 32.6 per cent. Opposite 1890, under hours per week, appears −4.8; this shows that the decrease in the hours of labor per week in 1904 as compared with 1890 was 4.8 per cent. In like manner under wages per hour, appears +16.7; this shows that the increase in the wages per hour in 1904 as compared with 1890 was 16.7 per cent. The figures opposite each year should be read in like manner. Opposite the year 1904, of course, no figures can be placed.

Employees and wages.—As an outcome of a difference between the census of manufactures of 1890 and that of 1900 in the computation of the annual average earnings, which rendered the results incomparable,[1] a supplementary inquiry into wages and wage-earners was conducted by Dr. Davis R. Dewey in order to ascertain more accurately the trend of wages during the decade. The volume entitled "Employees and Wages," in which the results of the investigation were embodied, is a most scientific presentation of the subject. The investigation was limited to 34 of the most important and stable industries, and the pay rolls, for one normal pay period, of 720 establishments were transcribed for both census years, whenever available. Each employee was shown upon the schedule according to his actual rate of earning for the period covered by the pay roll selected. The establishments were distributed throughout the country, so that comparisons could be made within geographic divisions wherein economic conditions regulating wages would be similar.

For purposes of comparison all rates were reduced to rates by the hour and week, and tables prepared by occupations and establishments. Throughout the report wage-earners are distributed according to wage groups, with 50 cents between each group in case of weekly rates and 1 cent in case of hourly rates. To facilitate comparisons between the two census periods and to aid in analysis, Doctor Dewey made use of cumulative percentages and the median and quartiles. The manner of presentation is well illustrated by Table XLI.

Table XLI.—*Use of cumulative percentages, medians, and quartiles.*[1]

RATES PER WEEK (DOLLARS).	ACTUAL NUMBER AT RATE SPECIFIED.		PERCENTAGE IN THE GROUP.		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE.		MEDIAN AND QUARTILE GROUPS.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Total	759	572	100.0	100.0	......	......	......	......
3.50 to 3.99	7	5	0.9	0.9	100.0	100.0	......	......
4.00 to 4.49	10	7	1.3	1.2	99.1	99.1	......	......
4.50 to 4.99	23	15	3.1	2.6	97.8	97.9	......	......
5.00 to 5.49	31	9	4.1	1.6	94.7	95.3	......	......
5.50 to 5.99	12	3	1.6	0.5	90.6	93.7	......	......
6.00 to 6.49	53	40	7.0	7.0	89.0	93.2	......	......
6.50 to 6.99	7	3	0.9	0.5	82.0	86.2	......	......
7.00 to 7.49	22	6	2.9	1.1	81.1	85.7	......	......
7.50 to 7.99	46	37	6.1	6.5	78.2	84.6	Q.	......
8.00 to 8.49	5	5	0.6	0.9	72.1	78.1	......	......
8.50 to 8.99	1	2	0.1	0.3	71.5	77.2	......	......
9.00 to 9.49	92	42	12.2	7.3	71.4	76.9	......	Q.
9.50 to 9.99	22	6	2.9	1.1	59.2	69.6	......	......
10.00 to 10.49	24	30	3.2	5.2	56.3	68.5	......	......
10.50 to 10.99	60	45	7.9	7.9	53.1	63.3	M.	......
11.00 to 11.49	25	31	3.3	5.4	45.2	55.4	......	......
11.50 to 11.99	1	5	0.1	0.9	41.9	50.0	......	M.
12.00 to 12.49	100	61	13.2	10.7	41.8	49.1	......	......
12.50 to 12.99	2	3	0.3	0.5	28.6	38.4	......	......
13.00 to 13.49	3	1	0.4	0.2	28.3	37.9	......	......
13.50 to 13.99	75	62	9.9	10.8	27.9	37.7	Q.	......
14.00 to 14.49	7	4	0.9	0.7	18.0	26.9	......	......
14.50 to 14.99	1	1	0.1	0.2	17.1	26.2	......	......
15.00 to 15.49	62	72	8.2	12.6	17.0	26.0	......	Q.
15.50 to 15.99	13	2	1.7	0.3	8.8	13.4	......	......
16.00 to 16.49	1	1	0.1	0.2	7.1	13.1	......	......
16.50 to 16.99	16	22	2.1	3.8	7.0	12.9	......	......
17.00 to 17.49	2	2	0.3	0.3	4.9	9.1	......	......
17.50 to 17.99	1	1	0.1	0.2	4.6	8.8	......	......
18.00 to 18.49	19	17	2.5	3.0	4.5	8.6	......	......
18.50 to 18.99	1	1	0.1	0.2	2.0	5.6	......	......
19.00 to 19.49	1	1	0.1	0.2	1.9	5.4	......	......
19.50 to 19.99	6	3	0.8	0.5	1.8	5.2	......	......
20.00 to 20.49	4	2	0.5	0.3	1.0	4.7	......	......
20.50 to 20.99	......	1	......	0.2	0.5	4.4	......	......
21.00 to 21.49	3	6	0.4	1.1	0.5	4.2	......	......
21.50 to 21.99	......	2	......	0.3	0.1	3.1	......	......
22.00 to 22.49	......	1	......	0.2	0.1	2.8	......	......
22.50 to 22.99	......	4	......	0.7	0.1	2.6	......	......
23.00 to 23.49	......	4	......	0.7	0.1	1.9	......	......
23.50 to 23.99	......	1	......	0.2	0.1	1.2	......	......
24.00 to 24.49	......	3	......	0.5	0.1	1.0	......	......
24.50 to 24.99	......	......	......	......	0.1	0.5	......	......
25.00 to 25.49	1	3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	......	......

[1] Twelfth Census, Special Reports, Employees and Wages, page xxvi.

It is evident from the table that, by means of the cumulative percentages, the proportion of the total number of wage-earners receiving as much as or more than the initial amount of each group is indicated.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page cxxv.

The cumulative percentages also simplify the placing of the median and quartiles. The usefulness of the cumulative percentage is apparent in this table, since it discloses at a glance that for the wage-earners tabulated therein there was a decrease in wages between 1890 and 1900, although, obviously, it can not afford a quantitative measure of the decrease.

The median is used to show in what group the employee midway between the lowest and the highest paid employee falls, and the quartiles indicate, respectively, the group in which the employee falls who stands midway between the highest paid and the middle employee, and that in which falls the employee who stands midway between the middle and the lowest paid employee. Thus, if two periods are compared, the median and the quartiles will indicate clearly whether there was a rising or a falling in the groups wherein they appear at either of the two periods.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS.

There is such an element of inaccuracy entering into the average number of wage-earners, as hitherto reported at the different censuses, that at the present census no computations of average annual earnings have been made. At past censuses this average has been computed by dividing the wages paid to each class by the average number of wage-earners in each class; and the total wages paid, by the total average number. The problem presents serious difficulties, but it is believed that they can be overcome or minimized.

Practical method.—The method to be employed in endeavoring to ascertain the average number of wage-earners and the wages paid must be such as is practicable, the primary object of a general census being kept constantly in view, and the limitations of time and expense being fully appreciated. It is not feasible to secure the actual number of wage-earners and the actual yearly earnings of each. An enumeration, from time book or pay roll, of every person—man, woman, and child—employed for any length of time, from a few hours up to several months or a year, in all establishments in all industries throughout the United States, is impossible, when the severe limitations of a census are considered. An accounting of the wages paid these wage-earners separately for the entire year is subject to the same insuperable difficulties. But if a detailed inquiry into wages and wage-earners in all industries is impracticable as a part of a regular census, the question arises whether it would be possible to make it as a separate investigation by the Bureau of the Census. That such a course is not practicable is shown by the limited inquiry of 1880 into daily rates of pay, and that of 1900 into hourly and weekly rates. These inquiries, although for only a comparatively few establishments, consumed, the one three and the other two years, and were conducted at much expense. To extend them to cover all the establishments in every industry in the country would probably more than exhaust the time between one census and another and certainly entail a very great cost, while the resultant volumes of primary tables, summaries, and analyses would be appalling. These methods are available, therefore, only for representative establishments.

Detailed inquiries being thus impracticable, the only available method of ascertaining the average annual earnings, if the computation of these is to be continued, is that now employed—namely, the use of the average for men, women, and children, respectively, as divisors and the total wages paid and the amount paid each class as dividends—subject to the improvements hereinafter mentioned. This method, requiring a return by the manufacturer of what purports to be the average number of wage-earners and the total wages paid during the year, was early recognized as the only practicable one, and at the census of 1850 the "average number" was asked, whereas previously the "number" had been required.

This method has been constantly improved. At first nothing but a bare statement of the annual average number was asked for; then came a request for information concerning the months and parts of months in operation, the hours per week and per day, the overtime, and the greatest and least number employed at any one time, in order that the accuracy of this annual average might be tested. It was also sought to secure tables of weekly rates, with a view, in part, to further verification. These tables and the time in operation constituted the principal sources of verification in 1890. Finally the average each month was required, the annual average being computed from these averages, verified by time in operation. A table of actual earnings for the week during which the greatest number of wage-earners was employed was afterwards secured, not only as a showing of value in itself, but as having an important bearing upon the return of the annual average number of wage-earners and total wages. During all this time a better classification of salaried employees and wage-earners was being made, resulting in a more careful segregation of the wage-earners, so that they might be more strictly comparable from one census to another.

As has already been stated, the foregoing method of computing the average annual earnings is subject to certain defects, which were set forth at the census of 1900.[1] It must never be assumed that the result shows the average annual earnings of a machinist, or of a weaver, or of a laborer, or of a wage-earner of any other occupation; or that it is the earnings of the average of persons working a whole year, or those of a group employed six months, or a month, or any other period of time. The average is simply, according to the explicit statement accompanying the announcement of the result of the computation, the annual earnings in each case of a complex average unit or artificial person. This average unit is the average of wage-earners of heterogeneous occupations and rates of pay, working for all varying lengths of time, in each industry, each state, and the United States, respectively. But it gives a quantitative statement of average annual earnings, which is the only statement easily grasped; presents a general idea regarding wage-earners as a whole; and furnishes results by which, character of element and methods of computation being clearly stated and understood, complex conditions can be interpreted.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part 1, page cxi.

Admitting therefore that the wage-earners making up the average number are of all sorts of skill and all grades of pay, and that they work for widely differing lengths of time, a comparison of one year's average earnings of these composite units for industries, for states, and for the United States, with another year's average earnings, on the correct basis of enumeration, measures the movement and has a practical value. The important requisites are that from census to census methods remain the same, and that the average number be obtained with all possible accuracy. Efforts to attain these conditions have not yet proved wholly successful.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

That the method of obtaining the average number of wage-earners and of computing average wages might be further improved, the Director of the Census, on January 15, 1906, appointed William A. Countryman, Francis C. Wilson, and Zach C. Elkin, of the division of manufactures, a committee "to investigate this question with such celerity as is compatible with thoroughness and report their conclusions in writing."

The committee submitted the following report:

May 7, 1906.

Mr. W. M. Steuart,
Chief statistician, division of manufactures.

Sir:

The committee on annual average earnings herewith presents its final report. The questions submitted to it by the Director in his communication of January 15, 1906, were as follows:

I. Is the present method of computing average annual earnings identical with that adopted at the Twelfth Census?

II. Is there any reason to believe that the return of the number of employees and wages paid has not been accurately and honestly made?

III. Do the averages, as computed from the schedules, conform to the actual facts, as found in typical establishments and determined by actual experience in selected communities?

IV. Are these averages confirmed by the computations of the Dewey report?

V. How do these averages compare with the wage returns collected by the Bureau of Labor and by state bureaus of labor?

VI. Is there any more scientific method for ascertaining average wages than that adopted at the Twelfth Census, and now employed in the census of 1905?

The committee finds as follows, the numerals referring to the Director's questions:

I. The method of computing annual average earnings at the census of 1905 was the same as that adopted at the census of 1900.

II. That the return of the number of wage-earners and of the wages paid was honestly made is not doubted, but their accuracy is open to question.

III. The results of fieldwork during the week ending April 28, 1906, with an experimental schedule formulated by the committee to test the average number of wage-earners and wages paid in typical establishments in selected communities furnishes the only basis so far for an answer to this question.

A summary of the information concerning wage-earners as reported upon the Census schedule and the special schedule for the same establishments is submitted, as follows:

The average number of wage-earners, total amount paid to wage-earners, and the annual average earnings for seven establishments as computed from the Census schedules for 1905, and the special wage investigation schedules, showing the difference in each case (+ or − the Census schedule) and the per cent of difference between them, assuming the returns upon the special schedule to be correct.

Establishment.	KIND OF PRODUCT.	AVERAGE NUMBER WAGE-EARNERS. Census schedule.	AVERAGE NUMBER WAGE-EARNERS. Special schedule.	AVERAGE NUMBER WAGE-EARNERS. Difference (+ or − Census schedule).	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO WAGE-EARNERS. Census schedule.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO WAGE-EARNERS. Special schedule.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO WAGE-EARNERS. Difference (+ or − Census schedule)	ANNUAL AVERAGE EARNINGS. Census schedule.	ANNUAL AVERAGE EARNINGS. Special schedule.	ANNUAL AVERAGE EARNINGS. Difference (+ or − Census schedule).	PER CENT OF DIFFERENCE. Average number wage-earners.	PER CENT OF DIFFERENCE. Total amount paid to wage-earners.	PER CENT OF DIFFERENCE. Average earnings.
	Average	196	161	−35	$112,505	$108,206	−$4,299	$574	$672	+$98	−17.9	− 3.8	+17.1
1	Ingrain carpets	80	45	−35	21,156	22,525	+1,369	264	500	+236	−43.7	+6.5	+89.4
2	Art squares	96	77	−19	49,374	44,255	−5,119	514	574	+60	−19.8	−10.4	+11.7
3	Foundry and machine shop	383	330	−53	221,631	220,094	−1,537	578	666	+88	−13.8	−0.7	+15.2
4	Foundry and machine shop	485	433	−52	330,395	316,231	−14,164	681	730	+49	−10.7	−4.3	+7.2
5	Furniture (fine cabinet work)	128	103	−25	88,500	72,718	−15,782	691	706	+15	−19.5	−17.8	+ 2.2
6	Glass (bottles and jars)	114	70	−44	55,876	[1] 55,876	....	490	798	+308	−38.6	....	+62.9
7	Sewing silk thread and machine twist	83	73	−10	20,607	25,745	+5,138	248	352	+104	−12.0	+24.9	+41.9

[1] The special agent did not obtain the total amount of wages paid by this establishment, and the amount reported upon Census schedule has been accepted for purposes of comparison.

The principal source of difference upon the Census schedule is found to be contained in the average number of wage-earners. The table shows that in every case the true average as derived from the special investigation was less than the averages upon the Census schedules. When the totals for the seven establishments are averaged, there is a variation from the true figures of 17.9 per cent, which in individual cases ranges from 10.7 to 43.7 per cent.

The total amount paid to wage-earners showed an average variance of only 3.8 per cent from the actual figures, varying in different cases from seven-tenths of 1 per cent to 24.9 per cent.

The average annual earnings computed from the average number of wage-earners and total amount paid to wage-earners, showed an average departure from actual figures, as determined by the special investigation, of 17.1 per cent, but the variations were wide, ranging from 2.2 per cent for establishment number 5 to 89.4 per cent in the case of establishment number 1.

Seven wage schedules were secured, during the field test work, from the books of the companies visited. In 2 establishments no time was kept, the work being by the piece; estimates had to be made on the basis of quantity produced, and calculated for a few time workers, on the deviation from their normal two weeks' rate; in 3 the time was by hours, and in 2 it was by days. These differences disclose some of the difficulties attending a proper ascertainment of the average number of wage-earners.

In one of the establishments the pay roll was not kept so that the number of men and women could be separately ascertained for the whole year by actual count, without too great an expenditure of time, and then not with exactness. Nothing but a total average, irrespective of sex, could be attempted. Names were written in, of men and women alike, by looms, with few initials and no Christian designations, by which sex might be disclosed. For one week of the year the superintendent indicated for the special agent as best he could the men and women, and they were found to be about equally divided. No time whatever was kept. Just before each weaver's name the number of yards woven in two weeks was written and after it the earnings. It was assumed by the special agent in conference with the manager that an average per loom based upon the actual product of the 62 looms in the establishment—each loom having 1 weaver—for the busiest two weeks would furnish the best method of getting the average number of weavers employed every two weeks, and, consequently, for the year. The average product of the looms was found to be 403 yards. This divided into the total yards woven each two weeks gave the average number of weavers. The number of pounds wound and spooled every two weeks had been entered on the pay roll just before the name of each winder and spooler. The average production the busiest two weeks was 1,401 pounds. This divided into the pounds wound and spooled every two weeks gave the average number of wage-earners in this department. There was on the pay roll a list of time workers, but no time was entered, earnings only being shown. The full two weeks' wage being known, a calculation was made of time lost, according to the lower earnings. The time of burlers was calculated according to the amount earned by them in a full two weeks.

The pay roll of another establishment contained the days employed of a few persons working on time. The other wage-earners were pieceworkers, and the time of some of these was calculated on the basis of a certain maximum and minimum number of pieces, fixed by the manager for this purpose as the standard production for two weeks. The time for winders and spoolers and certain others was estimated on a maximum and minimum standard assumed by the manager to be a full two weeks' earnings.

In a third establishment the total number of men employed each week, irrespective of the time they worked, was taken, in addition to the total number of hours they worked and the total amount paid in wages. The averages were computed by dividing the total number of hours during which the factory was in operation each week into the total number of hours paid for in that week. The company paid only the one rate per hour, whether the plant ran "regular time" or "overtime."

In another establishment paying by the hour there was found a bonus system of "extra time," which is given to each man in the plant over and above his regular rate of pay when he works overtime. It really amounted to about "time and one-half" for all overtime in excess of two hours in any one day.

There was some difficulty in the ascertainment of the average number of wage-earners, even when a time book kept by days was found. The days and fractions of days worked were not totaled, and some of the entries for fractional days were accompanied by symbols, the meaning of which had to be interpreted by the bookkeeper or other representative of the company. To make an accurate summation of days worked required considerable time and care.

IV. There is no way of comparing the census averages with the Dewey computations, which are for rates of earnings by the hour or week in a limited number of establishments for 1890 and 1900. No average number of wage-earners or annual average earnings are shown. The increase in rates of earnings during the decade can not be taken to indicate that average annual earnings increased, for hours of employment may have decreased. Whatever the bearing of the increase of rates upon average annual earnings for the decade 1890 to 1900, it would prove nothing with reference to earnings from 1900 to 1905. The committee, however, made tests with the Dewey schedules, the result of which was set forth as follows in its preliminary report, under date of February 20, 1906:

> The tests made with the schedules taken in the special investigation for the census year 1900 by Doctor Dewey were in the nature of a comparison of these schedules with the schedules previously taken for the Twelfth Census from the same establishments.[*] The idea was to select a number of establishments that by this test appeared to have been correctly reported (reducing the census average for a year to a weekly average) and to figure out the average productivity per wage-earner, using the value of products in the Census schedule as a base. This productivity was compared with that of the same establishment at the census of 1905 to disclose, if possible, whether the average number of wage-earners reported in that year was smaller or larger than that required to produce substantially the same output in 1900. This method was found to be impracticable when applied to a large number of establishments, as irreconcilable differences appeared between the number reported for a normal week in Doctor Dewey's schedule and the average number reported in the Census schedule.

V. The wage returns of the Bureau of Labor can not be compared with those of the Census. The committee reported its tests as follows in its preliminary report cited above:

> The schedules of the Bureau of Labor show for certain establishments the number of wage-earners employed in selected occupations at fixed rates per hour, day, or week. Actual earnings do not appear, except in the case of pieceworkers, and in no case are all the occupations of the establishment reported. Since the reports of the Census Office show actual earnings of all wage-earners and therefore disregard rates and occupations, the task of reducing the Bureau of Labor results to a comparable basis seemed hopeless from the start. However, an attempt was made to compare the figures of inquiry 11 on the Census schedule of 1905 with the wage-earners reported on the Bureau of Labor schedule for the same establishment. This was found to be impracticable on account of the comparatively small number of occupations reported in the different industries by the Bureau of Labor. In a number of instances these occupations represented less than one-third as many wage-earners as the Census schedules show.

As for the wage returns of the few state bureaus that gather them, the bases are so narrow and the methods so dissimilar that comparisons can not be satisfactorily made.

VI. There is a more scientific method of ascertaining average wages. This method is impracticable for the entire census but perfectly practicable for a limited inquiry at each census and is recommended for adoption. In this way not only can accurate wage returns be secured for certain leading establishments, but a rule can be determined by which the accuracy of other wage returns can be judged. A schedule has been prepared by which for timeworkers and pieceworkers alike the exact number of days and fractions of days, or the hours worked, with the wages paid, can be ascertained by weeks from the books of typical establishments in selected communities. A copy of this schedule is herewith appended.

The schedule and instructions provide for securing at every census the actual number of wage-earners, the actual time worked—days, fractions of days, hours, and fractions thereof—and the total wages paid, in typical establishments having the same kind of products, and within the same geographic limits. From these returns, the average number and average annual earnings are to be computed in the Census Office, and these computations used as a test of schedules of similar establishments in similar localities. In this way the same basis of enumeration and computation can be had at every census; and the comparison from census year to census year will become of practical value, the discrepancies, if any, and the reasons therefor, being discovered and explained.

The committee, as a result of its investigations, recommends:

I. That a limited amount of fieldwork be undertaken at once, as set forth in its preliminary report of April 3, 1906, to test the accuracy of the wage returns of the census of 1905.

II. That a similar limited inquiry be conducted at every census of manufactures, decennial and interdecennial, to serve as a test of the accuracy of the other wage returns made at such censuses.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM A. COUNTRYMAN,
FRANCIS C. WILSON,
ZACH C. ELKIN,
Committee.

Schedule for average annual earnings.—The schedule used in the field test work and which the committee recommend be used for similar work in the future, is as follows:

(Title page)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS

MANUFACTURES

(Special schedule)

Name of establishment ....

Location of factory: State .... County ....
City or town .... Street and No ....
Post office ....

General office at ....

This schedule covers the period from .... 190 , to 190
Number of hours factory is in operation each day, under normal conditions ....
Class: Men 16 years and over
Women 16 years and over
Children under 16 years
(Strike out classes not covered. Report only one class on each schedule.)
Kinds of goods manufactured (describe fully) ....

....

....

....

Remarks ....

....

....

....

....

Signature of Special Agent.

(Second page.)

WEEK ENDING	NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS, AND DAYS EMPLOYED.									Amount paid in wages.
	14 7	13 6	12 5	11 4	10 3	9 2	8 1	Total.	Less than one day; total hours.	
*	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* * *	* * *
Total										

Third page

WEEK ENDING—	NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS, AND DAYS EMPLOYED								Less than one day total hours	Amount paid in wages
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total		
Total…										

(Fourth page.)

WEEK ENDING—	HOURS EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID.		Average number of wage-earners. (To be computed in the Census Office.)	WEEK ENDING	HOURS EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID.		Average number of wage-earners (To be computed in the Census Office.)
	Hours.	Wages.			Hours.	Wages.	
Total…							

The instructions to special agents concerning the filling of the schedule in the field are as follows:

Instructions to special agents.—The name of the establishment, industry, location, and period to be covered will be inserted by the agent in the field from a typewritten list which will be furnished each man before he leaves the Office. The typewritten list will indicate (1) establishments from which copies of pay rolls are to be obtained whenever possible, and (2) names of additional establishments in corresponding industries which will be substituted for those in (1) whenever the desired information can not be obtained.

The data collected must cover a period coinciding as nearly as possible with the period elapsing between the dates indicated on the heading of the schedule as the period to be covered. Thus, if the period to be covered is entered opposite "This schedule covers the period from ———, 190 , to ———, 190 ," as "Jan. 1, '04, to Dec. 31, '04," then the information tabulated in the body of the schedule must be derived from the fifty-two weeks between those two dates.

Number of hours factory operates per day (under normal conditions).—Return the number of hours operated under normal conditions.

Overtime work in individual cases should be included under "less than one day hours," in the body of the schedule (see below). Unless extra time can be reduced to hours per wage-earner, and unless wage-earners receive pay for overtime, it should be disregarded entirely.

When the time operated by factory under normal conditions is divided into shifts, the number of shifts and the time of each should be entered under this heading, instead of the aggregate number of hours in all shifts.

Class.—(Men 16 years and over; women 16 years and over; children under 16 years. Strike out classes not covered. Report only one class on each schedule.)

The agent will leave upon the schedule only the name of the class which he has tabulated, and strike off the others. Men, women, and children must be tabulated separately upon separate schedules, and thus when the three classes are employed in the same factory *three schedules* will be required. It is realized that some difficulty will be experienced in determining the number of children under 16, and the agent will have to depend upon the bookkeeper, or other person familiar with the personnel of the force, to designate upon the pay roll those who are under that age.

Goods manufactured.—The object of this return is not only to indicate the industry, but also to show as accurately as possible the precise grade and nature of the goods which the establishment produces. The agent will, therefore, make careful inquiry as to the exact nature and grade of the goods manufactured, and return the information in detail. For example, in the case of textiles, the agent should not report simply "woolen goods," or "cotton goods," or "silks," but should carefully specify the grade of goods; as, for instance, supposing the goods to be of cotton, the return should be "cotton fabrics—plain cloths for printing or converting," or "cotton fabrics—fancy woven," or "cotton fabrics—twills and sateens," or "cotton duck (coarse or fine)," or "cotton upholstery goods" (specifying the kind), etc. So, also, in the case of foundries, the kind of castings (brass, iron, steel, alloy, etc.) and whether small or large, should be returned, and in the case of machine shops the kind of machinery or tools manufactured should be carefully specified. Too much stress can not be laid upon the value of an accurate and specific return under this head, since much of the usefulness of this schedule for present application and future reference depends upon the definiteness of this information.

Week ending.—When the pay roll is weekly, the agent will insert in the stub under this heading the date of the last working day of the week, thus: "Jan. 7, '04," "Jan. 14, '04," etc.; when the pay roll covers two weeks the stub will be completed in the same way, and the period between successive dates will be two weeks.

Number of wage-earners and days employed.—For weekly pay rolls there are fifty-two spaces under "number of wage-earners and days employed," which will enable the agent to tally the wage-earners for each week in the year and distribute them according to the number of days in the week employed, as indicated by the heading of each vertical column. Where the pay rolls are weekly, the numerals 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, and 8 must be struck from the heading.

Under "less than day—total hours," the agent will enter the *number of hours* aggregated by all the wage-earners employed less than a day. If it is impossible to obtain this information, then the *number* of wage-earners so employed should be entered under "*remarks*," with all the information obtainable which would shed light upon the probable number of hours employed. Overtime must be included in this line in accordance with instructions on page —.

Where pay rolls covering two weeks are encountered, the possible number of days employed will be embraced in the headings of both the left and right hand sets of columns, which will be considered as one set for this purpose, running from the column headed "fourteen days" in the left-hand set to the column headed "less than one day" in the right-hand set. In this case no use will be made of the column for "less than day" and "amount paid in wages" of the left-hand set and the agent will strike from the headings of the same set the numerals 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. The column of the right-hand group headed "week ending" will also be omitted.

Wage-earners.—The distinction between wage-earners and those employed in a purely supervisory or clerical capacity should be carefully observed and should conform to the distinction adopted for census of manufactures, 1905. Whenever foremen receive wages and perform work similar to that of those under their charge they should be included, but unless they perform such work they should not be included, even though they receive wages and appear upon the pay roll among the wage-earners.

Wage-earners working in shifts.—When wage-earners work in shifts of from seven to twelve hours, they must be tabulated as though the normal factory day was composed of the number of hours in each shift instead of the aggregate hours in all shifts, and thus the number entered on the schedule for each period of the week (or two weeks) will be the sum of all the wage-earners in all the shifts during the period.

Amount paid in wages.—The total amount paid in wages must be entered in this column for each week or two weeks tabulated.

In cases where more than one schedule is necessary for an establishment, the total amount paid for wages should be returned on only one of the schedules, preferably that upon which the men 16 years and over are returned. The agent is not expected to make any division of wages between men, women, and children unless especially instructed to do so.

Whenever the total amount paid for wages does not appear upon the pay roll and is not obtainable from other books or records of the establishment, no return should be made other than a note explaining fully why the information was omitted.

Whenever the total amount paid which appears on the pay roll includes sums received by salaried employees, or wages paid employees not included under "number of wage-earners," care should be taken to deduct such amounts from the total sum on the pay roll before entering it upon the schedule.

Pay rolls kept by hours.—When pay rolls kept by hours are encountered, the form upon the last page of the schedule must be used. The dates should be entered as instructed above. Under "hours employed and wages paid" the total number of hours worked by all wage-earners and the total amount paid them should be entered for each week or two weeks, as the case may be. Care must be taken to exclude from both the number of hours and total amount paid time worked by and amount paid to employees who should not be counted as wage-earners.

Pieceworkers.—Pieceworkers are employees who are paid a certain amount per fixed unit of product regardless of the time consumed in the production. The principal difference between pieceworkers and timeworkers is that the latter receive a fixed amount for each equal unit of time employed independent of the quantity of work done, while the former receive a fixed amount for every unit of product produced, regardless of the time taken in the production. In the great majority of cases, however, pieceworkers and timeworkers will be found to be similar, in that they both work throughout the normal working day of the factory, and therefore it follows that, for the purposes of this investigation, they will be combined upon the same schedule.

In all cases where there is no effort made to keep a record of the presence of the pieceworkers in the factory from which a definite tabulation can be made, as in the case of timeworkers, no attempt to obtain a schedule should be made.

Method of computing from the schedule the true annual average earnings.—When the information has been transcribed from the pay rolls according to instructions, the schedule will show the number of wage-earners employed weekly throughout the year, distributed according to the number of days employed and fractions of days in hours in each week or two weeks, as the case may be; and the amount of money paid them. If the pay roll transcribed upon the schedule is weekly, the processes of computation that will be performed in the Office may be set down in their order, as follows:

(1) The reduction of the number of hours employed overtime, which will be returned under "less than day—hours," to normal days of work for one wage-earner. This would be accomplished by dividing the total number of hours returned, by the number of hours contained in a normal working day. The result would be the reduction of the total hours of overtime to normal days during which one wage-earner would be employed. Therefore one extra wage-earner would be added to the column headed with the number of days equivalent to that obtained by this reduction.

(2) The vertical columns headed 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 will then be added and a total obtained for fifty-two weeks, a horizontal line being allowed on the schedule for each week in the year. This will give a total of the weekly number of wage-earners employed throughout the year, distributed by the number of days in the week they were occupied. Those employed less than six days must be reduced to a six-day basis, presuming that six days form a normal working week of the establishment, in order to secure a number which may be divided by 52 to produce the true average number employed for each week in the year. This will be accomplished, first, by reducing the number of wage-earners employed 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 day to the time of one wage-earner by multiplying the number of wage-earners by the number of days employed, and, second, by dividing these results by 6. The resulting totals will be added to the total number of wage-earners employed six days in the week already entered upon the schedule, and the sum divided by 52, which will give the true average number of wage-earners employed throughout the year.

(3) Using the true average number of wage-earners as the divisor into the total amount paid to wage-earners for the year, which would be obtained from the schedule by addition, the resulting quotient would be the correct average annual earnings.

(4) If the pay rolls transcribed cover two weeks, the method of procedure will be the same as in the case of six days, excepting that the number of wage-earners will be reduced to a twelve-day basis instead of a six-day, and the total for the year will be divided by 26 instead of 52. It will be understood from the instructions accompanying the schedule attached herewith that the two sets of columns upon the schedule are to be considered as one in case a two weeks' pay roll is encountered.

(5) In case the agent discovered that the total number of hours worked weekly by the wage-earners was shown upon the pay roll of an establishment, he would use page 4 of the schedule. The schedule when thus filled out would show the number of hours worked weekly by all employees and the wages paid during the same period. By dividing the total hours worked by all the operatives, by the total number of hours the factory was in operation during each week, the average number of operatives employed each week will be ascertained; and the succeeding computations will be readily understood from the instructions above.

TIME IN OPERATION.

Reports were received at the census of 1905 from 216,262 establishments that were in active operation during all or a portion of the calendar year 1904. The period of activity varied greatly. Some establishments were in operation continuously, others only for short periods varying from a few days to a number of months. Some operated on full time and others on half time or for but a portion of the normal day.

Therefore, to determine the industrial activity of the period it is necessary to consider the number of days the establishments were in operation, the amount of extra time they worked, and the number of hours of employment under normal conditions. Information of this character was collected from each establishment in reply to the following inquiry:

Time the factory was in operation:

Number of days in operation during the year.........
Number of hours per day (under normal conditions)..
Number of hours per week (under normal conditions)..
Extra time during the year, total number of hours..

While the number of hours worked each day and the amount of extra time are important factors in determining the relative industrial activity, the number of days in operation during the year was the only feature that it was practicable to tabulate and present in the reports for the census of 1905.

Each establishment reporting was therefore assigned to one of 12 classes, according to the number of days in operation, and the statistics are shown in detail by states and territories and by industries in Tables 15 and 16. The totals for the United States and for each of the 14 general groups of industries are given in Table XLII.

TABLE XLII.—DAYS IN OPERATION, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

GROUP.	Total.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DAYS IN OPERATION												
		30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.
United States	216,262	1,760	4,559	5,175	6,808	8,801	6,482	9,878	7,020	10,768	67,192	79,532	6,404	1,883
Food and kindred products	45,790	659	1,496	1,355	1,255	1,593	1,543	2,389	1,676	2,114	10,377	17,953	3,232	148
Textiles	17,042	40	95	122	178	315	275	501	564	1,160	7,916	5,733	71	72
Iron and steel and their products	14,239	32	77	138	166	246	217	323	346	646	5,108	6,739	146	55
Lumber and its remanufactures	32,726	490	1,581	1,758	2,504	3,051	1,752	2,840	1,866	2,482	8,527	5,621	122	132
Leather and its finished products	4,945	5	21	11	63	89	90	99	81	214	2,111	2,144	11	6
Paper and printing	30,787	31	108	171	236	269	211	365	232	454	9,597	17,524	368	1,188
Liquors and beverages	6,381	123	227	242	217	325	205	279	194	215	1,566	2,494	276	18
Chemicals and allied products	9,680	143	270	318	459	490	386	491	238	306	2,476	3,013	1,015	75
Clay, glass, and stone products	10,775	134	389	553	882	1,140	804	902	596	770	2,567	1,914	103	21
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	6,310	7	15	30	59	75	64	90	82	206	2,531	3,017	112	22
Tobacco	16,828	48	146	241	424	650	438	897	556	1,290	6,814	5,182	73	29
Vehicles for land transportation	7,285	3	23	11	47	61	55	82	102	186	2,552	3,785	364	14
Shipbuilding	1,097	2	7	15	53	55	13	74	43	77	472	280	2	4
Miscellaneous industries	12,377	31	101	150	265	442	369	516	441	678	4,608	4,443	270	8

The reports of the Twelfth Census contain no information concerning the time in operation, and accordingly no comparisons can be made to ascertain the changes indicated by the reports of the two years.

There were 1,883 establishments included in the census of 1905 that failed to report the number of days in operation, but they form such a small proportion, nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the total, that their omission does not disturb the relation of the numbers shown for the different groups in Table XLII.

It is the practice in some reports presenting statistics on this subject to ascertain the total number of days that all establishments were in operation during the year, and to divide this aggregate by the number of establishments in order to ascertain the average number of days for each establishment; and in others to multiply the number of days reported for each establishment by the average number of persons employed during the year and divide the sum of the products by the total average number reported for all establishments in order to ascertain the average number of days in operation. If the different units considered in calculations of this character are reliable, the results are of value as indicating the relative activity in different industries and in different sections of the country. But the uncertainties attending the computation of the average number of wage-earners reported to the Census,[1] and the impossibility of making proper allowance for overtime or short time, for periods that the establishments are operated on half or other fraction of full time, or for the time that the full quota of wage-earners is not employed, lend such a degree of inaccuracy to the Census figures that they should not be used for this purpose.

It was the exception for an establishment to keep an accurate record of the extra time during the year, and in the majority of instances the number of hours reported for such time was an estimate. On the whole the grouping of the establishments according to the number of days in operation appears to be the only practical method of utilizing the information furnished in reply to this inquiry.

Table XLIII shows the percentage of the total number of establishments in the United States and in each of the 14 general groups of industries that were assigned to each of the 12 classes according to the number of days in operation.

---

[1] See page lxxxix.

TABLE XLIII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY DAYS IN OPERATION, OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN EACH GROUP OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

GROUP.	All establishments.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.												
		Establishments in operation—												
		30 days and less.	31 days to 60.	61 days to 90.	91 days to 120.	121 days to 150.	151 days to 180.	181 days to 210.	211 days to 240.	241 days to 270.	271 days to 300.	301 days to 330.	331 days to 366.	Not reported.
United States	100.0	0.8	2.1	2.4	3.1	4.1	3.0	4.6	3.2	5.0	31.2	36.8	2.8	0.9
Food and kindred products	100.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.5	3.4	5.2	3.7	4.6	22.7	39.2	7.0	0.3
Textiles	100.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.6	2.9	3.3	6.8	46.5	33.8	0.3	0.4
Iron and steel and their products	100.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.4	4.5	38.0	45.2	1.0	0.4
Lumber and its remanufactures	100.0	1.5	4.8	5.4	7.6	9.3	5.3	8.7	5.7	7.6	26.1	17.2	0.4	0.4
Leather and its finished products	100.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	4.3	42.7	42.8	0.2	0.1
Paper and printing	100.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.5	31.2	56.9	1.2	3.9
Liquors and beverages	100.0	1.9	3.6	3.8	3.4	5.1	3.2	4.4	3.0	3.4	24.5	39.1	4.3	0.3
Chemicals and allied products	100.0	1.5	2.8	3.3	4.7	5.1	4.0	5.1	2.4	3.1	25.6	31.1	10.5	0.8
Clay, glass, and stone products	100.0	1.2	3.6	5.1	8.2	10.6	7.5	8.4	5.5	7.1	23.8	17.8	1.0	0.2
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	100.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	3.3	40.1	47.8	1.8	0.4
Tobacco	100.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	2.5	3.9	2.6	5.3	3.3	7.5	40.5	30.8	0.4	0.6
Vehicles for land transportation	100.0	(1)	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.6	35.0	52.0	4.6	0.2
Shipbuilding	100.0	0.2	0.6	1.4	4.8	5.0	3.9	6.8	3.9	7.0	40.3	25.5	0.2	0.4
Miscellaneous industries	100.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	2.1	3.6	3.0	4.4	3.6	5.5	37.2	35.9	2.1	0.3

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Many establishments reported the number of days in the year exclusive of Sundays and holidays as the actual time in operation. This is indicated by the fact that the two groups representing the establishments in operation from 271 to 330 days contain 147,024 establishments, or 68 per cent of the total; although the majority of all the establishments were in operation more than 270 days, the table indicates a considerable variation in the prevailing time of operation in the different industries. For example, 56.9 per cent of the establishments in the paper and printing industries were in operation from 301 to 330 days, while only 17.2 per cent of those for "lumber and its remanufactures," and 17.8 per cent of those engaged in the manufacture of clay, glass, and stone products were assigned to this group. The manufacture of chemicals and allied products reported the largest proportion, 10.5 per cent, of establishments in operation 331 days or over.

Accepting 301 days or over as representing the period of maximum employment, it appears that 85,636 establishments, or 39.6 per cent of the total, were so employed.

The relative contribution of the different groups of industries to the total number of establishments shown for each of the periods of operation is shown in Table XLIV.

TABLE XLIV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN OPERATION FOR THE SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DAYS: 1905.

GROUP.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.													
		Establishments in operation—												
	All establishments.	30 days and less.	31 days to 60.	61 days to 90.	91 days to 120.	121 days to 150.	151 days to 180.	181 days to 210.	211 days to 240.	241 days to 270.	271 days to 300.	301 days to 330.	331 days to 366.	Not reported.
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and kindred products	21.2	37.4	32.8	26.2	18.4	18.1	23.8	24.2	23.9	19.6	15.4	22.6	53.0	7.9
Textiles	7.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.6	4.2	5.1	8.0	10.8	11.7	7.2	0.8	3.8
Iron and steel and their products	6.6	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	4.9	6.0	8.0	8.1	2.4	2.9
Lumber and its remanufactures	15.1	28.4	34.7	34.0	36.8	34.7	27.0	28.8	26.6	23.1	12.6	7.1	2.0	6.5
Leather and its finished products	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.0	3.1	2.7	0.2	0.3
Paper and printing	14.2	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.3	4.2	14.2	22.0	6.0	63.1
Liquors and beverages	2.9	7.0	5.0	4.7	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.1	4.5	1.0
Chemicals and allied products	4.5	8.1	5.9	6.1	6.7	5.6	6.0	5.0	3.4	2.8	3.7	3.8	16.6	4.0
Clay, glass, and stone products	5.0	7.6	8.5	10.7	13.0	12.9	12.4	9.1	8.5	7.2	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.1
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.2
Tobacco	7.8	2.7	3.2	4.6	6.2	7.4	6.8	9.1	7.9	11.7	10.1	6.5	1.2	5.3
Vehicles for land transportation	3.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.7	3.8	4.8	5.5	0.7
Shipbuilding	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	(1)	0.2
Miscellaneous industries	5.7	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.9	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.8	5.6	4.3	2.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

To interpret this table it is necessary also to refer to Table XLII, which contains the totals used in computing the percentages. It will be observed that the group of food and kindred products reported 45,790 establishments, or 21.2 per cent of the number reported for all industries, but contained 37.4 per cent of the 1,760 establishments that were in operation thirty days or less, and 32.8 per cent of the 4,559 that were in operation from thirty-one to sixty days. This group and "lumber and its remanufactures" reported the largest number of establishments, as shown by Table XLII, and therefore naturally in the majority of the classes show preponderating proportions in Table XLIV. The industries composing them are, however, in a number of cases, seasonal and show especially large percentages of establishments for the shorter periods of activity.

There are 12 states and territories in which more than 50 per cent of the establishments were in operation for more than 300 days during the year, and Table XLV shows the proportion of such establishments for each of these states.

TABLE XLV. *States having more than 50 per cent of establishments in operation for over 300 days: 1905.*

STATE OR TERRITORY	Total number of establishments.	Number in operation for over 300 days.	Per cent of total.
California	6,880	4,030	58.6
Colorado	1,606	904	56.3
District of Columbia	482	297	61.6
Montana	382	231	60.5
Nebraska	1,819	1,052	57.8
Nevada	115	79	68.7
New Jersey	7,010	3,529	50.3
North Dakota	507	286	56.4
Oklahoma	657	375	57.1
Rhode Island	1,617	945	58.4
South Dakota	686	385	56.1
Wyoming	169	87	51.5

This table shows that in three important manufacturing states—New Jersey, Rhode Island, and California—more than half of the establishments were in operation for more than 300 days during the census year. Of these three states, California shows the largest proportion, 58.6 per cent, for this maximum period of employment.

Of the 339 industries shown in Table 16, 12 reported 75 per cent or more of the establishments as in operation for more than 300 days during the census year. Table XLVI represents the figures for these industries.

TABLE XLVI. *Industries having 75 per cent or more of establishments in operation for over 300 days: 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	Number in operation for over 300 days.	Per cent of total.
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1,140	961	84.3
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies	86	70	81.4
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	14	11	78.6
Condensed milk	81	67	82.7
Gas, illuminating and heating	1,019	928	91.1
Lard, refined	9	7	77.8
Oil, lard	5	4	80.0
Pulp, from fiber other than wood	1	1	100.0
Sand and emery paper and cloth	8	6	75.0
Smelting and refining, copper	40	30	75.0
Smelting and refining, zinc	31	24	77.4
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	32	24	75.0

It will be seen that the industries included in this table are for the most part those in which the processes are practically continuous. The demand for illuminating gas, for example, requires that the establishments should be in almost continuous operation, and 91.1 per cent were operated for over 300 days during the year.

There are only 2,467 establishments engaged in the industries included in this table. Although the number is not sufficient to indicate general conditions it illustrates the use of the figures. As there is but one establishment reported as engaged in the manufacture of pulp from fiber other than wood, the 100 per cent shown in the table for that industry has little significance.

Establishments in operation for a period of ninety days or less may be accepted as representing the other extreme of activity. There were 15 states in which 10 per cent or more of the establishments were in operation for this period and the totals for them are shown in Table XLVII.

TABLE XLVII. *States having 10 per cent or more of establishments in operation 90 days or less: 1905.*

STATE OR TERRITORY	Total number of establishments.	Number in operation 90 days or less.	Per cent of total.
Alabama	1,882	188	10.0
Arkansas	1,907	334	17.5
Delaware	631	81	12.8
Idaho	364	43	11.8
Kentucky	3,734	382	10.2
Louisiana	2,091	350	16.7
Maine	3,145	375	11.9
Maryland	3,852	455	11.8
Mississippi	1,520	160	10.5
North Carolina	3,272	372	11.4
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.0
Tennessee	3,147	421	13.4
Utah	606	71	11.7
Virginia	3,186	370	11.6
West Virginia	2,109	287	13.6

There were 32,871 establishments reported for these states and only 1,051, or 12.3 per cent, were in operation for the short period of ninety days or less. The number is so small that it can not be regarded as indicating any general tendency to a shorter period of activity in any of the states. The largest proportion—17.5 per cent—is shown for Arkansas and is due primarily to the inclusion of 67 establishments engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables and 175 in the manufacture of lumber and timber products.

There were only 8 classifications of industry in which as many as 25 per cent of the establishments were in operation for ninety days or less. The totals for these industries are given in Table XLVIII.

Most of the industries covered by this table are those in which a considerable proportion of the establishments are operated during certain seasons of the year only. The largest proportion—79.4 per cent—is shown for the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables. In many sections of the country the activity of establishments in this industry is limited to the few months in which the raw material can be obtained.

Table XLVIII.—*Industries having 25 per cent or more of establishments in operation 90 days or less: 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	Number in operation 90 days or less.	Per cent of total.
Beet sugar	51	34	66.7
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	2,261	1,788	79.1
Liquors, distilled	805	260	32.3
Liquors, vinous	435	214	49.2
Oil, essential	52	25	48.1
Starch	131	93	71.0
Sugar and molasses, refining	344	261	75.9
Vinegar and cider	568	310	54.6

The manufacture of sugar and molasses shows the next largest proportion—75.9 per cent—of establishments in operation for the short period. About three-fourths of the establishments reported for this industry are located in Louisiana and their operations are confined to the comparatively short period that the sugar cane is in condition for use. The relatively small number of large sugar refineries that use the partially manufactured product as a material are, as a rule, in operation during the entire year.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, MATERIALS, AND PRODUCTS.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The amounts reported for miscellaneous expenses at the census of 1905 are summarized in Table XLIX.

TABLE XLIX.—*Miscellaneous expenses: 1905.*

	Amount.	Per cent of total.
Total	$1,455,019,473	100.0
Amount paid for rent of factory or works	73,267,209	5.0
Amount paid for taxes, not including internal revenue	58,697,616	4.0
Amount paid for rent of offices and buildings other than factory or works, and for interest, insurance, internal revenue tax, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, traveling expenses, and all other sundry expenses, not reported under the head of materials	1,177,732,132	81.0
Amount paid for contract work	145,322,516	10.0

The total amount reported as paid for miscellaneous expenses was $1,455,019,473, as compared with $905,600,225 for the census of 1900, an increase of $549,419,248, or 60.7 per cent. From the uniformity with which manufacturers show larger expenditures for these items at the census of 1905, it is evident that the totals reflect actual conditions, but the large increase may be due in part to a slight change in the phraseology of the inquiry. The exact wording of the question as used at the census of 1905 is given in the above statement. The phraseology was the same at the census of 1900, with the exception that the word "factory" was not included in the first subquestion, and the last question but one was as follows: "Amount paid for rent of offices, and for interest, insurance, internal revenue tax and stamps, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, and all other sundries not reported under the head of materials." The instructions for the inquiry in 1900 directed that all items of expense incident to the business should be included that were not accounted for under other inquiries, but that commissions or expenses of the sales department should be excluded. The instructions for 1905, however, made no reference to the exclusion of the commissions or expenses of the sales department, as the value of product called for at both censuses was the value or price at the factory, and it was deemed proper that if the expenses of the sales department were included in such value they should also be reported as an expense. In addition to this, the inquiry of 1905 also specified traveling expenses as one of the items to be accounted for.

The inquiry derives its chief importance from the fact that it assists in the development of a full report from each establishment. Its presence aids in preventing the possibility of including under salaries, wages, or cost of materials any items that could not properly be reported as such. The answers are therefore of great service in arriving at a correct understanding of the individual reports and in their editing and preparation for tabulation. Their economic value, however, is questionable. They are of no assistance in making an accurate estimate of the profits of manufacture, because there are other expenses of which the Census takes no cognizance, and the value reported for products is not a value on which net or gross profits can be computed.[1]

The first item represents an expenditure for the use of property which is devoted to manufactures, and which forms a part of the capital engaged in the industries, although its value is not included in the $12,686,265,673, reported as capital. The $58,697,616, reported as paid for taxes, includes all state, county, and municipal taxes, but does not include internal revenue taxes or customs duties. The third item is the largest of the group. The interest reported under this item depends upon the total amount of borrowed capital utilized during the entire year. The borrowed capital reported was only the amount at interest on December 31, 1904, or on the last day of the year covered by the report, and therefore has no definite relation to the amount of interest reported, which included all sums paid for interest during the year. In the industries subject to internal revenue tax the item is composed very largely of the amounts paid for such taxes. Some distillers reported no revenue tax because their products were sold in bond, the purchaser paying the tax; therefore the amount of tax reported has no definite relation to the value of products.

Table L shows the miscellaneous expenses, cost of materials, and value of products for some industries reporting a large expenditure for miscellaneous expenses, and may be of service in showing some of the items which compose miscellaneous expenses.

---

[1] See page XXXII.

Table L.—SELECTED INDUSTRIES REPORTING RELATIVELY LARGE MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.					Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
	Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.	Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.		
Agricultural implements	$15,178,098	$81,113	$714,836	$14,248,729	$133,420	$48,281,406	$112,007,344
Ammunition	2,963,030	12,827	50,434	2,878,769	21,000	10,600,929	19,930,821
Automobiles	3,946,369	88,497	77,625	2,745,601	1,034,646	11,658,138	26,645,064
Baking and yeast powders	4,942,676	61,267	50,838	4,761,326	69,245	8,940,076	19,042,521
Boxes, fancy and paper	3,114,468	807,758	94,318	2,196,719	15,673	16,685,826	36,866,589
Brick and tile	6,969,161	395,405	503,951	5,775,935	293,870	16,316,499	71,152,062
Canning and preserving, fish	3,082,771	60,565	152,106	1,649,537	1,220,563	15,885,354	26,377,210
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	5,275,619	149,365	186,762	4,818,819	120,673	51,582,400	78,142,022
Cash registers and calculating machines	2,903,086	24,461	37,125	2,791,180	50,320	1,515,980	9,875,099
Cement	3,695,538	41,941	250,732	3,338,575	64,290	12,215,113	29,873,122
Clothing, men's	57,695,240	3,474,781	362,976	19,493,591	34,363,892	185,793,436	355,796,571
Clothing, women's	24,349,282	4,171,382	118,589	13,098,607	6,960,704	130,719,996	247,661,560
Collars and cuffs	2,927,746	55,883	17,772	1,780,189	1,073,902	4,639,842	12,587,277
Cutlery and edge tools	1,881,776	49,819	97,568	1,725,100	9,289	6,028,166	18,614,929
Druggists' preparations	5,891,647	215,183	136,882	5,534,261	5,321	13,419,635	31,782,250
Dyeing and finishing textiles	5,978,277	410,513	402,390	5,072,489	92,885	19,621,253	50,849,545
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	17,948,708	789,349	545,488	16,347,461	266,410	66,836,926	140,809,369
Firearms	1,128,677	7,149	59,353	1,018,681	43,494	1,738,012	8,275,560
Flavoring extracts	1,050,639	152,910	19,046	878,200	483	3,935,960	7,772,070
Food preparations	9,745,251	324,168	147,840	9,264,173	9,070	37,667,862	61,180,416
Foundry and machine shop products	70,235,452	3,665,570	3,467,447	58,939,375	4,163,060	278,074,203	685,901,388
Furniture	16,719,082	1,401,452	739,167	13,773,064	805,399	73,619,914	170,446,825
Gas, illuminating and heating	29,557,273	724,551	5,526,239	23,018,031	288,452	37,180,066	125,144,945
Glass	5,911,507	36,393	320,728	5,497,538	56,848	26,145,522	79,607,998
Hardware	5,045,210	218,013	236,005	4,352,099	239,093	16,631,214	45,770,171
Ice, manufactured	4,014,861	246,762	465,570	3,280,087	22,442	6,011,325	23,790,045
Liquors, distilled	95,524,151	70,518	292,264	95,141,686	19,683	25,625,858	131,269,886
Liquors, malt	119,462,138	311,734	3,211,392	115,604,471	334,541	74,911,619	298,358,732
Lithographing and engraving	3,348,560	529,586	90,612	2,402,556	325,806	8,349,823	25,245,266
Lumber and timber products	83,136,280	417,902	5,008,238	42,723,202	34,956,938	183,786,210	580,022,690
Marble and stone work	5,214,594	517,834	278,394	3,402,076	1,016,290	17,717,374	58,931,621
Mineral and soda waters	4,660,929	539,524	163,805	3,936,095	21,505	10,002,292	30,251,150
Musical instruments, pianos	5,532,420	469,576	192,692	4,575,963	294,189	19,587,770	46,922,471
Patent medicines and compounds	25,189,770	722,671	183,237	24,039,042	244,820	21,293,051	74,520,765
Pickles, preserves, and sauces	4,060,307	205,445	82,141	3,759,359	13,452	16,634,858	29,696,287
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	7,656,053	111,053	436,839	7,007,580	100,581	16,591,462	64,200,792
Printing and publishing, book and job	33,115,809	4,411,030	474,325	16,908,198	11,322,256	52,575,110	182,611,720
Printing and publishing, music	1,715,363	50,745	11,375	830,328	822,915	541,220	4,147,783
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	67,638,099	4,415,912	1,215,764	45,787,342	16,219,081	70,358,000	309,327,606
Shirts	6,451,006	594,663	55,077	2,764,939	3,036,327	25,639,402	50,971,105
Silk and silk goods	14,052,777	702,550	337,784	6,152,857	6,859,586	75,861,188	133,288,072
Silversmithing and silverware	2,478,873	145,552	63,363	2,261,327	8,631	9,010,086	20,700,703
Soap	10,226,146	185,620	227,810	9,784,212	28,504	43,625,608	68,274,700
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	38,553,794	157,182	281,961	38,083,259	31,392	44,954,047	116,767,630
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	41,591,222	2,555,016	333,098	38,470,299	232,809	81,134,561	214,350,051
Varnishes	3,595,970	64,191	79,121	3,397,165	55,493	13,520,491	23,561,699

It will be observed that the amount paid for contract work is especially large in the manufacture of men's and women's clothing. This amount represents the sum paid by the manufacturers for the sewing or other work performed on the garments by workmen other than those regularly carried on their pay rolls. A considerable proportion of the work on the products of the two allied industries, the manufacture of collars and cuffs and the manufacture of shirts, is also done by wage-earners working elsewhere than at the factory, either under contractors or independently.

In the manufacture of silk and silk goods the large amount reported under contract work was paid for throwing and dyeing and finishing. The statistics for the several branches of this industry are shown separately in the special report on textiles in Part III, reference to which should be made for the figures for this item in the respective branches. The throwing branch of the silk industry is an important feature of the manufacture, and large sums are paid by manufacturers for this class of work when it is done by independent operators. A large proportion of the dyeing and finishing is likewise done in independent establishments and the amount paid for it reported as paid for contract work.

The large amount reported under contract work in the lumber and timber industry represents for the most part contract payments for logging operations. For printing and publishing, book and job, the amount represents almost wholly the sums paid by book publishers for printing and binding. Moreover, little printing of music is done by the publishing house, so that the amount paid for contract work in this industry is likewise proportionately large. For newspapers and periodicals, also, the expense for contract work represents the amounts paid by publishers for printing as well as for engraving, electrotyping, etc.

As reports were also secured from independent contractors, which show the number of wage-earners and the amount paid in wages, a large portion of this item of expenditure is duplicated in the aggregate of the wages reported by all establishments.

In the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds and of food preparations, especially the former, the large amount of miscellaneous expense is due to advertising, which often amounted to more than the actual cost of manufacturing; and in the manufacture of tobacco and liquors the miscellaneous expenses consist largely of payments for internal revenue taxes. In "gas, illuminating and heating," a large amount is reported under taxes. This sum includes all taxes paid by the gas companies, whether to the city, county, or state, as well as franchise taxes, if any. The bulk of the miscellaneous expenses, however, is concentrated in the item of sundries. As constant repairs are necessary for the maintenance of the mains, and as the outlays for these are not entirely included under the items of labor and cost of materials in the schedule, it is probable that some part of the expenses was reported under sundries.

In the manufacture of lumber and timber products, relatively little was paid for rent of offices and buildings, advertising, traveling expenses, and other sundries, and none for internal revenue taxes. The expenses for repairs were confined in the main to those for machinery and were considerable. The amounts paid for insurance and interest, however, constituted by far the major part of the total. The insurance rate on lumber products stacked in the yard is very high, almost prohibitive under certain conditions, and in fact many establishments are often unable to secure insurance at any cost, owing to the highly inflammable character of the risk. The item of interest is also large, as lumber manufacturers are not infrequently forced to carry the output of their mills for several weeks or even months in order to avoid disposing of it at a loss, which necessitates borrowing money to stock and operate the plant in the meantime.

MATERIALS.

The inquiry concerning materials called for the cost and, whenever possible, the segregation of the materials consumed during the year in the manufacture of the product reported. In addition to covering materials which were components of the product, the inquiry included those essential to production by machinery, such as fuel, oil, and waste, and also articles necessary for the conveyance of the product to the consumer, such as packing boxes, and stock from which to make them, wrapping paper, and other supplies of a like nature. Usually the cost of materials included freight charges when paid by the manufacturer. Many establishments, however, kept separate freight accounts, and it was impossible to charge the amount paid for freight to each class of materials. In such cases the amount reported as paid for freight was entered separately under materials. In a large number of establishments materials purchased during the year were consumed for the most part during the same period, and costs could be readily reported; but in some cases large quantities of materials were purchased and only a portion consumed during the census year, the remainder being kept in stock for use at a subsequent date. When this condition was encountered it was difficult to ascertain the cost of the quantities actually consumed; but fairly accurate results were obtained by deducting the value of the stock of material on hand at the end of the year, which was entered upon the schedule as an item of capital, from the cost of the total purchased during the year, and the remainder, plus the value of the stock on hand at the beginning of the year, was returned as the cost of the materials consumed.

In some instances a number of mills were operated by the same owner and the products of one were used as the materials in another. A familiar example of this mode of operation is that of the blast furnace and steel works conducted under the same management, the pig iron, the product of the blast furnace, being consumed as material in the steel mill. It was sometimes contended that, as the pig iron was not made for sale as such, it had no market value, so that no cost could be reported for the material of the steel mill. In such cases the cost of production of the pig iron or its estimated commercial value was entered as the cost of materials for the steel works.

Materials fall naturally into two general classes—first, those which are components of or necessarily accompany the products; and, second, those which are essential adjuncts to production. In the first class are distinguished materials consumed (1) in a raw state, and (2) in a partially manufactured form; and under the second appear (1) fuel, (2) mill supplies, (3) rent of power and heat, which is considered an expense in lieu of fuel, and (4) freight, when reported separately, as explained in the foregoing paragraph.

Strictly speaking, freight does not belong wholly to either of the two principal classes, as a portion of the amount reported may have been paid upon the materials of the first class, and the rest upon fuel, mill supplies, etc., which comprise the second. In default of any method of distributing accurately to each class of materials the amount paid for freight, the whole has been thrown under the second general class.

The cost of the two classes of materials for 1900 and 1905 is compared in Table 11.

TABLE 11.—*Comparative summary, cost of materials: 1905 and 1900.*

CLASS	1905		1900		[illegible]
	Cost	Per cent of total	Cost	Per cent of total	
Total	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]	100.0	[illegible]
Class 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Partially manufactured	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Class 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mill supplies, oil, waste, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rent of power and heat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The cost of all materials reported for the census of 1905 was an increase of $1,926,335,682, or 29.3 per cent, over the cost reported at the census of 1900. The largest contribution to the increase was made in the item of partially manufactured materials, which shows a gain of $1,026,903,477. At both censuses the largest expenditure was for this class of materials, which constituted 59.1 per cent of the total cost of all materials in 1900 and 57.8 per cent in 1905.

The materials of Class 1, as shown in the above table, formed practically the same proportion of the total cost of all materials at both censuses, approximately 94 per cent; but the proportion that the raw and the partially manufactured materials formed of the total for the class changed from 37.2 and 62.8 per cent, respectively, at the census of 1900 to 39 and 61 per cent at the census of 1905. This increased proportion of raw materials is due probably to the tendency among manufacturers as a whole to purchase raw materials and pass them through all the processes of manufacture, producing a finished article ready for final consumption, rather than to produce partially manufactured materials to be sold to another for further treatment.

Raw materials.—The materials used in the raw state consist principally of agricultural and mineral products, such as ore, raw hides, cotton, grain, wool, live stock, timber, etc., and comprised 37 per cent of the total expenditure for materials in 1905. The amount expended in the purchase of materials of this character, reported at the census of 1905, exceeded the amount for 1900 by $834,386,156, or 36.2 per cent.

The materials classed as raw were confined to those which had not been treated previously by any establishment included in the census of 1905. This rule did not exclude materials which had already passed through certain elementary processes, as, for example, ginned cotton, shelled corn, thrashed wheat, and concentrates from the mine. The products of these processes are so slightly altered from their original forms that the Bureau of the Census still considered them as agricultural or mining products and classified them as raw materials.

Raw materials form the basis for all manufactures, and each process carries these materials to a higher stage of development, until finally the finished product is evolved. It is therefore instructive to determine the sources from which the manufacturing industries of the country draw the largest supplies of raw materials. These are fairly indicated in Table LII—a comparative table which shows the cost of materials derived from the farm, forest, mine, and sea, respectively, at the last two censuses, distributed according to the generic groups of manufactures in which they were consumed.

TABLE LII.—*Cost of raw materials, distributed according to sources and groups of industries: 1905 and 1900.*

SOURCE OF RAW MATERIALS.	1905		1900	
	Cost.	Per cent of total.	Cost.	Per cent of total.
All sources	$3,141,134,590	100.0	$2,306,748,434	100.0
Farm	2,492,836,646	79.4	1,873,509,091	81.2
Forest	163,464,677	5.2	115,971,265	5.0
Mine	471,118,181	15.0	307,900,308	13.4
Sea	13,715,086	0.4	9,367,770	0.4
Farm	2,492,836,646	100.0	1,873,509,091	100.0
Food and kindred products	1,586,193,096	63.6	1,219,364,065	65.1
Textiles	462,732,001	18.6	313,130,347	16.7
Leather and its finished products	159,474,130	6.4	134,798,979	7.2
Liquors and beverages	59,280,108	2.4	36,895,350	2.0
Chemicals and allied products	96,485,620	3.9	74,915,690	4.0
Tobacco	100,638,263	4.0	72,817,049	3.9
Miscellaneous industries	28,033,428	1.1	21,587,611	1.1
Forest	163,464,677	100.0	115,971,265	100.0
Lumber and its remanufactures	87,965,611	53.8	63,682,690	54.9
Paper and printing	25,403,882	15.6	11,396,844	9.8
Chemicals and allied products	8,200,186	5.0	7,494,243	6.5
Vehicles for land transportation	2,669,765	1.6	1,297,072	1.1
Shipbuilding	6,026	(1)		
Miscellaneous industries	39,219,207	24.0	32,100,416	27.7
Mine	471,118,181	100.0	307,900,308	100.0
Iron and steel and their products	112,590,155	23.9	74,781,646	24.3
Liquors and beverages	167,678	(1)	339,489	0.1
Chemicals and allied products	159,406,029	33.9	90,774,893	29.5
Clay, glass, and stone products	25,102,739	5.3	17,208,289	5.6
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	140,333,882	29.8	98,731,527	32.1
Vehicles for land transportation	157,577	(1)	45,730	(1)
Miscellaneous industries	33,360,121	7.1	26,018,734	8.4
Sea	13,715,086	100.0	9,367,770	100.0
Food and kindred products	11,401,160	83.1	8,037,262	85.8
Chemicals and allied products	253,895	1.9		
Miscellaneous industries	2,060,031	15.0	1,330,508	14.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The figures for both censuses show that, from the standpoint of cost, farm products constituted the most important source of raw materials for the manufacturing industries of the country. At the census of 1900 the products of the farm and the ranch formed 81.2 per cent, and at that of 1905, 79.4 per cent, of the total amount paid by the manufacturer to the first producer of all materials consumed in the raw state. Of the 14 groups of manufactures, that of food and kindred products shows the largest total amount, $1,597,594,256, as expended for the purchase of raw materials. Of this total, $1,586,193,096, or 99.3 per cent, was paid for materials obtained from the farm or the ranch.

Next to food the manufacture of textiles consumed the largest quantities of farm products. In addition to other raw materials these industries reported the consumption of 1,981,804,446 pounds of cotton and 501,468,203 pounds of wool during the census year 1904. The cost of these fibers amounted to $360,575,571, and formed 77.9 per cent of all raw material consumed in the textile manufactures. The proportion of raw materials obtained from the farm and consumed in the manufacture of food and kindred products shows a slight decrease since 1900, while the proportion consumed in the textile industries has increased. The raw materials obtained from the farm and consumed in the miscellaneous industries of this group consist principally of straw and kindred substances used in the manufacture of hats and brooms, and of fur, hair, and feathers consumed in the manufacture of clothing, mattresses, etc.

The mine ranks next to the farm as a producer of raw materials for manufactures. At the census of 1900 the mineral products formed 13.4 per cent and at that of 1905, 15 per cent of the total cost of all raw materials. The manufacture of iron and steel and of other classes of metals and their products consumed 53.7 per cent of the raw materials reported at the census of 1905 as obtained from the mine. A slightly larger proportion, 56.4 per cent, was reported for these products at the census of 1900. The minerals consumed as raw materials in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products consist principally of crude petroleum, phosphate rock, nitrate of soda, pyrites, and sulphur, also coal used in the manufacture of gas. The percentages given in Table LII indicate a proportionate increase in these materials. The cost of coal consumed in the manufacture of coke is the principal item of materials from this source consumed in the group of the miscellaneous industries.

Establishments engaged in the manufacture of clay, glass, and stone products which obtained raw materials from their own clay beds or quarries did not report the cost of such materials, because the expense was covered in the wage account. This accounts in part for the comparatively small proportion of raw materials, 5.3 per cent, reported for this group.

The forest ranks third as a source of raw material for manufactures, supplying about the same proportion, 5 per cent approximately, at the censuses of 1900 and 1905. The lumber and pulp mills and timber camps are the largest consumers of forest products. The stumpage value of the timber consumed was reported as the cost of the raw materials for the lumber mills and timber camps, and amounted to $75,909,937, or 16.1 per cent of the total value of raw material obtained from the forest reported at the census of 1905. The cutting of wood for use in pulp mills is not included in the census of manufactures. The wood consumed in this manner is considered a raw material, and at the census of 1905 amounted in value to $20,800,871.

Fish and oysters constituted by far the largest proportion of the raw materials obtained from the sea, though the value of shells used in the manufacture of buttons was considerable.

Partially manufactured materials.—These materials range from products such as pig iron and timber removed from the raw state by only one process to more highly finished articles, like cloth and tempered steel. This class includes both materials which are essential constituents of the product and those which are necessary to the packing and shipping of the articles produced. In several industries the latter item comprised nearly the entire cost of the partially manufactured products consumed. Some notable examples are shown in Table LIII.

TABLE LIII.—*Cost of articles employed in packing and shipping the product, with per cent of total cost for all partially manufactured materials, for selected industries: 1905*

INDUSTRY.	Cost of all partially manufactured materials	BOXES, BARRELS, CARTONS, SACKS, ETC.	
		Amount	Per cent of all partially manufactured materials
Butter	$3,384,466	$3,006,027	88.8
Cheese	1,123,372	1,123,342	100.0
Condensed milk	7,152,880	3,842,275	53.7
Flour and grist mill products	24,550,721	22,965,407	93.5
Petroleum refining	25,743,150	17,870,348	69.4
Salt	[1]2,585,289	[1]2,364,550	91.5

[1] Does not include cartons.

The total amount expended for partially manufactured materials exceeded the cost of the raw materials by $1,776,478,189. This excess is due to some extent to duplications, the nature of which will be discussed under "products."

Relation of materials to products.—In general, it may be stated that the proportion which the cost of materials forms of the value of products indicates the measure of productive force expended upon the materials of any industry. There is such a marked difference in this regard that a grouping of the industries based upon the relation of materials to products is not only instructive but essential to a proper comprehension of the significance of statistics of manufactures. Accordingly three groups will be distinguished among which the industries included in the census of 1905 may be distributed, as follows.[1]

1. Industries in which the cost of materials formed a smaller percentage of the value of products than did the cost of labor, the increased value of products over materials being in most cases largely attributable to the cost of labor. In the majority of the industries in this class, the nature of the products required the labor of especially trained men whose skill was supplemented in many cases by scientific or artistic ability of a high order. Accordingly the supply of labor was limited and the reward high, with the result that the value of the product was enhanced more by the cost of labor than by any other element.

2. Industries in which the cost of materials formed an important but not an overwhelming element in the value of the products. In most of the industries of

---

[1] Tenth Census, Manufactures, [illegible]. The grouping follows that of Superintendent Francis A. Walker.

this class the cost of materials exceeded largely the cost of labor. The most prominent characteristic is the general use of machinery, the development of which has resulted in a uniformity and volume of production impossible to attain by human power. In this group fall the great body of factory industries, whose products constitute the most important contributions to the real manufacturing output of the country.

3. Industries in which the cost of materials formed a far greater proportion of the value of products than all the other elements combined. In the industries of this group the slight value added to the raw materials by manufacturing operations indicates clearly the elementary character of the processes employed.

Important industries in each class are presented in Table LIV.

TABLE LIV.—COMPARISON OF WAGES AND COST OF MATERIALS, WITH GROSS AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTS, FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Total wages.	COST OF MATERIALS.				VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
		Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials" and "mill supplies").	Fuel, freight, and rent of power and heat.	Gross.	Net.[1]
Group I	$101,803,655	$71,350,073	$15,098,794	$39,228,372	$17,022,907	$242,979,007	$203,750,635
Glass	37,288,148	26,145,522	....	19,369,758	6,775,764	79,607,998	60,238,240
Firearms	3,722,850	1,738,012	6,000	1,573,078	158,934	8,275,560	6,702,482
Marble and stone work	23,629,867	17,717,374	9,106,091	6,385,663	2,225,620	58,931,621	52,545,958
Stereotyping and electrotyping	1,993,067	1,032,053	....	914,132	117,921	5,005,338	4,091,206
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	25,177,665	16,591,462	5,858,663	3,642,867	7,089,932	64,200,792	60,557,925
Cutlery and edge tools	7,076,018	6,028,166	122,629	5,396,599	508,938	18,614,929	13,218,330
Electroplating	1,092,835	747,331	480	666,150	80,701	2,965,014	2,298,864
Instruments, professional and scientific	1,823,205	1,350,153	4,931	1,280,125	65,097	5,377,755	4,097,630
Group II	368,075,864	1,309,283,954	496,168,123	753,909,777	59,206,054	1,997,086,398	1,243,176,621
Boots and shoes	69,059,680	197,363,495	....	194,940,205	2,423,290	320,107,458	125,167,253
Cotton goods	94,377,696	282,047,648	221,821,944	49,108,232	11,117,472	442,451,218	393,342,986
Woolen goods	28,827,556	87,830,825	47,875,088	36,320,398	3,635,339	142,196,658	105,876,260
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	122,491,993	441,204 432	2,716,777	402,574,794	35,912,861	673,965,026	271,390,232
Worsted goods	26,269,787	109,658,481	64,958,627	41,945,722	2,754,132	165,745,052	123,799,330
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	27,049,152	191,179,073	158,795,687	29,020,426	3,362,960	252,620,986	223,600,560
Group III	73,320,592	1,709,434,671	1,290,743,577	387,477,091	31,214,003	1,960,121,682	1,572,644,591
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	37,090,399	706,230,069	580,471,507	120,046,695	5,711,867	801,757,137	681,710,442
Smelting and refining, copper	10,827,043	196,736,986	63,651,337	121,112,890	11,972,759	240,780,216	119,667,326
Smelting and refining, lead	5,374,691	168,958,076	61,335,302	103,597,154	4,025,620	185,826,839	82,229,685
Flour and grist mill products	19,822,196	619,971,161	585,065,067	25,460,480	9,445,614	713,033,395	687,572,915
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	206,263	17,538,379	220,364	17,259,872	58,143	18,724,095	1,464 223

[1] See page cviii for explanation of method of ascertaining the net value of products.

In considering Table LIV it should be understood that in several of the industries establishments will be found in which the methods of manufacture will prove exceptions to the general rule which governs the whole industry and caused its assignment to the group in which it appears. For example, there are a number of establishments in the industry "cutlery and edge tools" assigned to Group I which, if segregated, by virtue of characteristics similar to those marking Group II would appear with the industries of that group. In such establishments the cost of materials far exceeded the cost of the labor, and, as a result, the establishments rightfully belong to Group II rather than to Group I. Such exceptions will be found in nearly every industry. The grouping must therefore be understood to reflect merely a predominant characteristic of the industries selected, and not a rigid law of production which admits of no exceptions within the industries.

The totals for the three groups of industries indicate the character of the industries included in each. That labor is the chief element of cost in the industries of Group I is shown by the excess of wages over cost of materials, while the reverse is true of Group II and, to a much more pronounced degree, of Group III.

The amount paid in wages in all of the industries included in Group I represented more than 33 per cent of the gross value of products, the proportion going as high as 46.8 per cent in the manufacture of glass. In no instance does the cost of materials form as large a proportion of value of products. A considerable proportion of the materials reported for "marble and stone work" was purchased in the raw state, and the expense for fuel represents a large proportion of the total cost of materials for "pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products." With these exceptions, the larger proportion of the materials for all of the industries was purchased in a partially manufactured form, and labor was an important factor in its manipulation, so that the amount paid for labor in all of the industries forms in reality an even larger percentage of the cost of production than is indicated by the figures given in this table.

The industries selected for Group II illustrate the fact that the general employment of machinery reduces the proportion of the total cost of production which is assigned to labor. In these industries the cost of materials was in excess of the amounts paid as wages, and a large proportion of the materials was purchased in the raw state.

The use of machinery and the comparatively simple processes applied in the industries included in Group III reduce the proportion of labor cost to the minimum and increase the amount paid for materials. The comparatively large amount of partially manufactured material reported for copper and lead smelting and refining is due to the fact that the bullion product of the smelters forms the chief material of the refinery. Therefore there is not only a large duplication, but the gold and silver values associated with the copper and lead also give great value to the materials for both industries. The material for gold and silver reducing and refining, not from the ore, consists chiefly of the sweepings and scraps of jewelry manufacturers, which have a high value.

The ratio of the cost of the raw and the partially manufactured materials to the cost of all materials in any group is indicative of the value to manufactures of the raw materials which are consumed by the industries which compose the group. When materials consumed in the raw state go through only one establishment and emerge a finished product which is perishable or whose usefulness is confined to one channel of consumption, it seldom becomes the material for further processes and therefore does not reappear as a partially manufactured material. A large proportion of the raw material derived from the farm is of this nature. On the other hand, when the raw materials of a group of industries are capable of being manufactured into products which are varied and adaptable to many uses, the products of the factory through which the raw materials first pass become the basic material for many industries. Thus in the form of partially manufactured materials the value of the raw materials increases and is duplicated as the processes multiply, until finally their original cost forms a comparatively small percentage of the cost of all materials. Industries deriving their raw material from the mine present this characteristic most markedly.

The ratios of the cost of the raw and of the partially manufactured materials to the cost of all materials in the 14 great groups of industries for 1905, presented in Table LV, bring out the significance of the relation as it exists in each group.

In the food and kindred products group, raw materials formed 69.3 per cent and partially manufactured materials, 28.9 per cent of the total cost of all materials. This was due to the fact that the products of the group were foodstuffs, the preparation of which from the raw material necessitated, for the most part, but one continuous process. The manufacturing operations, therefore, were generally confined to one factory, from which the products were distributed through the regular channels to the final consumer, so that the raw materials did not form the basis for extensive manufacturing. In the group "iron and steel and their products," on the other hand, the cost of the partially manufactured materials was 78.3 per cent of the cost of all materials, while the raw materials constituted only 9.5 per cent of the entire expenditure. In this group the fundamental raw material is iron ore, and the iron and steel manufactured therefrom is the basic material for the 36 industries composing the group. It follows, therefore, that the immense cost of the partially manufactured materials is due in large part to the increased value added to the raw material by manufacturing processes.

TABLE LV.—*Per cent which cost of raw and of partially manufactured materials forms of total cost of materials, by groups of industries: 1905.*

GROUP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL COST OF MATERIALS	
	Raw.	Partially manufactured
United States	36.9	57.8
Food and kindred products	69.3	28.9
Textiles	37.1	50.1
Iron and steel and their products	9.5	78.3
Lumber and its remanufactures	17.0	78.0
Leather and its finished products	33.9	64.5
Paper and printing	8.2	83.3
Liquors and beverages	42.5	48.8
Chemicals and allied products	41.4	51.7
Clay, glass, and stone products	39.4	43.7
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	21.8	74.0
Tobacco	79.8	19.0
Vehicles for land transportation	0.8	94.6
Shipbuilding	(1)	95.5
Miscellaneous industries	22.3	75.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PRODUCTS.

The unit of measurement. The Census enumerates all classes and varieties of products manufactured during the census year, and, in addition, includes the amounts received by manufacturers for work done for others who furnish and retain the ownership of the material. Because of the almost infinite number and endless variety of manufactured products the only practicable standard for measurement and comparison is value as measured by money, and the accepted unit of this standard is the dollar. But the dollar is not entirely satisfactory, because it has not always represented the same value, and from census to census seldom stands for the same quantity. It does, however, furnish the only comparative term applicable to all products during a census year. In 1873 the United States adopted the gold dollar as the only unit of value. When the census of 1870 was taken, however, the paper dollar was the standard, with an average value of 79.81 cents in gold. The result was an inflated value for this census as compared with subsequent censuses, but omissions in returns which then occurred have had the effect of offsetting the inflation to a great extent, so that for general comparative purposes the 1870 totals have been allowed to stand without any attempt to reduce the values to the gold basis.

The quantity of a given article which will exchange for a dollar may vary widely at different periods. As a result of improvements in methods of producing raw material and in means of transportation, and of increased production made possible by new machinery and improved processes, the natural price of manufactured products, which is governed essentially by the cost of production, is constantly tending to decrease. Other causes of changing prices which exercise only a temporary effect are good or bad harvests, the changing requirements of fashion, impost and excise duties, speculative manipulation of markets, disputes between labor and capital, and combination of producers for control of prices. It follows that the dollar may represent a greater quantity of manufactured goods at one census than at another, and thus quantitative increases in the manufactured output of the country from census to census are not fully reflected by this unit of measure. This is indicated by Table LVI, which, with the exception of the totals for wire nails, was shown in the report of 1900 for a similar purpose, and has now been extended so as to include the statistics for 1905.

TABLE LVI.—*Quantity and value of certain products: 1905, 1900, and 1890.*

CLASS.	Census.	Unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per unit of quantity.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
						Quantity.	Value.
Pig iron	1905	Tons[1]	16,623,625	$228,911,116	$13.77	15.1	10.8
	1900	Tons[1]	[2] 14,447,791	206,512,755	14.29	63.3	41.8
	1890	Tons[1]	[3] 8,845,185	145,612,983	16.46	......	......
Steel rails	1905	Tons[1]	2,193,705	58,236,050	26.55	[4] 2.5	25.2
	1900	Tons[1]	2,250,457	46,501,979	20.66	21.4	[4] 22.8
	1890	Tons[1]	1,853,862	60,272,575	32.51	......	......
Cut nails	1905	Kegs[5]	1,311,549	2,394,108	1.83	[4] 20.9	[4] 27.3
	1900	Kegs[5]	1,658,443	3,292,063	1.99	[4] 71.7	[4] 73.3
	1890	Kegs[5]	5,857,030	12,333,603	2.11	......	......
Wire nails	1905	Kegs[5]	9,061,512	17,495,362	1.93	96.9	40.6
	1900	Kegs[5]	4,603,010	12,445,096	2.70	302.7	......
	1890	Kegs[5]	1,142,927	(6)	......	......	......

[1] 2,240 pounds to a ton.

[2] Not including 1 penal establishment having a product of 4,443 tons valued at $66,645.

[3] Including 1 penal establishment.

[4] Decrease.

[5] Kegs of 100 pounds.

[6] Not reported separately.

The average value per ton given in this table does not represent the price at the point of consumption, but is the average value at the works. The striking facts of the table are the decreases in the price per ton of pig iron and per keg for wire nails, and the increase in the price for steel rails, all of which changes are reflected in the percentages of increase in the total quantities and values. The quantity of pig iron and of both wire and cut nails represented by the dollar's worth of product has increased, while the quantity of steel rails represented by the same unit of value has decreased. The comparisons between 1890 and 1900 indicate a more decided increase in the quantity represented by a dollar's worth of product than that from 1900 to 1905.

The conditions, however, with respect to the steel rail industry have been such as to make conclusions deduced from a comparison of the average values, as shown by the census returns, very misleading. The census of 1900 covered in general the period from June 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900. During the years 1897 and 1898 the average prices of Bessemer steel rails at the mills in Pennsylvania were the lowest ever known, the average for the year 1898 being $17.62 per ton. During the year 1899 prices advanced rapidly from an average price of $18.50 per ton in January to $35 in December, but many mills were tied up by contracts made during the period of low prices, and hence the average price per ton, as shown by the census of 1900, was abnormally low as compared with the then prevailing prices. The average price of Bessemer steel rails at the mills in Pennsylvania for the year 1899, as given by the reports of the American Iron and Steel Association, was $28.12, which figure is in line with the general trend of values for pig iron and the other leading products at the several censuses.

At several censuses special schedules have been prepared for certain important industries, which have called for quantity as well as value. In such cases comparisons of quantity are often instructive, but even here comparison may be misleading unless the goods compared are practically similar in grade and quality. Thus even when fixed units of measurement like the ton, yard, or dozen are available, the changes which are continually taking place in the industrial world in methods of production and grade of goods produced stand in the way of accurate quantitative comparisons. These changes affect in varying degrees the accuracy of all attempts at such comparisons between censuses. In the case of pig iron, for example, there are various grades, such as Bessemer, foundry, number two, etc., which are quoted at different prices. In making comparisons it should be remembered that the proportions of the different kinds manufactured may have varied at the two census periods, so that the average value of pig iron may have been affected. For example, at the census of 1810 the production of pig iron in Pennsylvania was reported as 26,878½ tons, valued at $1,301,343, an average of about $50 per ton. If this value per ton was applied to the production of the state for the present census, which amounted to 7,729,278 tons, it would give a value of $386,463,900, instead of $107,395,757, the amount actually reported. But the values ranged in 1810 from a minimum of $27 per ton to a maximum of $100 per ton. Evidently in the absence of cheap freights, the prices depended largely upon local conditions, which were entirely different from the conditions controlling prices at the census of 1905. It is impossible to refine the figures so as to show the effect of these various conditions or to eliminate all sources of possible error.

A similar difficulty is encountered in many other industries. The manufacture of agricultural implements, for example, is of such a character as absolutely to forbid any exact comparison of the operations of the industry as a whole at different censuses. In addition to the fact that many implements included under this classification are unavoidably mingled with the products of other establishments, such as machine shops, and are therefore omitted from the statistics of agricultural implements, the implements and machines of the same class frequently differ widely from time to time in cost of construction, and consequently in price to the purchaser.

Value of products.—The instruction for the inquiry concerning products was, in part, as follows: "Give the total value or price at the factory or works, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products." The object of the inquiry was to obtain the value at the factory of the total production during the census year irrespective of the sales. When properly returned this value was composed of (1) items in the expenses of production that were ascertained by the Census Bureau, which were (*a*) the cost of supervision and clerical work, (*b*) the cost of labor, (*c*) miscellaneous expenses, including taxes, insurance, ordinary repairs, etc., and (*d*) the cost of materials; and (2) items not segregated by the Census Office, but which belong to the expenses of production, such as charges for the use of capital, the net profit of the manufacturer, depreciation on plant, etc. The difference between the ascertained expenses of production and the selling price at the factory, as returned upon the schedules, has often been carelessly used to show the gross profits of the manufacturer. This is an erroneous use of the figures, since the Census Bureau makes no attempt to obtain an accurate measure for this margin or to analyze the causes for its presence or absence in the figures.

Contained in the cost of all materials are the duplications which compose the cost of the partially manufactured materials. The extent of these duplications depends upon the amount of partially manufactured materials consumed during the year. If all establishments purchased raw material and produced finished products ready for final consumption, the statistics would contain no duplication of either materials or products. For instance, the paper and pulp mills report the manufacture and sale of 780,706 tons of wood pulp and soda and sulphite fiber, which was purchased by other paper mills and reported as material, appearing again as a more highly finished product. If all paper mills purchased wood, manufactured their own pulp, and disposed of the finished product, paper, this source of duplication would be eliminated; the value of the paper, however, would be duplicated when reported by printing offices or in the manufacture of paper bags, boxes, or hangings. If the manufacturers of furniture purchased their lumber on the stump, the duplication that is incident to its passage through the timber camp and the lumber and planing mill, each of which reports it as material and again as product, would be eliminated. One of the objects in the formation of large establishments and of combinations of manufacturers is to take advantage of economies incident to the control of the source of raw material and to keep all of the various stages of production under the same ownership. The increase of large establishments of this character tends to eliminate the duplication in the gross value of products as reported by the Census. While this concentration of processes under the same ownership has been very pronounced in some industries, there is apparently no statistical method of determining the extent of its effect on the gross value of all products as compared with former censuses.

In some instances the amount of duplication depends upon the system of bookkeeping and the methods followed in the preparation of the Census reports. For instance, if a company engaged in the slaughtering and meat packing industry and also in the manufacture of fertilizers keeps separate account books for the two branches of industry which may be carried on in adjoining buildings, separate Census reports would probably be prepared, the report for fertilizers showing the cost of considerable quantities of material which were the products of the slaughtering plant; another establishment engaged in the same industries, but not keeping separate accounts for the manufacture of fertilizers, would make but a single report to the Census, accounting for the fertilizers as by-products of the slaughtering plant. An establishment may be conducted under the former conditions at one census and under the latter at a subsequent census; the statistics would therefore indicate a decrease in the cost of materials and value of products, but the decrease would be due to the method followed in preparing and compiling the data, and not to an actual change in the industry. The condition emphasizes the fact that the gross value of products is not a safe basis to determine the actual value of the manufactures of the country or of the increase or decrease in such products.

The nature of these duplications was fully discussed in the Twelfth Census Report on Manufactures,[1] in which the following hypothetical example was given:

1. The value of the yarn made in the yarn mill	$10,000
2. The value of the cloth made in the cloth mill (in which value is included the value—$10,000—of the yarn which was bought and used as material)	15,000
3. The value of the clothing made in the clothing factory (in which value is included the value—$15,000—of the cloth which was bought and used as material)	20,000
Gross value of the products of the three establishments	$45,000

It is apparent that the value of the products of these three establishments is not $45,000, but $20,000, the value which would have been reported had these three operations been performed by one establishment, as is often the case.

The elimination of these duplications from the gross value of the products has been accomplished by two methods, and the result termed the "net value." The gross value has always been the sum of the value of all products reported, and for the censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890 the net value adopted was the amount remaining after the cost of all materials had been deducted from the gross value. This resulted, however, in deducting the value of the raw materials, which properly belonged in the net value, for it is evident that by the elimination of the cost of all materials the net value of products was not obtained, since the essential element of the net value, namely, the cost of first materials, was lacking. To overcome this objection and permit a more scientific treatment of the results, the separation of materials into raw and partially manufactured was provided for upon the schedules for the censuses of 1900 and 1905. This made it possible to deduct the cost of the partially manufactured materials from the gross value of products, leaving a net value properly composed of the cost of the raw materials plus the value added to them by manufacturing processes.

This method has the merit of reaching results which approach much nearer to the actual net value of the manufactured products of the country than those obtained by the methods applied in former censuses, but it contains several defects which materially affect its accuracy. In the first place, the cost of the partially manufactured material includes the cost of imported materials consumed in manufactures. Since these materials had never appeared as products in this country, their original cost was not duplicated, so that their cost bears the same relation to the value of the product as does the cost of the raw material. The net value of product is, therefore, too small by an amount equal to the cost of these materials. The value of such wholly or partially manufactured materials imported for use in the manufacturing and mechanic arts during the year ending June 30, 1904, was $156,054,122, duty paid. These materials, to a very great extent, were probably reported by manufacturers as materials consumed and the amount may be added to the net value, which gives $9,977,259,509 as the total net value of the products of manufactures.

Furthermore, the fact that the manufacturer reported upon the schedule a value for his products which is not as great as the final cost to the manufacturer who consumes them as materials, results in the deduction from the gross value of a sum greater than the duplication contained in the figures. This also reduces the net value below its true total.

The defects enumerated above impair the significance of the net value of products as an accurate measure of the final value of the manufactured output during the census year, but it affords the only possible measure obtainable for what it is intended to represent. It has the decided merit of establishing for future censuses a basis of comparison of far greater meaning and accuracy than had been devised previous to the Twelfth Census.

Relation of materials to rank of industries.—The most accurate indication of the importance of an industry, from the standpoint of manufactures, is found in the value which is added to the materials by manufacturing processes. This value may be obtained by deducting from the gross value of products, the cost of all raw and partially manufactured materials consumed, or by deducting from the net value the cost of raw materials and adding the cost of mill supplies. The value thus derived represents the amount added to the cost of materials by manufacturing processes, distributed principally in the form of wages to labor, miscellaneous expenses, charges for the use of capital, and profits to the manufacturer. Thus the greater the value added to the materials, whether raw or partially manufactured, by manufacturing processes, the greater the economic value of the industry to the country.

Furthermore, ranking the industries according to either the gross or net value of their products gives an undue prominence to some, the cost of whose crude material is proportionately much greater than is the case with others. Several industries when so ranked appear to be of the first importance, but when the cost of their materials is deducted from the gross value of their products, the margin of value added to them by manufacturing processes is shown to be so slight as to reveal clearly the relatively small importance of the industry to manufactures when weighed by economic standards.

This fact is illustrated in Table LVII, which shows the cost of materials, the gross and net value of products, and the value added to raw materials by manufacturing processes, for the United States, distributed according to the 14 great groups of industries.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page cxl.

Table LVII.—GROSS AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES, IN COMPARISON WITH THE COST OF MATERIALS, FOR FOURTEEN GENERIC GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, WITH RANKS: 1905.

GROUP.	COST OF MATERIALS.				VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.[1]	
					Gross.		Net.			
	Total.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials" and "mill supplies").	Purchased in raw state.	Fuel, freight, and rent of power and heat.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.
United States	$8,503,949,756	$4,980,941,700	$3,141,134,590	$381,873,466	......	$14,802,147,087	......	$9,821,205,387	......	$6,743,309,718
Food and kindred products	2,304,416,564	668,745,274	1,597,594,256	38,077,034	1	2,845,234,900	1	2,176,489,626	4	581,789,412
Iron and steel and their products	1,179,981,458	937,249,453	112,590,155	130,141,850	2	2,176,739,726	3	1,239,490,273	1	1,140,528,721
Textiles	1,246,562,061	750,431,478	462,732,001	33,398,582	3	2,147,441,418	2	1,397,009,940	2	948,078,552
Lumber and its remanufactures	518,908,150	418,415,003	87,965,611	12,527,536	4	1,223,730,336	4	805,315,333	3	730,913,171
Chemicals and allied products	609,351,160	317,475,714	264,345,730	27,529,716	5	1,031,965,263	5	714,489,549	7	452,640,337
Miscellaneous industries	460,205,501	338,614,269	102,672,787	18,918,445	6	941,604,873	6	602,990,604	6	503,170,100
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel	644,367,583	479,349,757	140,333,882	24,683,944	7	922,262,456	8	442,912,699	11	305,090,486
Paper and printing	308,269,655	260,239,906	25,403,882	22,625,867	8	857,112,256	7	596,872,350	5	574,971,999
Leather and its finished products	471,112,921	304,736,056	159,474,130	6,902,735	9	705,747,470	10	401,011,414	12	242,209,606
Vehicles for land transportation	334,244,377	319,814,541	2,827,342	11,602,494	10	643,924,442	12	324,109,901	9	324,742,039
Liquors and beverages	139,854,147	69,531,397	59,447,786	10,874,964	11	501,266,605	9	431,735,208	8	373,530,068
Clay, glass, and stone products	123,124,392	56,259,365	25,102,739	41,762,288	12	391,230,422	11	334,971,057	10	312,306,562
Tobacco	126,088,608	24,017,506	100,638,263	1,432,839	13	331,117,681	13	307,100,175	13	206,517,442
Shipbuilding	37,463,179	36,061,981	6,026	1,395,172	14	82,769,239	14	46,707,258	14	46,991,223

[1] Obtained by deducting cost of raw materials from net value of products and adding amount expended for mill supplies.

Ranked according to the gross or net value of products, the group "food and kindred products" stood first, with an amount in the case of the net value almost a billion dollars greater than the net value of products of its nearest competitors—"textiles" and "iron and steel and their products." But that such an importance in manufactures as these figures seem to show did not actually belong to the food and kindred product group is indicated by the cost of crude materials, which constituted 73.4 per cent of the net value of products whereas in the two groups "textiles" and "iron and steel and their products," the cost of raw materials consumed comprised only 33.1 and 9.1 per cent, respectively, of the net value of their products. By adding the cost of mill supplies to and deducting the cost of the raw material from, the net value of products, the value added to them by manufacturing processes remains, and furnishes a reliable means of judging the relative importance of the great groups. Measured by this standard iron and steel and their products stood first, textiles second, lumber and its remanufactures third, food and kindred products fourth, and paper and printing fifth. The manufacture of iron and steel products contributed to the wealth of the country by manufacturing processes nearly twice as much as the industries included in the "food and kindred product" group. The importance of the "textile group" is also shown clearly and further illustrates the utility of a ranking by the value added to materials by manufacturing processes.

Next to food and kindred products the greatest difference in relative importance when ranked by the two methods is shown for the paper and printing industries and for the manufacture of vehicles for land transportation. Both of these groups consume relatively small amounts of raw material, and consequently one ranked two and the other three places higher in the value added by manufacturing processes than in the net value of products.

Table LVIII shows for the 10 leading manufacturing states totals similar to those given in Table LVII for the 14 groups of industries.

This table illustrates the fact that the combination of the statistics for a number of dissimilar industries, some consuming relatively large and others relatively small proportions of raw material, tends to equalize the differences in the relative ranking according to gross and net value of products and the value added by manufacturing processes. The first six states and the tenth have the same relative standing in all three methods of ranking. The manufactures of these states are so diversified that there is no industry in any of them which is of sufficient magnitude or in which either class of material is of sufficient importance relatively to change the rank. But this similarity in the relative importance of the different classes of material does not prevail to the same extent in Michigan, which ranked eighth in gross value of products, ninth in net value of products, and seventh in the amount added to materials by manufacturing processes. Although a few of the leading industries in Michigan consume large quantities of raw materials, so great a majority use large proportions of partially manufactured materials that the rank of the state in net value of products is reduced, while the rank in the value added to materials is advanced.[1]

---

[1] For the impossibility of obtaining an accurate net value for states or industries, see Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, pages cxli and cxlii.

Table LVIII.—GROSS AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES, IN COMPARISON WITH THE COST OF MATERIALS, FOR TEN LEADING STATES, WITH RANKS: 1905.

STATE.	COST OF MATERIALS.				VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.[1]	
					Gross.		Net.			
	Total.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials" and "mill supplies").	Purchased in raw state.	Fuel, freight, and rent of power and heat.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.
New York	$1,348,603,286	$992,556,091	$316,339,284	$39,707,911	1	$2,488,345,579	1	$1,495,789,488	1	$1,184,529,784
Pennsylvania	1,142,942,707	743,664,705	322,252,720	77,025,282	2	1,955,551,332	2	1,211,886,627	2	899,408,628
Illinois	840,057,316	463,039,532	344,312,703	32,705,081	3	1,410,342,129	3	947,302,597	3	605,909,813
Massachusetts	626,410,431	400,395,663	205,291,665	20,723,103	4	1,124,092,051	4	723,696,388	4	524,489,309
Ohio	527,636,585	359,265,800	133,857,755	34,513,030	5	960,811,857	5	601,546,057	5	471,452,717
New Jersey	470,449,176	333,555,928	119,113,424	17,779,824	6	774,369,025	6	440,813,097	6	324,448,561
Missouri	252,258,417	133,936,373	109,849,753	8,472,291	7	439,548,957	7	305,612,584	8	196,876,618
Michigan	230,080,931	131,261,362	85,504,672	13,314,897	8	429,120,060	9	297,858,698	7	214,435,201
Wisconsin	227,255,092	108,657,559	108,886,909	9,710,624	9	411,139,681	8	302,482,122	9	195,362,191
Indiana	220,507,007	123,239,700	85,687,367	11,579,940	10	393,954,405	10	270,714,705	10	186,163,976

[1] Obtained by deducting cost of raw materials from net value of products and adding amount expended for mill supplies.

Defects in the value of products.—Many influences have combined to produce inaccuracies in the value of the products as reported. These are due in large part to the different interpretations placed upon the meaning of "the price at the factory" and to the rapidly growing tendency to concentrate different though dependent industries under one management.

The object of the Census inquiry was to obtain the total value or price at the factory or works of all products manufactured during the year. While the majority of the products are disposed of during the year of manufacture, there are many establishments for which the production will not correspond with the sales for a given year, so that its value can not be ascertained except by an estimate.

Normally the price at the factory should be sufficiently large to embrace the cost of the items of expense enumerated upon the schedule, plus the charges for the use of capital and the reward of the manufacturer, and would be regulated by the market price of the commodity. It was not intended that the aggregate value reported should take into consideration losses through bad accounts or through operating or financial mismanagement, nor that it should include increased values resulting from extensive retailing or long credit transactions. As a result, if it were possible to obtain a uniform compliance with the instructions, the selling price or value at the factory would be fairly consistent for the same product. Instead, however, the different interpretations of the meaning of the inquiry have resulted in widely varying values for the products of different establishments manufacturing the same goods. This becomes evident from the replies of different manufacturers to questions asking how they arrived at their results.

One manufacturer stated, for example, that "the inquiry was framed in accordance with the statute and called for the value of the product, which can only be ascertained by considering the actual cost of production of the articles as a product, including the materials and labor. This is what we have furnished in answer to the question, and the figures given by us, therefore, are not based upon the selling prices, or upon estimates of what the goods are expected to bring when sold, and do not include any part of the cost of sale." Another states that "their method of computing value of product (factory value) is to figure the same as being equal to the sum of all expenditures. To obtain the selling value would necessitate two or three months' work by several clerks." Other extremes of values are found in the reports for establishments that can furnish only the gross selling value. Some establishments report such values and contend that, although they are list values and subject to large trade discounts, contingent liabilities, etc., it is the only value that can be given for the total annual production. It is obvious that the combination of values so differently obtained can not lead to uniform results.

Another instance of the lack of harmony in reporting values is found in industries where certain fixed charges on the product will be paid by some manufacturers, while others sell the products and the purchaser assumes the responsibility for the charges. This condition is found particularly in the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors and other products subject to internal revenue taxes. Many distillers pay the tax themselves and include the amount in the value of the products, it being considered a legitimate element of cost; others sell the product in bond, the purchaser assuming the responsibility for the tax, so that as no expense of this character was incurred, it is not considered in fixing the value of product.

It is the practice in some sections of the country for cigar manufacturers, in most cases proprietors of small establishments only, to buy or raise their own tobacco, manufacture cigars, and sell the product on the bench at a certain fixed price per thousand, exclusive of revenue tax and the cost of boxes. The purchaser of the cigars buys the revenue stamps and the boxes in the name of the manufacturer; the manufacturer, however, reports the value of his product exclusive of these expenses. The inconsistency arising from the inclusion or exclusion of revenue taxes could probably be remedied by establishing a uniform rule for its exclusion. Such a rule, however, would affect the comparisons with former censuses and result in apparent decreases where none has occurred.

By means of the concentration of closely related or dependent processes, it is becoming more and more the policy of the manufacturer to secure under one management an uninterrupted series of processes from the raw material to the finished product. As the partially manufactured articles which are components of the finished product are not marketed, but merely delivered from one department to another, no market value is assigned them, but they are carried on the books at some arbitrary valuation, usually equal to the expenditure for labor, miscellaneous expenses, and materials. When such valuations, aggregating large totals, are added to the product of independent establishments, which report a value which includes all the expenses of production, the result can not reflect accurately the output of the industry. Furthermore, when such totals are compared with censuses whose statistics are affected in much less degree or not at all by the concentration movement, the results must be misleading.

As an example of this, let it be supposed that in 1899, 10,000,000 tons of pig iron were manufactured, of which 5,000,000 were sold at an average of $12 per ton at the works and 5,000,000 were used as materials at works controlled by the manufacturers of pig iron, their value being given at cost and aggregating $50,000,000; and that in 1904, 11,000,000 tons of pig iron were produced, of which 10,000,000 tons were used as materials at steel works and rolling mills connected with the blast furnaces, at an aggregate cost of $80,000,000, while only 1,000,000 tons were sold at an average of $15 per ton at the works. The quantities and values would compare as follows:

YEAR.	Tons.	Value.
1899	10,000,000	$110,000,000
1904	11,000,000	95,000,000

The comparison would show an increase in quantity and a reduction in value, notwithstanding the advanced price per ton at the works. Although this case is hypothetical, yet widely varying returns of value in this and other industries are often directly attributable to such industrial changes. In fact, where concentration had taken place the value placed on products to be consumed as material was in some instances less than the actual cost of production and had no relation to the price or value at the factory.

Custom work.—The accuracy of the value of products as a consistent measure of the manufactured output is further impaired by the inclusion of the amount received for custom work. This amount was reported under products, because the cost of such work forms part of the general cost of operating the factory, and therefore must be a part of the "total value of all products." When custom work pertained to the finishing of materials furnished in a partially manufactured form, the problem presented little difficulty, inasmuch as the amount received for custom work by one establishment was added to the product of the other which manufactures the material, and the sum represented the value of the finished product; but when the material is consumed in the raw state its cost would not appear in the census of manufactures. To remedy this, the estimated value of the materials operated upon may in such cases be entered under "materials used," and the value of the product may be calculated as the sum of the estimated cost of such materials and the amount received for custom work.

This method has the advantage of simplicity; it is not, however, without defects. In the first place it fails to secure the desired uniformity of results for all establishments regardless of the state of materials used. This may be illustrated in a number of industries.

Take, for example, two copper smelters, each treating a quantity of copper ore valued at $100,000, and adding $10,000 to the value of the materials by smelting; suppose one bought all its ore, while the other treated it all on tolls. The first reports $110,000 as the value of its product, the second only $10,000, in all $120,000. We add $100,000 to the product of the second and arrive at a total of $220,000.

Take, further, two clothing factories, of which one manufactures complete garments of the value of $110,000, while the other does contract work on garments cut at another factory; and suppose that the finished garments in the second case are also worth $110,000 and that the amount received by the contractor is $10,000. The total value of product reported for the two factories where the garments are finished will then be $120,000; but if we add the third factory, where the garments are cut and given out to be finished on contract, the total will be $230,000.

The actual value of the finished product in each of the foregoing examples was in reality $220,000, but in the Census returns copper smelters will appear with a product of $220,000, and clothing factories where finished garments are produced with $120,000; on the other hand, if the factories producing half manufactured articles are also included, then the copper smelting industry will show, as before, $220,000, and the clothing industry, $230,000. If, on the contrary, the value of materials upon which custom work was done is eliminated, each industry will appear with a product of $120,000.

It may thus be said that the total value of products shown by the census is composed of values which are not sufficiently uniform to furnish a means for measuring accurately the value of the output of certain commodities. While this is true in individual cases, yet the value of the total production permits of an approximate determination of the industrial greatness and growth in manufactures of the United States. Viewed from this standpoint it is invaluable.

Apparently the only method of obtaining a uniform and consistent amount for the value of product is to consider the sum of the salaries, wages, miscellaneous expenses, and cost of materials as the value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year. It is true that this does not represent the sum of the expenses of production which make up the average value of the products, but these expenses, with the exception of those noted above, the Census Bureau does not attempt to ascertain correctly, so that the margin between the expenses of production enumerated upon the schedule and the value of the products as it has been hitherto obtained in no way accurately reflects the profits of the manufacturer. Moreover, this margin is the primary cause for the principal inconsistencies which are contained in the value of the products. Therefore to obtain the value of the products by balancing the schedule would simplify the return and avoid the necessity of a direct inquiry concerning value, to which, in the form used, there has been much objection.

This objection is especially pronounced when the quantity and value of the different classes of products are required, such as the number and value of "men's boots and shoes," "boys' and youths' boots and shoes," "women's boots and shoes," "misses' and children's boots and shoes," etc., which are specified on the special schedule for the boot and shoe industry. In many cases the total value given for those products is based on an average value for the entire year. The manufacturers contend that they have no value other than the cost of production or the list price. A value of this character could be as accurately computed in the Census Office, if the quantities were accurately reported.

Industrial activity during the census year.—The cost of production does not always control the selling price of manufactured commodities. During periods of depression the manufacturer is often compelled to sacrifice his products at a price below the cost of production, unless he is willing to lock up his capital in his goods and wait for better prices. Such periods produce a general low level of prices and tend to decrease the rate of production. As an indication of rate of growth, the value of a comparison between a census taken during a year of depression and a previous census for a normal or prosperous year would therefore be seriously impaired.

Moreover, some of the establishments reported at the census of 1905 were not in operation in 1904 for the entire year, while others were operated on part time during portions of the year. The vast majority operated on full or normal time during the year, but the total does not represent a full year's production for all existing factories.

During the first half of 1904 business conditions were in a state of some depression. Failures were above the average and commodities reached the lowest prices of the year on July 1.[1] Notwithstanding a marked recovery during the last three months of the year, 1904 could not, as a whole, be considered a prosperous year from an industrial standpoint. The most significant indications of the depression which characterized the greater part of the year are afforded (1) by the decrease in the tonnage of manufactured staples carried by the railroads; (2) by the decreased earnings of several of the greatest industrial combinations; and (3) by decreases in the production of the great staples of manufacture.

Although there was an increase in the tonnage of all freight carried by the railroads during the year ending June 30, 1904, yet the relative increase was much smaller than in former years. Furthermore, the increases were confined for the most part to the transportation of products of agriculture, while decreases were recorded in the tonnage of several of the great manufactured staples. Tables LIX and LX, prepared from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the United States as a system, illustrate these conditions.

TABLE LIX.—*Comparative summary—per cent of aggregate tonnage reported as originating on the line, distributed according to the sources of products: 1904, 1903, and 1902.*[1]

	1904	1903	1902
Products of agriculture	9.59	9.56	9.23
Products of animals	2.74	2.63	2.64
Products of mines	51.56	51.56	52.36
Products of forest	12.53	11.67	11.64
Manufactures	13.41	14.39	14.49
Merchandise	4.83	4.69	4.37
Miscellaneous	5.34	5.50	5.27

[1] "Statistics of Railways in the United States," Interstate Commerce Commission, 1902, pages 68 and 69; 1903, pages 71 to 73; 1904, pages 73 and 74.

The percentage which the tonnage of manufactures formed of the aggregate tonnage of freight carried by the railroads showed a slight decrease from 1902 to 1903 and a marked decrease from 1903 to 1904. This decrease is the most significant feature of the table, as no other source of production shows either an increase or decrease of so decided a character in the course of a year. This decrease of nearly 1 per cent must therefore be considered as unusual and as reflecting the unsatisfactory condition of the industrial world during the greater part of 1904.

The table shows that the tonnage of the staple commodities selected was not as great during 1904 as during the previous year, and in a number of cases showed decreases from the tonnage carried two years previous. The rate of increase of total tonnage carried was but five-tenths of 1 per cent in 1904 against 9.8 per cent for 1903.

---

[1] Dun's Review of Trade, December 31, 1904.

TABLE LX.—*Comparative summary—freight traffic movement for selected commodities: 1904, 1903, and 1902.*[1]

COMMODITY.	TONNAGE ORIGINATING ON THE ROAD.		
	1904	1903	1902
Total	641,680,547	638,800,658	581,832,441
Coke	21,858,790	26,126,220	22,807,620
Petroleum and other oils	4,809,349	4,900,723	4,887,413
Iron, pig and bloom	15,255,251	16,604,006	14,714,989
Iron and steel rails	3,878,772	5,124,081	4,849,255
Other castings and machinery	9,442,694	11,133,353	9,696,433
Bar and sheet metal	9,411,655	11,721,664	10,624,712
Agricultural implements	1,101,794	1,233,450	1,257,932
All other	575,922,242	561,956,501	512,991,087

[1] "Statistics of Railways in the United States," Interstate Commerce Commission, 1904, page 73; 1903, page 71; 1902, page 68.

Further evidence of a similar nature, based upon revenue instead of tonnage, is contained in Table LXI.

TABLE LXI.—*Increases in freight revenue compared, for years ending June 30, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, and 1900.*[1]

YEARS (ENDING JUNE 30).	Amount.	Per cent.
Increase—1904 over 1903	$40,982,667	3.06
Increase—1903 over 1902	130,791,181	10.83
Increase—1902 over 1901	88,685,831	7.93
Increase—1901 over 1900	69,286,691	6.60
Increase—1900 over 1899	135,519,168	14.83

[1] "Statistics of Railways in the United States," Interstate Commerce Commission, 1904, page 83; 1903, page 80; 1902, page 76; 1901, page 73; 1900, page 78.

During the past five years there were no decreases in freight revenues for the United States considered as a system, but the rate of increase was less for 1904 than for any other year shown, and the actual amount of increase was much less than for any of the four years previous. Furthermore, the increase in the gross receipts of the railroads in 1904 was not sufficient to maintain the margin between operating expenses and gross receipts which was shown in 1903, so that the income from operation decreased $135 per mile of line.

The dividends of the great industrial combinations afforded ample evidence of the depression which prevailed throughout most of 1904. So much were their earnings reduced that the dividends declared by them as a result of operations for 1904 lacked nearly $5,000,000 of equaling the disbursements to the stockholders on the same account for the year previous.[1]

The unfailing index to industrial conditions—the iron and steel trade—underwent exceptional depression during the spring and summer of the year, and the fall revival did not recoup the manufacturers for the losses incurred earlier in the year. The production of pig iron for 1904 was nearly 2,000,000 tons less than in the previous year, over 1,000,000 tons less than the production for 1902, and only about 400,000 tons more than for the year 1901. The average yearly prices for all forms of iron and steel were much lower for 1904 than for any previous year. The common stock of the United States Steel Company reached a new low level in May and June, and the preferred also dropped to a very low level in the same months. The Annual Statistical Report of the American Iron and Steel Association stated that "the production during the year was less in many lines than in 1903, the increased activity in the last four months of the year falling very far short of equaling the losses in production during the remainder of the year."

The depression which characterized the first half of the year in several leading industries was not by any means universal, however, and the confidence of the American manufacturers that it would only be temporary resulted in little, if any, falling off in production. The increased demand of the last three months of the year fully justified this confidence, and found the factories of the country ready to meet the boom which followed. Thus the census year, while not a highly prosperous one from the manufacturer's standpoint, yet, if the volume of output in all lines of manufactures is considered, probably equaled in production the preceding year, and exceeded the other years intervening since the Twelfth Census. The number of people employed, the amount of wages paid, the value of the products, the statistics of production of the great staples required as raw material in manufactures, the movement by rail of commodities in general, exports and imports, the volume of money in circulation, all indicate that the industrial development of the country had steadily progressed, notwithstanding the temporary depression. But the low prices which prevailed throughout the first nine months of the census year 1904 must have affected the values reported at the census in several industries, although to what extent it is impossible to determine. It is certain, however, that in the iron and steel industry there was an actual increase during the intercensal period greater than the figures would appear to indicate. Although this may be true of other industries, it is not possible to state the facts with any degree of accuracy. In view of the conditions during 1904, however, the conclusion that in general the growth in manufactures during the past five years was greater than the figures indicate is amply justified.

---

[1] The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, December 31, 1904.

CHAPTER VII.

LARGE AND SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The rapid development of large industrial enterprises has given rise to the belief that in many lines of industry a comparatively few establishments control a large proportion of the production. The report for the census of 1905, however, contains the first compilation of statistics that shows the extent of this concentration in large establishments for all branches of manufactures. To make such a presentation, it is necessary first to establish some standard for measuring the size of an establishment.

The size or importance of an establishment may be determined by the amount of capital invested, the number of employees, total amount paid in wages, or the value of its products. Capital, however, was reported with such lack of uniformity and was subject to so many uncertainties, that it could not, with safety, be used for this purpose. The gross value of product and the greatest number of wage-earners employed at any one time during the year were accordingly selected as the basis of measurement. Three methods have been adopted for presenting the statistics.

1. The number of establishments, capital, number of wage-earners, wages, miscellaneous expenses, cost of materials, and value of products are shown for five classes of establishments, grouped according to the value of products. It was practicable to employ this method to show the totals for all establishments in the United States and in each state and territory, and also for the leading industries of each state. The statistics are given in Table 10 and in the reports on the manufactures of the different states in Part II.

2. The number of establishments and value of products are shown for the five classes according to value of products, for each of the 339 classifications of industries. This method is followed in Table 11.

3. The establishments for all industries in the United States and in each state and territory, and for each of the 339 classifications of industry, are shown for 8 groups according to the greatest number of wage-earners employed at any one time during the year. This method is followed in Tables 15 and 16.

Table LXII summarizes the totals obtained for the United States by the application of the first method.

TABLE LXII.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR ALL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, GROUPED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PERCENTAGES: 1905.

GROUP, ACCORDING TO VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
United States	216,262	100.0	$12,686,265,673	100.0	5,470,321	100.0	$2,611,540,532	100.0	$1,455,019,473	100.0	$8,503,949,756	100.0	$14,802,147,087	100.0
Less than $5,000	71,162	32.9	165,317,454	1.3	106,366	1.9	40,941,804	1.6	21,399,462	1.5	61,360,114	0.7	176,159,127	1.2
$5,000 but less than $20,000	72,806	33.7	531,130,513	4.2	419,566	7.7	188,290,652	7.2	70,330,717	4.8	326,998,295	3.8	751,236,681	5.1
$20,000 but less than $100,000	48,113	22.2	1,654,931,649	13.0	1,027,507	18.8	477,153,001	18.3	199,395,653	13.7	1,039,497,004	12.2	2,130,227,091	14.4
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	22,281	10.3	5,550,459,933	43.8	2,516,429	46.0	1,194,450,018	45.7	657,328,272	45.2	3,329,508,388	39.2	6,116,068,017	41.3
$1,000,000 and over	1,900	0.9	4,784,426,124	37.7	1,400,453	25.6	710,705,057	27.2	506,565,369	34.8	3,746,585,955	44.1	5,628,456,171	38.0

This table shows the extent of the concentration of manufactures in large establishments, but in considering the statistics the definition of an establishment should be constantly kept in mind.[1] Of the 216,262 establishments reported for the entire country, 71,162 had products valued at less than $5,000 each and for a factory census would therefore be considered as small. While such establishments formed 32.9 per cent of the total number, they gave employment to only 1.9 per cent of the wage-earners and their products constituted only 1.2 per cent of the total value of products. By combining the two groups with products valued at less than $20,000, results are obtained for all establishments of inconsiderable magnitude. Such establishments numbered 143,968 and formed 66.6 per cent of the total number of establishments, but they gave employment to only 9.6 per cent of the wage-earners and their products formed only 6.3 per cent of the total value of products. On the other hand, the 72,294 establishments with products valued at

---

[1] See page xli.

$20,000 and over formed only 33.4 per cent of the total number, but they gave employment to 90.4 per cent of the wage-earners and their products formed 93.7 per cent of the total value of products. There were only 1,900 establishments having products valued at $1,000,000 and over. These, however, gave employment to 25.6 per cent of the wage-earners and their products formed 38 per cent of the total value of products for all establishments. The 24,181 establishments each reporting a product valued at $100,000 or more may be considered as the large manufacturing establishments of the country. They employed on the average during the year 3,916,882 wage-earners, or an average of 162 to each establishment. Their wage-earners represented 71.6 per cent and their products 79.3 per cent of the totals for all establishments.

Table 10 shows that in 18 of the states and territories these large establishments gave employment to more than 70 per cent of the wage-earners. Of the 4 leading states in value of products, Massachusetts had the largest percentage of establishments with products valued at $100,000 and over, while the largest percentage of the value of products for such establishments was in Illinois and the largest actual value in New York. Considering all states and territories, the greatest concentration of capital in establishments with products of $100,000 and over is shown for Montana, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, in the order named. In Montana the large establishments reported 91.8 per cent of the capital and those in Connecticut, 87.3 per cent. The greatest concentration in the number of wage-earners employed is shown for Rhode Island, Connecticut, Arizona, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, the large establishments in Rhode Island reporting 86.7 per cent of the wage-earners for the whole state and those in New Hampshire 79.4 per cent. Montana, Arizona, Rhode Island, and Nebraska show the greatest concentration in value of products. The large establishments in Montana reported 92.2 per cent of the value of products for the state and those in Nebraska 87.1 per cent.

Table LXIII illustrates the second method of presenting the statistics for large and small establishments. It shows the totals for the 5 groups of establishments in each of the 14 generic groups of industries.

TABLE LXIII.—ESTABLISHMENTS, BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

GROUP.	Total.		ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING PRODUCTS VALUED AT—									
			Less than $5,000.		$5,000 but less than $20,000.		$20,000 but less than $100,000.		$100,000 but less than $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 and over.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	216,262	$14,802,147,087	71,162	$176,159,127	72,806	$751,236,681	48,113	$2,130,227,091	22,281	$6,116,068,017	1,900	$5,628,456,171
Food and kindred products	45,790	2,845,234,900	11,292	32,887,319	20,899	217,584,508	10,340	423,825,085	2,975	802,057,438	284	1,368,880,550
Textiles	17,042	2,147,441,418	2,454	6,637,758	4,774	51,563,812	5,340	258,905,477	4,132	1,174,229,045	342	656,105,326
Iron and steel and their products	14,239	2,176,739,726	2,890	7,562,695	4,088	44,487,053	4,169	194,912,691	2,735	804,514,807	357	1,125,262,480
Lumber and its remanufactures	32,726	1,223,730,336	10,433	26,837,627	11,257	116,925,829	8,107	361,773,901	2,886	655,952,400	43	62,240,579
Leather and its finished products	4,945	705,747,470	746	1,902,198	1,493	15,858,343	1,350	65,066,040	1,241	403,992,524	115	218,928,365
Paper and printing	30,787	857,112,256	16,329	38,368,573	8,643	83,479,987	4,192	180,051,212	1,541	412,122,845	82	143,089,639
Liquors and beverages	6,381	501,266,605	2,627	6,531,470	1,859	17,466,642	1,005	47,201,500	819	240,319,707	71	189,747,286
Chemicals and allied products	9,680	1,031,965,263	2,290	5,364,606	2,849	31,663,457	2,898	129,427,897	1,489	407,025,660	154	458,483,643
Clay, glass, and stone products	10,775	391,230,422	3,190	8,169,272	3,886	41,055,966	2,844	122,904,192	844	200,006,663	11	19,094,329
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	6,310	922,262,456	1,111	3,101,847	2,373	25,201,575	1,932	84,535,266	766	217,550,334	128	591,873,434
Tobacco	16,828	331,117,681	11,693	23,131,376	3,657	34,070,684	1,056	43,639,566	379	107,275,234	43	123,000,821
Vehicles for land transportation	7,285	643,924,442	2,266	6,278,183	2,592	25,537,365	1,368	60,807,558	944	289,107,883	115	262,193,453
Shipbuilding	1,097	82,769 239	486	1,065,751	296	2,986,779	209	9,144,370	90	21,484,372	16	48,087,967
Miscellaneous industries	12,377	941,604,873	3,355	8,320,452	4,140	43,354,681	3,303	148,032,336	1,440	380,429,105	139	361,468,299

In the "food and kindred products" group there were 45,790 establishments, or 21.2 per cent of the total number in the United States. This was the largest proportion contained in any one group, the two groups next in this particular being "lumber and its remanufactures" and "paper and printing," containing 15.1 per cent and 14.2 per cent, respectively, of the total number of establishments.

The magnitude of the operations of the different classes of establishments is shown by this table, but to comprehend the relative importance of these classes it is necessary to consider two series of percentages (1) the percentage that the number of establishments and the value of products for each class constitute of the totals for each generic group of industries, and (2) the percentage that the number of establishments and the value of products for each group of industries constitute of the total for each of the five classes. These percentages are given in Tables LXIV and LXV.

Table LXIV.—ESTABLISHMENTS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS—PER CENT IN EACH CLASS OF TOTAL NUMBER AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, FOR EACH GROUP OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

GROUP.	Total.		ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING PRODUCTS VALUED AT—									
			Less than $5,000.		$5,000 but less than $20,000.		$20,000 but less than $100,000.		$100,000 but less than $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 and over.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	100.0	100.0	32.9	1.2	33.7	5.1	22.2	14.4	10.3	41.3	0.9	38.0
Food and kindred products	100.0	100.0	24.7	1.2	45.6	7.6	22.6	14.9	6.5	28.2	0.6	48.1
Textiles	100.0	100.0	14.4	0.3	28.0	2.4	31.3	12.1	24.3	54.7	2.0	30.5
Iron and steel and their products	100.0	100.0	20.3	0.3	28.7	2.0	29.3	9.0	19.2	37.0	2.5	51.7
Lumber and its remanufactures	100.0	100.0	31.9	2.2	34.4	9.5	24.8	29.6	8.8	53.6	0.1	5.1
Leather and its finished products	100.0	100.0	15.1	0.3	30.2	2.3	27.3	9.2	25.1	57.2	2.3	31.0
Paper and printing	100.0	100.0	53.0	4.5	28.1	9.7	13.6	21.0	5.0	48.1	0.3	16.7
Liquors and beverages	100.0	100.0	41.2	1.3	29.1	3.5	15.8	9.4	12.8	47.9	1.1	37.9
Chemicals and allied products	100.0	100.0	23.7	0.5	29.4	3.1	29.9	12.6	15.4	39.4	1.6	44.4
Clay, glass, and stone products	100.0	100.0	29.6	2.1	36.1	10.5	26.4	31.4	7.8	51.1	0.1	4.9
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	100.0	100.0	17.6	0.3	37.6	2.7	30.6	9.2	12.2	23.6	2.0	64.2
Tobacco	100.0	100.0	69.5	7.0	21.7	10.3	6.3	13.2	2.2	32.4	0.3	37.1
Vehicles for land transportation	100.0	100.0	31.1	1.0	35.6	4.0	18.8	9.4	12.9	44.9	1.6	40.7
Shipbuilding	100.0	100.0	44.3	1.3	27.0	3.6	19.0	11.0	8.2	26.0	1.5	58.1
Miscellaneous industries	100.0	100.0	27.1	0.9	33.5	4.6	26.7	15.7	11.6	40.4	1.1	38.4

Table LXV.—ESTABLISHMENTS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS—PER CENT IN EACH GROUP OF INDUSTRIES, OF TOTAL NUMBER AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR EACH CLASS: 1905.

GROUP.	Total.		ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING PRODUCTS VALUED AT—									
			Less than $5,000.		$5,000 but less than $20,000.		$20,000 but less than $100,000.		$100,000 but less than $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 and over.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and kindred products	21.2	19.2	15.9	18.7	28.7	29.0	21.5	19.9	13.3	13.1	14.9	24.3
Textiles	7.9	14.5	3.4	3.8	6.6	6.9	11.1	12.2	18.5	19.2	18.0	11.7
Iron and steel and their products	6.6	14.7	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.9	8.7	9.1	12.3	13.2	18.8	20.0
Lumber and its remanufactures	15.1	8.3	14.7	15.2	15.5	15.6	16.9	17.0	13.0	10.7	2.3	1.1
Leather and its finished products	2.3	4.8	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.1	5.6	6.6	6.1	3.9
Paper and printing	14.2	5.8	22.9	21.8	11.9	11.1	8.7	8.4	6.9	6.7	4.3	2.5
Liquors and beverages	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.4
Chemicals and allied products	4.5	7.0	3.2	3.0	3.9	4.2	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.7	8.1	8.1
Clay, glass, and stone products	5.0	2.6	4.5	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	3.8	3.3	0.6	0.3
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	2.9	6.2	1.6	1.8	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.6	6.7	10.5
Tobacco	7.8	2.2	16.4	13.1	5.0	4.5	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.2
Vehicles for land transportation	3.4	4.3	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.9	4.2	4.7	6.1	4.7
Shipbuilding	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous industries	5.7	6.4	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.2	7.3	6.4

Table LXIV indicates the extent to which the value of the products of each of the 14 generic groups of industries is controlled by the small, medium sized, and large establishments, respectively, and Table LXV, the percentage contributed by each generic group of industries to the total of each of the five classes of establishments. Considering the total for all industries, as shown by Table LXIII, the largest number of establishments, 72,806, were of a medium size, reporting a product valued at from $5,000 to $20,000, while the largest value of products, $6,116,068,017, was reported for the large establishments with products valued at $100,000 but less than $1,000,000. It appears that of the 14 groups of industries, "iron and steel and their products" contains the largest actual number, 357, and the largest relative number, 2.5 per cent, of establishments with products valued at $1,000,000 and over. While the products of these establishments amounted in value to $1,125,262,480, they were exceeded by the value of products of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of food and kindred products, and followed by those engaged in the textile industries. Table LXV shows that the value of products of the establishments in these three groups of industries represents 56 per cent of the total value of products for the class having products valued at $1,000,000 and over. In other words, more than half of the very large establishments, reporting more than half of the total value of products in this class, are found in three of the basic industries of the country. Next to these industries the manufacture of metals and metal products other than iron and steel reports the largest actual value of products for establishments of this class. This group of industries also shows its greatest concentration in the class with products valued at $1,000,000 and over, which represents 64.2 per cent of the total value of products for the group.

"Paper and printing," "tobacco," and "food and kindred products" contain the largest proportion of the very small establishments, those with products valued at less than $5,000. But as shown by Table LXIV, while the number of establishments in this class forms a large proportion of the total number, their products form only a small percentage of the total value of products for each generic group of industries. "Food and kindred products," "lumber and its remanufactures," and "paper and printing" contain the largest proportion of medium-sized establishments, or those with products ranging in value from $5,000 to $100,000.

Table 11 presents for each of the 339 classifications of industries statistics similar to those given in Table LXIII. Table LXVI reproduces this information for 23 selected industries, and Table LXVII shows the percentage that the number of establishments and value of products for each of the five classes of establishments constitute of the total for each industry.

TABLE LXVI. ESTABLISHMENTS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Total.		ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING PRODUCTS VALUED AT—									
			Less than $5,000.		$5,000 but less than $20,000.		$20,000 but less than $100,000.		$100,000 but less than $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 and over.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
Total	94,623	$7,282,763,378	35,247	$82,269,073	27,375	$283,876,840	20,146	$913,321,493	10,898	$3,073,956,074	957	$2,929,339,898
Boots and shoes	1,316	320,107,458	142	377,046	239	2,597,986	362	18,248,001	511	179,804,623	62	119,079,802
Clothing, men's	4,504	355,796,571	830	2,287,748	1,771	18,519,969	1,153	52,727,542	701	193,816,622	49	88,444,690
Clothing, women's	3,351	247,661,560	288	829,184	939	10,571,614	1,438	70,812,553	675	151,410,497	11	14,037,712
Cotton goods	1,077	442,451,218	16	43,855	39	493,052	236	13,975,106	687	230,055,073	99	197,884,132
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	784	140,809,369	94	247,750	246	2,747,791	278	13,231,592	144	39,427,942	22	85,154,294
Flour and grist mill products	10,051	713,033,395	514	1,869,134	4,166	48,748,520	4,245	179,263,525	1,039	280,199,762	87	202,952,454
Foundry and machine shop products	8,993	685,901,388	1,932	5,107,663	2,781	30,238,027	2,785	129,499,984	1,414	377,285,594	81	143,770,120
Furniture	2,482	170,446,825	346	922,952	611	6,698,078	1,030	50,758,124	487	99,544,114	8	12,523,557
Gas, illuminating and heating	1,019	125,144,945	193	503,016	362	4,094,009	316	14,087,898	124	32,561,811	24	73,898,211
Glass	399	79,607,998	9	24,738	24	279,562	131	8,036,868	230	62,274,058	5	8,992,772
Hosiery and knit goods	1,079	136,558,139	79	216,836	180	2,135,207	444	22,540,419	365	96,646,967	11	15,018,710
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	415	673,965,026	5	14,769	8	119,179	44	2,357,509	227	101,297,782	131	570,175,787
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1,049	252,620,986	171	367,636	166	1,784,182	244	12,911,730	420	146,000,213	48	91,557,225
Liquors, malt	1,531	298,358,732	128	351,150	258	2,965,990	479	25,220,491	620	185,751,904	46	84,069,197
Lumber and timber products	19,127	580,022,690	7,131	18,722,775	7,049	72,223,143	3,671	154,690,787	1,254	304,467,321	22	29,918,664
Paper and wood pulp	761	188,715,189	23	74,086	59	749,259	254	14,204,394	395	126,385,745	30	47,301,705
Petroleum, refining	98	175,005,320	3	11,112	6	76,683	19	978,691	51	19,389,349	19	154,549,485
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	18,038	309,327,606	11,509	26,805,495	4,608	42,350,712	1,477	61,103,719	411	110,591,677	33	68,476,003
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	559	801,757,137	11	41,151	54	694,770	165	8,100,374	243	81,679,749	86	711,241,093
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	370	112,157,487	3	9,934	67	838,250	136	6,695,147	140	42,633,214	24	61,980,942
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	433	116,767,630	188	359,300	80	804,350	71	3,724,127	68	22,168,882	26	89,110,971
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	16,395	214,350,051	11,505	22,772,076	3,577	33,266,334	985	39,915,439	311	84,806,352	17	33,589,850
Woolen goods	792	142,196,658	127	309,667	85	880,173	183	10,237,473	381	105,456,823	16	25,312,522

Table LXVII.—ESTABLISHMENTS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS—PER CENT IN EACH CLASS OF TOTAL NUMBER AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Total.		ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING PRODUCTS VALUED AT—									
			Less than $5,000.		$5,000 but less than $20,000.		$20,000 but less than $100,000.		$100,000 but less than $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 and over.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
Total	100.0	100.0	37.3	1.1	28.9	3.9	21.3	12.6	11.5	42.2	1.0	40.2
Boots and shoes	100.0	100.0	10.8	0.1	18.2	0.8	27.5	5.7	38.8	56.2	4.7	37.2
Clothing, men's	100.0	100.0	18.4	0.6	39.3	5.2	25.6	14.8	15.6	54.5	1.1	24.9
Clothing, women's	100.0	100.0	8.6	0.3	28.0	4.3	42.9	28.6	20.2	61.1	0.3	5.7
Cotton goods	100.0	100.0	1.5	(1)	3.6	0.1	21.9	3.2	63.8	52.0	9.2	44.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	100.0	100.0	12.0	0.2	31.4	1.9	35.4	9.4	18.4	28.0	2.8	60.5
Flour and grist mill products	100.0	100.0	5.1	0.3	41.5	6.8	42.2	25.1	10.3	39.3	0.9	28.5
Foundry and machine shop products	100.0	100.0	21.5	0.7	30.9	4.4	31.0	18.9	15.7	55.0	0.9	21.0
Furniture	100.0	100.0	14.0	0.5	24.6	3.9	41.5	29.8	19.6	58.4	0.3	7.4
Gas, illuminating and heating	100.0	100.0	18.9	0.4	35.5	3.3	31.0	11.3	12.2	26.0	2.4	59.0
Glass	100.0	100.0	2.3	(1)	6.0	0.4	32.8	10.1	57.6	78.2	1.3	11.3
Hosiery and knit goods	100.0	100.0	7.3	0.1	16.7	1.6	41.2	16.5	33.8	70.8	1.0	11.0
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	100.0	100.0	1.2	(1)	1.9	(1)	10.6	0.4	54.7	15.0	31.6	84.6
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	100.0	100.0	16.3	0.2	15.8	0.7	23.3	5.1	40.0	57.8	4.6	36.2
Liquors, malt	100.0	100.0	8.4	0.1	16.8	1.0	31.3	8.4	40.5	62.3	3.0	28.2
Lumber and timber products	100.0	100.0	37.3	3.2	36.8	12.4	19.2	26.7	6.6	52.5	0.1	5.2
Paper and wood pulp	100.0	100.0	3.0	(1)	7.8	0.4	33.4	7.5	51.9	67.0	3.9	25.1
Petroleum, refining	100.0	100.0	3.1	(1)	6.1	(1)	19.4	0.6	52.0	11.1	19.4	88.3
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	100.0	100.0	63.8	8.7	25.5	13.7	8.2	19.8	2.3	35.7	0.2	22.1
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	100.0	100.0	2.0	(1)	9.6	0.1	29.5	1.0	43.5	10.2	15.4	88.7
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	100.0	100.0	0.8	(1)	18.1	0.7	36.8	6.0	37.8	38.0	6.5	55.3
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	100.0	100.0	43.4	0.3	18.5	0.7	16.4	3.2	15.7	19.2	6.0	76.6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	100.0	100.0	70.2	10.6	21.8	15.5	6.0	18.6	1.9	39.6	0.1	15.7
Woolen goods	100.0	100.0	16.1	0.2	10.7	0.6	23.1	7.2	48.1	74.2	2.0	17.8

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

These tables show, more definitely than it is possible to ascertain from the totals for the 14 generic groups of industries, the relative importance of establishments of different sizes in particular classes of products. For example, petroleum refining is included in Table LXIV in the group of "chemicals and allied products," for which 44.4 per cent of the products was reported by the 154 establishments that had a product of over $1,000,000. From Tables LXVI and LXVII it appears that the 19 petroleum refineries of this class reported 88.3 per cent of the products of the 98 establishments in the United States. With the exception of "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale," this is the greatest concentration in large establishments shown for any of the 23 selected industries. There is a great variation in the relative importance of the different classes of establishments as measured by the gross value of their products. Only about one-third of the industries reported the largest proportion of establishments as having a product valued at $100,000 but less than $1,000,000, but the majority of the industries returned the greatest proportion of products for establishments of this class.

Table LXVIII shows the number of establishments in each of the 14 generic groups of industries, distributed according to the number of wage-earners, and Table LXIX shows the percentage the number in each class constitutes of the total for the industry group. Table LXX shows the percentage that the group total constitutes of the total for each class.

Table LXVIII.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

GROUP.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING—								
		No wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
United States	216,262	19,679	76,193	67,577	26,492	12,463	9,022	3,063	1,237	536
Food and kindred products	45,790	4,733	28,456	8,268	2,077	1,182	772	195	71	36
Textiles	17,042	440	1,857	5,587	4,095	2,095	1,842	682	305	139
Iron and steel and their products	14,239	544	2,809	4,841	2,478	1,433	1,254	507	253	120
Lumber and its remanufactures	32,726	788	5,595	15,942	5,899	2,451	1,490	422	114	25
Leather and its finished products	4,945	166	1,127	1,489	882	545	468	182	66	20
Paper and printing	30,787	5,680	12,984	8,355	2,145	869	565	145	36	8
Liquors and beverages	6,381	474	3,151	1,838	581	230	85	17	2	3
Chemicals and allied products	9,680	962	3,024	2,710	1,738	768	329	108	25	16
Clay, glass, and stone products	10,775	166	1,800	4,786	2,241	944	615	168	42	13
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	6,310	201	1,665	2,589	995	375	287	113	63	22
Tobacco	16,828	4,327	7,822	3,394	689	258	216	80	29	13
Vehicles for land transportation	7,285	341	2,248	2,645	761	420	420	237	145	68
Shipbuilding	1,097	118	305	357	144	77	52	18	11	15
Miscellaneous industries	12,377	739	3,350	4,776	1,767	816	627	189	75	38

Table LXIX.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS—PER CENT IN EACH CLASS OF TOTAL NUMBER FOR EACH GROUP OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

GROUP.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING— No wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
United States	100.0	9.1	35.2	31.2	12.3	5.8	4.2	1.4	0.6	0.2
Food and kindred products	100.0	10.3	62.1	18.1	4.5	2.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Textiles	100.0	2.6	10.9	32.8	24.0	12.3	10.8	4.0	1.8	0.8
Iron and steel and their products	100.0	3.8	19.7	34.0	17.4	10.1	8.8	3.6	1.8	0.8
Lumber and its remanufactures	100.0	2.4	17.1	48.7	18.0	7.5	4.6	1.3	0.3	0.1
Leather and its finished products	100.0	3.4	22.8	30.1	17.8	11.0	9.5	3.7	1.3	0.4
Paper and printing	100.0	18.5	42.2	27.1	7.0	2.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	(1)
Liquors and beverages	100.0	7.4	49.4	28.8	9.1	3.6	1.3	0.3	(1)	0.1
Chemicals and allied products	100.0	9.9	31.2	28.0	18.0	7.9	3.4	1.1	0.3	0.2
Clay, glass, and stone products	100.0	1.5	16.7	41.1	20.8	8.8	5.7	1.6	0.4	0.1
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	100.0	3.2	26.4	41.0	15.8	5.9	4.5	1.8	1.0	0.4
Tobacco	100.0	25.7	46.5	20.1	4.1	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Vehicles for land transportation	100.0	4.7	30.9	36.3	10.4	5.8	5.8	3.2	2.0	0.9
Shipbuilding	100.0	10.8	27.8	32.6	13.1	7.0	4.7	1.6	1.0	1.4
Miscellaneous industries	100.0	6.0	27.1	38.6	14.3	6.6	5.0	1.5	0.6	0.3

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table LXX.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS—PER CENT IN EACH GROUP OF INDUSTRIES OF TOTAL NUMBER FOR EACH CLASS: 1905.

GROUP.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING— No wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and kindred products	21.2	21.1	37.3	12.2	7.8	9.5	8.6	6.4	5.7	6.7
Textiles	7.9	2.2	2.4	8.3	15.5	16.8	20.4	22.3	24.7	25.9
Iron and steel and their products	6.6	2.8	3.7	7.2	9.3	11.5	13.9	16.5	20.5	22.4
Lumber and its remanufactures	15.1	1.0	7.3	23.6	22.3	19.7	16.5	13.8	9.2	4.7
Leather and its finished products	2.3	0.8	1.5	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.2	5.9	5.3	3.7
Paper and printing	14.2	28.9	17.0	12.4	8.1	7.0	6.3	4.7	2.9	1.5
Liquors and beverages	2.9	2.4	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.6
Chemicals and allied products	4.5	4.9	4.0	4.0	6.6	6.1	3.6	3.5	2.0	3.0
Clay, glass, and stone products	5.0	0.8	2.1	7.1	8.5	7.6	6.8	5.5	3.4	2.4
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	2.9	1.0	2.2	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.7	5.1	4.1
Tobacco	7.8	22.0	10.3	5.0	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4
Vehicles for land transportation	3.4	1.7	3.0	3.9	2.9	3.4	4.7	7.7	11.7	12.7
Shipbuilding	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.8
Miscellaneous industries	5.7	3.8	4.1	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.2	6.1	7.1

Of the 216,262 establishments included in the factory census, the largest proportion, 35.2 per cent, employed less than 5 and only eight-tenths of 1 per cent employed more than 500 wage-earners. The remaining 64 per cent were distributed among the other five classes in the proportion shown in Table LXIX, by far the largest number of establishments employing 50 wage-earners or less. In this and the following tables the number of wage-earners used for classifying the establishments is the greatest number employed at any one time during the year, and not the average number shown elsewhere in this report. This classification tends to place a larger number of establishments in the higher classes than would have resulted from a classification based on the number constantly employed. The variation, however, is slight and does not disturb seriously the number in each group.

There were 19,679, or 9.1 per cent, of the total number of establishments that reported no wage-earners as employed during the census year. The largest number of establishments of this class were engaged in the industries of "food and kindred products," "paper and printing," and "tobacco," respectively. In each of these three groups of industries there are many small establishments, in which there is no machinery and the owner or the owner and his family are the only operatives. Thus, though the individual establishment was of little consequence, the aggregate was of too great importance to be disregarded. Nearly every community presents examples of this kind, such as the bakeries in the "food and kindred products" group and the small job printing establishments in "paper and printing," while individual cigarmakers manufacture thousands of cigars in their own homes annually. For this reason also the same groups show the greatest number of establishments reporting less than five operatives, aggregating 64.6 per cent of all the establishments in this class. In "food and kindred products" the establishments in the first two classes formed 72.4 per cent of the total number; in "tobacco," 72.2 per cent; and in "paper and printing," 60.7 per cent.

In the industries that as a rule require the use of highly developed machinery the percentage of establishments reporting no wage-earners or less than 5 was comparatively small—only 13.5 per cent in the case of "textiles," 23.5 per cent in the case of "iron and steel and their products," and 19.5 per cent in "lumber and its remanufactures."

Of the number of establishments falling in the classes reporting 5 to 20 wage-earners, 21 to 50 wage-earners, and 51 to 100 wage-earners, respectively, the group "lumber and its remanufactures" claimed the largest percentages, amounting to 23.6 per cent of those in the first class, 22.3 per cent of those in the second, and 19.7 per cent in the last. In the last two of the classes named, the textile industries were second in the number of establishments, while they were first in the four following classes.

It is natural that the groups which contain the great factory industries of the country should show marked concentration in the classes employing more than 20 wage-earners. Thus the textile group shows 53.7 per cent of the establishments as employing more than 20 wage-earners; "iron and steel," 42.5 per cent; and "leather and its finished products," 43.7 per cent.

Table LXXI shows percentages for selected industries similar to those given in Table LXIX for the 14 generic groups of industries. This table is instructive because it deals with specified industries and thus conveys a more definite idea of the relative number of the establishments of different sizes in particular lines of manufacture.

Table LXXI.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES—PER CENT IN EACH CLASS OF TOTAL NUMBER FOR EACH INDUSTRY: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING—								
		No wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
United States	100.0	9.1	35.2	31.2	12.3	5.8	4.2	1.4	0.6	0.2
Lumber and timber products	100.0	1.4	12.8	56.1	17.0	6.1	4.5	1.5	0.5	0.1
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	100.0	21.5	50.6	23.6	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.1	(1)	(1)
Flour and grist mill products	100.0	8.6	68.9	19.2	2.5	0.6	0.2	(1)	(1)	....
Foundry and machine shop products	100.0	4.1	20.0	37.1	18.3	10.1	6.9	2.3	0.9	0.3
Printing and publishing, book and job	100.0	17.8	37.5	31.3	8.3	3.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	(1)
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	100.0	1.8	22.0	44.3	20.7	7.5	3.0	0.7	(1)	(1)
Carriages and wagons	100.0	6.0	39.5	42.3	7.2	2.6	1.8	0.5	0.1	(1)
Furniture	100.0	1.9	13.8	28.8	25.2	18.0	9.7	1.9	0.6	0.1
Liquors, malt	100.0	2.0	19.0	36.4	25.1	11.7	4.4	1.1	0.1	0.2
Ice, manufactured	100.0	0.5	22.1	64.6	10.8	1.8	0.2	....	....	....
Boots and shoes	100.0	2.1	9.6	19.9	19.1	15.8	18.1	10.4	3.7	1.3
Turpentine and rosin	100.0	1.1	15.1	18.0	48.0	16.2	1.4	0.2	....	....
Hosiery and knit goods	100.0	1.0	3.4	18.7	26.2	18.6	22.8	6.3	2.3	0.7
Cotton goods	100.0	0.6	1.0	4.9	8.7	15.8	32.1	18.7	11.0	7.2
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	100.0	4.6	18.9	21.2	21.2	16.8	13.0	2.6	1.4	0.3
Jewelry	100.0	3.0	23.9	39.2	20.3	8.8	4.3	0.5	....	....
Gas, illuminating and heating	100.0	2.6	42.4	30.8	10.9	6.9	3.3	2.3	0.3	0.5
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	100.0	2.7	13.6	19.5	21.0	19.8	18.7	4.0	0.6	0.1
Liquors, distilled	100.0	5.8	59.3	22.9	7.7	3.1	1.1	0.1	....	....
Woolen goods	100.0	5.8	7.8	16.8	16.9	19.6	23.1	7.4	2.3	0.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	100.0	2.8	16.1	37.2	20.8	10.0	8.5	2.6	1.1	0.9
Paper and wood pulp	100.0	....	2.1	19.2	28.6	21.6	19.4	7.0	1.8	0.3
Oil, cottonseed and cake	100.0	0.1	0.1	17.8	52.6	24.3	4.8	0.3	....	....
Agricultural implements	100.0	4.5	21.6	27.2	16.5	10.5	12.0	4.3	2.0	1.4
Silk and silk goods	100.0	0.3	2.4	18.4	18.9	19.9	24.4	10.9	3.8	1.0
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	100.0	....	18.7	35.4	20.8	11.1	5.0	2.5	2.0	4.5
Hardware	100.0	4.5	19.6	30.8	19.1	8.5	10.8	3.1	1.8	1.8
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	100.0	13.6	31.2	19.2	12.0	9.7	8.5	3.7	1.4	0.7
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	100.0	....	0.3	3.1	4.6	7.2	24.8	26.0	20.5	13.5
Glass	100.0	....	0.5	2.5	9.5	21.3	39.8	18.8	5.8	1.8
Coke	100.0	0.4	3.9	18.7	26.6	29.1	16.6	3.9	0.4	0.4
Chemicals	100.0	1.1	19.6	34.6	19.6	9.1	8.0	4.7	1.5	1.8
Cutlery and edge tools	100.0	5.9	20.8	25.2	18.1	12.2	13.4	2.0	2.0	0.4
Brassware	100.0	3.5	28.4	32.8	19.6	5.2	6.1	3.1	0.9	0.4
Worsted goods	100.0	....	0.9	6.2	13.7	15.0	29.7	16.8	13.3	4.4
Rubber and elastic goods	100.0	3.1	10.7	24.1	20.5	13.4	16.1	6.7	4.9	0.5
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	100.0	....	....	2.6	7.4	13.7	44.7	21.6	8.4	1.6
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	100.0	2.2	2.2	10.1	26.6	20.1	18.0	10.1	5.0	5.7
All other industries	100.0	10.0	38.9	29.1	11.6	5.2	3.5	1.1	0.4	0.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In this table the industries are arranged according to the number of establishments reported. "Lumber and timber products" reports the largest number of establishments and therefore ranks first.

While in the United States as a whole 35.2 per cent of the establishments were contained in the class which employed less than 5 wage-earners, a considerably smaller proportion was reported for this class in the majority of the basic industries, such as lumber, textiles, and iron and steel. Only one industry—"iron and steel, blast furnaces"—reports no establishments so small as to employ less than 5 wage-earners. Six of the industries report no establishments so large as to employ over 1,000 wage-earners. In 5 industries there were no establishments employing more than 500 wage-earners and in 3 others the number reported for this class was less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

One of the most significant facts developed by the table is that 87.8 per cent of all the establishments employed not more than 50 wage-earners, and that in the majority of the important industries the greater proportion employed from 5 to 20 wage-earners.

Tables LXXII and LXXIII show, for the 12 states reporting the largest number of establishments—first, the proportion that the establishments of each class constitute of the total for the state, and, second, the proportion which the establishments of each state constitute of the total for each class.

TABLE LXXII.—*Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners, with per cent in each class, of total for the state for twelve states having largest number of establishments: 1905.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING—								
		No wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
United States.	100.0	9.1	35.2	31.2	12.3	5.8	4.2	1.4	0.6	0.2
New York	100.0	9.8	33.5	31.4	13.9	5.9	3.8	1.1	0.4	0.2
Pennsylvania	100.0	9.2	36.8	28.4	11.8	6.2	4.8	1.7	0.7	0.4
Illinois	100.0	12.2	35.0	30.6	11.4	5.1	3.6	1.3	0.5	0.3
Ohio	100.0	8.7	35.3	30.7	12.2	6.0	4.7	1.5	0.7	0.2
Massachusetts	100.0	6.9	28.8	32.5	14.6	6.9	5.9	2.5	1.2	0.7
Wisconsin	100.0	13.2	50.6	19.7	7.1	4.2	3.3	1.3	0.5	0.1
Michigan	100.0	9.2	37.0	28.2	11.7	6.4	4.9	1.9	0.6	0.1
Indiana	100.0	7.5	37.1	33.1	10.8	5.7	4.0	1.1	0.5	0.2
New Jersey	100.0	8.2	33.3	29.6	12.0	7.2	5.9	2.4	1.1	0.3
California	100.0	10.3	38.3	33.4	9.7	4.2	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.1
Iowa	100.0	10.9	49.2	27.6	6.6	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.2	(1)
Minnesota	100.0	11.2	50.2	23.4	8.2	3.2	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.1
All others	100.0	7.8	32.3	34.5	13.2	6.0	4.2	1.3	0.5	0.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXIII.—*Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners, with per cent in each state, of total for each class for twelve states having largest number of establishments: 1905.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING—								
		No wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York	17.2	18.4	16.4	17.3	19.5	17.4	15.8	13.7	12.8	12.1
Pennsylvania	10.9	11.1	11.3	9.9	10.4	11.7	12.4	12.8	14.4	15.9
Illinois	6.9	9.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	8.8
Ohio	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.6	5.8
Massachusetts	5.0	3.7	4.1	5.2	5.9	5.9	7.0	8.8	10.6	14.5
Wisconsin	4.0	5.7	5.7	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.6
Michigan	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	3.3	1.9
Indiana	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.0
New Jersey	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.6	5.5	6.4	4.5
California	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.1
Iowa	2.2	2.7	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.2
Minnesota	2.2	2.7	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.1
All others	32.2	27.6	29.5	35.6	34.6	33.6	32.5	30.6	27.6	28.5

Table LXXII shows that Massachusetts reported the smallest percentage of establishments employing no wage-earners or less than 5. Wisconsin and Minnesota, with 63.8 and 61.4 per cent, respectively, in these two classes, led in this particular. Massachusetts also reported the largest proportion, 1.9 per cent, employing more than 500 wage-earners. Iowa reported the smallest percentage of establishments of this class.

Table LXXIII gives ample evidence of the preponderance of New York and Pennsylvania in manufactures. These two states contained 28.1 per cent of all the establishments in the country, and with the exception of the class containing establishments with 1,000 or more wage-earners, in which Massachusetts outranked New York, each had a larger proportion in each class than any other state. In the class reporting 251 to 500 wage-earners New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts controlled 35.3 per cent of the total number of establishments; in the class reporting 501 to 1,000 wage-earners, 37.8 per cent; and in the class reporting over 1,000 wage-earners, 42.5 per cent.

From the preceding tables and from the detailed tables given in the body of this report it is evident that the small and medium-sized establishments, those with a product of less than $100,000, predominate largely in the vast majority of the manufacturing industries of the country, but that in comparatively few industries does the value of the products of such establishments form as much as 50 per cent of the total value of products. While the large establishments, those with a product of $100,000 and over, are comparatively few in number, the value of their products is so great as to exceed the products of all other establishments. In the majority of industries the number of these establishments forms less than 20 per cent of the total number, but their products form considerably more than 50 per cent of the total products, rising as high as 99.4 per cent in petroleum refining, as shown in Table LXVII; in all of the basic manufactures such establishments predominate largely in the value of their products.

Centralization of control.—One of the most effective methods of forming a large manufacturing enterprise is to consolidate existing independent establishments. Such a method eliminates all of the uncertainties attending the inauguration of new establishments. The business relations are formed, the sale of the products, and consequently the profits, are in a measure assured, and the uncertainty attending the investment reduced to a minimum. Either independent plants may be purchased or erected to meet the increase of business, or a new company may be formed for the sole purpose of bringing together under one management formerly independent mills. It is impossible to trace the formation of large enterprises by the former method, which is simply a gradual and natural increase in the size of existing companies. The application of the latter method, however, requires the formation of a new company, which acts frequently under a charter obtained for the purpose of combining independent plants. It is practicable to trace the formation of such companies and to present statistics indicating the magnitude of their operations. During and just previous to the fiscal year covered by the census of 1900 there was unusual activity in the formation of companies in this manner, and great importance was attached to information concerning them. Statistics for them were accordingly compiled and presented under the title of "industrial combinations," the class of corporations included being defined as follows:

> For the purpose of the census, the rule has been adopted to consider no aggregation of mills an industrial combination unless it consists of a number of formerly independent mills which have been brought together into one company under a charter obtained for that purpose. We therefore exclude from this category many large establishments comprising a number of mills which have grown up, not by combination with other mills, but by the erection of new plants or the purchase of old ones.

To be included under this definition the company must have been formed under a special charter obtained for the purpose of consolidating the control of independent plants. Therefore the statistics did not represent all instances where a number of plants were operated under the same control. It is difficult to ascertain whether, and to what extent, there are written or verbal agreements under which some manufacturing plants are controlled by one management. The application of census methods did not enable the office to obtain statistics which could be accepted as representative either of the number or magnitude of combinations of formerly independent manufacturing enterprises, or of instances in which a number of plants were operated partially or entirely under the same ownership without charters or special acts of incorporation, yet coming within the scope of centralization of control. Therefore the presentation has been abandoned.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELATIONSHIP OF INDUSTRIES.

Classification by product of chief value.—The regular Census method of classifying the reports has been followed in all of the tables given in this volume unless otherwise specified.[1] It has been the object at each census to perfect this classification in the endeavor to make the statistics conform more closely to the natural business grouping. For some industries a greater refinement in classification was possible at the earlier censuses because establishments then frequently manufactured only one class of products. The increase in the size of establishments has often been accompanied by an increase in the variety of products, which has rendered it necessary in some instances to make the classification more general. For example, it would now be impracticable to compile statistics of capital, employees, wages, etc., for the manufactures of "hoes" or "rakes" as distinct classes of agricultural implements, as was done at the census of 1860, when 5 establishments with a capital of $117,500 and a product of $224,175 were reported for the manufacture of "hoes," and 83 with a capital of $105,585 and a product of $138,118, for the manufacture of "rakes." Establishments that manufacture hoes or rakes now, as a rule, make both kinds of tools and also tools of other varieties, and the statistics are shown under the broader term "agricultural implements."

On the other hand there is a constant tendency toward specialization in some branches of manufactures, and as products become specialized they form new groups. For instance, at the census of 1900 the statistics for carriages and wagons included those for automobiles, but the great increase in the manufacture of these machines demanded the separate classification which was given it at the census of 1905. This industry likewise has become specialized, a number of establishments confining their products to the bodies and parts of automobiles. Therefore the three classes, "carriages and wagons," "automobiles," and "automobile bodies and parts," are closely related. Establishments classified as "carriages and wagons" manufactured during the year 1904, 199 complete automobiles, valued at $235,675. Large numbers of automobile bodies were also manufactured in the establishments that make the complete vehicle, hence the production of bodies and parts shown as a separate class is duplicated in the values given for automobiles. A similar relationship and interdependence exists between a number of the 339 classes of industry; comparatively few of them, therefore, should be accepted as confined exclusively to the industry covered by the wording of the classification.

In formulating an official list of classifications there is constant inclination to specialize in order to furnish statistics which will satisfy the demand for detail concerning certain classes of products. If this specialization were carried to the point advocated by some, it would result in a meaningless maze of statistics. No single class would represent all of the establishments engaged in its production, and at the same time no intelligent grouping could be made to bring together the statistics for kindred products. Such a condition exists now, to a limited extent, when the statistics for each of the 339 classifications are considered independently, and the extent of the interdependence is given due weight.

While other, and in some respects more scientific, methods of arranging the statistics have been used, the method of classifying the individual reports according to the product of chief value, though not entirely satisfactory, is the only practical method thus far devised for bringing together all of the data for capital, labor, and materials for the same general class of products.

Partial products.—The quantity and value of the principal products are shown for some of the leading industries, irrespective of the capital, employees, and materials employed in their production. For example, 1,869,437 tons of 50° Baumé sulphuric acid were manufactured during the census year. Of this quantity, 24,502 tons were manufactured and sold as a finished product in connection with the manufacture of fertilizers; and 467,614 tons, in connection with the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; 94,032 tons were reported as a by-product of establishments engaged in the manufacture of zinc; and 305,256 tons by establishments manufacturing chemicals; 9,588 tons as a by-product of other industries; and 968,445 tons were manufactured and consumed by the establishments producing it. As sulphuric acid is manufactured in connection with a variety of other products, and as large quantities are made that do not appear on the market as such, it is impossible to show the capital, employees, and expenses devoted to its production. A number of the other products for which quantities are shown in the special reports for the leading industries are manufactured under similar conditions.

---

[1] For description of method of classifying, see page xxvi.

It is practically impossible to compile statistics of capital, employees, wages, materials, etc., which pertain exclusively to the total production of any single commodity. In fact, in all industries as classified, commodities are manufactured in connection with others of a similar character. One establishment may be devoted exclusively to the production of a single article, such as common brick, while other establishments engaged in the manufacture of the finer grades of clay products also produce brick, and a combination of these reports to obtain the total production would result in a total for capital, employees, etc., representing other commodities than common brick. The only way to obtain statistics of capital, employees, wages, and materials for a particular class of products is to confine the enumeration to representative establishments. The object of the census, however, is to make a complete enumeration to show the magnitude of the industries rather than the relationship between capital, expenses, and production.

Generic groups.—The 339 classes of industry can be arranged in 14 groups, according to the character of their predominating raw material. The statistics are grouped in this manner in Table LXXIV, and from an economic standpoint it is the most satisfactory arrangement.

Table LXXIV.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—FOURTEEN GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905 AND 1900.

GROUP.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	1905	216,262	$12,686,265,673	519,751	$574,761,231	5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	4,244,538	1,065,884	159,899	$1,455,019,473	$8,503,949,756	$14,802,147,087
	1900	207,562	8,978,825,200	364,202	380,889,091	4,715,023	2,009,735,799	3,635,236	918,511	161,276	905,600,225	6,577,614,074	11,411,121,122
Food and kindred products.	1905	45,790	1,173,151,276	53,224	51,456,814	354,054	164,601,803	264,682	79,804	9,568	131,773,642	2,304,416,564	2,845,234,900
	1900	41,159	900,927,187	45,134	38,560,214	301,305	125,338,463	227,282	63,091	10,932	75,614,321	1,778,644,270	2,193,791,594
Textiles	1905	17,042	1,744,169,234	61,907	69,281,415	1,156,305	419,841,630	492,161	582,630	81,514	199,066,264	1,246,562,061	2,147,441,418
	1900	17,647	1,340,633,629	43,558	50,350,266	1,022,123	341,651,466	423,573	521,284	77,266	128,154,477	894,846,961	1,628,606,214
Iron and steel and their products.	1905	14,239	2,331,498,157	82,112	100,444,686	857,298	482,357,503	830,274	18,510	8,514	166,896,587	1,179,981,458	2,176,739,726
	1900	13,874	1,538,459,831	50,098	58,431,506	737,986	384,233,365	716,186	13,779	8,021	91,955,596	993,965,831	1,806,278,241
Lumber and its remanufactures.	1905	32,726	1,013,827,138	45,555	48,571,861	735,945	336,058,173	708,357	16,673	10,915	130,850,824	518,908,150	1,223,730,336
	1900	35,181	730,067,675	32,410	29,992,488	672,655	253,626,194	647,508	13,229	11,918	64,067,774	481,761,505	1,009,778,057
Leather and its finished products.	1905	4,945	440,777,194	17,233	18,372,722	255,368	116,694,140	182,126	65,843	7,399	40,737,343	471,112,921	705,747,470
	1900	5,313	327,804,674	14,391	14,486,571	241,662	98,726,363	169,886	65,310	6,466	21,752,239	390,678,471	569,619,254
Paper and printing	1905	30,787	798,758,312	80,009	81,808,311	350,205	185,547,791	250,375	90,580	9,250	138,245,437	308,269,655	857,112,256
	1900	26,605	557,131,055	48,120	48,898,355	297,320	139,950,715	211,378	73,886	12,056	75,971,854	213,701,954	605,114,847
Liquors and beverages	1905	6,381	659,547,620	12,647	21,421,353	68,340	45,146,285	66,309	1,191	840	223,446,420	139,854,147	501,266,605
	1900	5,740	515,160,244	9,864	15,925,442	55,120	33,217,604	53,210	952	958	186,025,355	93,815,032	382,898,381
Chemicals and allied products.	1905	9,680	1,504,728,510	45,071	49,864,233	210,165	93,965,248	187,881	20,491	1,793	128,879,323	609,351,160	1,031,965,263
	1900	8,812	1,139,093,102	34,417	36,972,907	182,227	71,594,508	162,517	17,817	1,893	73,608,984	437,637,550	735,432,542
Clay, glass, and stone products.	1905	10,775	553,846,682	18,768	21,555,724	285,365	148,471,903	265,049	10,854	9,462	37,822,036	123,124,392	391,230,422
	1900	11,527	335,400,558	12,790	13,079,228	231,753	102,867,056	211,832	9,307	10,614	18,144,850	85,168,409	270,726,065
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel.	1905	6,310	598,340,758	19,471	24,854,590	211,706	117,599,837	176,478	31,348	3,880	41,595,062	644,367,583	922,262,456
	1900	5,505	389,735,215	13,092	15,519,850	171,963	87,198,156	141,347	26,137	4,479	19,504,372	481,190,510	710,525,157
Tobacco	1905	16,828	323,983,501	9,236	8,800,434	159,408	62,640,303	85,691	66,301	7,416	80,145,016	126,088,608	331,117,681
	1900	14,959	111,517,318	7,836	8,593,077	132,526	47,975,331	76,218	49,330	6,978	78,915,293	92,866,542	263,713,173
Vehicles for land transportation.	1905	7,285	447,697,020	24,632	24,334,118	384,577	221,860,517	381,283	2,196	1,098	29,107,649	334,244,377	643,924,442
	1900	8,739	394,235,576	16,338	15,169,197	314,340	163,698,574	310,810	2,237	1,293	19,662,679	267,129,730	505,094,454
Shipbuilding	1905	1,097	121,623,700	2,480	3,339,741	50,754	29,241,087	49,915	65	774	5,255,506	37,463,179	82,769,239
	1900	1,107	77,341,001	1,405	2,007,237	46,747	24,824,738	45,711	34	1,002	3,684,811	33,474,896	74,532,277
Miscellaneous industries	1905	12,377	974,316,571	47,406	50,655,229	390,831	187,514,312	303,957	79,398	7,476	101,198,364	460,205,501	941,604,873
	1900	11,394	621,318,135	34,749	32,902,753	307,296	134,833,266	237,778	62,118	7,400	48,537,620	332,732,413	655,010,866

The grouping in the above table is controlled by the similarity in the raw material consumed by the industries composing each group, the use of the product being sometimes an important factor. The different classes of products included in each group are indicated by the group numbers opposite each industry in Tables 1, 3, and 5. In addition to the statistics shown in these and other tables in this volume, monographs containing detailed and technical information have been prepared for the following industries:

Agricultural implements.
Automobiles.
Beet sugar.
Bicycles and tricycles.
Boots and shoes.
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.
Buttons.
Canning and preserving.
Carriages and wagons.
Cars, steam and street railroad.
Chemicals.
Clay products.
Coke.
Cotton manufactures.
Cottonseed products.
Dyeing and finishing textiles.
Dyestuffs and extracts.
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.
Explosives.
Fertilizers.
Flax, hemp, and jute.
Flour and grist mill products.
Gas, illuminating and heating.
Glass.
Gloves and mittens, leather.
Hosiery and knit goods.
Ice, manufactured.
Iron and steel.
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.
Lumber and timber products.
Metal working machinery.
Musical instruments.
Needles and pins, and hooks and eyes.
Oil, essential.
Oilcloth and linoleum.
Paints.
Paper and wood pulp.
Pens and pencils.
Petroleum, refining.
Printing and publishing.
Rice, cleaning and polishing.
Salt.
Shipbuilding.
Silk and silk goods.
Slaughtering and meat packing.
Smelting and refining, copper.
Smelting and refining, lead.
Smelting and refining, zinc.
Soap.
Starch.
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.
Tin and terne plate.
Tobacco.
Turpentine and rosin.
Varnishes.
Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.
Wool manufactures.

In the following discussion of the statistics for each of the 14 groups tables giving the statistics for censuses prior to 1880 are presented for some of the important industries. For the statistics from 1880 to 1905, inclusive, reference should be made to Table 1. The grouping in Table LXXIV follows that established and used at the Twelfth Census[1] and shows the progress since 1900 in each of the industrial groups.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page cxliii.

DIAGRAM 2. VALUE OF ALL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, AND PROPORTIONAL VALUE OF EACH GROUP: 1905 AND 1900.

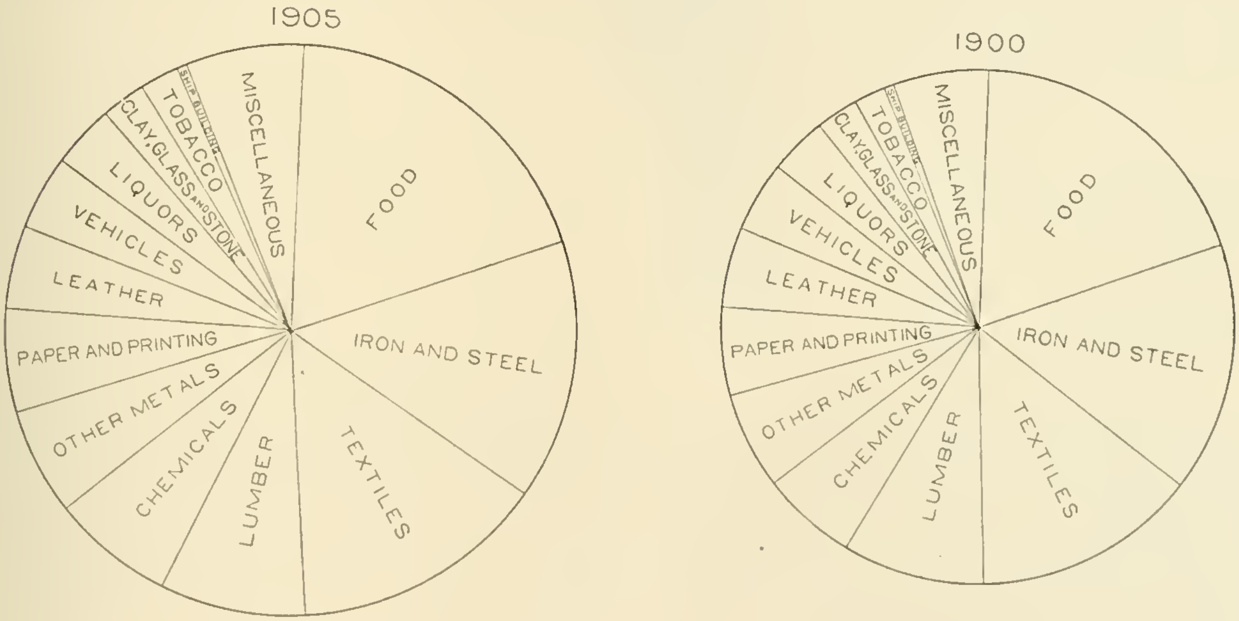
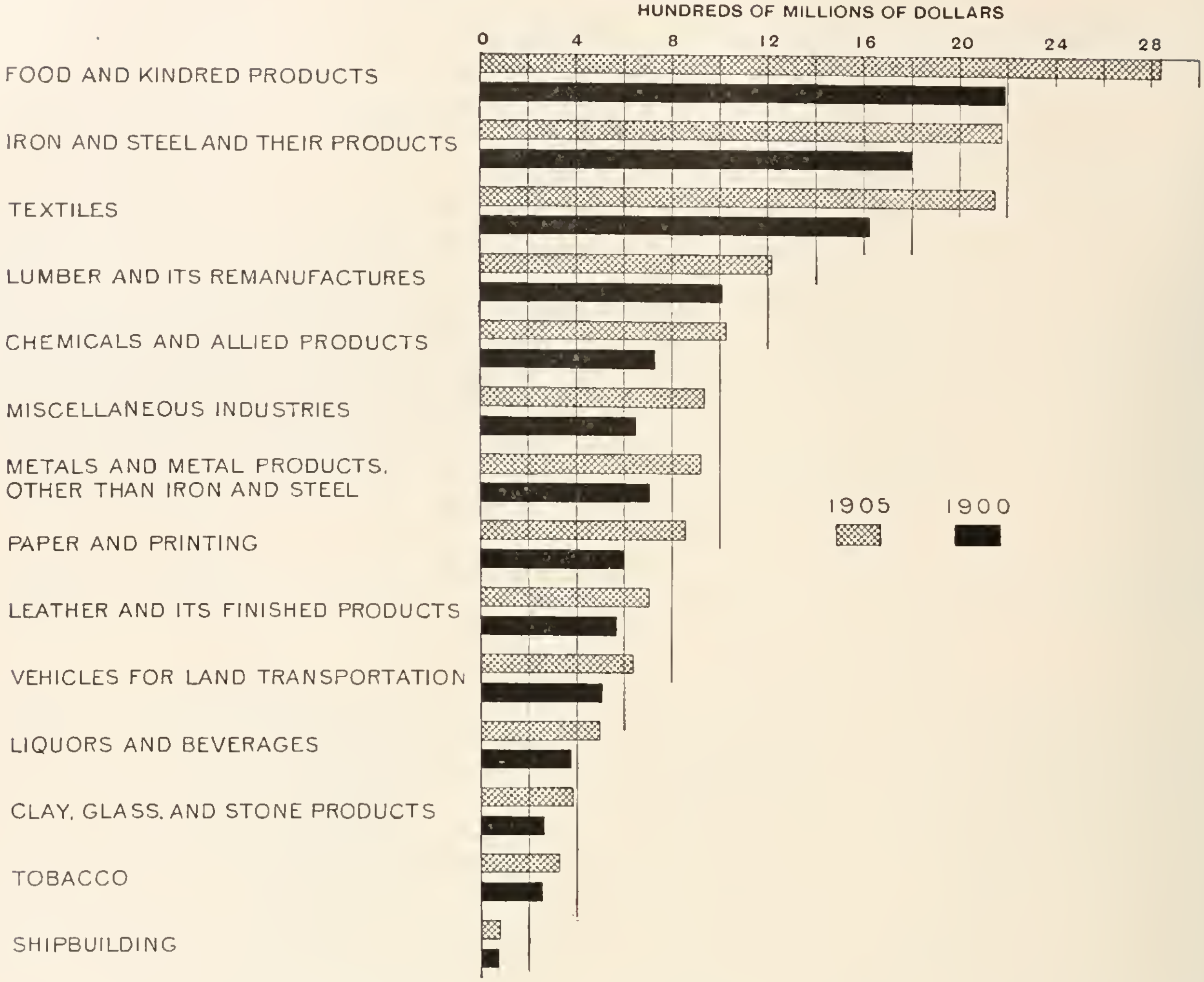


Diagram 3.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905 AND 1900.



FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

There is no industry that appeals more directly to the consumer than the manufacture of food products. The group ranked first in gross value of products, but as many of the products are not subjected to the great variety or the complicated processes of manufacture that characterize other industries, there is not such a large number of wage-earners employed, the group ranking sixth in the number reported for the census of 1905. This group is composed of 27 industries, shown separately in Table 3 and the raw materials for most of them are obtained from the products of agriculture. The total cost of materials emanating from this source during the census year was $1,586,193,096, or 68.8 per cent of the total cost of materials, while those purchased in a partially manufactured form, including all other materials and mill supplies, cost $668,745,274 and formed only 29 per cent of the total cost of materials.

A feature peculiar to this group is the comparatively small amount added to the cost of the materials by the manufacturing processes. While the form of a large proportion of the material was greatly changed, the manufacturing processes to which it was subjected were simple and inexpensive when compared with those in other branches of manufactures. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, is a striking example of this. The cost of the material at the census of 1905 amounted to $706,230,069 and the value of products to $801,757,137, a difference of $95,527,068, or an increase of only 13.5 per cent over the cost of the material. A large proportion of the product was sold as fresh meat. The killing of the animals and the preparation of the meat for the market are comparatively simple processes, requiring little labor or machinery and not greatly enhancing the value of the raw material: therefore it is not legitimate to compare this industry, simply as regards value of products, with others in which the material passes through more costly or a larger number of processes before the finished stage is reached. This is true also in a marked degree of several of the industries included in "food and kindred products," and gives the group first rank in cost of materials used and value of products but a comparatively low rank in average number of wage-earners and total wages paid.

As labor is the principal item of cost in the manipulation of material in most branches of manufacture, the total annual wages paid affords a truer basis of comparison. The group ranks seventh in the amount paid annually in wages, and this rank compared with a rank of second for the group "textiles" and first for the group "iron and steel products" may be accepted as a better indication of its relative importance in manufacture.

Large quantities of food and kindred products are made on the farm and in the household, and necessarily they do not enter into this presentation. Some of these products are accounted for in the decennial statistics of agriculture, experience having demonstrated the futility of attempting to include them in manufacturing statistics. In no other group do statistics of the factory output furnish such an incomplete survey of the industries composing it. Factory production, however, is supplying at a rapidly increasing rate a large number of the products in this group that were once made largely on the farm and in the household.

Industries allied by uses. The group "food and kindred products" in Table 3 does not include beverages, nor products such as salt and baking and yeast powders, which are closely allied by uses to food products. A classification under one group of articles for food and drink and essential constituents of food is presented in Table LXXV. The products are classed according to the character of the predominating raw material, as follows: (1) Animal and fish products, (2) vegetable products, (3) mineral and miscellaneous products.

TABLE LXXV. COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOOD PRODUCTS, BEVERAGES, AND CONDIMENTS: 1905 AND 1900.

INDUSTRY	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS. Average number.	WAGE-EARNERS. Wages	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
Aggregate	1905	52,481	$1,871,517,817	420,509	$212,856,093	$361,398,317	$2,457,376,924	$3,374,981,688
	1900	47,249	1,451,548,518	363,137	161,184,207	264,832,521	1,882,922,191	2,599,225,252
Animal and fish products	1905	10,647	314,559,489	102,573	54,056,641	39,271,168	989,106,810	1,159,557,178
	1900	10,744	251,023,085	98,484	45,289,194	29,293,062	824,680,894	965,648,696
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	1905	559	219,818,627	69,593	37,090,366	28,032,248	706,230,069	821,757,137
	1900	557	173,866,377	64,681	31,033,850	22,658,444	605,223,221	697,056,065
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1905	8,926	47,255,556	15,557	8,412,967	4,074,268	142,920,277	168,182,789
	1900	9,242	36,303,164	12,799	6,145,561	1,574,790	108,841,200	130,783,349
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	1905	370	17,896,063	4,541	3,236,573	2,599,111	99,426,900	112,157,487
	1900	325	14,933,804	3,705	2,358,403	1,371,266	76,873,618	86,723,126
Canning and preserving, fish	1905	373	19,853,016	6,959	3,241,740	3,082,771	15,885,354	26,377,210
	1900	346	19,454,222	13,355	4,207,414	880,687	13,160,451	21,999,249
Sausage	1905	292	2,704,246	1,265	739,824	303,952	5,568,593	8,122,904
	1900	198	1,408,897	878	453,420	135,952	3,213,200	4,588,456
Butter, reworking	1905	35	1,718,751	404	252,139	263,546	6,247,029	7,271,086
	1900	10	255,525	148	67,747	31,032	1,345,418	2,114,935
Lard, refined	1905	9	1,162,891	441	219,387	160,448	5,640,178	6,128,601
	1900	19	1,335,759	499	237,930	127,500	7,496,845	8,630,901
Oleomargarine	1905	14	1,550,776	522	315,736	522,230	4,397,538	5,573,725
	1900	24	3,023,646	1,084	534,444	2,489,784	7,639,501	12,499,812
Canning and preserving, oysters	1905	69	2,599,563	3,291	547,909	232,594	2,590,872	3,986,239
	1900	23	441,691	1,335	250,425	23,607	837,580	1,252,803
Vegetable products	1905	38,055	1,490,039,385	308,942	150,203,543	311,287,965	1,445,161,099	2,176,093,177
	1900	33,392	1,115,337,456	249,153	109,187,103	230,169,565	1,039,263,057	1,587,772,403
Flour and grist mill products	1905	10,051	265,117,434	39,110	19,822,196	19,756,711	649,971,161	713,033,395
	1900	9,476	189,281,330	32,226	16,285,163	9,591,182	428,116,757	501,396,304
Liquors, malt	1905	1,531	515,636,792	48,139	34,542,897	119,462,138	71,911,619	298,358,732
	1900	1,507	413,767,233	39,459	25,776,468	109,160,960	51,598,247	236,914,914
Sugar and molasses, refining	1905	341	165,468,520	13,549	7,575,650	8,600,754	244,752,802	277,285,449
	1900	657	184,033,304	14,129	6,917,824	7,013,322	221,384,700	239,711,011
Bread and other bakery products	1905	18,227	122,363,327	81,284	43,179,822	20,493,262	155,999,318	269,609,061
	1900	14,836	80,901,926	60,192	27,864,024	10,414,664	95,051,952	175,368,682
Liquors, distilled	1905	805	50,101,362	5,355	2,657,025	95,524,151	25,625,858	131,269,886
	1900	965	32,540,004	3,720	1,732,708	73,218,142	15,145,363	96,797,681
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1905	451	39,903,719	7,315	3,055,524	7,590,441	72,171,692	91,149,201
	1900	458	28,136,897	6,387	2,486,759	3,135,257	55,112,203	69,527,108
Confectionery	1905	1,348	43,125,408	36,239	11,669,257	9,474,111	48,810,312	87,087,253
	1900	962	26,319,195	26,866	8,029,453	4,154,154	35,351,208	60,645,946
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	1905	2,294	47,629,497	59,968	10,428,521	5,275,619	51,582,400	78,142,022
	1900	1,813	27,795,621	37,189	8,251,471	2,216,495	37,482,511	56,427,412
Food preparations	1905	796	51,784,431	11,333	4,398,348	9,745,251	37,667,862	61,180,416
	1900	645	21,401,103	8,214	3,099,313	3,640,737	24,776,625	39,836,882
Malt	1905	141	47,364,204	2,054	1,456,908	2,207,711	23,659,084	30,288,984
	1900	146	39,288,102	1,990	1,182,513	916,866	14,816,741	19,373,600
Pickles, preserves, and sauces	1905	528	19,149,540	8,511	3,068,263	4,090,397	16,631,858	29,096,287
	1900	454	10,992,677	7,225	2,238,437	2,506,383	13,875,079	23,477,136

TABLE LXXV.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—FOOD PRODUCTS, BEVERAGES, AND CONDIMENTS: 1905 AND 1900—Con.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
				Average number.	Wages.			
Vegetable products—Continued.								
Glucose	1905	9	$17,045,313	2,876	$1,774,580	$1,007,218	$20,258,022	$24,566,932
	1900	8	41,011,345	3,288	1,755,179	645,804	15,773,233	21,693,656
Beet sugar	1905	51	55,923,459	3,963	2,486,702	1,999,555	14,486,876	24,393,794
	1900	30	20,141,719	1,970	1,092,207	441,384	4,803,796	7,323,857
Rice, cleaning and polishing	1905	74	8,821,099	1,492	640,632	615,583	13,315,065	16,296,916
	1900	80	2,601,352	651	265,585	230,203	7,575,522	8,723,726
Chocolate and cocoa products	1905	25	8,378,980	2,090	821,851	1,680,888	9,722,555	14,389,699
	1900	24	6,890,732	1,314	525,875	773,527	6,876,682	9,666,192
Liquors, vinous	1905	435	17,775,240	1,913	1,001,554	1,591,491	5,093,394	11,037,853
	1900	359	9,838,015	1,163	446,055	552,338	3,089,330	6,547,310
Flavoring extracts	1905	377	4,404,986	1,543	653,366	1,050,639	3,935,960	7,772,070
	1900	350	3,313,966	1,251	477,950	460,893	3,290,600	6,308,162
Vinegar and cider	1905	568	7,519,853	1,528	725,148	709,875	3,852,233	7,265,469
	1900	613	5,629,930	1,557	652,077	369,098	3,134,313	5,931,692
Cordials and sirups	1905	63	1,666,418	660	235,299	442,170	2,148,548	3,509,758
	1900	39	1,153,006	362	116,917	158,157	1,505,096	2,107,132
Mineral and miscellaneous products	1905	3,779	66,918,943	17,994	8,595,906	10,839,184	23,108,505	58,731,333
	1900	3,113	55,187,977	15,500	6,707,910	5,369,894	19,028,240	45,804,153
Mineral and soda waters	1905	3,469	28,100,022	10,879	5,487,901	4,660,929	10,002,292	30,251,150
	1900	2,763	19,726,890	8,788	4,079,770	2,177,049	8,565,351	23,268,876
Baking and yeast powders	1905	164	13,232,639	2,449	1,041,606	4,942,676	8,940,076	19,042,521
	1900	191	8,337,723	1,938	717,000	2,432,306	7,126,967	14,568,380
Salt	1905	146	25,586,282	4,666	2,066,399	1,235,579	4,166,137	9,437,662
	1900	159	27,123,364	4,774	1,911,140	760,539	3,335,922	7,966,897

[1] In 1905 includes 30 establishments classified as "peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling."

Accepting the 31 industries as representing the production of food products, beverages, and condiments in the United States, it is found that the value of products has increased since 1900, $775,756,436, or 29.8 per cent. It is impossible to determine how much of this increase in value is due to the increase in prices. There has been a marked increase in prices for many lines of food products since 1900 and this increase has doubtless added to the gross value of products. The quantity of products is the best unit of measure in determining the increase or decrease in production, but there is such a great variety of food and kindred products that it is impossible to obtain any reliable information concerning the quantity manufactured for all of the industries embraced in this class. It is possible, however, to ascertain the total weight or measure of the product for many, and Table LXXVI shows the production in quantity and value of the principal products of several of these industries for 1900 and 1905.

TABLE LXXVI.—SELECTED PRODUCTS, BY QUANTITY AND VALUE, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1905 AND 1900.

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.		Per cent of increase.	VALUE.		Per cent of increase.
	1905	1900		1905	1900	
Beet sugar:						
Granulated, pounds	496,618,314	115,686,356	329.3	$23,493,373	$5,580,527	321.0
Raw, pounds	11,223,607	47,771,719	[1]76.5	431,229	1,642,054	[1]73.7
Butter, pounds	531,478,141	420,126,546	26.5	113,189,453	84,079,754	34.6
Cheese, pounds	317,144,872	281,972,324	12.5	28,611,760	26,519,829	7.9
Condensed milk, pounds	308,485,182	186,921,787	65.0	20,149,282	11,888,792	69.5
Canned goods:						
Fish—						
Canned, pounds	264,840,432	164,315,495	61.2	16,983,779	14,051,559	20.9
Salted, pounds	115,218,145	123,409,131	[1]6.6	6,200,556	5,193,627	19.4
Smoked, pounds	35,439,619	21,094,066	68.0	2,362,740	957,741	146.7
Fruits, pounds	295,760,355	293,637,273	0.7	11,644,042	11,311,062	2.9
Vegetables, pounds	1,672,759,438	1,142,327,265	46.4	45,262,148	28,734,598	57.5
Dried fruits, pounds	343,579,623	85,439,406	302.1	15,664,784	4,757,005	229.3
Flour and grist mill products:						
Buckwheat flour, pounds	175,354,062	143,190,724	22.5	4,379,359	3,190,152	37.3
Corn meal and corn flour, barrels	23,624,693	27,838,811	[1]15.1	56,368,556	52,167,739	8.1
Hominy and grits, pounds	756,861,398	291,726,145	159.4	8,455,420	2,567,084	229.4
Rye flour, barrels	1,503,100	1,443,339	4.1	5,892,108	4,145,565	42.1
Wheat flour, barrels	104,013,278	99,763,777	4.3	480,258,514	333,997,686	43.8
Salt, barrels	17,128,572	15,187,819	12.8	9,326,583	7,901,836	18.0

[1] Decrease.

[2] Includes Graham flour.

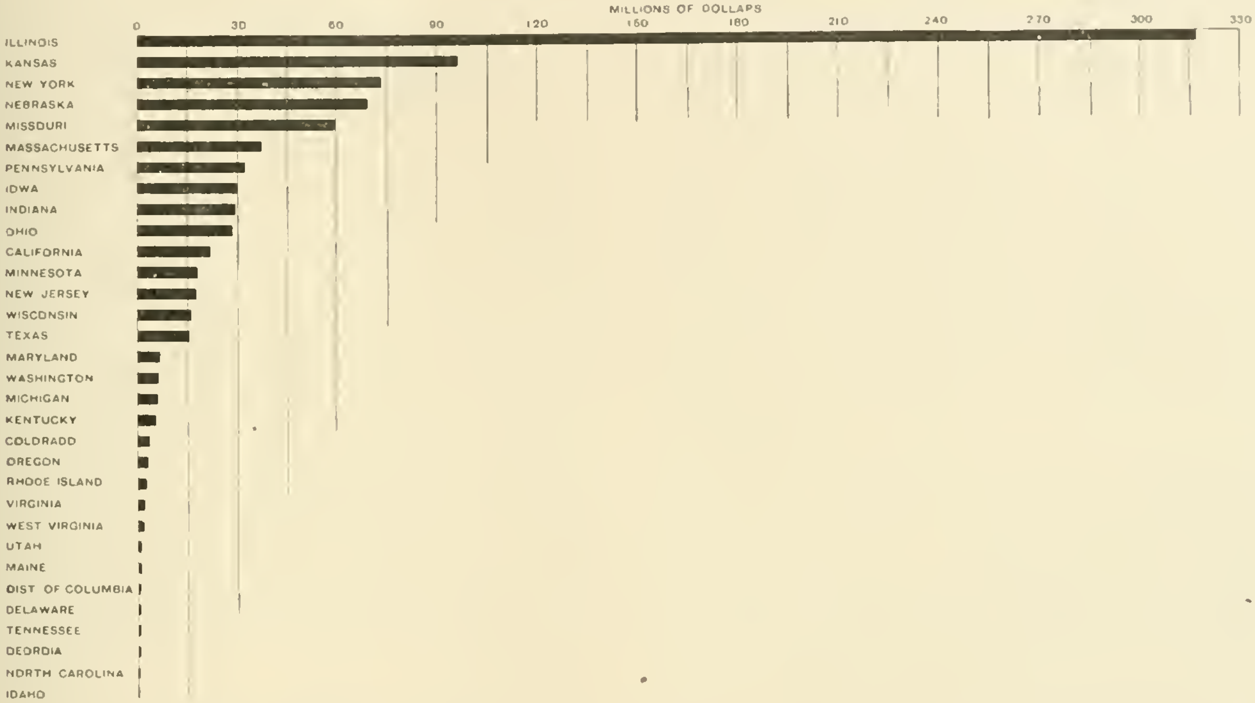
Since the value of product is the value at the factory or mill and does not represent the cost to the consumer the figures in the table should not be used to measure the differences in the average final cost per unit of measure of the commodities shown. The table indicates plainly, however, that since 1900 the general trend has been toward higher prices, which was particularly marked in the case of manufactures of grain.

ANIMAL AND FISH PRODUCTS.

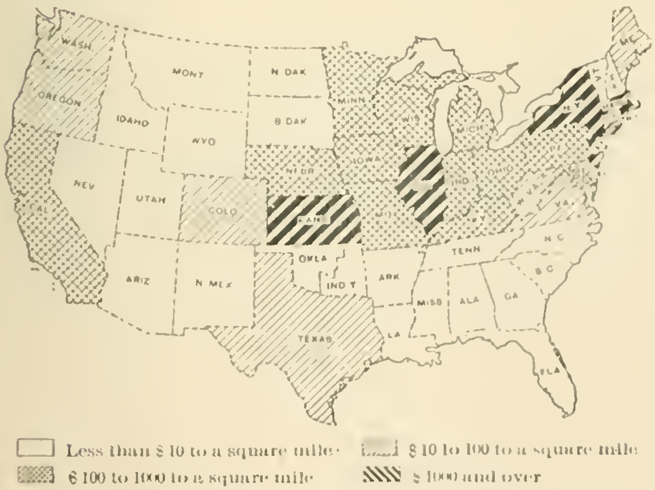
The gross value of the products of this subgroup of industries amounted to $1,139,557,478 for the census of 1905 and comprised 33.8 per cent of the products as shown by Table LXXV.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—The slaughtering and meat packing industry is the most important of the group, the value of its products constituting 80.2 per cent of the total. The 929 establishments engaged in the industry reported that 50,568,943 cattle, hogs, sheep, and calves were slaughtered during the year 1904, as compared with 46,115,375 during the year ending May 31, 1900, an increase of 4,453,568, or 9.7 per cent.

DIAGRAM 4.—SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.



MAP 1.—*Slaughtering and meat packing—value of products per square mile: 1905.*



The line of demarcation between an establishment of the character to be included in the census of factory industries and one to be excluded is sometimes very difficult to draw, and the slaughtering industry is a good illustration of this difficulty. At the census of 1850, which was the first to present statistics for the industry, it was designated as "pork and beef packing." In 1870 it was reported as "meat, cured and packed, not specified," "meat packed, beef," "meat packed, pork," and "butchering." At the census of 1880 the designation was "slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering." At that of 1890, as in 1900 and 1905, it was "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale," and "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing." The statistics for butchering at the census of 1870 included slaughtering, wholesale and retail, while meat packing was classified separately under the other three designations. With the increase in the facilities for disposing of fresh meats through refrigeration and other processes the packing industry became, in many instances, an adjunct of the slaughtering, and therefore the four designations used in 1870 were in 1880 narrowed down to one, which included all slaughtering and meat packing except retail butchering, thus eliminating from the Census reports establishments engaged in retail slaughtering or butchering. At the census of 1890 it was found that the statistics for establishments engaged in both slaughtering and meat packing could with profit be presented separately from those engaged in slaughtering only, and this was accordingly done, but it was still the endeavor to limit the statistics to establishments engaged in a wholesale business.

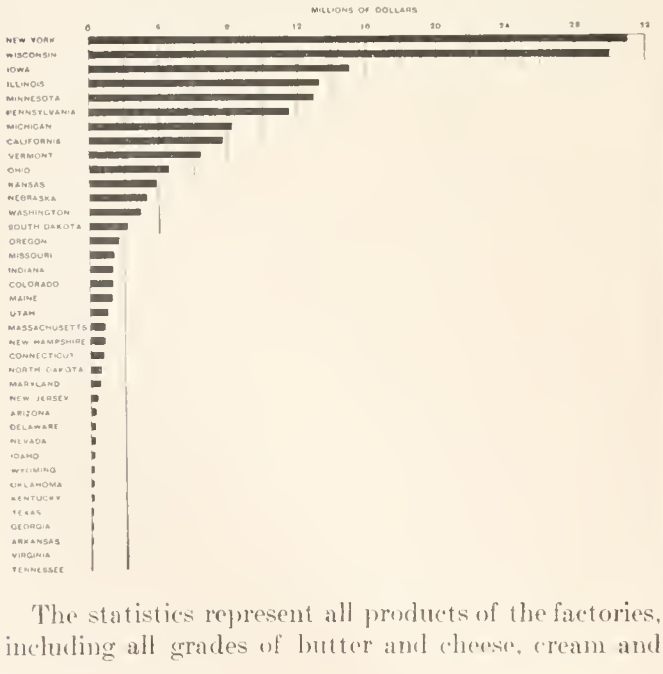
The term "wholesale" is generally applied to an establishment that does not sell its product directly to the consumer, but disposes of it to merchants, thus allowing it to pass through more than one mercantile transaction. But sometimes butchers who, for the most part, slaughter only for their own retail trade, will, because of the perishable character of the product, sell at wholesale. Also many of the larger retail butchers make a practice of selling large weights to other butchers, although the larger part of their products may be disposed of at retail. The establishment of abattoirs, where slaughtering and other work is done for a number of butchers, facilitates the disposition of the products at either wholesale or retail, as the exigency of business demands. Therefore, in answer to the inquiry, "Do you do a wholesale business?" a considerable proportion of these retail butchers might answer, "Yes." The report of their business would therefore be secured, although their wholesale trade might form only a small proportion of the year's transactions.

Under these conditions establishments enumerated at one census would possibly be omitted at a subsequent census, and the same class of establishments might not be enumerated at the same census in all sections of the country. Therefore the statistics can be accepted as representing establishments engaged wholly or very largely in the wholesale trade, but not as the total for all establishments that were in any way engaged in a wholesale business.

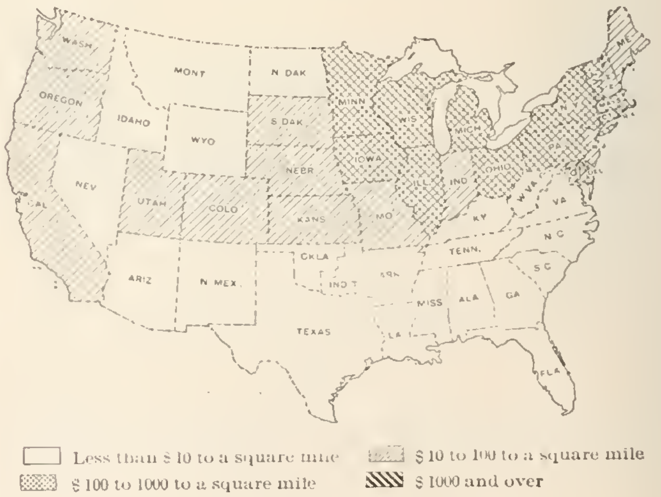
While the killing of the animal and the dressing of the meat enhance the value of the raw materials, these processes alone would hardly warrant the including of slaughtering as a manufacture. The making of sausage, canned meats, lard, oil, soap, fertilizers, chemicals, and numerous other products which are adjuncts of the slaughtering industry, are, however, properly classed as manufactures, and the scope of the census covers practically all of them. The statistics for the manufacture of sausage and of refined lard must in every instance be considered in connection with those for the wholesale slaughtering and slaughtering and meat packing establishments, because the larger proportion of both lard and sausage is now manufactured in such establishments.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.—Next to slaughtering and meat packing the manufacture of butter, cheese, and condensed milk is the most important industry included in the group of animal and fish products. The gross value of products for the three branches of industry that consume milk as raw material amounted to $168,182,789, or 5 per cent of the food products, as shown by Table LXXV, and 14.8 per cent of the animal and fish group. As compared with 1900 there was an increase of $37,399,440, or 28.6 per cent, in value of products. During the decade ending with 1900 there was an increase of $70,147,644, or 115.7 per cent. A considerable proportion of the materials used in the industry "butter, reworking" are the products of the butter factories and therefore are duplicated in the group total.

DIAGRAM 5.—*Butter, cheese, and condensed milk—value of products by states and territories: 1905.*



MAP 2.—*Butter, cheese, and condensed milk—value of products per square mile: 1905.*



The statistics represent all products of the factories, including all grades of butter and cheese, cream and milk from the separators, dried casein, skimmed cheese, whey, and also every variety of condensed milk. They do not include the operations of cream separating stations, unless the station is operated as a part of a regular butter or cheese factory. At the census of 1905 many establishments which produced butter in 1900 were reported as skimming stations. It is evident that the manufacture of butter is being concentrated in larger establishments, the small plants being often transformed into skimming stations which act as "feeders" to the central station where the butter is manufactured. This accounts for the decrease in the number of establishments shown for some states.

The manufacture of butter and cheese is so closely allied to agricultural pursuits that it is frequently impossible to make a satisfactory distinction between the operations of the farm and the factory. In many sections of the country farms are devoted exclusively to the production of butter and other dairy products, and, as the establishments are operated by power and employ constantly a number of wage-earners, they really belong to the factory industries. The products of such establishments, however, are reported among the products of agriculture, and their enumeration in the census of manufactures would be a duplication. Whether an establishment of the class indicated is to be excluded has been determined largely, however, by the magnitude of its operations and the character of its equipment and market. At the census of 1900, 1,071,745,127 pounds of butter were reported as made on farms, a quantity more than double that made in the butter factories at that census, but as 553,606,101 pounds of the farm product were reported as consumed on the farms, there remained but 518,139,026 pounds available for competition with the factory products. Accepting the figures for the farm production of 1900 as the production at the census of 1905, the total production of butter would be 1,603,223,268 pounds. Even this enormous quantity, however, can not be accepted as representing the total production of butter in the United States, since at the Twelfth Census it was estimated that 40,000,000 pounds were made by persons owning one or two cows each, the statistics for which were neither included in the reports for manufacture nor in those for agriculture.[1] Unlike the manufacture of butter, most of the cheese produced is made in the cheese factories, the census of 1900 showing but 16,372,330 pounds made on farms, of which 1,679,788 were retained for farm consumption and 14,692,542 pounds were sold. Accepting the farm production of cheese as reported at the Twelfth Census as the quantity produced by farmers at the census of 1905, the total production of cheese would be 333,517,202 pounds.

Canning and preserving, fish and oysters. In 1905 there was reported for these two industries a combined value of products amounting to $30,363,149, or 2.7 per cent of the subgroup "animal and fish products," an increase of $7,111,397, or 30.6 per cent, over the value reported in 1900. The preserving of fish by drying, salting, etc., is frequently done in connection with the catch, and as commercial fisheries do not form a part of the census of manufactures, the figures do not represent the entire fishery industry. They include all establishments where the preservation or canning of fish or oysters was carried on to any extent, but they do not include establishments which were engaged exclusively in catching and shipping fresh fish or oysters.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

These products include those depending upon vegetable growth for their raw material. At the census of 1900 the gross value of these products amounted to $1,587,772,403 and in 1905 to $2,176,693,177, an increase of $588,920,774, or 37.1 per cent. The amount of the increase is more than three times that of the animal and fish group and forty-five times that of the mineral group. In 1900 the products of the group formed 61.1 per cent of all food products, as shown by Table LXXV, and in 1905, 64.5 per cent.

Flour and grist mill products.—This is the principal industry of the group. It furnishes the major portion of the material consumed in the manufacture of bread and other bakery products, and part of the materials for other industries.

The instructions to the field force of the census of 1905 directed that no reports be secured for custom flour, feed, and grist mills, grinding exclusively for toll and local consumption. To be included in the factory census the mill must have done at least some merchant grinding during the year 1904. While there are a large number of small custom gristmills throughout the country, their omission from the census has no appreciable effect on the statistics other than to cause a decrease in the number of establishments, and their importance is being rapidly lessened by the more general distribution of the products of the large merchant mills. The custom mills are generally located at a distance from the ordinary routes of travel, and the comparatively small economic value of the statistics for them would not justify the expense incident to their enumeration, which would necessarily be much greater per establishment than for the other portion of the industry.

A considerable proportion of the products of the flour and grist mills, such as the 6,913,572,697 pounds of feed and the 8,937,251,392 pounds of offal, are intended for animal food. Flour is the most important product for human consumption. The production of wheat flour (including Graham flour) increased from 99,763,777 barrels in 1900 to 104,013,278 at the census of 1905, or 4.3 per cent.

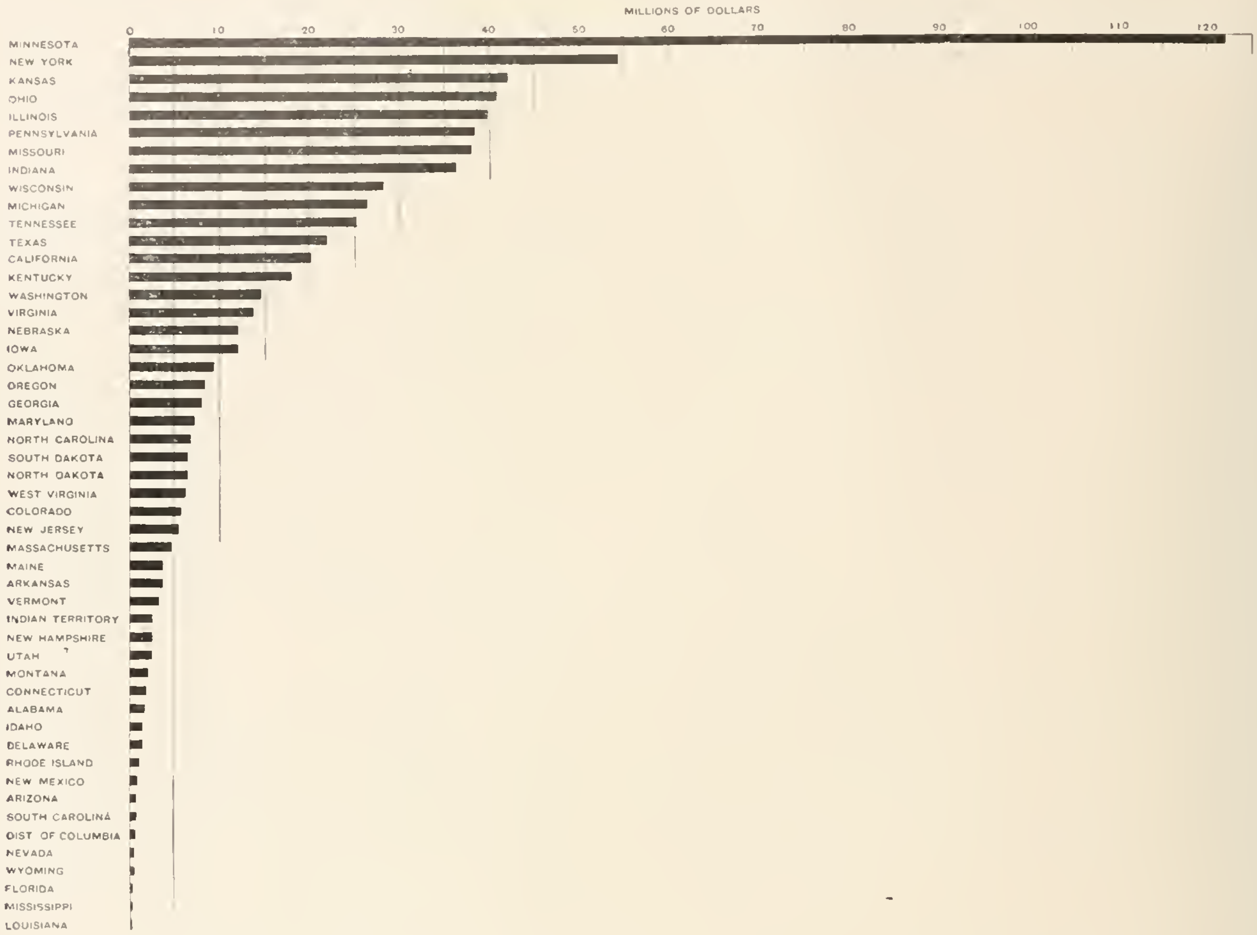
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, there were exported 18,703,564 barrels of domestic rye and wheat flour, or 18.5 per cent of the total production.

---

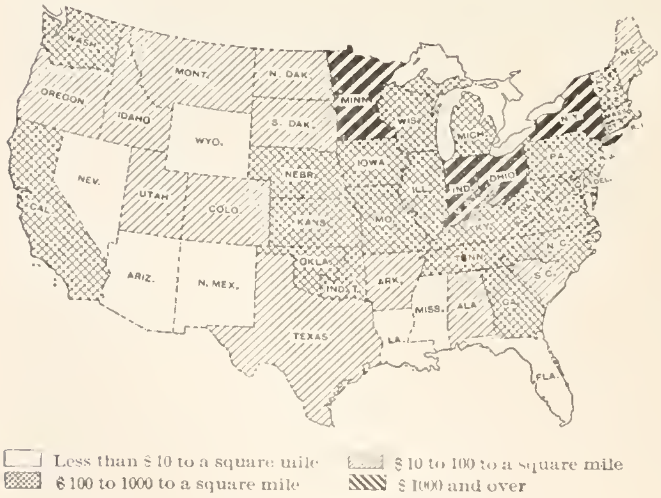
[1] Twelfth Census, Agriculture, Part I, page clxxxiii.

The exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, amounted to 8,831,056 barrels, or 8.4 per cent of the production. If the exports for a given year are composed largely of the products of that year, and if the statistics for the two census years are accepted as representing normal conditions, or an average year, the quantity of rye and wheat flour retained for consumption increased by 14,181,770 barrels, or 17.2 per cent.

Diagram 6.—FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—VALUE BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.



Map 3.—*Flour and grist mill products—value per square mile: 1905.*



Bread and other bakery products.—The statistics do not cover the making of bread or other bakery products in private families, hotels, restaurants, or boarding houses, but the small neighborhood bakeries, as well as the large factory establishments making bread, pies, cakes, pastry, crackers, pretzels, etc., come within the scope of the inquiry.

The present form of the classification originated in 1880. In 1850 it was "bakers;" in 1860, "bread and crackers;" and in 1870, "bread, crackers, and other bakery products."

Statistics for the manufacture of bread and biscuits were first returned, but in a very incomplete way, at the census of 1820 for Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. The figures are so incomplete as to be almost worthless. The classification for Georgia was "bread, navy and pilot;" for Maryland, "bread, pilot, navy, and crackers;" for Michigan, "bread, hard and soft;" for Missouri, "bread;" for Ohio, "bread, cakes, and cordials;" and for Pennsylvania and Virginia, "biscuits." The value of products was reported as $56,745, but none was given for Maryland or Michigan. The number of wage-earners was 65. Joshua Bent's and Artemus Kennedy's factories, both in Massachusetts, seem to have been overlooked, although one was founded in 1801 and the other in 1805,[1] and were probably in operation during the census year.

After the census of 1820 no statistics concerning bread and other bakery products appeared until 1850, when the value of products made by "bakers" reached $13,294,229 and the number of wage-earners employed was 6,727.

The statistics for the censuses from 1850 to 1870 are given in Table LXXVII.

TABLE LXXVII. *Comparative summary—bread and other bakery products: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	3,550	1,930	2,027
Capital	$10,025,966	$3,909,189	$3,390,824
Wage-earners, average number	14,126	6,514	6,727
Total wages	$5,353,184	$2,086,148	$1,960,416
Cost of materials used	$22,211,856	$10,634,199	$8,367,370
Value of products	$36,907,704	$16,980,012	$13,294,229

The increase from 1850 to 1860 in value of products was $3,685,783, or 27.7 per cent, but the number of establishments and of wage-earners decreased. From 1860 to 1870 the increase in value was $19,927,692, or 117.4 per cent. Notwithstanding the inflated values of 1870 the growth of the industry was remarkable; the wage-earners increased by 7,612, or 116.9 per cent. At the census of 1880 compared with that of 1870 the increase shown for value of products was $28,917,192, or 78.4 per cent; in 1900 compared with 1890 it was $46,947,147, or 36.6 per cent.

In 1905 the value of "bread and other bakery products" was $269,609,061, and the number of wage-earners, 81,284. The greatest increase in value of products is shown for the period 1900 to 1905, being $94,240,379, or 53.7 per cent.

The quantity of bread baked for the trade is largely dependent upon the population of the neighborhoods in which the bakeries operate; with fancy crackers and cakes it is somewhat different. Yet, notwithstanding the inclusion in the classification of an industry the products of which are sent throughout the country and exported, the magnitude of the bread product governs the whole. New York, having the largest population, ranked first in value of products in 1905 as in 1900, Pennsylvania was second, and Illinois third, with Massachusetts following closely.

There have been many improvements in the methods followed in this industry. Some of the best equipped bakeries have laboratories in which samples of flour are tested for gluten and other qualities and for color. Experiments are made with various brands, and these are blended experimentally. The quantity of water to be added to make the dough of a standard stiffness is carefully determined. The expansion of a loaf is also studied and tests of yeast are made. Where bakers do not have laboratories, they can consult chemists or other experts who make a specialty of bakers' problems.

Long ago the dough was mixed and kneaded by hand; this is still largely the method employed in households and small bakeries, but in the larger bakeries the work is done with machinery. The texture is afterwards improved by a dough brake, consisting of a series of rolls through which the dough is passed.

The division and forming into loaves are operations performed with the hand in the homes of the people; but in large bakeries automatic dough dividers and molding machines operated by power are used. The dividing mechanism is in some instances automatically operated by the dough when a certain quantity has gone into the pockets. Some machines will divide 40 large loaves, or from 80 to 100 smaller ones, in a minute, delivering each loaf to the molding machine, thus doing away with all handling except the placing of the loaves in the pans.

The mixing and blending of doughs to procure desired results in the color and texture of bread are done by machinery.

As with bread, so it is with cakes and pies. There are machines for cutting cakes, some with a capacity of nearly 8 dozen a minute. Doughnuts and crullers are also formed by machinery and cooked in patent kettles. There are machines for making pies, and fillings of all kinds can be bought ready prepared.

The mechanical perfection of cracker making is marked, the dough being kneaded, rolled out thin, and cut into the forms of squares and disks, all by power. Machinery in the cracker industry was unknown until about 1840, but since that time many finer machines have been introduced for the making of fancy goods. The reel oven came into extended use at the time of the Civil War, owing to the increased demand for hard bread for the Army and Navy. In some of the large plants to-day these ovens have a daily capacity of from 40 to 50 barrels per oven.

While in 1840 only 5 kinds of crackers were produced, now the varieties aggregate 500 or more. The fancy or sweetened cracker industry began about 1865, as a result of English importations.

Liquors, distilled, malt, and vinous. Next to flour and grist mill products the manufacture of liquors is the most important of the group of vegetable products. The gross value of the products of distilled, malt, and vinous liquors amounted to $340,255,905 in 1900 and $440,726,471 at the census of 1905, an increase of $100,470,566, or 29.5 per cent.

The vast majority of the establishments included under the classification "liquors, distilled," were engaged in the manufacture of spirits other than fruit brandies. As a rule the fruit brandy distilleries are small establishments operated only at certain seasons of the year, and this class was not included in the factory census.

---

[1] One Hundred Years of American Commerce, Vol. II, page 116.

One Hundred Years of American Commerce, Vol. II, page 118.

In addition to alcohol, spirits, and high wines the value of products includes all the by-products of the distilleries, such as cattle feed, fusel oil, and slop. When the internal revenue tax was paid by the distiller, it was included in the value of the products reported to the Census, but when, the spirits being sold in bond, the purchaser became responsible for the tax, it was not covered in the report. While a combination of reports, some including and others excluding internal revenue tax, may result in a total which reflects conditions as shown by the account books of the distillers, it is impracticable to ascertain the proportion of the total value that is due to the imposition of the tax. It would probably be better to eliminate the tax in all cases.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue publishes annually statistics of the quantity of distilled liquors manufactured; therefore such data are omitted from the Census reports. From these revenue statistics it appears that the production of distilled spirits during the year ending June 30, 1904, amounted to 134,311,952 taxable gallons. The tax alone on this quantity at $1.10 per gallon would amount to $147,743,147.20, while the total value of all products for the distilleries as reported to the Census was $131,269,886, or $16,473,261.20 less than the tax.

It is the practice for the brewer to pay the internal revenue tax, and the value of products, $298,358,732, shown for "liquors, malt," includes the tax for practically all establishments. In addition to lager beer it also includes weiss beer, porter, honey beer, malt extract, ale, and kindred fermented liquors as well as the by-products of the breweries.

Malt.—The manufacture of malt is frequently carried on in connection with brewing, and in such cases is absorbed in the production of malt liquors, or the malt itself is sold as a minor product. The manufacture of malt was first shown as a separate industry at the census of 1850 under the classification "maltsters." This classification and the present one of "malt" cover only the establishments where malt forms the only or chief product, according to value. The reports of the census of 1905 show that such establishments produced malt valued at $30,288,984. As practically all of this production is sold to the breweries, it is duplicated in the value of products shown for "liquors, malt."

Table LXXVIII is a comparative summary of the industry as reported for the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870.

The three leading states in the malt industry in 1905 were Wisconsin, Illinois, and New York. Wisconsin had 29 establishments with products valued at $8,740,103; Illinois, 21 with products valued at $8,539,870; and New York, 43 with products valued at $7,037,043. These three states had an aggregate of 93 establishments, or 66 per cent of the total number of establishments in the industry, and the aggregate value of products amounted to $24,317,016, or 80.3 per cent of the total value.

TABLE LXXVIII.—*Comparative summary—malt: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	208	85	11
Capital	$8,017,248	$2,125,750	$271,800
Wage-earners, average number	1,640	589	73
Total wages	$700,624	$189,800	$18,276
Cost of materials used	$9,002,094	$2,365,299	$363,660
Value of products	$12,016,515	$3,228,857	$471,035

Sugar and molasses, refining.—The gross value of products reported for sugar and molasses refining is one of the largest in the group, amounting in 1905 to $277,285,449, an increase since 1900 of $37,574,438, or 15.7 per cent. The cost of raw materials was $22,382,180, of which $21,545,393 was reported for Louisiana. This is due to the fact that most of the establishments reporting from that state produced their sugar and molasses direct from the sugar cane, while the large refineries in New York, Pennsylvania, and other states were refining sugar which, though in a crude form, had passed through a process of manufacture. The value of products reported for New York was $116,438,838, which is 42 per cent of the total.

The sugar and molasses industry, like others in this group, is allied closely to agriculture, and it is extremely difficult to distinguish clearly between the sugar mills properly belonging to a census of manufactures and those more closely allied to agriculture. Many of the mills obtain their raw material from the plantation on which they are located. The sugar and molasses from these mills are placed on the market under the same conditions as they are from mills in which the sugar is refined. The decrease in number of establishments shown for this industry is due to this difficulty and to the fact that many of the smaller mills were in rural sections and so scattered that the cost of sending agents to collect reports would have greatly exceeded the value of the statistics.

Sugar and molasses produced from the sugar cane compose the bulk of the products appearing under this classification. Beet sugar and molasses are excluded, but maple sugar and sirup are included. The number of establishments preparing sugar from the sap of the maple tree for general trade is inconsiderable, the production being confined for the most part to the farms where the sap is collected and boiled down during a brief season of the year. Statistics concerning the production of maple sugar and sirup on farms did not form a part of the census of 1905, and only those establishments that produced the product for the trade were reported.

The manufacture of sugar from the cane and the refining of imported cane sugar have long been industries of great importance in this country. The industrial census of 1810 reported refineries in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the territory of Orleans, and the District of Columbia (Alexandria). The total production of all the refineries was returned as 7,867,211 pounds, valued at $1,415,724. The figures for the different states indicated that the refiners received from 17 to 20 cents a pound for their product. Pennsylvania had the greatest output, producing 3,364,590 pounds during the census year, and New York came next, with 2,474,742 pounds.

The returns for the census of 1820 were unsatisfactory for all industries. In general, the information was fragmentary and lacked uniformity. The statistics for the sugar industry indicated that refineries existed in several states, but the figures were so incomplete as to make it impossible to give even an approximate idea of the value of the output of the country.

At the census of 1840 an effort was made to broaden the scope of the industrial census, and returns concerning labor, capital, and cost of materials were secured in a more complete form. A serious defect, however, in the published figures was caused by the method of classification. The classes among which the industries were distributed were so comprehensive that the aggregates conveyed little significance, and comparisons with subsequent censuses have proved of little value. Thus the sugar refineries and chocolate and confectionery factories were combined, thereby rendering impossible comparisons with future censuses for the capital invested and the number of wage-earners employed in these industries. However, the number of refineries and value of their products were shown separately, and from these figures it appears that 42 sugar refineries in the country at that census, reported products valued at $3,250,700. The returns indicated that Massachusetts, with only 2 refineries, had products valued at $1,025,000 and stood first, while Pennsylvania with 20 refineries came next, with products valued at $891,000, and Louisiana third, with 5 refineries producing $770,000 worth of sugar and molasses. According to the census of 1850 the order was New York first, with 5 refineries producing sugar and molasses valued at $5,020,000; Massachusetts was next, with 4 refineries and products valued at $1,315,700; while Missouri with 3 and Pennsylvania with 5 refineries produced sugar and molasses valued at $1,213,600 and $1,158,000, respectively. The fact that apparently during the thirty years elapsing from 1810 to 1840, the value of sugar and molasses produced by New York decreased from $420,706 to $385,000, or 8 per cent, while during the ten years between 1840 and 1850 it increased from $385,000 to $5,020,000 casts some doubt upon the accuracy of the returns for 1840.

Table LXXIX is a summary which shows the figures relating to this industry published at the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870.

TABLE LXXIX. *Comparative summary—sugar and molasses, refining: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	59	39	23
Capital	$20,545,220	$9,087,600	$2,666,000
Wage-earners, average number	4,597	3,481	1,656
Total wages	$3,177,288	$1,358,328	$904,248
Cost of materials used	$96,890,431	$34,103,767	$7,062,985
Value of products	$108,941,911	$42,143,234	$9,898,800

The table indicates an extraordinary increase in the industry during the twenty years between 1850 and 1870. The number of refineries more than doubled, the number of wage-earners employed nearly trebled, the cost of materials increased more than twelvefold, and the value of the products more than elevenfold.

The industry continued to increase during the ten years following 1870 and the census of 1880 reported a product valued at $155,484,915, or an increase of 42.7 per cent. However, the number of refineries decreased from 59 to 49, and the amount paid in wages from $3,177,288 to $2,875,032, which indicates a concentration movement and the introduction of labor saving machinery that lessened the cost of production.

Economic changes in the production of the world's sugar supply which had been slowly gathering force previous to 1880, culminated during the decade following and produced a crisis in the manufacture of sugar which was reflected by the figures for the census of 1890. Encouraged by a system of export bounties, the beet sugar producers of Europe, particularly of Germany, had so increased their production that in 1889–90 the commodity formed nearly 64 per cent of the world's production of sugar, whereas in 1879–80 it constituted but 43 per cent of the world's output.[1]

The system of export bounty adopted by the German Government enabled the manufacturers of that country to export beet sugar at a price little above the cost of production and at the same time to pay dividends on the capital invested.[2] Competition under such conditions with foreign producers and ruinous competition among themselves proved disastrous to the cane sugar refiners of the United States, and many large refineries ceased to operate, as many as 18 out of 40 northern refineries, according to one authority,[3] going under.

The altered conditions in price and production of the commodity account to a great degree for the decrease during the preceding decade which the figures for 1890 appear to indicate. From a value of $155,484,915 in

---

[1] Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, January, 1902, page 2589.

[2] D. A. Wells, Recent Economic Changes, page 140.

[3] Testimony of H. O. Havemeyer before Industrial Commission, Report of Industrial Commission, Vol. I

1880 the product decreased to a value of $123,118,259 in 1890, or 20.8 per cent. New York seemed to suffer most from the changes which took place during the ten years, the value of the production of the state falling from $71,237,051 in 1880 to $17,157,694 in 1890. Notwithstanding the depression which characterized the industry in the Northern states, the number of establishments in the country increased from 49 to 393. This increase was due to the large number of small mills operated in the middle West during the latter part of the decade.

From 1890 to 1900 the refining of sugar took on a new aspect in the United States, due to bounties and protective tariffs and to the concentration of the industry. Government aid, energetic business methods, and reduction in the expenses of manufacture contributed to make this decade a period of great prosperity to the sugar industry. The value of the products increased from $123,118,259 in 1890 to $239,711,011 in 1900, or 94.7 per cent.

The decade was also marked by a remarkable increase in the number of establishments—from 393 in 1890 to 657 in 1900. This increase was attributable to altered conditions in the production of sugar in Louisiana. Previous to 1890 the sugar planters were content to extract the sirup from the cane and to crystallize the sugar without attempting to refine the product. The raw sugar which resulted was shipped to other centers for refining. The planter discovered, however, that by turning out a better product he could get more for his sugar, and the larger plantations commenced to install expensive plants equipped with the most modern machinery. By means of centrifugal machines and vacuum pans the planter produced directly from the cane a high-grade sugar called "yellow clarified," which, though not a white granulated sugar, was sufficiently free from sirup to command a wide market, and in this way the planter became a manufacturer. The success of the movement is reflected in the figures for the census of 1900, when there were 384 establishments in Louisiana producing sugar, with products valued at $47,891,691, against 38 in 1890, with products valued at $12,603,913.

During the ten years from 1890 to 1900 the industry as a whole made notable increases in the amount of capital invested, in the number of wage-earners employed, and in the amount paid as wages. The $24,013,008 which was invested in the industry in 1890 grew to $184,033,304 in 1900, while the number of wage-earners doubled, increasing from 7,043 to 14,129, and the amount paid to wage-earners trebled, rising from $2,385,654 to $6,917,829. With products valued at $239,711,011 the industry stood ninth in 1900 among the manufacturing industries of the country.

The exports of raw or of refined sugars have never attained much importance and are steadily decreasing. In 1900 the total value of all sugars exported amounted to only $1,015,397, and in 1905 the value had fallen off nearly one-third.

In marked contrast to the unimportant exports are the immense imports of the commodity, most of which constitutes materials for the refineries of the United States. From the standpoint of value, sugar in 1905 was the most important import, the total value amounting to $97,645,449, or 8.7 per cent of the value of all merchandise imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. Of this total, cane sugar constituted about 94 per cent, of which Cuba alone contributed 70 per cent.

Sugar cane was first brought to Louisiana in 1751, but all attempts at manufacturing sugar in the colony failed until 1791, when a planter named Don Antonio Mendez successfully produced the commodity with the aid of a Cuban sugarmaker named Morin. Emboldened by this success Etiene de Boré in 1794 planted a sufficient acreage of cane to yield a crop of sugar for which he obtained $12,000.[1] Since that date Louisiana has been the home of the sugar cane in this country, although some attempts to cultivate it have been made in Texas and Florida with varying degrees of success. However, domestic production has never been sufficient to supply the consumption in the United States.

Table LXXX shows how dependent upon imports the country is for its supply of sugar.

---

[1] The Universal Cyclopaedia, Vol. 11, page 194.

Table LXXX.—QUANTITY OF SUGAR MANUFACTURED FROM IMPORTED AND NATIVE MATERIALS AND CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING THE PER CENT WHICH NATIVE SUGAR FORMS OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY CONSUMED IN THE YEARS 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND 1905.[1]

YEAR.	Total consumed (tons).	SUGAR MANUFACTURED FROM—							Per cent of sugar consumed produced from native materials.
		Imported—			Native—				
		Total (tons).	Sugar (tons).	Molasses (tons).	Total (tons).	Cane (tons).	Beet (tons).	All other materials [2] (tons).	
1870	607,834	544,634	544,634	....	63,200	....	....	....	10.4
1880	956,784	855,662	805,045	50,617	101,122	88,822	357	11,943	10.6
1890	1,476,377	1,310,574	1,257,292	53,282	165,803	136,503	2,800	26,500	11.2
1900	2,219,847	1,957,661	1,950,014	7,647	262,186	174,450	82,736	5,000	11.8
1905	2,632,216	2,067,972	[3] 2,056,092	11,880	564,244	334,522	220,722	9,000	21.4

[1] "Statistical Abstract of the United States," 1905, page 505.

[2] Includes maple and sorghum sugar.

[3] Includes 376,497 tons Hawaiian, 124,928 tons Porto Rican, and 14,673 tons Philippine sugar.

The proportion of sugar consumed, which was produced entirely from domestic products, has steadily increased at each census since 1870. The United States does not yet, however, supply raw material sufficient for the manufacture of one-fourth of the domestic demand for sugar.

The manufacture of beet sugar has become a serious rival of the product of the native cane in this country, forming 39.1 per cent of the total domestic production of native sugar consumed in 1905. Cane sugar, however, forms the great bulk of the commodity consumed in the United States, since at least 90 per cent of the raw sugar imported and refined in this country is the product of the cane.

Statistics of imports show that in 1905 importations of cane sugar constituted over 93 per cent of the total quantity of sugars of all kinds imported, and practically all of it was refined in the United States before it reached the consumer. Thus, if the sugar manufactured from imported raw sugar and molasses be considered as nearly all produced from the cane, and the quantity consumed be added to the quantity of native cane sugar consumed, the total for 1905 will be found to constitute about 91 per cent of the total consumption of all sugars in the United States for that year.

Early methods of separating the sugar from the molasses and refining were crude and wasteful, and this continued to be true until about the middle of the last century. The result was that the refined article was little used and was classed as a luxury. In this country it is probable that the refined sugar consumed during the year 1839 did not exceed one-tenth of the quantity of brown, which was then bringing at wholesale 7½ to 8 cents per pound in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, or about 10 cents less than the refined product.[1] However, the use of the vacuum pans—patented about 1819, but not generally introduced for many years afterwards—for concentrating the juice and crystallizing the sugar, and the invention of the centrifugal machine—probably first used about 1851[2]—for separating the crystals from the molasses, wrought great changes in the refining of sugar and cheapened the production of the commodity. By 1876 the margin between the cost of raw and refined sugar was only 3 cents.[3] Also, advances in knowledge of the chemistry of sugar refining aided greatly in bringing refined sugar within the reach of all.

To-day sugar is manufactured by expressing the juice from the cane by means of cylindrical rollers. For white sugar the juice is then bleached with the fumes of burning sulphur. Lime is added to the juice in order to neutralize the acidity, and in subsequent heating the impurities are removed by skimming the lime salts and coagulated albumen from the top of the mixture. The clarified juice is next evaporated in multiple effect vacuum separators, through which the juice is pumped in continuous flow. The contents of the separators are heated by steam, and as the vapors arise they pass through the series of pans into a condenser from which they are pumped away. The juice now containing from 40 to 45 per cent of sugar is further condensed in a strike pan, and finally crystallized by injections of cool sirup into the heated mass. When crystallization has advanced as far as possible, the entire mass contained in the strike pans is transferred to the centrifugal machines, which are constructed with porous walls, so that the sirup is thrown out while the crystals are retained. The molasses thus obtained is put through the process three and sometimes four times, in order to obtain all the sugar possible.

To obtain the snow-white granulated sugar from the raw unrefined sugars, the latter are dissolved in water, filtered through a cloth, decolorized by filtering through boneblack, and finally granulated in a vacuum pan as described above.

Confectionery.—This classification includes all of the confections known to the confectionery trade, together with chewing gum, licorice, salted peanuts, popcorn balls or cakes, and starch and paste compositions used by confectioners. Undoubtedly numerous varieties of chocolate confections have been classified under "chocolate and cocoa products," and so lost to "confectionery," under which they rightfully belong. This results from the fact that many establishments manufacturing principally chocolate and cocoa also produce chocolate confections as minor products, and in default of any satisfactory method of segregating the values the entire product of these establishments has been classed under "chocolate and cocoa products."

The industrial census of 1840 was the first to accord the manufacture of candy a place among the industries of the country. From the returns it is evident that the confectionery output of the country even at this early date had attained proportions of some importance. The candy manufacture in the state of New York during that census year was valued at $386,142, and in Pennsylvania the products were valued at $227,050. During the following ten years machinery was introduced in the manufacture of confectionery and a great expansion of the industry followed.

Table LXXXI is a comparative summary of the confectionery industry for the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870.

Table LXXXI.—*Comparative summary—confectionery: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	949	541	383
Capital	$4,905,293	$1,568,178	$1,035,861
Wage earners, average number	5,825	2,310	1,733
Total wages	$2,091,826	$688,123	$458,904
Cost of materials used	$8,703,560	$2,990,186	$1,691,823
Value of products	$15,922,643	$5,364,100	$3,040,671

---

[1] North American Review, Vol. 48 (1839), page 427.

[2] De Bow's Review, Vol. 10, page 89.

[3] One Hundred Years of American Commerce, Vol. 1, page 260.

As shown by Table 1, from 1880 to 1890 the industry more than doubled as a result of the fact that sugar, which is the foundation of practically all confections, had become more plentiful and vastly cheaper. There was an increase of over 100 per cent in every item with the exception of the cost of materials used, and this exception plainly reflects the low price of the principal material, sugar, which helped more than any other cause to raise this industry to a place among the important manufactures of the country.

The censuses of 1900 and 1905 have been placed on a common basis by the elimination of the small establishments engaged in retail trade in 1900, and now present comparable figures for the manufacture of confectionery in the factories of the country. At the census of 1905 compared with that of 1900 there was an increase in number of establishments of 386; in capital, of $16,806,213, or 63.9 per cent; in wage-earners, of 9,373, or 34.9 per cent; in wages, of $3,678,804, or 45.9 per cent; in cost of materials used, of $13,456,134, or 38.1 per cent; and in value of products, of $26,443,307, or 43.6 per cent.

In the United States candy making, as an art, did not obtain a firm footing until about the middle of the last century. As early as 1816, however, there were 20 confectioners manufacturing and selling candies in the city of Philadelphia,[1] and perhaps as many more in the city of New York, but they were merely local dealers, making by hand the sweetmeats sold over their own counters.

In 1845 Sebastian Chauveau, of Philadelphia, imported the first revolving steam pan used in this country for making candy, and in 1846 the first machine for making lozenges was invented and built by Oliver R. Chase, of Boston.[1] Since then the advance of the industry has been very rapid, although its growth up to thirty years ago was greatly retarded by the high price of sugar.

Sugar is naturally the principal ingredient consumed in the manufacture of sweets and confections, although a considerable quantity of molasses and maple sugar is used. Chocolate is perhaps next in importance as an ingredient. Over 70,000,000 pounds of cocoa bean, valued at over $8,000,000, were imported during the last fiscal year, and a large percentage of this found its way into confections.

In the manufacture of confections large quantities of chocolate, cocoa butter, and cocoa itself are used by those factories using the cocoa bean, while smaller concerns use the already manufactured chocolate and cocoa. Large quantities of glucose are also used as a substitute or adulterant for sugar. Both glucose and grape sugar are now considered harmless when used alone or as adulterants.

Chicle, from which most chewing gum is made, was imported into this country to the extent of 5,060,166 pounds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. Glucose, essential oils, and flavoring extracts are used with chicle to form gum. Flour starch, glucose, sirup, and flavoring extracts are used with raw licorice to produce the licorice manufactured by confectioners. The starch and paste compositions included in confectionery are used as the molding material for shaping and stamping confections.

Glucose. The thick sirup called "glucose" made from cornstarch and the solid product called "grape sugar" obtained from the same source are the most important products included under this classification. Some starch is generally sold by the glucose manufacturer, while corn oil and the solid residue of the corn after the oil and starch have been extracted, which is highly valued as stock feed, form by-products which help materially to swell the total value of the products for the industry.

The first mention of the industry in Census reports appeared at the census of 1870, when "beet and grape sugar" was shown with 2 establishments, 1 in Illinois and 1 in New York, having a combined product of but $119,720. During the ten years following, the industry advanced rapidly and at the census of 1880 there were 7 establishments reported, with $2,255,000 invested and products valued at $4,551,212. At the census of 1890 the industry was shown with the same number of establishments as in the previous census, but the capital invested had more than doubled and there was an increase of 70.4 per cent in the value of products. From the Eleventh to the Twelfth Census the manufacture of glucose, from the standpoint of the value of products, rose from a position of comparative unimportance to one of considerable prominence among the industries of the country. Although there was an increase of only 1 in the number of establishments, the value of products nearly tripled, the amount of capital invested increased nearly sevenfold, and the number of wage-earners employed and the amount paid them in wages about doubled. The period from 1900 to 1905 was marked by continued increase in the value of products. During the latter census year 9 establishments were engaged in the manufacture of glucose and grape sugar, with $17,045,313 capital and 2,876 wage-earners employed, to whom $1,774,580 were paid in wages; these plants expended $20,258,022 for materials, and their products were valued at $24,566,932. Practically the whole industry is now located in the state of Illinois, and it illustrates the difficulties attending a clear presentation of statistics for a single product. Each of the factories reported at the census of 1905 used corn as their principal material, and the following statement shows the diversity of products and by-products obtained therefrom and the value of each:

Total	$24,566,932
Glucose	12,207,197
Grape sugar	2,506,707
Cornstarch	4,176,141
Gluten feed	3,736,242
Corn oil	1,288,233
All other products	652,412

---

[1] One Hundred Years of American Commerce, Vol. II, page 625.

Thus it will be seen that while all of the 9 establishments represented are operated as glucose factories, and are classified properly as such according to their principal product, the actual value of glucose manufactured amounts to but 49.7 per cent of the total value of products. Even the total of $4,176,141 shown for cornstarch in the above statement does not represent the value of starch manufactured by these establishments. In the manufacture of glucose, starch is first made from corn and afterward converted into glucose—two separate operations in the same factory. Therefore most of the starch manufactured by these establishments was immediately consumed as a partially manufactured material. The gluten feed and corn oil are by-products.

The manufacture of glucose and grape sugar commenced in the United States about 1868, and the consumption of glucose as a substitute for the more expensive cane sugar grew with great rapidity. At the present time glucose is consumed in immense quantities in the manufacture of candies, table sirups, in brewing, and in preserving, while in smaller quantities it is fed to bees and used for the manufacture of artificial honey, vinegar, wine, and mucilage. Grape sugar is sometimes mixed with cane sugar as an adulterant.

In the United States glucose is manufactured from cornstarch, while in Europe the potato is the customary raw material. The corn is hulled and then softened by soaking in water charged with a little sulphurous acid. After one or two days in the soaking tank the softened corn is ground on especially prepared stones which operate like the ordinary burr mill, but the grinding is carried only far enough to loosen the germ and not to crack it. The cracked mass is next thrashed and the excess of starch removed by passing through rubber rollers, it is then treated with starch milk of such a density that the lighter germs will float while the heavier hulls and kernels sink to the bottom. The germs are removed from the top of the solution and the hulls from the bottom by mechanical contrivances. The starch in the kernels and germs is removed by sieves and continuous washings, and is finally deposited on starch tables over which the washings are made to run. The starch settles in a hard white layer which, when drained, is ready for conversion.

Hydrochloric acid is used generally to accomplish conversion and the process is conducted in steam-heated, closed, copper "converters" under a pressure of 2 or 3 atmospheres. The starch is mixed with considerable water and run into the converters, which already contain some acidified hot water. In from ten to thirty minutes, according to the character of the required product, the conversion is accomplished and the liquor is led into neutralizers where its acidity is neutralized by the addition of soda. The neutralized liquor is next decolorized by passing through bone-black filters; it is then drained into the vacuum pans and evaporated to the desired consistency.[1]

Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.—This industry, while of comparatively recent development, reported products to the value of $78,142,022 at the census of 1905. California reported $13,214,985, or 47.8 per cent of the total raw material, but the value of products for this state was $23,809,988, or only 30.5 per cent of the total. The products in California consist principally of dried and canned fruits, which cost more in a raw state and require less labor and less expense for packages than vegetables. Thus, while the raw material in California formed 55.5 per cent of the value of the products, in Maryland where the industry is almost entirely devoted to canning vegetables, the raw materials formed only 30.9 per cent. The cost of "all other materials," consisting principally of cans, labels, and packages in Maryland, was $4,872,229, or 39.1 per cent of the value of products, while in California this item of expense was $3,393,995, or only 14.3 per cent.

The statistics for the manufacture of pickles, preserves, and sauces should be considered in connection with those for "canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables," as many of the larger establishments now manufacture both classes of products.

Food preparations.—The 766 establishments reported for "food preparations" were engaged in the manufacture of the great variety of cereal preparations which have become so popular during the past decade, and also in the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, and the like, potato chips, malted milk, and other prepared foods not elsewhere specified, and stock and poultry food. The value of the products for this class increased from $39,836,882 in 1900 to $61,180,416 in 1905, or 53.6 per cent.

MINERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Mineral and soda waters.—The manufacture of mineral and soda waters ranked first in this subgroup both in number of establishments and in value of products. The industry was represented in every state and territory and reported 3,469 establishments with products valued at $30,251,150. Most of the materials used in this industry were purchased in a partially manufactured form, the amount reported for this item, including "all other materials" and "mill supplies," being $9,295,115 and that for raw materials only $167,678. The amount given for raw materials, however, represents only approximately the amount paid by manufacturers for this class of materials. Most of the establishments were comparatively small and could not segregate the materials, but reported the total cost.

The industry first appeared in the census of 1850, and the figures indicate that the manufacture of carbonated beverages had attained some importance not withstanding the high price of the principal materials which composed the products. Table LXXXII is a comparative statement of the industry from 1850 to 1870.

---

[1] The New International Encyclopaedia, Vol. VIII, page 450.

Table LXXXII.—*Comparative summary—mineral and soda waters: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	387	123	64
Capital	$3,462,360	$585,860	$228,650
Wage-earners, average number	2,383	727	589
Total wages	$923,703	$241,292	$153,916
Cost of materials used	$1,687,931	$454,458	$313,631
Value of products	$4,222,278	$1,415,420	$760,489

Manufactured ice.—Although this industry may be said to be related to the group "food and kindred products," because of the extent to which it is used in connection with the manufacture and preservation of food, it is not deemed sufficient to warrant the inclusion of the industry among the food products.

Manufactured foodstuffs exported.—The exports of foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared during the year ending June 30, 1904, were valued at $308,835,694 and the total imports, dutiable and free of duty, at $118,222,862. While no direct comparison should be made between these values and the total value of products as reported by the Census, the natural conclusion from their general relationship is that only a comparatively small proportion of the domestic production is sent abroad and a still smaller proportion of the domestic consumption is obtained from foreign countries.

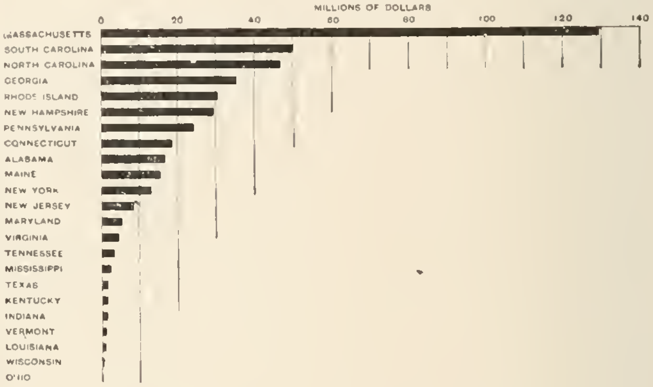
TEXTILES.

This group ranked third in gross value of products at the census of 1905, being outclassed by "food and kindred products" and "iron and steel and their products." It contains many industries in which there are complicated processes of manufacture requiring large investments in machinery and the employment of a large number of operatives. It ranked first in the number of wage-earners. As compared with the totals for the census of 1900 the capital increased 30.1 per cent; the wage-earners, 13.1 per cent; the wages, 22.9 per cent; the cost of materials, 39.3 per cent; and the value of products, 31.9 per cent. The establishments reported for the group at the census of 1905 formed 7.9 per cent of the total for all industries; the wage-earners, 21.1 per cent; and the value of products, 14.5 per cent.

At this census the group is composed of 44 industries, which are shown separately in Table 3. Comparative totals from 1880 to 1905 are shown in Table 1 for 41 of the industries, 3 being shown in combination, "collars and cuffs" included with "furnishing goods, men's," "cotton small wares" with "cotton goods," and "hats, felt," with "hats and caps, other than wool." At the census of 1900 the group contained 45 industries, 3 of which "cotton cleaning and rehandling," "cotton compressing," and "cotton ginning"—were omitted entirely from the factory census of 1905, while 2 classifications—"collars and cuffs" and "corsets"—were added. The statistics for the manufacture of the articles comprised in the last named classification, however, were included with those for other classifications at prior censuses.

The industries embraced in the textile group depend upon animal or vegetable fibers for their raw material. They are characteristic of the factory method of manufacture and include those industries in which the factory system was first developed in the United States.

Diagram 7.—*Cotton goods—value of products by states: 1905.*



Map 4. *Cotton goods—value of products per square mile: 1905.*

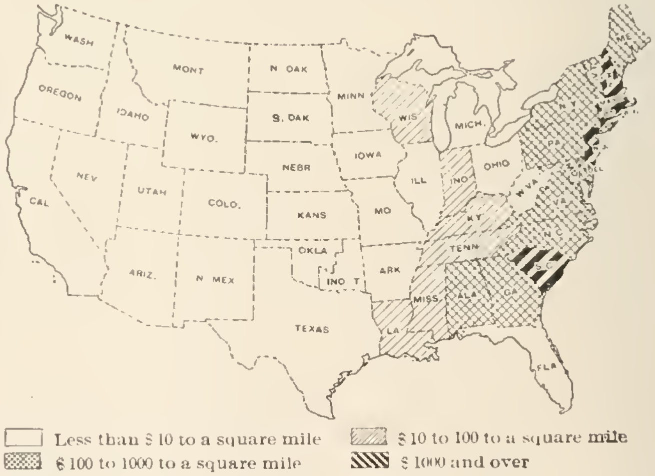
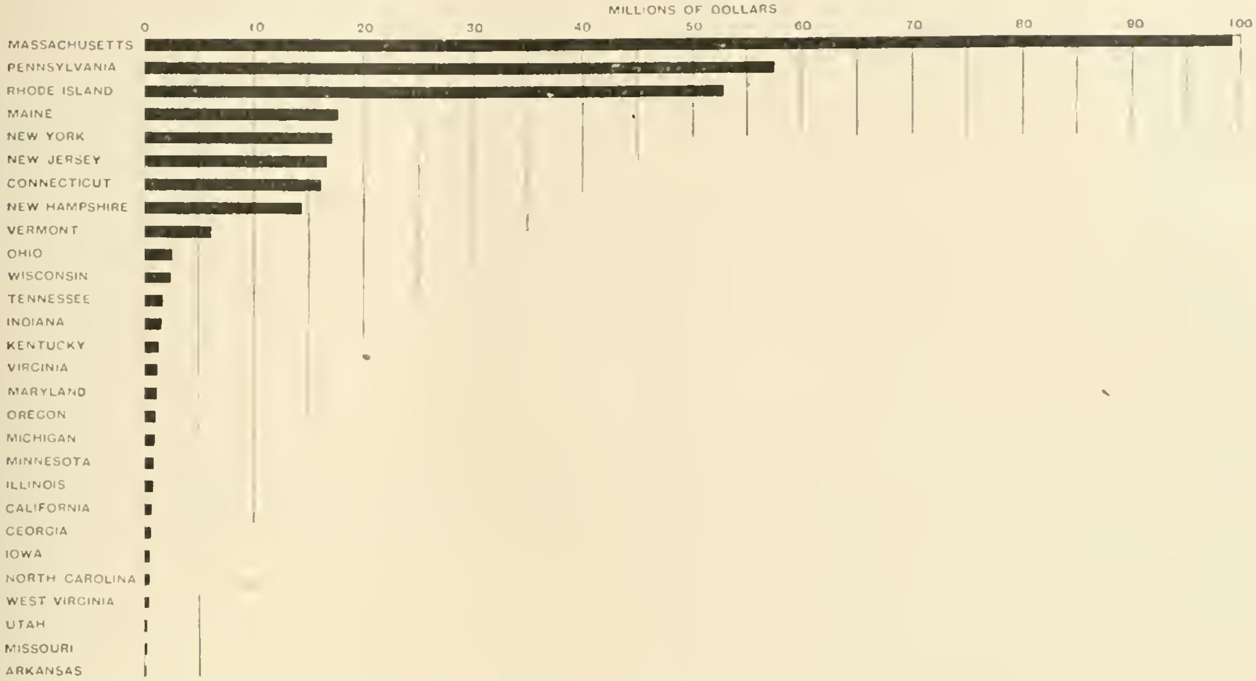


DIAGRAM 8.—WOOLEN GOODS, WORSTED GOODS, WOOL HATS, AND SHODDY—VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY STATES: 1905.



TEXTILE FABRICS.

The textile industries proper are the most important of the group, and they all show an increased production over the totals for 1900 except "wool hats," which has steadily diminished since 1880, due to the decreasing demand on account of the preference for the cheaper felt hat. The quantity of cotton consumed in the textile mills, including "cordage and twine" and excluding "felt hats" and "shoddy," increased from 1,923,531,948 pounds, valued at $133,067,766 in 1900, to 1,981,760,046 pounds, valued at $234,524,340, at the census of 1905. The quantity of wool increased from 412,323,430 pounds, valued at $95,155,485, to 500,826,711 pounds, valued at $125,902,637, and the quantity of raw silk from 9,760,770 pounds, valued at $40,721,877, to 11,572,783 pounds, valued at $45,318,416.

The leading textile industries proper are "cotton manufactures" (cotton goods and cotton small wares), with a production in 1905 valued at $450,467,701; "wool manufactures" (carpets and rugs, felt goods, wool hats, woolen goods, and worsted goods), with a production valued at $380,934,003; "hosiery and knit goods," with a production valued at $136,558,139; and "silk and silk goods," with a production valued at $133,288,072; making an aggregate value of products for these industries of $1,101,217,918, or 51.3 per cent of the total value of all products for the group. "Hosiery and knit goods" shows the largest percentage of gain, 43, in value of products, in 1905 compared with 1900; "cotton manufactures" is second, with 32.8 per cent; "wool manufactures," third, with 28.3 per cent; and "silk and silk goods," fourth, with 21.3 per cent.

MAP 5.—*Wool manufactures—value of products per square mile: 1905.*

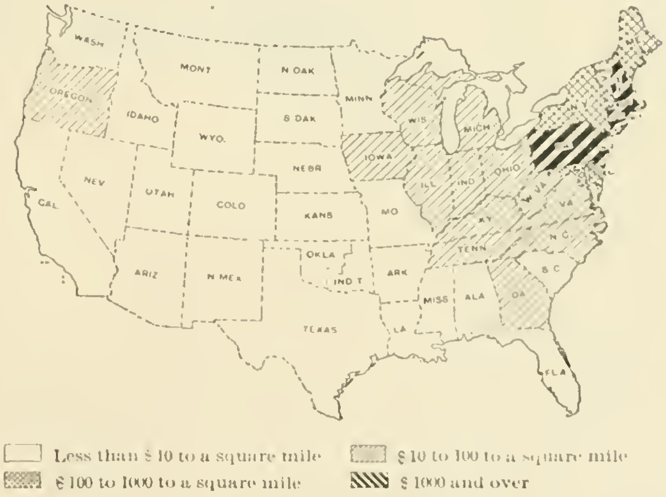
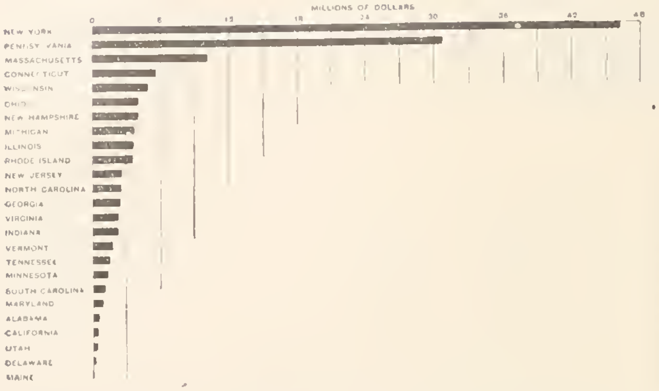
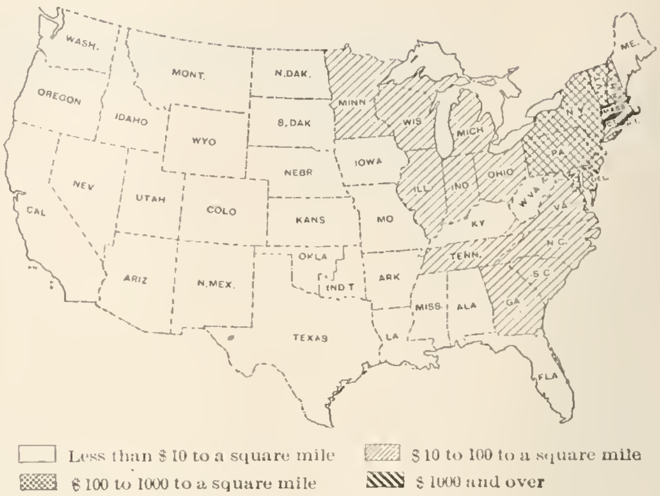


DIAGRAM 9. *Hosiery and knit goods—value of products by states: 1905.*

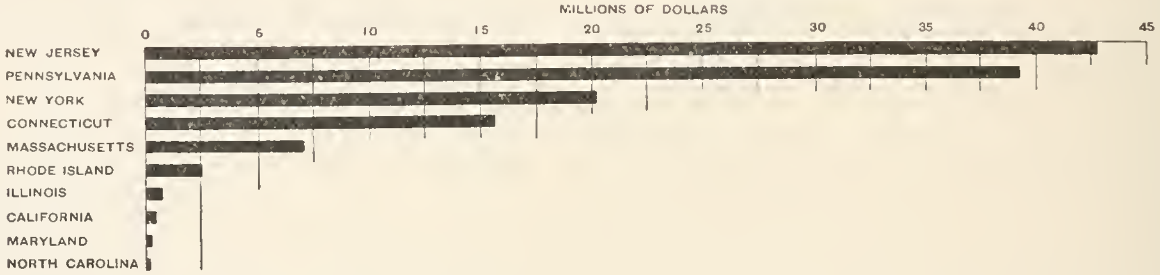


MAP 6.—*Hosiery and knit goods—value of products per square mile: 1905.*

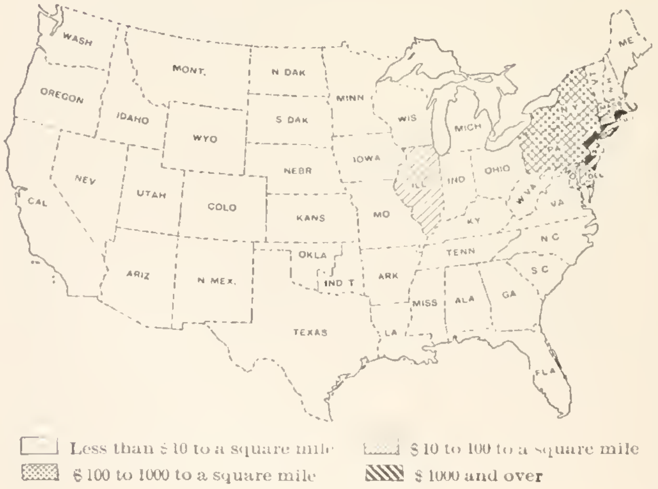


In addition to the manufacture of textile fabrics, the group includes industries with products resulting principally from the remanufacture of these fabrics, such as "awnings, tents, and sails," "clothing" of every description, "bags, other than paper," "men's furnishing goods," "mats and matting," "nets and seines," and "upholstering materials." The industries in this category all show an increase in value of products at this census except "flags and banners" and "oakum."

DIAGRAM 10. SILK AND SILK GOODS—VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY STATES: 1905.



MAP 7.—*Silk and silk goods—value of products per square mile: 1905.*



The most important of these remanufactures are discussed in detail in the following pages.

CLOTHING AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

The manufacture of clothing of all kinds includes not only articles of clothing made of cloth, but also the manufacture of boots and shoes of leather and rubber, leather gloves and mittens, corsets, fur goods, hats of cloth, fur, straw, and wool, millinery goods of every variety, and numerous other articles of wearing apparel, together with the products of industries called into existence entirely by the clothing industry. No statistical presentation of the manufacture of clothing in general, therefore, is complete without several industries not dependent upon the textile group for raw materials, and such industries are included in Table LXXXIII.

The industries in this group are distributed among three classes as follows: (1) Finished clothing from textile fibers, (2) finished clothing from leather and other materials, and (3) clothing accessories and miscellaneous materials. The statistics are for the census years 1900 and 1905.

TABLE LXXXIII.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—CLOTHING AND KINDRED PRODUCTS: 1905 AND 1900.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS. Average number.	WAGE-EARNERS. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
Aggregate	1905	15,952	$687,372,901	723,037	$293,304,378	$148,822,945	$817,725,063	$1,496,133,850
	1900	16,495	526,540,266	631,100	232,649,773	86,138,322	630,039,580	1,127,415,953
Finished clothing from textile fibers	1905	11,051	439,873,825	470,611	182,660,016	112,778,345	486,558,191	926,746,746
	1900	11,596	332,825,063	403,818	142,893,392	67,106,588	364,300,217	697,067,926
Clothing, men's	1905	4,504	153,177,500	137,190	57,225,506	57,095,240	185,793,436	355,796,571
	1900	5,729	120,547,851	120,927	45,496,728	37,492,601	145,218,798	276,717,357
Clothing, women's	1905	3,351	73,947,823	115,705	51,180,193	24,349,282	130,719,966	247,661,560
	1900	2,701	48,431,544	83,739	32,586,101	11,733,695	84,704,592	159,339,539
Hosiery and knit goods	1905	1,079	106,663,531	103,715	31,536,024	10,320,176	76,593,782	136,558,139
	1900	921	81,860,604	83,387	24,358,627	6,599,865	51,071,859	95,482,566
Shirts	1905	641	23,379,774	36,499	11,233,392	6,451,006	25,639,402	50,971,105
	1900	690	19,642,658	36,622	10,894,327	4,771,601	22,950,564	47,121,530
Furnishing goods, men's[1]	1905	547	28,043,584	27,185	8,760,108	6,424,881	26,564,500	49,031,582
	1900	457	20,575,961	30,322	9,730,066	2,511,838	23,669,929	44,346,482
Hats, felt	1905	216	23,258,104	22,047	11,282,237	2,831,197	15,975,206	36,629,353
	1900	171	16,701,308	18,880	9,119,264	1,416,737	13,513,668	27,811,187
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool[2]	1905	483	10,221,366	12,161	5,787,563	1,598,674	11,817,230	23,312,180
	1900	644	8,394,240	12,544	5,025,096	1,023,548	10,906,917	21,393,310
Corsets	1905	109	9,589,402	10,975	3,600,462	2,104,522	6,135,237	14,862,081
	1900	138	7,289,936	12,297	3,644,593	987,180	6,357,189	14,451,198
Felt goods	1905	39	9,667,136	3,254	1,356,754	612,766	5,754,026	8,948,594
	1900	36	7,125,276	2,688	1,024,835	356,164	3,801,028	6,461,691
Hats, wool	1905	17	1,646,064	1,503	619,194	293,208	1,369,810	2,457,266
	1900	24	2,050,802	2,108	937,855	185,644	2,042,202	3,591,940
Hand knit goods	1905	65	279,541	377	78,583	97,393	195,566	518,315
	1900	85	204,913	304	75,870	27,515	123,471	351,126
Finished clothing from leather and other materials	1905	2,545	190,665,387	188,930	86,889,521	27,186,418	260,569,239	445,036,268
	1900	2,749	155,060,747	178,324	72,977,194	15,191,735	215,079,419	342,884,747
Boots and shoes	1905	1,316	122,526,093	149,924	69,059,680	19,293,634	197,363,495	320,107,458
	1900	1,599	99,819,233	141,830	58,440,883	10,669,402	168,632,654	258,969,580
Boots and shoes, rubber	1905	22	39,441,826	18,991	8,866,806	3,215,373	32,000,464	70,065,296
	1900	22	33,667,533	14,391	6,426,579	2,089,154	22,682,543	41,089,819
Fur goods	1905	868	17,991,869	9,370	5,122,782	3,169,718	21,204,391	37,123,129
	1900	734	12,484,172	7,758	3,927,214	1,865,482	14,281,092	25,899,192
Gloves and mittens, leather	1905	339	10,705,599	10,645	3,840,253	1,507,693	10,000,889	17,740,385
	1900	394	9,089,809	14,345	4,182,518	567,697	9,483,130	16,926,156
Clothing accessories and miscellaneous materials	1905	2,356	56,833,689	63,496	23,754,841	8,858,182	70,597,633	124,350,836
	1900	2,150	38,654,426	48,958	16,779,217	3,840,199	50,599,944	87,463,280
Millinery and lace goods	1905	860	17,849,821	27,500	10,307,241	4,588,553	26,258,916	50,777,768
	1900	591	10,764,813	16,871	5,817,855	1,545,167	15,654,295	29,469,406
Boot and shoe cut stock	1905	290	9,850,007	5,936	2,364,209	904,950	21,786,872	27,675,815
	1900	342	7,003,080	6,155	2,230,691	490,548	17,800,282	23,242,892
Buttons	1905	275	7,783,900	10,567	3,080,196	1,012,762	4,144,446	11,133,769
	1900	238	4,212,568	8,685	2,826,238	393,862	2,803,246	7,695,910
Boot and shoe findings	1905	214	4,144,505	4,206	1,545,175	475,021	6,017,356	9,355,020
	1900	186	3,277,958	2,993	1,127,784	233,353	4,627,048	7,145,820
Cotton small wares	1905	77	8,010,491	5,416	1,828,100	556,577	4,207,655	8,016,486
	1900	82	6,397,385	1,932	1,563,442	462,534	3,110,137	6,394,164
Hat and cap materials	1905	65	4,264,651	2,114	848,751	343,780	4,216,906	6,440,108
	1900	70	1,744,419	1,371	431,148	103,505	2,797,756	3,849,116
Artificial feathers and flowers	1905	213	2,567,648	4,343	1,396,817	470,200	2,014,380	5,246,822
	1900	224	3,632,789	5,331	1,561,403	404,751	2,763,337	6,293,255
Furs, dressed	1905	85	1,296,141	1,105	754,988	206,393	1,641,950	3,215,701
	1900	92	798,030	835	478,190	49,291	519,699	1,400,455
Cloth, sponging and refinishing	1905	55	401,326	795	503,935	191,382	38,852	1,052,939
	1900	46	288,894	534	208,191	93,295	17,490	566,000
Clothing, men's, buttonholes	1905	141	262,091	903	380,468	46,883	91,857	700,158
	1900	149	246,539	911	332,187	56,234	98,158	[illegible]
Boot and shoe uppers	1905	75	281,096	228	102,702	90,125	290,154	519,867
	1900	126	262,881	253	124,707	26,812	[illegible]	688,795
Straw goods	1905	6	122,012	83	12,259	53,086	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1900	4	25,070	54	14,381	847	[illegible]	[illegible]

---

[1] Includes 44 establishments in 1905 reported as "collars and cuffs."

[2] Includes 68 establishments in 1905 reported as "hats, straw."

There is a considerable amount of clothing and clothing accessories included in the general statistics for which it is impossible to make a segregation to be included in Table LXXXIII. For instance, lodge uniforms are classed as "regalia and society banners and emblems;" garters, supporters, and elastic notions of all kinds are included in the "rubber and elastic goods" classification; athletic uniforms are included in the classification of "sporting goods;" pins and hooks and eyes are included in the classification of "needles, pins, and hooks and eyes."

Artificial palms, plants, fruits, and flowers are used to some extent for exterior and interior house decoration, and as these products could not always be segregated from those used for millinery purposes, the entire product of "artificial feathers and flowers" was necessarily included. Hides and skins are dressed to some extent for lap robes, rugs, etc., but the "furs, dressed" industry as a whole can safely be considered as furnishing material for the manufacture of "fur goods." The value of products for "straw goods" consists largely of the value of contract work for bleaching and dyeing straw hat materials, but small amounts for other miscellaneous straw goods are also included. The product of the whalebone cutting industry is largely tributary to the manufacture of clothing products, but as only 2 establishments were reported for 1905, they have been omitted from Table LXXXIII.

Weaving, spinning, knitting, and some other industries are still carried on to a limited extent in the household, but all such products have probably been omitted from recent censuses. At any rate such operations are not extensive and can not affect the comparisons. There were, however, large quantities of clothing made by the merchant and custom tailors, by dressmakers, and in the household, which, though entirely omitted from the census of 1905, assume in the aggregate such large proportions and are of such great importance that they must be considered in making any computation of the per capita values.

Since 1900 there has been a very satisfactory increase in practically all of the industries included in the group. The fact that the number of establishments did not increase as rapidly as the wage-earners and the value of products, indicates that the development has been due more to the expansion of existing plants than to the establishment of new enterprises.

"Artificial feathers and flowers," "boot and shoe uppers," and "wool hats" indicate a decreased production between the two census periods. The decrease in "boot and shoe uppers" and "wool hats" has been referred to under the discussion of "leather and its finished products" and "textiles." The decrease in "artificial feathers and flowers" was explained in the report on manufactures of the last census, as follows: "It is possible that the decrease was caused by a reduced demand for these goods and that it represents actual conditions. It is possible also that a large quantity of this class of goods was included under 'millinery and lace goods.'"

FINISHED CLOTHING FROM TEXTILE FIBERS.

The manufacture of finished clothing from textile fibers has assumed great proportions. At the census of 1905 the total value of the output was $926,746,746, an increase of 33 per cent over the value reported in 1900. A significant feature of the table is the decrease in the number of establishments, which dropped from 11,596 at the census of 1900 to 11,051 at the census of 1905. In view of the increase in the value of products and an increase of over a hundred million dollars in capital, it is evident that large establishments are flourishing at the expense of the small shops.

Clothing, men's, and clothing, women's.—The statistics for these classifications represent what is generally accepted as the factory clothing industry. The establishments in these industries which manufacture, under various conditions, ready made clothing, may be arranged in three groups according to the ownership of materials and the treatment of the expense for wages: (1) Those in which the material is owned by the manufacturer, under whose immediate supervision the manufacture is carried on. In such an establishment the value of products includes the cost of the material and the expense for wages. (2) Those in which the material is owned by the manufacturer who cuts the garments but has a portion or all of the sewing done by independent operators as contract or piece work. In the reports for such establishments the cost of the material is included in the value of the products, but the number of wage-earners employed by the independent establishments making the garments is not included, the cost of this work being reported in the amount "paid for contract work" under miscellaneous items of expense. (3) Those in which the contractor operates on material furnished by others. The value of products reported for such establishments is the amount received for work done during the year; and the cost of the material represents only the cost of thread, wax, buttons, and such miscellaneous articles as were not furnished by those for whom the work was done.

The combination of the reports for the second and third groups of establishments necessarily results in a duplication of the value of products, as the amount received for work done by establishments in the third class is reported by the establishments of the second class as an expense and enters as an item in the value of their products.

Hosiery and knit goods.—Next in importance to the manufacture of women's clothing was the production of hosiery and knit goods.

Shirts; furnishing goods, men's; and collars and cuffs.—The statistics for these three branches of industry are shown separately in Table 3. Some establishments manufacturing primarily the products of one class, show as minor products articles which, if they could be segregated, would belong in one of the other two classes.

Previous to the census of 1880 the only mention made of these products occurred at the census of 1860, when a classification representing the three industries combined showed 219 establishments having a capital of $2,256,500, employing an average of 528 males and 15,068 females, who received $1,634,992 in wages, consuming materials which cost $3,920,607, and reporting products valued at $7,218,790.

At the census of 1880 the statistics for "shirts" and "furnishing goods, men's," which were shown separately, indicate that the factory industry had attained considerable proportions prior to that date. It is probable that at the censuses of 1860 and 1870 they were included under the classification "clothing, men's." Since 1880 each census has recorded large increases in the manufacture of shirts. The census of 1890 showed an increase in the value of the products of 67 per cent over that of 1880, and in the following ten years an increase of 40 per cent was recorded. The census of 1905 showed a product valued at $50,971,105, which represented an increase of 8.2 per cent over 1900. The decrease of 20.6 per cent in the number of establishments from 1890 to 1900 is accounted for by the fact that in 1890 establishments making custom shirts solely were included, while in 1900 and 1905 they were excluded.

The articles included in the classification "furnishing goods, men's," are neckties, suspenders, belts, handkerchiefs, fabric cloth gloves, mufflers, and gaiters and leggings made of cloth. This industry was first given a separate classification at the census of 1880, probably being reported with "clothing, men's," at prior censuses. The enumeration of 1905 was restricted to factories engaged in production for the trade only, and the statistics for 1900 were reduced to this basis, but the establishments engaged in custom work were included in prior censuses.

The manufacture of collars and cuffs as a distinct industry had reached such proportions at the census of 1905 as to warrant a separate classification. An interesting feature of this industry is its localization. Out of the 44 establishments reporting, 37 were in the state of New York, with products valued at $12,188,181, or 96.8 per cent of the total.

Hats.—The establishments manufacturing hats are classified according to the character of the material used, and the industry appears in Table LXXXIII under "finished clothing from textile fibers" and also in the miscellaneous groups of the clothing under "clothing accessories, etc.," as "hat and cap materials."

The statistics for the entire industry at the present census are summarized in Table LXXXIV.

TABLE LXXXIV.—*Summary—hats and caps, and materials: 1905.*

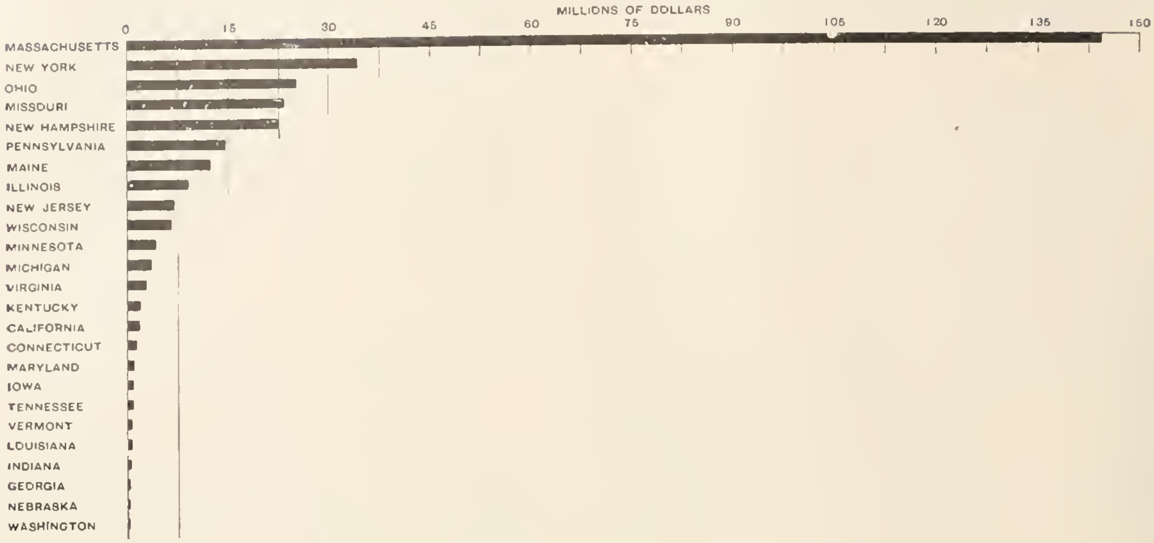
	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products.
			Average number.	Wages.		
Total	781	$39,390,185	38,125	$18,537,745	$33,379,152	$60,838,907
Wool hats	17	1,646,064	1,503	619,194	1,369,810	2,457,266
Felt hats	216	23,258,104	22,047	11,282,237	15,975,204	30,629,353
Straw hats	68	6,036,216	5,567	2,433,974	5,509,567	10,356,690
All other hats and caps	415	4,185,150	6,594	3,353,589	6,307,663	12,955,490
Hat and cap materials	65	4,264,651	2,414	848,751	4,216,908	4,440,108

FINISHED CLOTHING FROM LEATHER AND OTHER MATERIALS.

This class includes the important industries "boots and shoes, leather," and "boots and shoes, rubber." Next to the manufacture of "clothing, men's," the manufacture of boots and shoes of leather is the most important industry shown in the table.

Boots and shoes, leather.—The different branches of this industry reported 1,895 establishments with a product of $357,688,160 for the census of 1905 as compared with 2,253 establishments with a product of $290,047,087 for the census of 1900. The decrease in the number of establishments is fully explained in the special report on "boots and shoes." The industry is specialized very much in the same way as the manufacture of men's and women's clothing—that is, the classes of cut stock, findings, and uppers represent the operations of establishments that make a specialty of manufacturing parts of shoes, such as vamps, tongues, laces, heels, pasted inner soles, wooden heels, and canvas box toes, covering metal shoe lace hooks, fitting uppers, etc. All of these products, which appear in the table under "clothing accessories, and miscellaneous materials," are included and duplicated in the total value of products reported for "boots and shoes."

DIAGRAM 11. BOOTS AND SHOES—VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY STATES: 1905.



MAP 8.—*Boots and shoes—value of products per square mile: 1905.*

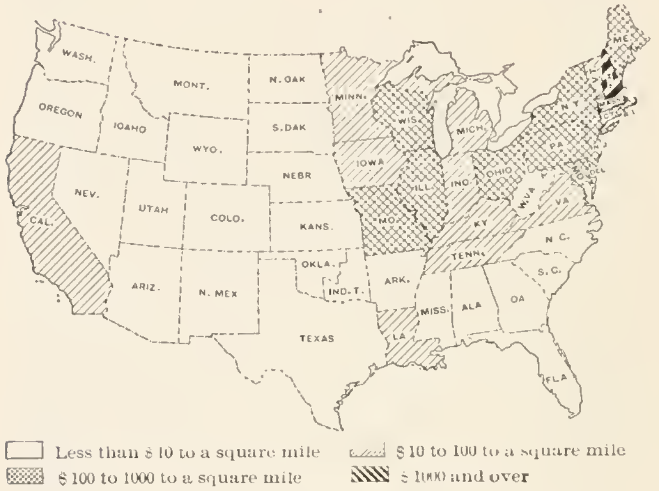
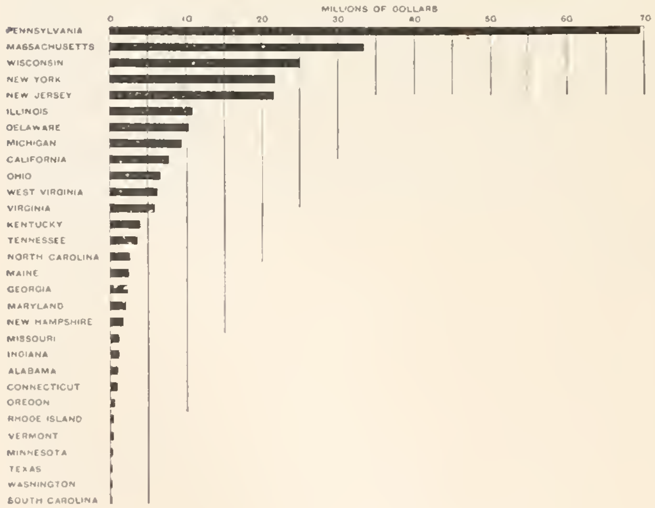


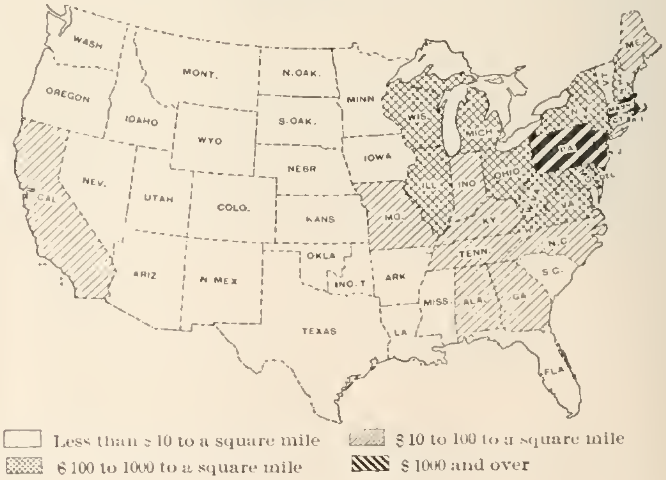
DIAGRAM 12.—*Leather, tanned, curried, and finished—value of products by states: 1905.*



It is interesting to note that the value of the finished leather product of the tanning and currying industry was $236,765,803 for the census of 1905, while the leather reported as a material for the boot and shoe industry cost $170,492,700. If these two amounts be accepted as representing the usual production and consumption during a period of twelve months, the figures indicate that about 72 per cent of the leather manufactured in the country was consumed in the boot and shoe industry.

Boots and shoes, rubber.—This industry reports the least number of establishments, but next to "boots and shoes, leather," the greatest amount of capital and the largest value of products of any of this class. The excessive increase in value of products is due probably to the fact that at the census of 1905 some of the establishments prepared their reports on the basis of a list price, subject to the large discounts peculiar to the industry.

MAP 9.—*Leather, tanned, curried, and finished—value of products per square mile: 1905.*



Gloves and mittens, leather.—The census of 1905 is the first at which the statistics for the manufacture of leather gloves and mittens was given a separate classification. The value of the products for the industry amounted to $17,740,385, but there is considerable duplication in this value, due to the practice of different manufacturers performing only certain processes and selling the partially completed products to others to be carried to a higher stage of completion. A large number of the wage-earners in the industry are pieceworkers and work at their homes or elsewhere than at the factory. Their wages are reported as amounts paid for contract work and included in miscellaneous expenses; therefore the 10,645 wage-earners and the $3,840,253 paid as wages do not fully represent the magnitude of employment in the industry.

CLOTHING ACCESSORIES AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS.

The industries included under this heading are for the most part the result of specialization in the manufacture of clothing. Several of them contribute their entire product to the factories which produce finished articles of clothing. Thus the products of the industries "boots and shoes, cut stock," "boot and shoe findings," "boot and shoe uppers," "hat and cap materials," and "clothing, men's, buttonholes," are consumed entirely in the manufacture, respectively, of boots and shoes, of hats and caps, and of men's clothing.

Millinery and lace goods.—This is the largest industry of the miscellaneous group according to value of products. It includes the manufacture of ladies' belts, collars and neckwear of every description, embroidery, tucking, scarfs, hat and bonnet frames, ruffles, lace caps, the trimming of hats; the treatment and arrangement of feathers, the working of chenille dots on chiffon and the making of marabou chiffon, silk pompons, and millinery ornaments, children's bibs and headwear, and similar articles. The value of these products at the census of 1905 was $50,777,768, or 18.6 per cent of the value of all the products of the "miscellaneous group." The materials consumed are composed largely of the finer products of the textile mills.

Many establishments classed as "millinery and lace goods" also manufacture some artificial flowers, and, as noted previously, the industry is allied closely to that of "artificial feathers and flowers," both classes of products being used largely for similar purposes. The statistics for "millinery and lace goods" do not include the trimming of hats, bonnets, etc., in millinery stores for individual customers.

Cloth, sponging and refinishing.—The operations of establishments engaged in shrinking, sponging, and refinishing cloth are here considered. The cloth treated is furnished by the establishment for which the work is done, and therefore its value is not included either as materials or products. The total reported as value of products is the amount received for work done. The total, however, does not convey a correct idea of the extent of this work, as many of the manufacturers treat their own cloth.

Buttonholes.—The working of buttonholes is done to a limited extent in independent establishments, the materials being furnished. The statistics represent the operations of such independent establishments only. The amount added by the working of buttonholes by these independent establishments is included in the value of the products reported by the manufacturer for whom the work is done.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF TEXTILE MATERIALS AND SELECTED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

In this as in other industries, the increase in the quantity of products is perhaps a better indication of the growth of the manufacture of clothing and of kindred products than the increase in the value. While it is impossible to show quantities of products for all of these manufactures, Table LXXXV presents some that are available for 1900 and 1905.

For the most part the value of the articles specified has increased at a greater rate than the quantity, silk broad goods and felt hats being the principal classes in which the reverse is true. The excess in the increase of value is due to the increase in prices and to changes in the character of products, as a larger proportion of the finer and more expensive classes of goods necessarily increases the total value. The impossibility of securing uniformity in the way of reporting the value of products—some manufacturers give the factory cost, others the value at the factory, and still others the actual amount received for the goods—should be considered in connection with the values for all branches of industry, but especially for the textile products, in which such radical changes in the quality of products are possible.

The totals for yarns show the greatest and those for hosiery and knit goods the least proportionate excess in value. A better idea of the increase for yarns, however, may be had by a comparison of the percentages for the different varieties, as the percentages for the totals for all yarns are fixed largely by the totals for cotton yarn. During the first half of the census year 1904 the price of raw cotton reached the highest point in ten years. Any fluctuation in the cost of raw material is reflected to a greater degree in the value of the partially manufactured products than in the value of the finished products, since in the former case the cost of labor is less in proportion to the value of production.

Table LXXXV.—TEXTILE MATERIALS AND SELECTED ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, BY KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1905 AND 1900.

KIND.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1905	1900	Per cent of increase.	1905	1900	Per cent of increase.
Cotton goods	*Square yards.* 4,675,023,522	*Square yords.* 4,125,999,349	13.3	$283,136,377	$213,781,469	32.4
Plain cloths for printing	1,818,216,172	1,581,613,827	15.0	80,311,612	57,780,940	39.0
Brown or bleached sheetings	1,172,309,182	1,212,403,048	[1] 3.3	61,253,376	55,513,032	10.3
Twills and sateens	366,142,513	235,860,518	55.2	23,701,305	14,301,502	65.7
Napped fabrics	330,808,140	268,852,716	23.0	26,108,315	18,231,044	43.2
Fancy woven fabrics	306,254,685	237,841,603	28.8	28,486,242	21,066,310	35.2
Ginghams	302,316,132	278,392,708	8.6	22,471,867	16,179,200	38.9
Ticks, denims, and stripes	256,375,486	181,800,853	41.0	23,797,578	16,446,633	44.7
Duck	122,601,212	129,234,076	[1] 5.1	17,005,982	14,263,008	19.2
Wool goods	519,364,177	433,187,507	19.9	239,755,660	186,355,134	28.7
All wool woven goods	260,681,119	216,655,190	20.3	158,439,261	117,996,743	34.3
Goods woven on cotton warp with weft partly or wholly of wool, worsted, or hair	182,135,011	152,931,012	19.1	50,092,572	42,510,460	17.8
Union or cotton-mixed woven goods	63,197,407	57,334,570	10.2	26,288,407	23,111,696	13.7
Felt cloths, etc	12,289,901	5,819,167	111.2	4,026,483	1,994,114	101.9
Upholstery goods	1,060 739	447,568	137.0	908,937	742,121	22.5
Hosiery and knit goods	*Dozens.* 68,356,841	*Dozens.* 49,183,460	39.0	120,474,781	83,731,072	43.9
Woolen, merino, and cotton hose	25,909,813	16,642,677	56.2	26,152,043	16,206,674	61.4
Merino, all wool, and cotton shirts and drawers	19,707,096	15,818,893	24.6	56,338,450	45,157,549	24.8
Woolen, merino, and cotton half hose	18,144,185	13,253,848	36.9	17,438,914	11,043,764	57.9
Gloves and mittens	2,260,508	1,899,825	19.0	5,556,260	4,248,687	30.8
Merino, all wool, and cotton combination suits	1,433,610	974,127	47.2	6,643,745	3,575,561	85.8
Cardigan jackets, etc	811,629	594,090	36.6	8,345,369	3,498,837	138.5
Yarns, etc	*Pounds.* 477,260,371	*Pounds.* 418,497,739	14.0	154,483,509	114,612,491	34.8
Cotton yarn	369,679,680	338,253,895	9.3	80,936,359	56,165,212	44.1
Worsted yarn and tops	60,480,686	43,054,545	40.5	43,228,084	30,117,728	43.5
Woolen yarn	42,964,476	32,817,878	30.9	10,018,760	6,861,333	46.0
Silk, spun, machine twist, sewing, embroidery, and wash	2,109,884	1,903,034	10.9	11,109,656	10,301,027	7.8
Silk, organzine and tram	2,025,645	2,468,387	[1] 17.9	9,190,650	11,167,191	[1] 17.7
Silk broad goods	*Yards.* 136,447,107	*Yards.* 97,940,935	39.3	72,979,765	58,122,622	25.6
Plain and fancies	77,454,067	62,536,803	23.9	46,084,952	39,302,821	17.3
Piece dyed	36,937,937	15,890,385	132.5	13,676,099	6,210,673	120.2
Jacquards	10,479,211	9,209,695	13.8	7,156,711	6,639,322	7.8
Velvets	7,262,315	5,122,249	41.8	3,161,206	2,479,903	27.5
Plushes	2,547,367	3,848,684	[1] 33.8	1,340,815	2,480,068	[1] 45.9
Tapestry and upholstery	1,766,210	1,333,119	32.5	1,559,982	1,009,835	54.5
Boots, shoes, and slippers, leather	*Pairs.* 242,110,035	*Pairs.* 217,965,419	11.1	315,987,387	255,720,266	23.6
Hats, felt	*Dozens.* 2,612,175	*Dozens.* 1,926,366	35.6	34,319,634	25,671,211	33.7
Hats, wool	464,300	823,605	[1] 43.6	2,339,917	3,171,081	[1] 26.2

[1] Decrease.

Cotton fabrics show a much greater excess in the value increase than wool fabrics. This condition may be attributed largely to the stronger advance in cotton materials than in wool, although the price of wool was somewhat higher at this census than in 1900. It would be natural to expect any industry consuming large quantities of cotton yarn to show a large excess in the increase in value. This, however, is not the case with hosiery and knit goods, the increased cost of cotton material being offset by a change in the fineness of products, and also by greater economies of manufacture resulting from the use of improved methods and machinery.

The percentages of increase in the value of boots and shoes was 2.1 times the quantity increase, and this indicates higher prices resulting from increased cost of materials and manufacture.

The quantity of silk fabrics increased 39.3 per cent, or about 1.5 times the value increase. According to the Census returns the cost of raw silk declined 25.5 per cent per pound between the two census years. A change in the character of products is also apparent, tending toward cheaper grades of silk, as shown by a larger proportion of materials other than silk consumed by silk manufactures.

The slight decline in the average cost per pound of hatter's fur accounts in part for the lower value shown for "hats, felt."

A close comparison of a detailed statement of products for any industry, especially textiles, brings unsatisfactory results, because of the changes in character and the unavoidable differences in classification.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Awnings, tents, and sails.—Although the making of awnings, tents, and sails is one of the most ancient of industries or handicrafts, no notice seems to have been taken of it in census statistics prior to 1850. Table LXXXVI is a summary of the census statistics for this industry from 1850 to 1870.

TABLE LXXXVI.—*Comparative summary—awnings, tents, and sails: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	224	150	189
Capital	$715,765	$342,275	$271,380
Wage-earners, average number	1,127	737	868
Total wages	$542,909	$298,217	$355,092
Cost of materials used	$1,611,023	$868,573	$889,984
Value of products	$2,880,715	$1,442,046	$1,675,703

This summary and the statistics given in Table 1 indicate, on the whole, a constant and consistent growth in the industry from 1850 to the present time. The decades 1850 to 1860 and 1870 to 1880 show decreases, which are undoubtedly the results of defective enumerations, and are not representative of actual conditions.

The small establishments that make window, porch, and store awnings and place the same for individual customers were omitted from the enumeration of 1905. The principal materials used in this industry are cotton duck and the iron and wood frames, braces, etc., for awnings and tents. The quantity and value of cotton duck manufactured in the United States according to the Census reports during the years ending May 31, 1890 and 1900, and the calendar year 1904 were 55,192,538, 129,234,076, and 122,601,212 square yards, respectively, valued at $8,664,395, $14,263,008, and $17,005,982. The cost of all materials used in the manufacture of "awnings, tents, and sails," as reported to the Census at the same periods, was $4,150,180 in 1890, $5,227,503 in 1900, and $6,669,721 in 1904. A large part of this cost was for cotton duck. It will be seen, therefore, that a large proportion of this product of cotton mills is utilized in the industry.

While it is true that in modern times the sewing machine has found some application in the trade, and, together with labor saving cutting appliances, has effected greater economy in the work, the industry is to-day, as always, a hand trade. Many of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of awnings, tents, and sails are large, employing many hands, but by far the largest proportion are comparatively small.

The simplicity and primitiveness of the industry as regards mechanical appliances is illustrated in the comparatively small number of patentable improvements recorded, and such patents as have been granted cover principally awning, tent, and canopy supports, frames, braces, etc.

Flags and banners.—The manufacture of "flags and banners" is closely allied to that of "awnings, tents, and sails," and in some instances to "regalia and society banners and emblems." Establishments often manufacture products common to the three industries, and this precludes a uniform classification from census to census, as the predominating product may be awnings and tents one year and flags and banners another. This difference in classification accounts largely for the apparent decrease in flags and banners at this census. There was one large establishment which had gone out of business and one which reported a largely decreased production.

Bags, other than paper.—This classification is limited to establishments which manufacture bags from hemp, jute, cotton, or other fiber. Bags are made frequently by the establishments that manufacture the fabric, and in many instances they are made in connection with the manufacture of other products. In such cases they form only a minor portion of the product and are included in the classification to which the establishment is assigned according to its product of chief value. For example, the factories included in the classification of "cotton goods" manufactured bagging, cloth, and finished bags to the value of $3,953,732 at the census of 1905, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of jute and jute goods reported the production of gunny bagging to the value of $2,233,936. In the salt industry $38,011 were expended for cloth for the manufacture of bags. There are flour mills and other factories in which bags are manufactured and consumed and their value does not appear separately in the Census statistics. The totals, therefore, do not exhibit the real extent of these manufactures. However, a comparison of the returns of the several censuses since 1860, when the industry was first classified separately, reveals a remarkable growth. Table LXXXVII gives the totals for 1860 and 1870. Statistics for subsequent censuses are given in Table 1.

TABLE LXXXVII.—*Comparative summary—bags, other than paper: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	39	19
Capital	$1,290,500	$82,000
Wage-earners, average number	1,097	112
Total wages	$452,517	$43,968
Cost of materials used	$3,827,678	$607,785
Value of products	$8,261,679	$749,578

In both 1880 and 1890 "bags, other than paper" included establishments reporting flax, hemp, and jute bagging. At the censuses of 1900 and 1905 all jute products were included under "jute and jute goods." This fact explains the decrease in the industry which the figures of 1900 apparently revealed. This change in classification makes the comparison of the censuses of 1880 and 1890 with those of 1900 and 1905 misleading. The growth of the industry has been constant until in 1905 products valued at $37,399,087 were manufactured and 5,722 wage-earners were employed, to whom $1,828,526 was paid in wages.

In the earlier history of the industry the majority of the bags manufactured were of the coarser materials. Cotton was not used to a great extent. Flax cotton, a fibrous material which was made by treating flax with caustic soda and sulphuric acid and which could be spun and woven on cotton mill machinery, had been used for making the finer grades of grain bags. The importation of jute increased from 15,406 bales in 1860 to 62,850 in 1870,[1] the manufacture of bags being an important factor in the consumption of the material. Cotton cloth is now used largely in the manufacture of the finer grades of bags where fine texture and neatness are required, and jute, in the manufacture of the coarser grades, such as are used in shipping coffee, rice, corn, fertilizer, etc.

The use of machinery in the last twenty-five years has facilitated greatly the manufacture of bags, and the fact that all grades and sizes made from different materials may be produced in the same establishment has caused the value of products to increase in much greater proportion than the number of establishments.

One of the most important features of this industry is the increase in number of cotton bags used. Flour is now commonly sold in cotton bags of varying sizes, as also are table salt, granulated sugar, meal, and other articles of food.

Oakum.—The decrease in the value of the products of oakum is more apparent than real, as one establishment which reported oakum as the sole product in 1900, reported also a large paper and pulp product in 1905, and was assigned to the latter classification.

IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

In 1905 this group ranked second in the gross value of products and in the average number of wage-earners, and first in the total amount paid annually in wages. It is composed of 37 industries, of which 33 are shown separately and 4 in combination in Table 1. The manufacture of pig iron and of steel are the basic industries of the group. On these are founded all the other industries, such as those producing structural iron, machinery, tools, hardware, tin and terne plate, cutlery, wire, and the more delicate classes of products represented, for example, by electrical measuring instruments.

The aggregate value of all products of the iron and steel group of industries in 1905 was $2,176,739,726, as against $1,806,278,241 in 1900, an increase of $370,461,485, or 20.5 per cent. As shown by the special report on iron and steel, the value of the products of the blast furnace industry in 1905 was $231,822,707; of steel works and rolling mills, $673,965,026; and of the remaining industries in the group, $1,270,951,993.

MAP 10.—*Iron and steel—value of products per square mile: 1905.*

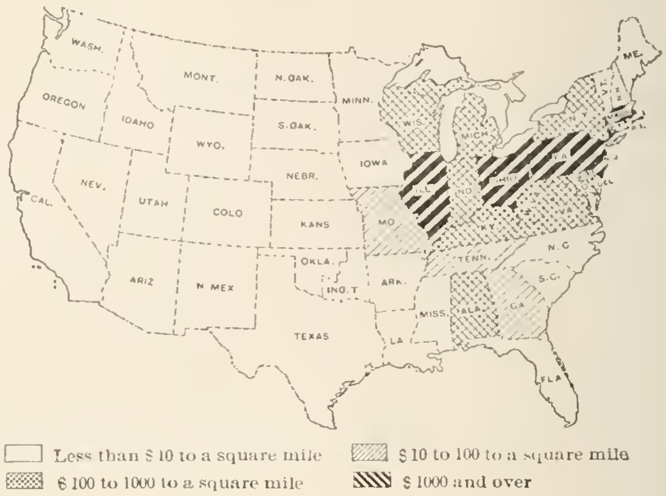
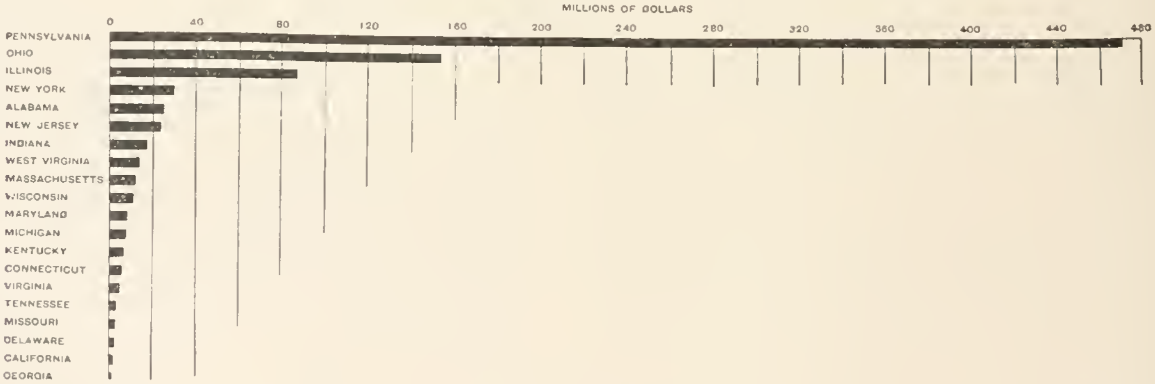


DIAGRAM 13.—IRON AND STEEL—VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY STATES: 1905.



Iron and steel.—The manufacture of pig iron is the foundation of all the industries in the group. Of the 30,582,857 tons of iron ore consumed in the iron and steel industry, 30,032,862 tons, or 98.2 per cent, were used in blast furnaces, and 549,995 tons, or 1.8 per cent, in steel works and rolling mills. Hence the value of the blast furnace products is substantially that of the basic product, which appears again and again as material through successive stages of manufacture and remanufacture, in the various industries of this group and in many of the other industries.

The pig iron product at the census of 1900 amounted to 14,447,791 tons, and at the census of 1905, to 16,623,625 tons, an increase of 2,175,834 tons, or 15.1 per cent. During the decade from 1890 to 1900 the quantity increased 5,602,606 tons, or 63.3 per cent.

---

[1] The Universal Cyclopaedia, vol. 6, page 517.

In rolling mill products there has been a considerable increase in the manufacture of boiler and other plates and sheets, wire rods, hoops, bands, cotton ties, skelp, and rolled blooms, slabs, billets, and tin plate bars. At the census of 1905 as compared with that of 1900 the quantity of steel rails manufactured decreased 56,752 tons, or 2.5 per cent, although the value increased $11,734,071, or 25.2 per cent. In 1900 compared with 1890 the quantity of steel rails increased 396,595 tons, or 21.4 per cent, and the value decreased $13,770,596, or 22.8 per cent.

In considering the statistics of the iron and steel industry for the years 1900 and 1905, it should be borne in mind that the first half of the year 1904 was a period of general business depression, which seriously affected the industry and is reflected in the returns for the census of 1905, which covered the calendar year 1904. On the other hand, the census of 1900 covered a year of business activity and expansion.

The combining of iron and steel with wood or other material in many lines of industry, as in the manufacture of agricultural implements, steam and sail vessels, carriages, wagons, and automobiles, makes it impossible to compile statistics that will fully portray the magnitude and importance of the iron and steel industry.

Iron and steel forms a considerable proportion of the products of a number of the industries assigned in Table 1 to some one of the 13 other groups. In fact, there is practically no industry to which iron and steel does not contribute, either as machinery, or as component parts of the products.

The extensive manufacture, as subsidiary products, by rolling mills of the higher grades of products, which were formerly almost altogether made as specialties by independent establishments that did not manufacture the basic material, makes it impossible to present complete statistics of capital, employees, wages, etc., incident to the manufacture of some of the most important iron and steel products.

The number of inquiries upon the iron and steel schedule were increased in 1890 to cover a number of products not enumerated previously. The inquiries were further extended in 1900, and still further at the census of 1905, so that at the last-named census most of the chief manufactures of rolling mills were specified.

The subsidiary products reported by rolling mill establishments and the classifications in which they appear as principal products when made by establishments other than rolling mills are as follows:

Subsidiary products reported by steel works and rolling mills.	How classified when made as a principal product by establishments other than steel works and rolling mills.
Agricultural implements	Agricultural implements.
Cast iron gas and water pipe; soil and plumbers', etc., pipe.	Foundry and machine shop products.
Copper rods	Brass and copper, rolled.
Copper wire	Wire.
Cut nails and cut spikes	Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works.
Gray iron and malleable castings	Foundry and machine shop products.
Horse and mule shoes	Horseshoes.
Iron and steel bolts, nuts, rivets, forged spikes, washers, etc.	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works.
Iron and steel seamless drawn, clinched, brazed, etc., pipe or tubes.	Iron and steel pipe, wrought.
Iron and steel springs car, carriage, furniture, and all other.	Springs, steel, car and carriage.
Iron and steel wire	Wire.
Iron and steel wire nails	Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails not made in rolling mills or steel works.
Iron and steel wrought pipe or tubes	Iron and steel pipe, wrought.
Machinery, etc	Foundry and machine shop products.
Ordnance	Ordnance and ordnance stores.
Other wire products	Wirework, including wire rope and cable.
Saws	Saws.
Screws	Screws, machine; screws, wood.
Shovels, spades, scoops, etc	Tools, not elsewhere specified.
Stamped ware	Stamped ware.

Copper rods and copper wire.—Rolling mills manufactured 1,406 short tons of copper rods, valued at $463,057, and 25,966 short tons of copper wire, valued at $7,252,917, as returned at the census of 1905. In addition, copper and brass wire, rods, etc., to the value of $19,789,507 were made by establishments classified under "wire." This product was almost wholly copper wire. An unascertained quantity was made in establishments classified as "brass and copper, rolled."

Cutlery and edge tools.—This classification includes such articles as knives, razors, scissors, shears, axes, augers, gimlets, swords, meat choppers, turpentine hooks, pullers, scrapers, oyster knives, planes, etc.

At the census of 1810 products of this character were reported from 3 states. "Augers and bits" were manufactured in Maine to the value of $2,000; Pennsylvania reported "cutlers" and "planes" with an aggregate value of $132,360; and Virginia reported "swords" and "augers" valued at $13,805. At the census of 1810 cutlery and edge tools were probably included in the tabulation of "hardware, cutlery, etc." Table LXXXVIII shows the industry as reported at the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—*Comparative summary—cutlery and edge tools: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	184	250	401
Capital	$4,127,547	$3,594,549	$2,321,895
Wage-earners, average number	4,428	4,963	4,275
Total wages	$2,131,758	$1,811,059	$1,420,844
Cost of materials used	$1,624,043	$1,918,637	$1,439,462
Value of products	$5,622,801	$5,341,647	$3,813,241

The census of 1850 demonstrated the fact that the manufacture of "cutlery and edge tools" was even then quite an extensive industry. The census of 1860 showed separately the statistics for 51 establishments engaged in the manufacture of "cutlery;" 166 in the manufacture of "edge tools and axes;" and 33 in the manufacture of "carpenters' tools." These 3 classifications were combined and the total placed in comparison with the classification "cutlery and edge tools" at the censuses of 1850 and 1870. Except for a slight decrease in the wage-earners, wages, materials, and products during the decade ending in 1890, there has been a steady growth in the industry, as shown by the totals for each census to and including that of 1905.

Files.—A separate tabulation for files was shown for the first time at the census of 1870. The classification covers all varieties of files and rasps.

In 1870, 121 establishments were engaged in the manufacture, employing 1,581 wage-earners with products valued at $1,649,394. The greatest number of establishments was returned at the census of 1880, when there were 179; only 62 were shown at the census of 1905. The greatest increase in the number of wage-earners occurred during the decade ending in 1880. In 1905 the wage-earners numbered 3,276, an increase of 116, or 3.7 per cent over 1900. The value of products has increased steadily, amounting to $4,391,745 in 1905.

Foundry and machine shop products.—Next to the manufacture of iron and steel the products of the foundries and machine shops are the most important in the group. Their value exceeded that for every other industry, except blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, and "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale." The industry gave employment to a larger number of wage-earners than any other except "lumber and timber products," for which, at the census of 1905, 404,626 were reported compared with 348,380 in foundry and machine shops.

The statistics for this industry probably represent a greater variety of products than that covered by any other classification. Some of the more important products are textile and other mill machinery, engines and boilers, hoisting and conveying machinery, and metal and wood working machinery of every description. The value of the products of metal working machinery alone amounted to $32,408,766 for the census of 1905. The great variety of products manufactured by the large machine shops makes it impossible to obtain a satisfactory segregation of the statistics for even the most important classes.

The following list gives some of the products reported by the foundries and machine shops at the census of 1905. The classification does not include the entire production of all of these products, as some of them are manufactured by establishments included in other industrial groups.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRODUCTS INCLUDED IN THE CLASSIFICATION, "FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS:" 1905.

Advertising signs.
Air compressors.
Air tanks.
Anvils.
Automobile engines.
Bake ovens.
Bakers' machinery.
Ball bearings.
Bar fittings.
Biscuit cutters.
Blowers.
Boiler cleaners.
Boilers.
Bookbinding machinery.
Boot and shoe machinery.
Boring machines.
Bottle washing machinery.
Brake beams.
Brewers' machinery.
Brick machinery.
Butchers' machinery.
Canning machinery.
Car wheels.
Castings.
Cement lined water pipes.
Chain belting.
Check protectors.
Cigar machinery.
Clamps.
Clay tempering machines.
Cob crushers.
Confectioners' machinery.
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding machinery.
Conveying machines.
Cooperage machinery.
Couplings.
Cracker machines.
Cranes.
Cream separators.
Derricks.
Dies.
Dish washing machinery.
Drying frames.
Dumb-waiters.
Ejectors.
Electric car trucks.
Elevator doors.
Elevators.
Envelope machines.
Etching machines.
Evaporating machinery.
Excavating machinery.
Fan forges.
Feeding and watering appliances.
Fertilizer pulverizers.
Filters.
Fire engines.
Fire escapes.
Fire extinguishing apparatus.
Fire hydrants.
Flue blowers.
Folding machines.
Folding pails.
Frames.
Furnaces for steam boilers.
Furriers' machinery.
Gas engines.
Gas holders.
Gasoline motors.
Gear wheels.
Grain cleaning machinery.
Grain handling machinery.
Grinders.
Hair machines.
Hand drills.
Hat machinery.
Hay carriers.
Heaters.
Hoisting engines and apparatus.
Hydraulic presses.
Ice breakers.
Ice cream freezers.
Injectors.
Ink machinery.
Insulating machinery
Iron beds.
Iron chairs.
Iron flasks.
Iron gates and ornaments.
Iron posts.
Iron and wire screens.
Jacketed kettles.
Jack screws.
Jacquard attachments.
Jewelers' machines.
Kettles.
Knife grinders.
Knitting machinery.
Labeling machinery.
Laundry machinery.
Lawn mowers.
Lightning rods.
Looms and loom fixtures.
Loopers.

Lubricators.
Machine knives.
Machine wool combs.
Mailing machinery.
Manhole doors.
Marine engines.
Meal mills.
Meat mixers.
Merry-go-rounds.
Metal beds.
Metal furniture.
Metallic packing napping machines.
Metal saw tables.
Metal working machinery.
Milling machines.
Molding cutters.
Molding machinery.
Music stands.
Oilcloth machinery.
Paint machinery.
Paper bag machinery.
Paper box machinery.
Paper mill machinery.
Parcel conveyors.
Planes.
Plated metal work.
Pneumatic tools.
Power transmission machinery.
Presser dies.
Propeller wheels.
Pulleys of all kinds.
Pumps.
Punches.
Radiators.
Railroad switch appliances.
Road machinery.
Sausage stuffers.
Scouring machines.
Shafting.
Shear knives.
Sheet metal.
Shoe racks.
Shuttles.
Slot machines.
Smokestacks.
Stamping machines.
Staples.
Stationary engines.
Steam hammers.
Steam rollers.
Steel pans.
Steel tires.
Stencil machines.
Stove trimmings.
Street sweeping machines.
Sugar machinery.
Swages.
Tackle blocks.
Tanks.
Tanning machinery.
Textile machinery.
Tile making machinery.
Tobacco cutters.
Toboggans.
Tools.
Traction engines.
Trucks.
Trunk racks.
Turbines.
Type casting and setting machines.
Valves.
Vending machines.
Vises.
Wall paper trimmers.
Warping machines.
Water meters.
Weather vanes.
White metal wrapping machines.
Wire trays.
Woodworking machinery

Many of these articles are manufactured in establishments where their production is a specialty, and it would be possible to make a separate compilation of the statistics. There are, however, comparatively few, if any, for which such a compilation would show the total production.

Under these conditions it is not strictly correct to speak of the classification "foundry and machine shop products" as the classification of a distinct industry. It is more properly a collection of industries. The statistics probably cover to a greater extent than any other classification the production of articles included in other classifications, such, for example, as agricultural implements; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; hardware, etc. The heterogeneous character of the classification is acknowledged, and a partial segregation was made at the census of 1905 by the separation of the statistics for "locomotives" and "stoves and furnaces." The quantities and values of the different metal working machines and machine tools are also shown separately. It may be possible at future censuses to make a further segregation of the statistics.

Statistics for products similar to those included in this classification were first presented in the report on manufactures for the census of 1810. Some of the principal products enumerated at that census are given in the following list, which shows the limited character of the industry at that early date:

Boring mills.
Coffee mills.
Hand cards.
Hydraulic engines.
Hydrostatic machines.
Labor saving machinery.
Looms for textile manufactures.
Patent hat looms.
Printing presses.
Spinning wheels.
Water turning machinery.
Wheel irons.
Wire cards.

The following is a partial list of the products reported at the census of 1870:

Agricultural castings.
Architectural castings.
Belt hooks.
Bleaching machines.
Bobbins and spools.
Boot and shoe machinery.
Braiding machines.
Caloric engines.
Car wheels.
Cider mills.
Cooking ranges.
Cotton gins and presses.
Drying machines.
Elevators.
Flyers.
Gristmills.
Hand cards.
Hollow ware.
Hot air furnaces.
Iron planes.
Knitting machines.
Lathes.
Locomotive engines.
Loom harnesses.
Loom pickers.
Looms.
Machine castings.
Malleable iron castings.
Miscellaneous castings.
Mules.
Oil tanks.
Paper engines.
Pegging machines.
Portable steam engines.
Printing machines.
Printing presses.
Reeds.
Ring travelers.
Rivet machines.
Rolls.
Sawmills.
Shuttles.
Smut machines.
Speeders.
Spindles.
Spinning frames.
Spinning machines.
Stationary engines.
Steam fire engines.
Steam gauges.
Steam pumps.
Stoves.
Sugar mills.
Tobacco machines and presses.
Water wheels.
Wood pulp machinery.
Woodworking machinery.
Wool pickers.

It is probable that at the earlier censuses the statistics did not cover all of the products now included in the classification, but the figures for 1860 and 1870 are sufficiently harmonious to indicate the growth of the manufacture and are given in Table LXXXIX.

Table LXXXIX. *Comparative summary foundry and machine shop products: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	5,551	2,795
Capital	$168,702,558	$60,209,034
Wage-earners, average number	131,819	67,201
Total wages	$76,702,796	$26,123,762
Cost of materials used	$108,646,193	$36,587,083
Value of products	$238,392,461	$88,019,299

The statistics for "foundry and machine shop products" presented in the above table are compiled from the classifications "iron, cast," and "machinery," as reported in 1860 and 1870. The statistics for 1860, however, were revised in 1870 and presented in comparison with the two industries as reported at that census.

The decrease indicated by a comparison of the figures for 1870 in the above table with those for 1880 in Table 1 is due probably to the reclassification in 1880 of the products that were grouped as "miscellaneous and repairing" in 1870. This item aggregated $80,444,614, and probably some establishments covered by it were assigned to other classes of industry at the census of 1880.

The statistics given in Table 1 for the censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 cover, so far as possible, the same class of products as those included in the classification at the census of 1880. The total for each census shows a constant increase, the largest actual increase being reported for the decade ending in 1900, when the value of products increased $231,259,098, or 56 per cent.

Hardware.—Of the industries closely allied to "foundry and machine shop products," the manufacture of general hardware ranks first in value of products, which are of a wide range. Some of the articles included in the classification in 1905 are given in the following list:

Andirons.
Automobile horns.
Bicycle oilers.
Bicycle pumps.
Bird cage springs.
Bolts.
Brass drapery chains.
Cabinet hardware.
Candle shades.
Car hardware.
Carriage drop forgings.
Carriage mountings.
Casket hardware.
Chain blocks.
Clips.
Coffee mills.
Copper spoons.
Curtain brackets.
Curtain rods.
Door locks.
Egg beaters.
Fancy furniture nails.
Fireplace goods.
Furniture casters.
Furniture trimmings.
Hinges.
Ice skates.
Knobs.
Metal match safes.
Molding hooks.
Nail clippers.
Office hardware.
Organ hardware.
Padlocks.
Piano hardware.
Picture hooks.
Rivets.
Roller skates.
Sash weights.
Stationers' hardware.
Trunk trimmings.
Window springs.

A number of these products are similar to those made in machine shops, and some of the establishments included in the class of "foundry and machine shop products" make many of these articles as subsidiary products.

Hardware was first specified as a separate industry in the census of 1840, when it was shown under the classification "hardware, cutlery, etc.," and the value of products amounted to $6,451,967. Since the census of 1850 the industry has been uniformly reported as "hardware." The totals for 1850, 1860, and 1870 are given in Table xc.

Table XC. *Comparative summary—hardware: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	580	443	340
Capital	$13,869,315	$6,707,000	$3,539,025
Wage-earners, average number	14,236	10,721	7,030
Total wages	$6,845,640	$3,443,664	$1,973,904
Cost of materials used	$9,188,064	$4,402,958	$3,015,688
Value of products	$22,237,329	$10,903,106	$6,957,770

This summary and Table 1 show that there has been a constant increase in the industry. The value of products for 1905 was more than six times as great as that for 1850. The number of establishments decreased from 580 in 1870 to 350 in 1890 but since then has been gradually increasing. The 340 establishments reported at the census of 1850 were distributed throughout 16 states, but the industry was largely concentrated in Connecticut and New York. At the census of 1860 the 443 establishments were located in 19 states and the 580 returned at the census of 1870 were distributed in 20 states.

Hardware, saddlery.—The manufacture of snaps, check hooks, harness chains, and all metallic trimmings employed in the manufacture of harness and saddles are included under this classification.

The census of 1870 returned 155 establishments engaged in the manufacture of these products, with 2,566 wage-earners and products valued at $3,227,123. In 1880 the establishments decreased to 64; the number of wage-earners increased 249, or 9.7 per cent; and the value of products increased to $3,651,021, or 13.1 per cent. The fluctuation in the number of establishments reported in the different censuses is due undoubtedly to changes in classification, it being impossible in many cases to determine whether the establishments should be included in this industry or classed with "hardware" or some other of the metal industries. The statistics given in Table 1 are reasonably consistent and indicate a constant, though not a rapid, increase in the industry.

Horseshoes.—Horseshoes were made formerly by establishments devoted primarily to their production, but now are manufactured chiefly in rolling mills. From Table 1 it appears that the value of products of establishments other than rolling mills, engaged in the manufacture of horseshoes decreased from $1,110,032 at the census of 1890 to $798,981 at the census of 1905. But there were 68,594 tons of horseshoes, valued at $5,483,137, reported by rolling mill establishments in 1905, making a total of $6,282,118 as the value of such products, exclusive of those made in the small blacksmith shops. These products include shoes for mules and oxen.

Iron and steel, nails and spikes.—The manufacture of iron and steel nails and spikes by establishments not equipped for the manufacture of hot rolled iron and steel is shown as a separate industry in Tables 1, 3, and 5, and the statistics would indicate that there has been a constant decrease in this branch of the industry since 1890. This decrease is due to the fact that the bulk of these products are now made in rolling mills. The wire nail has, to a large extent, taken the place of the cut nail, and the major portion of the wire nail product is included in the rolling mill statistics.

Table XCI presents the statistics for the manufacture of nails in rolling mills for 1900 and 1905.

Table XCI.—*Comparative summary—manufacture of nails in rolling mills: 1905 and 1900.*

	1905	1900
Total:		
Kegs of 100 pounds	10,373,061	6,261,453
Value	$19,889,470	$15,737,159
Cut nails—		
Kegs of 100 pounds	1,311,549	1,658,443
Value	$2,394,108	$3,292,063
Wire nails—		
Kegs of 100 pounds	9,061,512	4,603,010
Value	$17,495,362	$12,445,096

Table XCII summarizes the statistics for all classes of nails and accounts for the entire production irrespective of the character of the establishment where manufactured.

Table XCII.—*Comparative summary—all classes of nails: 1905 and 1900.*

	1905	1900
Total value	$32,830,196	$30,514,458
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works	8,922,896	14,777,299
Wire nails made as a by-product of the wire industry	4,017,830	(1)
Nails made in rolling mills	19,889,470	15,737,159

[1] Not reported separately.

The above tables illustrate the necessity of considering all industries in which specific products occur in order to ascertain the extent of the manufacture. For example, the $8,922,896 shown as the value of products for establishments in which nails were the product of chief value formed only 27.2 per cent of the value of all nails manufactured during the census year 1905.

Iron and steel pipe, wrought. The production of iron and steel wrought pipe or tubes by rolling mill establishments at the census of 1905 amounted to 849,017 tons with an aggregate value of $43,985,728. There was also manufactured a large amount of wrought pipe or tubes by establishments which purchased the skelp, and this appears in the classification "iron and steel pipe, wrought," the products of which aggregate $17,100,912. Of this latter amount, $15,512,530 represents the value of the products of 12 establishments purchasing skelp and making wrought pipe or tubes, and the remaining $1,858,382 was the value of seamless-drawn, clinched, brazed, riveted, etc., pipes or tubes made by 15 nonrolling mill establishments. The total value of all iron and steel wrought pipe or tubes (not including seamless-drawn, clinched, brazed, etc.), whether made in rolling mills or other establishments, was, therefore, $59,528,258; and the total quantity, estimated on the basis of the average price per ton of the rolling mill products, approximately 1,149,000 tons.

If the statistics of the industry classified as "iron and steel pipe, wrought," alone were considered, it would appear that since 1890 there has been a steady decline, as the value of the production was $37,906,801 in that year, $21,292,043 in 1900, and $17,400,912 in 1905.

In 1905, 8 rolling mills reported iron or steel seamless-drawn, clinched, brazed, etc., pipe or tubes aggregating 20,636 tons, valued at $2,290,234. If this amount be added to the value of like products made by establishments other than rolling mills, it makes a total value of $4,148,616.

Iron castings.—The bulk of the iron castings will be found under "foundry and machine shop products," but in 1905 there were reported by steel works and rolling mills 3,782 short tons of cast iron pipe and 42,862 short tons of gray iron and malleable castings with an aggregate value of $2,569,792. The production of cast iron gas, water, soil, and plumbers', etc., pipe, and iron and malleable castings made by foundry establishments can not be segregated from the rest of the foundry and machine shop products.

Locomotives.—The statistics for the manufacture of "locomotives," which are included in the total for "foundry and machine shop products" in Table 1, are presented separately in Table XCIII.

Table XCIII.—*Comparative summary—locomotives: 1890 to 1905.*

	1905	1900	1890
Number of establishments	15	28	19
Capital	$38,421,048	$40,813,793	$24,516,574
Wage-earners, average number	24,806	19,039	15,678
Total wages	$15,798,432	$10,899,614	$8,697,488
Cost of materials used	$27,702,930	$20,174,395	$13,338,742
Value of products	$59,552,092	$35,209,048	$24,922,756

The statistics in this table represent the establishments devoted exclusively to the manufacture of locomotives or those in which locomotives constituted the predominating product. They do not, however, include 118 locomotives reported at the census of 1905 as manufactured in the repair shops of steam railroad companies. The statistics for 1890 and 1900 are reproduced from a special report on the manufacture of locomotives at the census of 1900. As indicated by the number of wage-earners, value of products, and other items, the industry has increased rapidly since 1890.

In connection with the domestic production it is instructive to consider the number and value of locomotives exported.

Table XCIV.—*Number and value of locomotives exported: 1870 to 1905.*

YEAR.	Number.	Value.	YEAR.	Number.	Value.
1905	453	$3,617,010	1900	525	$5,592,403
1904	504	5,261,422	1890	161	1,280,606
1903	289	3,219,778	1880	60	466,313
1902	365	3,257,894	1870	25	341,794
1901	423	4,039,006			

The greatest increase in exports occurred in the decade from 1890 to 1900, when the number increased from 161 to 525, and the value from $1,280,606 to $5,592,403.

Ordnance and ordnance stores.—The manufacture of 1,594 tons of ordnance with an aggregate value of $988,804 was reported by steel works and rolling mills, and products valued at $557,903 by establishments classified as "ordnance and ordnance stores," making a total of $1,546,707. The manufacture of ordnance, however, is confined chiefly to governmental establishments.

Saws.—The statistics for the manufacture of saws represent hand and power saws of all varieties. Saws were among the earliest metal products of the United States. At the censuses of 1810 and 1820 they were reported from Pennsylvania, their value at the former being $19,700, and at the latter, $20,600. But in subsequent censuses up to and including 1850 no mention is made of saws, and it is supposed that the industry was represented by the classification "hardware, cutlery, etc." The totals for the censuses of 1860 and 1870 are given in Table xcv.

Table XCV.—*Comparative summary—saws: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	72	42
Capital invested	$2,883,391	$770,200
Wage-earners, average number	1,595	759
Total wages	$995,609	$281,392
Cost of materials used	$1,332,891	$583,123
Value of products	$3,175,289	$1,237,063

With the exception of a decrease in number of establishments between 1900 and 1905, there has been a constant increase in the industry since 1860.

Springs, steel, car and carriage.—In 1905 the iron and steel springs for cars, carriages, furniture, etc., made in 9 rolling mills amounted to 22,022 tons, valued at $1,708,632. The value of products of the establishments not equipped for the manufacture of steel and hot rolled iron and steel was $5,740,836. Therefore the total value of the iron and steel springs, not including those manufactured as subsidiary products in the foundry and machine shop industry was $7,449,468.

Stamped ware, machinery, and tools.—The rolling mill establishments reported $292,923 for stamped ware, $1,269,675 for machinery, and $410,500 for shovels, spades, scoops, etc.; these amounts should be added to the value of products reported in the several industries entitled "stamped ware," "foundry and machine shop products," and "tools, not elsewhere specified," respectively, to approximate the total production for each class of products.

Steam fittings and heating apparatus.—This classification includes all establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of steam and hot water heating apparatus steam gauges, steam valves, steam traps, and steam couplers—as well as pipe fittings, ventilating and car heating apparatus, lubricating devices, safety valves, oil cups, and other similar devices.

The principal materials used are pig and scrap iron, both malleable and cast, sheet copper, brass, tin, and iron and steel pipes and plates. Some of the establishments manufacturing steam fittings and heating apparatus also use hemp, canvas, rubber, and asbestos as materials and manufacture, as by-products, packing, packing rings, and piston packing; brass castings and other brass goods, which properly come within the domain of brassware, are also manufactured in some instances.

The industry was first mentioned at the census of 1860, when it was covered by the three classifications—"steam and gas fittings and valves," "steam heaters and heating machines," and "steam water gauges." In 1870 the single classification "heating apparatus" covered the subject. Since then the present classification, "steam fittings and heating apparatus," has obtained.

Table xcvi is a comparative summary, which presents the statistics for the industry as reported at the censuses of 1860 and 1870.

Table XCVI.—*Comparative summary—steam fittings and heating apparatus: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	59	28
Capital	$1,605,830	$506,500
Wage-earners, average number	1,141	665
Total wages	$853,516	$200,232
Cost of materials used	$1,424,345	$367,262
Value of products	$3,425,150	$1,029,360

At the census of 1905 New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts contained 89 establishments, or more than half of the number in the entire industry, and their products amounted to $14,948,090, or 60 per cent of the total value of products.

Steam and hot water radiators and boilers are manufactured frequently by establishments of the class included in the Census reports under "foundry and machine shop products." Therefore the two industries are closely allied, and the statistics for "steam fittings and heating apparatus" should not be accepted as representing the totals for all products of this class.

Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves.—The statistics for these products are shown separately in Tables 3 and 5, but for purposes of comparison are combined with "foundry and machine shop products" in Table 1.

In 1850 stoves and ranges were made in 13 states, in which a total of 230 establishments manufactured a product valued at $6,124,748. At the census of 1860 there were 327 establishments located in 15 states, employing 8,366 wage-earners and with annual products valued at $11,498,260. No comparative statistics are available for 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900, the products for these censuses being merged either wholly or in part in other foundry and machine shop products. In 1905 the statistics for the industry were again reported separately, and show 415 establishments with products valued at $54,409,108.

Structural ironwork.—The manufacture of structural iron is one of the important features in the development of the iron and steel industries.

Building operations have never been thoroughly covered in the Census reports, but they have heretofore been represented in part by the mechanical trades, such as masonry, carpentering, plumbing, etc. The exclusion of the mechanical trades from the census of 1905 eliminates statistics pertaining to the erection of buildings, the construction of docks and canals, the grading and construction of roads, excavating, etc., but the materials used in some of these operations, which are largely the products of factories, were reported. They consist principally of lumber, iron, steel, stone, glass, and clay products. The substitution of iron and steel for wood in the erection of buildings and bridges and in the construction of vessels and cars, etc., accounts in part for the rapid increase in this industry.

Builders' iron, structural shapes, beams, girders, etc., are manufactured to a considerable extent in rolling mills. Table XCVII shows the totals for this class of products as reported by steel works and rolling mills at the censuses of 1900 and 1905.

TABLE XCVII. *Comparative summary manufacture of structural beams, girders, etc., by steel works and rolling mills: 1905 and 1900.*

	1905	1900
Total:		
Tons..	954,537	856,983
Value.	$32,730,901	$29,361,522
Iron		
Tons......	4,475	27,091
Value......	$145,200	$1,051,556
Bessemer steel		
Tons.......	331,671	263,800
Value......	$11,089,170	$8,381,717
Open-hearth steel		
Tons	618,391	566,092
Value.......	$21,496,531	$19,928,249

Similar products are also manufactured to some extent by the establishments included in the classification "structural ironwork" shown in Table 1, but the majority of the products in this group consists of the cutting, punching, bending, and assembling of the structural shapes, and the manufacture of railings, fireproof doors, fire escapes, gratings, metal shingles, steel ceilings, roofing, etc.

Tools, not elsewhere specified.—This classification was first used at the census of 1880 and includes tools that can not be assigned to any of the specific classifications, such as "cutlery and edge tools," "saws," "files." It embraces the manufacture of shovels, spades, bakers' tools, crochet hooks, diamond glass cutters, drills, dentists' tools, garment workers' tools, knitting pins, polishing wheels, pipe wrenches and cutters, pressing irons, posthole diggers, stone tools, spirit levels, steel punches, etc.

These products are often found as subsidiary products of other industries. For example, agricultural implement manufacturers reported at the census of 1905 the manufacture of spades, shovels, scoops, picks, husking pins, post hole diggers, hammers, hay conveying forks, wrenches, etc. Prior to the census of 1880 these products were distributed among various classifications, according to their use or the material from which they were constructed.

The totals given in Table 1, with the exception of the number of establishments, indicate a rapid increase, but the products are of such a miscellaneous character that it is by no means certain that the same class has been uniformly included at the various censuses.

Wire and wirework.—The manufacture of "wire" and of "wirework, including wire rope and cable," are shown as distinct classes of industries in Table 3. The former represents the manufacture of wire from iron and steel rods, and brass, copper, lead, and tin bars, and also the remanufacture of wire into galvanized wire, barbed wire, fence wire, cables, insulated wire, and various other wires. Wirework, including wire rope and cable, includes the manufacture of woven wire and wire fencing, rat traps, bird cages, hat frames, guards and railings, mats and matting, screens, springs, and numerous other articles in which wire is the principal material. Some of the establishments in the latter class draw the wire and manufacture the finished articles, but as a rule the wire is obtained from the establishments included in the classification "wire."

In his report to Congress in 1791 on the manufactures of the country, Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, referred to the fact that "copper and brass wires, particularly utensils for distillers, sugar refiners, and brewers," were among the manufactures of considerable importance. Although at the census of 1810 Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania each reported a wire-drawing establishment, there is no evidence that wire was drawn to any great extent in this country prior to the census of 1870. It was about this time that barbed wire was first manufactured.

A separate classification was first given to this industry at the census of 1850, when it was shown as "wire" and "wire and wireworkers." At the census of 1860 it was reported as "wire," "wire cloth," "wire rope," and "wirework, sieves and bird cages, etc." At the census of 1870 it was shown as "insulated wire" and "wirework." The statistics for the three censuses are shown in Table XCVIII.

TABLE XCVIII.—*Comparative summary wire and wirework, including wire rope and cable: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	175	91	83
Capital	$4,200,700	$992,263	$537,725
Wage-earners, average number	4,270	1,328	676
Total wages	$1,802,617	$425,964	$208,128
Cost of materials used	$4,512,891	$1,417,460	$534,548
Value of products	$8,017,625	$2,612,161	$1,033,249

The statistics show a substantial development of the combined industries. The greatest increase appears for the census of 1905 as compared with that of 1900, and is due primarily to the production of copper wire which was stimulated by the rapid growth of the electric industries.

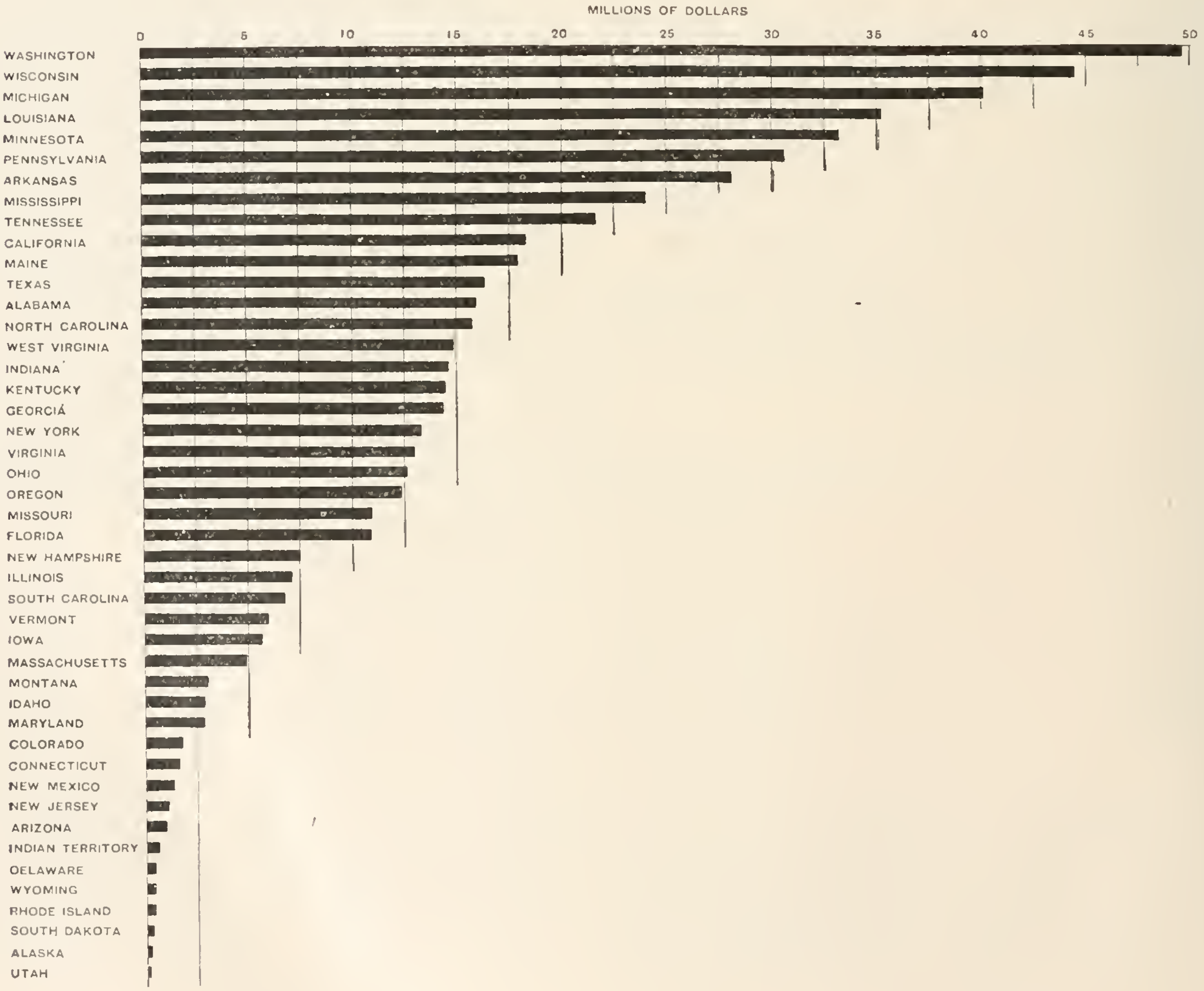
To show the large proportions that the wire industry has assumed, it is necessary to consider not only the products of rolling and other mills marketed in the form of wire, but that which is marketed in the more finished forms, barbed wire, field fencing, poultry netting, hay and bale ties, and wire nails as well.

In 1905 there were manufactured by rolling mills 1,416,494 short tons of wire produced as such or in the form of wire products, fencing, netting, wire nails, etc., with an aggregate value of $67,551,443, as against a total of 809,745 short tons in 1900 with a value of $47,728,784. In addition, wire-drawing mills not classified as steel works and rolling mills, made from purchased wire rods, iron and steel wire and wire products to the value of $15,802,513 in 1905 and $5,142,603 in 1900. The aggregate value of the wire production in 1905 was therefore $83,353,956, as compared with $52,871,387 in 1900, an increase of 57.7 per cent.

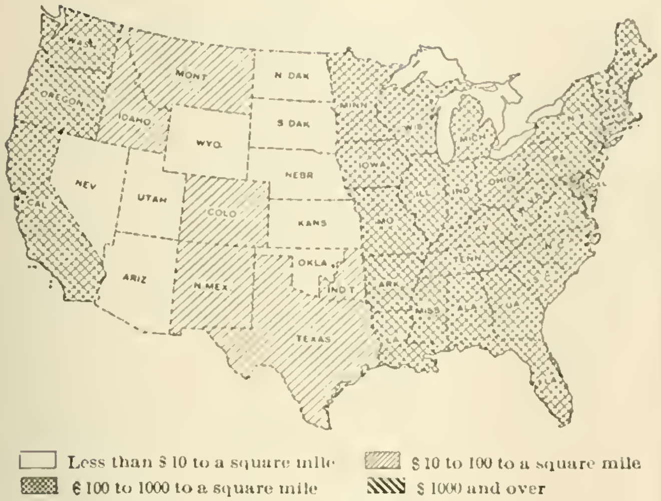
LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES.

The lumber mill with its adjunct, the logging or timber camp, forms the basic industry of this group, which includes 25 industries shown separately in Table 3.

DIAGRAM 14.—LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—VALUE BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.



Map 11.—*Lumber and timber products—value per square mile: 1905.*



At the census of 1905 the group ranked second in the number of establishments; fifth in capital, exclusive of capital invested in timber lands or standing timber, and fourth with this item included; third in number of wage-earners employed and in wages paid, but second in number of men wage-earners employed; sixth in total cost of materials used; and fourth in value of products.

In value of products the group increased from $1,009,778,057 in 1900 to $1,223,730,336 in 1905, a gain of $213,952,279, or 21.2 per cent.

Some of the industries, which for various reasons have been assigned to other groups, find the bulk of their material in the products of the lumber industry and are therefore essentially lumber consuming industries. Prominent among this class are the manufactures of carriages and wagons, carriage and wagon materials, children's carriages and sleds, steam and street railway cars and general shop construction, shipbuilding, and wheelbarrows. The manufactures of agricultural implements, musical instruments, and automobiles are typical of another class of industries among whose materials lumber is an indispensable factor, although not a predominating one. Another class of industries in which lumber enters as a material, in a diminished though still important degree, includes the manufacture of brooms and brushes, flags and banners, phonographs and graphophones, pencils, toys and games, sporting goods, windmills, and professional and scientific instruments. In short, there are few industries in the realm of manufacture which in some form and at some stage do not draw upon the products of the lumber industry to contribute to their finished, marketable products, but by far the greater part of the product is utilized in the vast building industries not included in the census of 1905.

Artificial limbs. While wood is not the only material of which these products are made, it forms the material of chief importance in the majority of them. The first Census statistics concerning the industry appear in the reports of the census of 1850. The statistics for each subsequent census indicate a steady development and growth in the manufacture, with the exception of 1880, when the value of products showed a decrease from 1870.

Artificial substitutes for limbs were considerably used for a long time prior to 1860, as shown by the records of the United States Patent Office, but the manufacture hardly rose to the dignity of a factory industry. Indeed, at the present time, with the exception of a few of the large establishments, the manufacture is carried on in small shops employing few workmen.

The manufacture of artificial limbs received a strong impetus from the Civil War, and the later action of Congress by which all Federal soldiers afflicted with the loss of a limb were allowed an artificial substitute.

The statistics for the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870 are summarized in Table XCIX.

Table XCIX.—*Comparative summary—artificial limbs: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	24	5	3
Capital	$122,300	$35,000	$2,700
Wage-earners, average number	78	39	15
Total wages	$36,079	$23,544	$5,880
Cost of materials used	$59,894	$10,050	$1,400
Value of products	$166,416	$53,000	$14,300

Billiard tables and materials. Bagatelle tables, bowling balls and fixtures, as well as billiard tables, cues, chalk, and billiard balls are included under this classification. These products are similar to many included under the classification "furniture," and the statistics should be considered in connection with those for that industry. No reference to the industry is made in the published reports of any census prior to 1860. However, examination of the schedules for the census of 1850 shows that there were manufacturers of billiard tables in New York and Boston at that time.

If statistics were collected for the industry at the Seventh and prior censuses they were probably included under other classifications. The totals for the censuses of 1860 and 1870 are given in Table C.

Table C.—*Comparative summary—billiard tables and materials: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	39	25
Capital	$805,000	$289,100
Wage-earners, average number	505	302
Total wages	$283,768	$140,556
Cost of materials used	$950,864	$343,868
Value of products	$1,692,943	$739,900

That the industry was well established some time before 1860 is indicated by the fact that its product was valued at more than two-thirds of a million dollars at that census. During the succeeding ten years, the manufacture of billiard tables, according to the figures for 1870, more than doubled. The Eleventh Census reported products valued at $2,823,278, as compared with $1,648,182 for the Twelfth Census and $2,222,922 for the census of 1905. The apparent decrease from 1890 to 1900 was due to a change in the classification of one of the largest establishments in the country. This establishment manufactured bar fixtures and office furniture, as well as billiard tables and supplies. In 1890 the total product was included under "billiard tables and supplies." In 1900 the same plant, while increasing its output of tables, reported a still greater value for bar fixtures and office furniture, and the report was classified as "furniture, factory product." Thus the plant's entire output of billiard tables was included in furniture. This change in classification, with others of a similar nature, though of less importance, accounts for the decrease, and the statistics should not be accepted as reflecting actual conditions. The production of billiard tables and materials has undoubtedly increased constantly.

Boxes, wooden packing.—This classification covers boxes and crates manufactured of wood, with the exception of cigar boxes, for which the statistics are shown separately. This is another industry that obtains its principal material directly from the lumber and planing mill. The principal products are the packing case of commerce, crates of all kinds, and box shooks.

Although packing boxes were undoubtedly manufactured on a wholesale scale before 1850, the census of that year is the first to show statistics for the industry as a separate classification. The totals for 1850, 1860, and 1870 are given in Table CI.

Table CI. *Comparative summary—boxes, wooden packing: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	696	390	246
Capital	$4,028,642	$1,283,910	$386,236
Wage-earners, average number	5,303	2,035	990
Total wages	$2,068,318	$743,357	$308,868
Cost of materials used	$4,590,062	$1,419,643	$514,788
Value of products	$8,964,903	$2,939,917	$1,099,936

The introduction of machinery has been an important factor in the development of the industry. The supplanting of the carpenter's saw, hammer and nails, rule, and hand plane, by mechanical gauges, saws driven by steampower which divide several boards at one cut, and machinery for assembling and nailing, has transformed the industry from a hand trade into a highly developed factory industry. Such mechanical aids have made possible the immense output of the modern factory and so cheapened the product as to greatly increase the consumption.

Cooperage. The manufacture of all kinds of barrels, casks, kegs, wooden tanks, and similar products is found under this head. The principal material used is the product of the timber camp or the sawmill, although an increasing number of cooperage works obtain their material directly from the forest.

Many of the large flour mills, salt works, turpentine distilleries, sugar refineries, petroleum refineries, and establishments engaged in other industries have their own cooperage works. The value of the cooperage of such establishments is included in the value of the products of which it is an adjunct, and as such is not included in the Census statistics for the industry. It is probable that the value of the cooperage consumed in the establishment where it is manufactured and used as a container, amounts to as much as that for which separate statistics are given.

Cooperage was reported as a manufacture at the censuses of 1810 and 1820, but the figures are incomplete and are not of much value except to show the location of the industry. The census of 1810 reports establishments in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Out of a total value of products of $415,550, Pennsylvania was credited with $345,887. At the census of 1820 the industry was found in the District of Columbia, Georgia, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia. At the census of 1840 the figures were grouped, probably, with those for several other industries, under the term "all other manufactures."

Table CII presents the statistics as returned at the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870.

Table CII.- *Comparative summary--cooperage: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	4,961	2,707	2,902
Capital	$9,798,847	$4,353,546	$2,383,040
Wage-earners, average number	23,314	13,750	11,916
Total wages	$7,819,813	$4,284,704	$3,201,204
Cost of materials used	$12,831,796	$4,105,203	$2,644,582
Value of products	$26,863,734	$11,343,221	$7,126,317

Machinery is now used extensively in all branches of the industry and has been a principal factor in its development.

Furniture.—Next to the products of the timber camps and lumber and planing mills the manufacture of furniture is the most important industry included in the group "lumber and its remanufactures." This classification includes not only household furniture, but also office, church, school, and lodge furniture; office, bank, and bar fixtures, and filing cases. Wood was the principal material consumed in the manufacture of these products. Therefore the classification does not include metal furniture, iron or brass beds, mattresses and spring beds, table accessories, mirrors, pianos, or lamps. While many of these articles can be classed as furniture, they are included in other groups with which they are more closely allied, because of the similarity of their principal material. The statistics for 1900 and 1905 do not include upholstering and furniture repair shops, or the incidental manufacturing and repair work done by furniture dealers. The manufacture of refrigerators is a distinct industry and is shown as a separate classification.

At the census of 1810 the manufacture of "chairs" and "cabinetwork" was reported as existing in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, and Vermont, the total product amounting to $1,426,277. Pennsylvania was credited with about one-half of the product, of which the city of Philadelphia reported $431,075. There was some furniture produced in Louisiana and Illinois, but no value was given.

At the census of 1820 the manufacture of "cabinet furniture," "chairs," and "bedsteads" was reported for 14 states, but the value of products was returned as only $498,420.

The reports for the census of 1840 show the manufacture of furniture in 28 states and territories, the product amounting to $7,555,405. New York ranked first with a product of $1,971,776; Pennsylvania, second with $1,155,692; Massachusetts, third with $1,090,008; and Ohio, fourth with $761,146. The remaining states produced less than half a million dollars each.

It is evident that the earlier censuses do not contain a full report of the industry, and they should not be used as a basis of comparison to show the increase.

At the census of 1850 the manufacture was classified as "cabinet ware," in 1860, as "furniture, cabinet, school, and other," and "spring beds," and in 1870, as "furniture not specified" and "chairs."

Table CIII presents the statistics for the industry as reported at these three censuses.

TABLE CIII.—*Comparative summary—furniture: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	5,952	3,609	4,242
Capital	$43,383,913	$13,660,526	$7,303,356
Wage-earners, average number	53,016	27,167	22,010
Total wages	$21,424,319	$8,932,906	$6,638,568
Cost of materials used	$25,649,580	$8,290,651	$6,089,546
Value of products	$68,493,651	$25,945,593	$17,663,054

At the census of 1890 a classification was adopted to cover cabinetmaking, repairing, and upholstering. At previous censuses "upholstering" was considered separately, but cabinetmaking and repairing were included probably with "furniture." The most noticeable effect of the change was the reduction in number of establishments from 5,227 in 1880 to 1,919 in 1890, a decrease of 3,308. Of the 1,919 establishments, 340 manufactured chairs exclusively. Notwithstanding the elimination of custom work and repairing in 1890, the figures show a great gain over 1880.

In 1900 the classification was "furniture, factory product," the separate classification "chairs" being discontinued. The number of establishments continued to decrease, there being but 1,814, a decrease of 105 from 1890.

In 1905 the classification was "furniture," and the totals indicate a substantial increase since 1900.

From a production valued at $1,426,277 to that of one valued at $170,446,825 in not quite a century of growth is the record of the furniture industry in the United States as shown by the Census statistics; but these figures fall far short of showing the actual increase in the industry, since the present classification of "furniture" does not include the value of iron and brass beds and couches classified as "foundry and machine shop products," furniture made by hand in custom shops, furniture produced as a minor product of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products, and a number of products that have become so important as to receive separate classifications.

For a number of years practically all furniture was handmade and produced principally in small shops. About 1815 the increased consumption of a growing population necessitated a larger output of furniture, and in consequence steampower was introduced. This was the beginning of the factory system in the furniture industry.

Up to 1890 more furniture was manufactured in the Eastern—especially in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts—than in the Western states. Until the census of 1905 the North Atlantic led the geographic divisions; but at that census, notwithstanding New York was first in the United States, with a product of $23,539,011, the total value produced by the states of the North Atlantic division was exceeded by the states of the North Central division, led by Illinois, with a product of $15,287,605, and Michigan, with a product of $10,767,038.

Prior to 1890 the prominent cities in the manufacture of furniture were New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Boston; then Chicago and Grand Rapids were added. The three leading cities at the census of 1905 were Chicago, New York, and Grand Rapids, with products valued at $17,488,257, $13,035,175, and $9,409,097, respectively.

Lumber and timber products. The lumber industry, which includes merchant lumber mills, logging camps both dependent and independent, and planing mills conducted in connection with lumber mills, under the classification "lumber and timber products," contributed 55 per cent of the total value of products of the group in 1900 and 47.4 per cent in 1905.

A duplication in the value of products of this industry in 1900, as explained on page xxix, not only resulted in a corresponding inflation in the total value of the products of the group, but it also accounts for the apparent decrease in the proportion that lumber and timber products formed of the total product of the group in 1905.

The lumber and timber industry is essentially different from others of similar magnitude and importance in that it is distributed widely, lumber products being manufactured on a commercial scale in every state and territory in 1900 and in all but one, North Dakota, in

1905. This characteristic of the industry results largely from the fact that owing to the unwieldy nature of its raw material, the point of manufacture is determined by its location.

The center of heaviest lumber production in the United States prior to 1880 was in its northeastern portion, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maine being the leading producers in this region. The value of the output of these three states in 1870 was $28,930,985, $21,238,228, and $11,395,747, respectively, and their aggregate product, $61,564,960, formed 29.3 per cent of the total production in the United States.

The growing scarcity of material in these states, however, brought about a movement of the industry westward, and by 1880 the supremacy in lumber manufacture had passed to the Lake states, the output of Michigan alone, $52,449,928, constituted 22.5 per cent of the total value of the production of the United States.

In 1890 Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota ranked first, second, and fourth, respectively, in lumber production, with products valued at $83,121,969, $60,966,444, and $25,075,132, respectively, their aggregate forming 38.6 per cent of the total product of the industry. Pennsylvania ranked third at that census, with products valued at $29,087,970. The Lake region still retained first rank in the industry at the census of 1900, though its prominence at that census was due chiefly to the heavy output of Wisconsin and Minnesota, the former having passed Michigan and the latter Pennsylvania since 1890. The products of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota in 1900 were valued at $57,882,001, $53,915,647, and $42,689,932, respectively, and their aggregate formed 27.8 per cent of the total for the United States.

The development of the industry in the Southern and Pacific Coast states since 1880 has been rapid, and this, together with its wane in the Lake region, is moving the centers of greatest activity and heaviest production to these regions.

The seven leading states in the manufacture of lumber and timber products at the census of 1905 were Washington, Wisconsin, Michigan, Louisiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Arkansas, in the order named, and the value of their combined output constituted 45.3 per cent of the total production in the United States.

Owing to the complex nature of the lumber industry, embracing three distinct branches of manufacture, namely, logging, sawing, and planing, its range of products is wide and varied. The leading product, however, that on which the 24 other industries of the group depend in the main for material, is rough lumber, and the magnitude of the industry is indicated fairly by a detailed presentation of the quantity and value of this item. Table CIV shows the principal varieties of lumber sawed, by quantity and value, for 1900 and 1905. The quantities and values of rough lumber sawed as custom work are included in this table, but only the amount received for this custom sawing is included in the general statistics for the industry.

TABLE CIV.—*Sawed lumber—chief varieties, by quantity and value: 1905 and 1900.*

[Quantities are in M feet board measure.]

	1905	1900
Total quantity	34,135,139	33,464,850
Total value	$435,708,084	$372,909,923
Yellow pine:		
Quantity	12,812,307	10,231,140
Value	$129,366,749	$87,891,750
White pine:		
Quantity	5,332,704	7,349,108
Value	$78,580,577	$93,499,233
Hemlock:		
Quantity	3,268,787	3,285,045
Value	$38,938,154	$32,739,631
Red fir:		
Quantity	2,928,409	1,725,968
Value	$27,862,228	$14,958,737
Oak:		
Quantity	2,902,855	3,848,363
Value	$50,832,303	$53,950,425
Spruce:		
Quantity	1,303,886	1,409,333
Value	$18,289,327	$15,908,647
Poplar:		
Quantity	853,554	1,042,380
Value	$16,205,312	$14,821,757
Cypress:		
Quantity	749,592	492,761
Value	$13,115,339	$6,571,741
Maple:		
Quantity	587,558	605,654
Value	$8,780,727	$7,163,746
All other:		
Quantity	3,395,487	3,475,098
Value	$53,737,368	$45,404,256

Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.—The statistics for this classification represent the mills which are not operated in connection with, or under the same ownership as, the establishments included in the classification "lumber and timber products." Therefore the two industries, which are shown separately in the general tables, represent in many cases the same class of products and should be considered as a continuous process of manufacture. There were 24,136 establishments reported for the two classifications and they gave employment to 502,300 wage-earners, or 68.2 per cent of the number reported for "lumber and its remanufactures," and their products were valued at $827,464,646, or 67.6 per cent of the total for the group. Since, however, the cost of the materials used by the planing mills represents what has already been reported among the value of products of the lumber and timber branch of the industry, there is a considerable item of duplication in this great total.

Wood distillation.—This industry also requires large quantities of standing timber as material, 586,144 cords having been consumed in 1905. Because of the chemical character of its products, this industry has been included in the group "chemicals and allied products."

Wood pulp.—As a wood consumer the industry of wood pulp manufacture ranks next to the lumber industry. The growth of this industry during the last few years has been rapid. At the census of 1900, 1,986,310 cords of wood were consumed in the manufacture of wood pulp, and this had grown to 3,050,717 cords at the census of 1905, an increase for the five years of 1,064,407 cords, or 53.6 per cent. The consumption of merchantable timber in the paper and wood pulp industry at the latter census was equivalent to approximately 3,000,000 M feet board measure of logs, or about one-ninth of the quantity consumed in the lumber industry. The total wood or timber consumption of these two industries, as reported at the census of 1905, was therefore more than 30,000,000 M feet board measure. The wood pulp manufacture is allied so closely to the paper industry that it has been included with the manufacture of paper, the joint classification being "paper and wood pulp," an industry in the group "paper and printing."

LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.

This group includes 10 industries which are shown separately in Table 3. The tannery furnishes the principal material consumed in 9 of these branches of industry. These 9 auxiliary industries represent finished leather products of every variety. The statistics for "boot and shoe cut stock," "findings," and "uppers" represent only the establishments in which these are the products of chief value. It is probable that an increasing proportion of parts and findings are being manufactured in the boot and shoe factories, where they are consumed and included with the finished products reported to the Census. An apparent decrease in either class would therefore be no indication that there has been an actual decline in the production.

The decrease since 1900 of 368 in the number of establishments for the combined industry is in keeping with the tendency indicated by the reports at prior censuses toward the absorption of the smaller establishments, especially in the tanning and currying industry and in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

The gross value of products for the group increased from $569,619,254 at the census of 1900 to $705,747,470 at the census of 1905, or 23.9 per cent. The gross value of products of the basic industry, tanning and currying, increased from $204,038,127 to $252,620,986, or 23.8 per cent. The number of hides and skins of all varieties treated increased from 120,266,008 in 1900 to 125,419,936 at the census of 1905.

Materials other than leather enter into some of the products of the group. This is true of the classification "saddlery and harness," for which products valued at $42,054,812 were reported, but on the other hand the group does not include all of the industries in which leather enters as a material. For example, the classification "sporting goods" includes the manufacture of some leather shoes, and large quantities of leather are consumed in the manufacture of "carriage and wagon materials" and "trunks and valises."

At prior censuses the statistics for small custom shops were included in the returns for several of the leather manufactures. The figures for the census of 1900 given in Table 1 have been reduced to a basis comparable with those of 1905, and therefore are not strictly comparable with those for previous censuses.

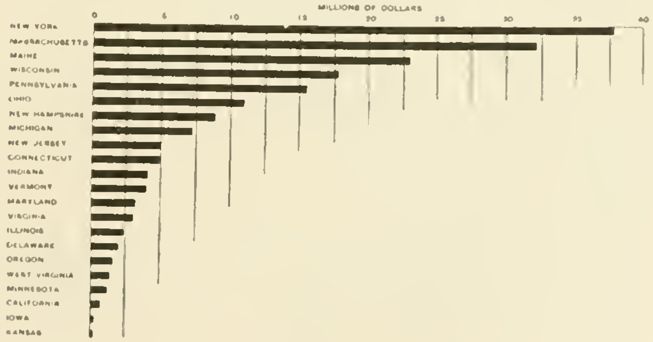
The manufacture of boots and shoes, measured by value of products, is by far the most important industry in this group. It is now one of the most highly specialized factory industries of the country. It first appeared in the Census reports as an industry distinct from the small custom shops at the census of 1870, when the gross value of its products amounted to $146,704,055. The reports of each succeeding census indicate a constant increase, and the value of products, $320,107,458, reported for the census of 1905 is almost double that of 1880 and forms 45.4 per cent of the entire total for "leather and its finished products."

The manufacture of boots and shoes, and the auxiliary industries, cut stock, findings, and uppers, and also the manufacture of leather gloves and mittens, are included in the group "clothing and kindred products," discussed on page cxlii. The statistics for these and for the other principal industries of the group are presented in special reports.

PAPER AND PRINTING.

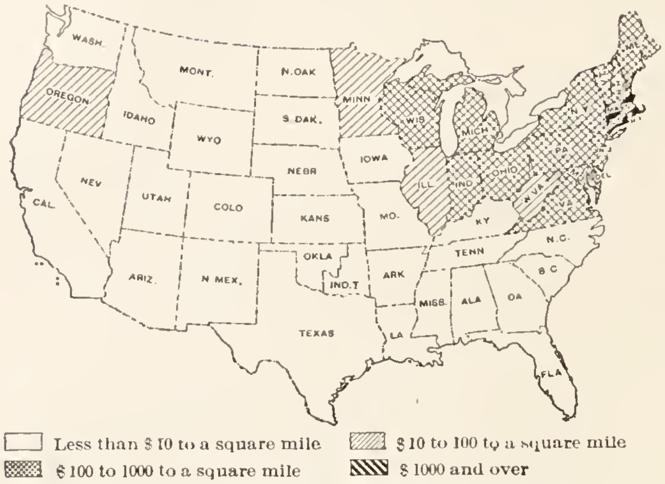
This group covers 21 industries, embracing the manufacture of paper and wood pulp and the allied industries, classified as "printing and publishing," "bookbinding and blank book making," "fancy and paper boxes," "wall paper," etc., all of which are shown separately in Table 3. There were 30,787 establishments engaged in the industries included in the group; and the value of their products amounted to $857,112,256, or 5.8 per cent of that for all industries reported at the census of 1905. As compared with 1900, the value of the product increased $251,997,409, or 41.6 per cent.

DIAGRAM 15.—*Paper and wood pulp—value of products by states: 1905.*



The value of the products of paper manufacture amounted to $10,187,177 in 1850, while at the census of 1905 the value of such products (including wood pulp, which was first shown at the census of 1870), had increased more than eighteenfold and amounted to $188,715,189.

Map 12.—*Paper and wood pulp—value of products per square mile: 1905.*



In addition to the 21 industries shown for the group in Table 3, the manufacture of printers' inks, engravers' materials, and type founding are allied so closely that they can with propriety be considered as forming a part of the group. In the group thus constituted there is one basic industry, the manufacture of paper, and 23 auxiliary industries. While these auxiliary industries are all related, either by the class of materials consumed or by the character and use of the products, they are naturally divisible into 3 groups: (1) Industries that carry the product of the paper mill through other processes of manufacture, changing to some extent its form, but producing articles that derive their chief value through a rearrangement of the material; (2) industries that derive their chief value from impressions on paper; and (3) industries that furnish materials, other than paper, for printing and writing processes.

Paper industries.—There are 9 classifications of industry covered by the first group and the statistics for each are summarized in Table cv.

Table CV.—SUMMARY—MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES FROM PAPER: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS. Average number.	WAGE-EARNERS. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
Total	2,227	$83,225,018	70,120	$25,916,602	$11,423,465	$53,837,869	$111,933,873
Bags, paper	62	11,441,383	2,473	930,171	484,027	6,594,976	10,086,863
Bookbinding and blank book making	908	16,904,883	17,713	7,886,945	2,824,481	9,139,937	25,223,650
Boxes, fancy and paper	796	22,690,766	32,082	10,207,827	3,114,468	16,685,826	36,866,589
Cardboard, not made in paper mills	4	1,651,210	586	234,490	108,587	926,964	1,564,303
Card cutting and designing	60	488,129	696	261,023	95,306	477,609	1,083,278
Envelopes	72	7,495,912	4,298	1,629,511	1,062,967	5,974,948	10,222,366
Labels and tags	67	2,117,654	1,348	609,439	294,528	957,028	2,462,497
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	232	18,198,221	9,842	3,712,537	2,546,332	12,743,559	22,159,202
Paper patterns	26	2,236,860	1,082	444,659	892,769	337,022	2,265,125

The "cardboard, not made in paper mills," includes the heavy grade of cardboard and paper having a highly polished surface, used by textile manufacturers. "Card cutting and designing" includes the cutting and beveling of cards for the printing trade, and textile industries, also designs for carpets, upholstery, wall paper, etc. "Labels and tags" includes not only the cutting and manufacture of the tag but the printing, when done by the same establishment. The classifications for all of the other industries included in the group convey a reasonably definite idea of the character of the products.

Boxes, fancy and paper.—Measured by the gross value of products this manufacture is the most important industry included in the subgroup. The classification includes all boxes made from strawboard, cardboard, glazed paper, and other derivatives of paper and pulp. It also includes wooden boxes of fancy designs, covered with velvet, satin, etc. Statistics for the industry were first shown separately at the census of 1850, and the totals for that and the two subsequent censuses are given in Table cvi.

Table CVI.—*Comparative summary—boxes, fancy and paper: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	249	110	82
Capital	$1,192,325	$333,196	$136,240
Wage-earners, average number	4,632	1,601	718
Total wages	$1,258,652	$358,658	$139,764
Cost of materials used	$1,592,976	$467,350	$187,796
Value of products	$4,029,659	$1,162,777	$434,104

The industry increased constantly during the twenty years covered by this table, but even a more rapid increase is indicated by the statistics for 1890, when the value of products increased to $18,805,330 from $7,665,553 in 1880.

The work in connection with the manufacture of paper boxes was done originally by hand, scissors being used to cut the patterns which were pasted together to form the boxes. The great demand for boxes of this character for use in packing and shipping manufactured products was met by the general introduction of machinery.

At the census of 1905 women formed 64 per cent of the wage-earners in the industry; not only do they operate the machinery, but they also do the trimming and decorating of the boxes.

In the manufacture of cereal food products, confectionery, boots and shoes, and other industries, paper boxes are so essential to the packing and sale of the articles that they are frequently manufactured by the establishments consuming them. Boxes thus manufactured and consumed are included in the value of the products of the establishment and therefore do not appear in the statistics for "boxes, fancy and paper."

Printing industries.—The statistics for the 6 printing industries are summarized in Table CVII.

TABLE CVII.—SUMMARY—PRINTING INDUSTRIES: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Average number.	Wages.			
Total	26,942	$426,984,102	205,594	$121,874,760	$108,795,295	$139,785,465	$541,237,217
Lithographing and engraving	248	25,537,781	12,614	8,198,676	3,348,560	8,349,823	25,245,266
Photolithographing and photoengraving	223	4,070,813	3,876	2,916,073	874,648	1,303,147	7,268,262
Printing and publishing, book and job	8,244	142,015,638	87,746	48,720,854	33,115,809	52,575,110	182,611,720
Printing and publishing, music	145	3,487,017	577	340,176	1,715,363	541,220	4,117,783
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	18,038	239,518,521	96,868	59,830,768	67,638,099	70,358,000	309,327,606
Wall paper	44	12,351,329	3,913	1,868,213	2,102,816	6,658,165	12,636,580

The value of products for this subgroup forms more than three-fourths of the value of products of Group 6, exclusive of paper and pulp mills. The paper consumed is an important item, but the chief importance of the printing industries is due to the values created by the preparation of manuscript and the various printing processes.

"Lithographing and engraving" appeared first in the Census reports as an industry at the census of 1850 and "photolithographing and photoengraving" at the census of 1890. The three classifications of printing and publishing—book and job, music, and newspapers and periodicals—really represent the printing industries; to them lithographing and engraving, and photolithographing and photoengraving are auxiliary. They comprise 26,427, or 98.1 per cent of the establishments and $496,087,109, or 91.7 per cent of the total value of products for the subgroup. Small job printing shops as well as large publishing houses are included in this total.

The number of publications, newspapers, and magazines of every variety increased from 18,226 at the census of 1900 to 21,400 at the census of 1905. The cost of paper used by establishments classified as "printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals," increased from $37,823,856 to $58,966,258, or 55.9 per cent. The aggregate cost of paper used by these and by the music and the book and job printers at the census of 1905 was $98,960,231, or 52.4 per cent of the value of the output of the paper and wood pulp mills.

The increase in the use of typecasting and typesetting machines has been one of the features in the recent development of the industry. There were 3,988 such machines reported at the census of 1900 as in use by establishments classified as "printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals," and 6,793 at the census of 1905, an increase of 70.3 per cent. In addition there were reported at the census of 1905, 1,387 such machines in use in book and job printing establishments.

Industries allied to printing.—The statistics for the third group of industries are summarized in Table CVIII.

TABLE CVIII.—SUMMARY—INDUSTRIES ALLIED TO PRINTING: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Average number.	Wages.			
Total	990	$22,016,199	11,163	$7,296,587	$3,538,728	$7,707,768	$25,779,738
Engravers' materials	10	98,374	49	31,062	13,208	95,887	170,710
Engraving and diesinking	305	1,210,673	1,573	1,032,232	224,288	376,409	2,422,487
Engraving, steel	215	5,402,716	3,580	2,227,850	501,557	1,553,618	5,943,080
Engraving, wood	114	184,897	338	245,032	87,656	60,283	647,909
Ink, printing	60	4,609,774	711	471,987	1,269,387	2,612,558	5,774,254
Ink, writing	42	1,286,607	430	169,726	359,545	858,304	1,881,038
Printing materials	77	1,008,889	357	239,036	195,266	372,480	1,207,163
Stereotyping and electrotyping	146	3,297,546	2,679	1,993,067	577,869	1,032,053	5,005,338
Type founding	21	4,916,723	1,446	883,595	309,952	746,176	2,727,759

The statistics in Table CVIII represent the production of practically all the supplies required for printing except the typesetting machines, the printing presses, and the paper. The manufacture of paper is shown separately under the classification "paper and wood pulp," but the presses and machinery are included in the general classification "foundry and machine shop products," and can not be shown by themselves. In addition to the manufacture of materials and supplies required for printing, the totals include the limited amount of printing done by the establishments making steel plates or engraved blocks.

LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

The production of distilled, malt, and vinous liquors, and the manufacture of malt and of mineral and soda waters are covered by this group. Bottling, when carried on as a distinct industry, was excluded from the census of 1905, but when done by the establishment manufacturing the beverage it was included.

At the census of 1905 as compared with that of 1900 the number of establishments reported for the group had increased 641, or 11.2 per cent, and the value of the products, $118,368,224, or 30.9 per cent. The products of this group can with propriety be included in the group of "foods, beverages, and condiments," and they are so considered in the discussion on pages cxxxiii and cxxxiv.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

This group includes industries the chief products of which are the results of—

(1) The manufacture of chemicals, such as the acids, bases, and salts, to be found in the classification of "chemicals" and sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids which are the products of purely chemical factories; calcium lights; soap; and some explosives, as nitroglycerin.

(2) The extraction, distillation, or deposition of chemical substances represented by such industries as bone, ivory, and lamp black; dyestuffs and extracts; gas, illuminating and heating; glue; grease and tallow; oil, castor; oil, cottonseed and cake; oil, essential; oil, lard; oil, linseed; oil, not elsewhere specified; petroleum, refining; salt; starch; turpentine and rosin; and wood distillation.

(3) The mixing, compounding, or pulverization of chemical substances—as in the manufacture of axle grease, baking and yeast powders, blacking, bluing, candles, cleansing and polishing preparations, druggists' preparations, fertilizers, printing ink, writing ink, paints, patent medicines and compounds, perfumery and cosmetics, varnishes, some explosives, as gunpowder, and in drug grinding.

No chemicals produced in other industries are included in the totals, these being referred to as partial or subsidiary products wherever mentioned.

The group includes nearly all the chemical substances manufactured or compositions of matter. The principal exceptions are iron and steel, brass and other metals, and glass, which are of such importance as the materials or products of great industries that they are treated in separate groups. Coke, a result of the distillation of coal, and an important material in the manufacture of pig iron, is also treated separately.

Table 1 includes 36 classes of industry accredited to the chemical group, 5 of which are shown in combination. Some of them have a closer relation to industries included in other groups because of the cognate use of the products. For example, "baking and yeast powders" could properly be assigned to the group "food and kindred products," and it is so treated on page cxxviii. "Ink, printing" is a printing material, and it is so considered in the discussion of "paper and printing," on page clxv. "Ink, writing" is also associated closely with that group, and the statistics are likewise there analyzed. The number of establishments reported for the entire group increased 868, or 9.9 per cent, and the value of products, $296,532,721, or 40.3 per cent. The quantities and values for the great variety of products covered by the principal industries of the group are shown in detail in the special reports, to which reference should be made for technical information.

An illustration of the relation of the various industries in the group to each other and to industries in other groups is given in Table CIX.

The table shows every classification contained in the chemical group, and in order to distinguish them from the secondary products, which are subordinated by indentation, the classifications are termed principal products. The principal products are those of chief value upon the reports of establishments included in the chemical group and control the classification of the schedules, while the secondary products are those produced in connection with the principal products under which they are listed and appear, therefore, as products of secondary value on the schedule. Under the heading "other classifications in which found" are listed industries in which the "principal product" will be found as a secondary product and those in which the "secondary product" will be found as a principal or again as a secondary product. Thus all the statistics concerning the manufacture of axle grease on the one hand include the value of harness oil and lubricating oils which are produced by the establishments manufacturing axle grease, and on the other, omit the value of axle grease produced as a secondary product in the blacking, varnish, and petroleum refining industries. The table therefore indicates how thoroughly intermingled is the manufacture of the products in the chemical group. Furthermore, the table shows plainly that statistics for any one class, or "principal product," can not be accepted as complete in any respect.

Table CIX.—CHEMICAL GROUP—KIND OF PRODUCTS, PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY, ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL, AND THE OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS IN WHICH FOUND: 1905.

Principal product, with secondary products subordinated.	Other classifications in which found.
Axle grease	Blacking. Petroleum, refining. Varnishes.
Harness oil	Oil, not elsewhere specified.
Lime flour	Chemicals.
Lubricating oil	Oil, lard. Oil, not elsewhere specified. Petroleum, refining
Baking and yeast powders	Flavoring extracts. Liquors, malt.
Ammonia	Bluing. Chemicals. Coke. Fertilizers. Flavoring extracts Gas, illuminating and heating. Mucilage and paste.
Bluing	(See Bluing, principal product.)
Flavoring extracts	Chemicals. Flavoring extracts. Patent medicines and compounds. Perfumery and cosmetics.
Insecticide	Paints. Patent medicines and compounds. Petroleum, refining.
Phosphoric liquor	Chemicals.
Phosphoric paste	Chemicals. Mucilage and paste.
Proprietary medicines	(See Patent medicines and compounds, principal product.)
Skin lotions	(See Perfumery and cosmetics, principal product.)
Soda	Chemicals.
Starch	(See Starch, principal product.
Sulphite of lime	Chemicals.
Washing fluid	(See Cleansing and polishing compounds, principal product.)
Blacking	Bluing. Cleansing and polishing preparations.
Ammonia	(See Ammonia, under Baking and yeast powders.)
Axle grease	(See Axle grease, principal product.)
Bluing	(See Bluing, principal product.)
Boiler compounds	Chemicals. Patent medicines and compounds. Soap.
Brass polish	Cleansing and polishing preparations.
Ink	Bluing. Ink, writing. Mucilage and paste.
Mucilage	Ink, writing. Mucilage and paste.
Stove polish	Bluing. Cleansing and polishing preparations. Paints.
Bluing	Baking and yeast powders. Blacking. Chemicals. Cleansing and polishing preparations. Flavoring extracts. Ink, writing Mucilage and paste. Paints. Perfumery and cosmetics. Starch.
Ammonia	(See Ammonia, under Baking and yeast powders.)
Crude chemicals	Chemicals.
Ink	(See Ink, under Blacking
Shoe blacking	(See Blacking, principal product.)
Stove polish	(See Stove polish, under Blacking.
Bone, ivory, and lamp black	Paints.
Glue	(See Glue, principal product.
Printers' ink	(See Ink, printing, principal product.)
Raw bone meal	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Steamed bone	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Sulphate of ammonia	Chemicals. Coke. Gas, illuminating and heating.
Calcium lights	(Not found elsewhere.
Nitrogen	Chemicals.
Nitrous oxid	Chemicals.
Candles	Oil, not elsewhere specified. Petroleum, refining
Black oil	Petroleum, refining
Cable wax	Petroleum, refining
Glycerin	Chemicals. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. Soap.
Ironing wax	Petroleum, refining
Oleic acid	Chemicals. Oil, cottonseed and cake
Red oil	Chemicals. Dyestuffs and extracts Paints Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. Soap.
Stearic acid	Chemicals. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Chemicals	Axle grease. Baking and yeast powders. Bone, ivory, and lamp black. Calcium lights. Candles. Coke. Druggists' preparations. Dyeing and finishing textiles. Dyestuffs and extracts. Explosives. Fertilizers. Flavoring extracts. Food preparations. Glass. Iron and steel. Mineral and soda waters. Oil, not elsewhere specified. Paints Roofing materials. Silk and silk goods. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. Smelting and refining, zinc. Soap. Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids. Varnishes. Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.
Boiler compounds	(See Boiler compounds, under Blacking.)
Brushes	Brooms and brushes. Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified. Paints.
Caramel coloring	Flavoring extracts.
Charcoal	Charcoal. Dyestuffs and extracts. Explosives. Fertilizers. Iron and steel, blast furnaces. Lumber and timber products. Turpentine and rosin. Varnishes. Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.
Combs	Combs. Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified. Ivory and bone work.
Dry mineral colors	Paints. Varnishes.
Flavoring extracts	(See Flavoring extracts, under Baking and yeast powders.)
Niter cake	Fertilizers. Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.
Paints	(See Paints, principal product.)
Perfume concentrates	Perfumery and cosmetics.
Phosphoric paste	(See Phosphoric paste, under Baking and yeast powders.)
Pyrite cinder	Fertilizers.
Pyroligneous acid	Dyestuffs and extracts. Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.
Red oil	(See Red oil, under Candles.)
Tanning extracts	(See Dyestuffs and extracts, principal product.)
Cleansing and polishing preparations.	Baking and yeast powders. Blacking. Bluing. Flavoring extracts. Mucilage and paste. Paints. Soap. Varnishes.
Enamel	Varnishes.
Platers' supplies	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Smelting and refining, not from the ore.
Polish brushes	Brooms and brushes.
Shoe polish	(See Blacking, principal product.)
Drug grinding	Chemicals. Druggists' preparations. Oil, linseed. Paints. Patent medicines and compounds.
Caustic soda	Chemicals.
Chloride of lime	Chemicals.
Druggists' preparations	Chemicals. Drug grinding. Food preparations. Patent medicines and compounds. Perfumery and cosmetics.
Proprietary medicines	(See Patent medicines and compounds, principal product.)
Dyestuffs and extracts	Chemicals. Ink, writing. Silk and silk goods. Soap. Varnishes.
Bisulphite of soda	Chemicals.
Castor oil	(See Oil, castor, principal product.)
Castor pomace	(See Castor pomace, under Oil, castor.)
Charcoal	(See Charcoal, under Chemicals.)
Chemicals	(See Chemicals, principal product.)
Dextrins	Chemicals. Paints.

TABLE CIX.—CHEMICAL GROUP—KIND OF PRODUCTS, PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY, ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL, AND THE OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS IN WHICH FOUND: 1905—Continued.

Principal product, with secondary products subordinated.	Other classifications in which found.
Dyestuffs and extracts—Con.	
Gums	Chemicals. Drug grinding. Paints.
Lactic acid	Chemicals.
Licorice mass	Drug grinding.
Nitric acid	Chemicals. Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.
Pyroligneous acid	(See Pyroligneous acid, under Chemicals.)
Sizes	Glue. Paints. Starch.
Soaps	(See Soap, principal product.)
Soda alum	Chemicals.
Explosives	Ammunition. Chemicals.
Acids	Ammunition. Chemicals. Fertilizers. Oil, not elsewhere specified. Paints. Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids. Varnishes.
Charcoal	(See Charcoal, under Chemicals.)
Nitrate of ammonia	Chemicals.
Salt	(See Salt, principal product.)
Saltpeter	Chemicals. Druggists' preparations.
Fertilizers	Food preparations. Glue. Grease and tallow. Ivory and bone work. Oil, cottonseed and cake. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.
Acids	(See Acids, under Explosives.)
Ammonia	(See Ammonia, under Baking and yeast powders.)
Bones	Food preparations. Grease and tallow. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale
Charcoal	(See Charcoal, under Chemicals.)
Chemicals	(See Chemicals, principal product.)
Cottonseed products	Oil, cottonseed and cake.
Epsom salts	Chemicals.
Fine chemicals	Chemicals. Druggists' preparations. Food preparations. Paints. Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids. Varnishes.
Fish oil	Oil, not elsewhere specified.
Fish scrap	Glue. Grease and tallow. Oil, not elsewhere specified.
Glue	(See Glue, principal product.)
Ground bone	Grease and tallow.
Hides	Grease and tallow. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. Soap.
Niter cake	(See Niter cake, under Chemicals.)
Nitrate of soda	Chemicals.
Oil	Food preparations. Glue. Grease and tallow. Mucilage and paste. Oil, cottonseed and cake. Oil, lard. Oil, not elsewhere specified. Patent medicines and compounds. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Pyrite cinder	Chemicals.
Soda products	Chemicals.
Sulphate of potash	Chemicals.
Sulphuric acid	(See Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids, principal product.)
Tankage	Glue. Grease and tallow. Oil, not elsewhere specified. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Gas, illuminating and heating	Coke.
Ammonia liquors	Chemicals. Coke.
Benzene	Coke.
Coke	Coke. Petroleum, refining.
Hydrocarbons	Bone, ivory, and lamp black. Chemicals.
Tar	Chemicals. Coke.
Glue	Bone, ivory, and lamp black. Fertilizers. Grease and tallow. Leather tanned, curried, and finished. Mucilage and paste. Oil, not elsewhere specified. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Curled hair	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Upholstering materials.
Glue—Continued.	
Desiccated fish	Canning and preserving, fish. Food preparations.
Fertilizers	(See Fertilizers, principal product.)
Gelatin	Food preparations. Grease and tallow. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Grease	(See Grease and tallow, principal product.)
Oil	(See Oil, under Fertilizers.)
Prepared rawhide trimmings.	Leather goods. Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.
Sandpaper	Sand and emery paper and cloth.
Tankage	(See Tankage, under Fertilizers.)
Grease and tallow	Axle grease. Food preparations. Glue. Oil, not elsewhere specified.
Bones	(See Bones, under Fertilizers.)
Fertilizer materials	Oil, not elsewhere specified. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Fertilizers	(See Fertilizers, principal product.)
Fish scrap	(See Fish scrap, under Fertilizers.)
Gelatin	(See Gelatin, under Glue.)
Glue	(See Glue, principal product.)
Ground bone	(See Ground bone, under Fertilizers.)
Oil	(See Oil, under Fertilizers.)
Soap	(See Soap, principal product.)
Tankage	(See Tankage, under Fertilizers.)
Ink, printing	Bone, ivory, and lamp black. Paints. Varnishes.
Dry paints	(See Paints, principal product.)
Varnishes	(See Varnishes, principal product.)
Ink, writing	Blacking. Bluing. Mucilage and paste.
Aniline colors	Chemicals. Dyestuffs and extracts.
Bluing	(See Bluing, principal product.)
Mucilage	(See Mucilage, under Blacking.)
Paste	Mucilage and paste. Starch. Varnishes.
Sealing wax	Mucilage and paste. Varnishes.
Oil, castor	Dyestuffs and extracts.
Castor cake	(Not found elsewhere.)
Castor oil stock	(Not found elsewhere.)
Castor pomace	Dyestuffs and extracts.
Oil, cottonseed and cake	Fertilizers.
Candle stock	Petroleum, refining. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Cattle food	Glucose. Liquors, distilled. Liquors, malt. Oil, essential. Oil, not elsewhere specified. Perfumery and cosmetics. Starch.
Fertilizers	(See Fertilizers, principal product.)
Olein	(See Oleic acid, under Candles.)
Soap	(See Soap, principal product.)
Soap stock	Oil, linseed. Oil, not elsewhere specified. Petroleum, refining. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. Varnishes.
Oil, essential	Flavoring extracts.
Cologne	Patent medicines and compounds. Perfumery and cosmetics.
Mint hay [cattle food]	(See Cattle food, under Oil, cottonseed and cake.)
Orange juice	Flavoring extracts. Food preparations.
Peppermint camphor	Druggists' preparations. Patent medicines and compounds.
Oil, lard	Oil, not elsewhere specified. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Soap	(See Soap, principal product.)
Stearin	Oil, not elsewhere specified. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Oil, linseed	Chemicals. Oilcloth and linoleum, floor. Paints. Varnishes.
Linseed cake	Paints.
Linseed meal	Drug grinding. Druggists' preparations. Paints. Varnishes.
Oil, not elsewhere specified.	Food preparations. Glucose. Oil, lard. Petroleum, refining. Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. Starch.

Table CIX.—CHEMICAL GROUP—KIND OF PRODUCTS, PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY, ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL, AND THE OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS IN WHICH FOUND: 1905—Continued.

Principal product, with secondary products subordinated.	Other classifications in which found.
Oil, not elsewhere specified—Continued.	
Acids	(See Acids, under Explosives.)
Belt dressing	Blacking.
	Paints.
	Patent medicines and compounds.
Candles	Oil, not elsewhere specified.
Cattle food	(See Cattle food, under Oil, cottonseed and cake.)
Chemicals	(See Chemicals, principal product.)
Compounded wax	Blacking.
	Petroleum, refining.
Disinfectants	Chemicals.
	Food preparations.
	Paints.
	Patent medicines and compounds.
	Perfumery and cosmetics.
Fertilizer materials	(See Fertilizer materials, under Grease and tallow.)
Fish scrap	(See Fish scrap, under Fertilizers.)
Glue	(See Glue, principal product.)
Grease	(See Grease and tallow, principal product.)
Lubricating compounds	(See Axle grease, principal product.)
Ointments and liniments	Flavoring extracts.
	Patent medicines and compounds.
Oleo stearin	(See Stearin, under Oil, lard.)
Paints	(See Paints, principal product.)
Pickled olives	Pickles, preserves, and sauces.
Polishes	(See Cleansing and polishing preparations, principal product.)
Soap	(See Soap, principal product.)
Stock food	(See Cattle food, under Oil, cottonseed and cake.)
Tallow	(See Grease and tallow, principal product.)
Tankage	(See Tankage, under Fertilizers.)
Paints	Chemicals.
	Confectionery.
	Dyestuffs and extracts.
	Foundry and machine shop products.
	Graphite and graphite refining.
	Ink, printing.
	Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.
	Lumber, planing mill products.
	Mucilage and paste.
	Oil, not elsewhere specified.
	Oilcloth, enameled.
	Patent medicines and compounds.
	Perfumery and cosmetics.
	Roofing materials.
	Varnishes.
Art glass products	Glass.
	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.
Babbitt metal and solder	Babbitt metal and solder.
	Brass.
	Smelting and refining, not from the ore.
Bag blue	(See Bluing, principal product.)
Belt dressing	(See Belt dressing, under Oil, not elsewhere specified.).
Bichromate of soda	Chemicals.
Bleaching liquid	(See Bleaching agents, under Soap.)
Brushes	(See Brushes, under Chemicals.)
Cleaning oil	(See Cleansing and polishing preparations, principal product.)
Coal tar distillery products.	Chemicals.
	Varnishes.
Dextrins	(See Dextrins, under Dyestuffs and extracts.)
Disinfectants	(See Disinfectants, under Oil, not elsewhere specified.)
Fine chemicals	(See Fine chemicals, under Fertilizers.)
Gums	(See Gums, under Dyestuffs and extracts.)
Insecticides	(See Insecticide, under Baking and yeast powders.)
Lamp and carbon blacks	Bone, ivory, and lamp black.
Lead pipe	Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.
Linseed oil	(See Oil, linseed, principal product.)
Linseed oil cake	(See Linseed cake, under Oil, linseed.)
Linseed oil meal	(See Linseed meal under Oil, linseed.)
Pharmaceuticals	(See Pharmaceuticals, nonsecret, under Patent medicines and compounds.)
Printers' ink	(See Ink, printing, principal product.)
Red oil	(See Red oil, under Candles.)
Roofing materials	Roofing materials.
Sheet lead	Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.
Sizes	(See Sizes, under Dyestuffs and extracts.)
Stove polish	(See Stove polish, under Blacking.)
Tar oil	Chemicals.
	Varnishes
	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.
Varnishes	(See Varnishes, principal product.)
Wax polish	Cleansing and polishing preparations.
	Varnishes.
Patent medicines and compounds.	Baking and yeast powders.
	Druggists' preparations.
	Flavoring extracts.
	Perfumery and cosmetics.
Flavoring extracts	(See Flavoring extracts, under Baking and yeast powders.)
Pharmaceuticals, nonsecret.	Chemicals.
	Druggists' preparations.
	Paints.
Patent medicines and compounds—Continued.	
Polishers	Blacking.
	Cleansing and polishing preparations.
Soap	(See Soap, principal product.)
Spices	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.
Tablets	Chemicals.
	Druggists' preparations.
	Flavoring extracts.
Perfumery and cosmetics	Baking and yeast powders.
	Chemicals.
	Druggists' preparations.
	Flavoring extracts.
	Patent medicines and compounds.
	Petroleum, refining.
	Soap.
Bluing	(See Bluing, principal product.)
Disinfectants	(See Disinfectants, under Oil, not elsewhere specified.)
Extracts	Druggists' preparations.
	Flavoring extracts.
	Food preparations.
	Patent medicines and compounds.
Flavoring extracts	(See Flavoring extracts, under Baking and yeast powders.)
Food colorings	Chemicals.
	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies.
Manicure preparations	Druggists' preparations.
	Patent medicines and compounds.
Medicinal preparations	Druggists' preparations.
	Patent medicines and compounds.
Oils	Oil, essential.
	Oil, lard.
	Oil, not elsewhere specified.
	Petroleum, refining.
Soap	(See Soap, principal product
Stock food	(See Cattle food, under Oil, cottonseed and cake.
Surgical powders	Druggists' preparations.
Petroleum, refining	Oil, not elsewhere specified.
Asphaltum	(Not found elsewhere in manufactures.
Black oil	Candles.
Candles	(See Candles, principal product.
Coke	(See Coke, under Gas, illuminating and heating.
Compounded oils	Oil, not elsewhere specified.
Lubricating greases	(See Axle grease, principal product
Paraffin wax	Candles.
Petrolatum	Perfumery and cosmetics.
Soap stock	(See Soap stock, under Oil, cottonseed and cake.)
Tree spray [insecticide]	(See Insecticide, under Baking and yeast powders.)
Salt	Chemicals.
	Explosives.
Bromine	(Not found elsewhere.)
Calcium chloride	Chemicals.
Ice	Ice, manufactured.
	Liquors, malt.
Soap	Dyestuffs and extracts.
	Grease and tallow.
	Oil, cottonseed and cake.
	Oil, lard.
	Oil, not elsewhere specified.
	Patent medicines and compounds.
	Perfumery and cosmetics.
	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.
Bleaching agents	Chemicals.
	Paints.
Boiler compounds	(See Boiler compounds, under Blacking.)
Glycerin	(See Glycerin, under Candles.)
Hides	(See Hides, under Fertilizers.)
Perfumeries	(See Perfumery and cosmetics, principal product.)
Red oil	(See Red oil, under Candles.)
Sal soda	Chemicals.
Saleratus and soda	Baking and yeast powders.
	Chemicals.
Starch	Baking and yeast powders.
	Flavoring extracts.
	Food preparations.
	Glucose.
Bluing	(See Bluing, principal product.)
Cattle food	(See Cattle food, under Oil, cottonseed and cake.)
Corn oil	Oil, not elsewhere specified.
Gluten food [cattle food]	(See Cattle food, under Oil, cottonseed and cake.)
Paste	(See Paste, under Ink, writing.
Size	(See Sizes, under Dyestuffs and extracts.
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.	Chemicals.
	Dyestuffs and extracts.
	Explosives.
	Fertilizers.
	Roofing materials.
	Smelting and refining, zinc
Alums	Chemicals.
	Varnishes.
Chloride of zinc	Chemicals.
Fine chemicals	(See Fine chemicals, under Fertilizers
Hydrofluoric acid	Chemicals.
Muriatic acid	Chemicals.
	Mucilage and paste.

Table CIX.—CHEMICAL GROUP—KIND OF PRODUCTS, PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY, ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL, AND THE OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS IN WHICH FOUND: 1905—Continued.

Principal product, with secondary products subordinated	Other classifications in which found.
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids—Continued.	
Niter cake	(See Niter cake, under Chemicals.)
Salt cake	Chemicals.
Sulphate of soda	Chemicals.
Superphosphates	(See Fertilizers, principal product.)
Tin crystals and salts	Chemicals.
Turpentine and rosin	Lumber and timber products. Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.
Charcoal	(See Charcoal, under Chemicals.)
Varnishes	Chemicals. Ink, printing. Mucilage and paste. Paints. Roofing materials.
Alums	(See Alums, under Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.)
Axle grease	(See Axle grease, principal product.)
Bleached shellac	Chemicals.
Charcoal	(See Charcoal, under Chemicals.)
Coal tar distillery products.	(See Coal tar distillery products, under Paints.)
Dextrin paste	(See Paste, under Ink, writing.)
Dry colors for printing	(See Ink, printing, principal product.)
Dyestuffs, artificial	(See Dyestuffs and extracts, principal product.
Dyestuffs, natural	(See Dyestuffs and extracts, principal product.)
Fine chemicals	(See Fine chemicals, under Fertilizers.)
Furniture polish	(See Cleansing and polishing preparations, principal product.)
Varnishes—Continued.	
Linseed meal	(See Linseed meal, under Oil, linseed.)
Linseed oil	(See Oil, linseed principal product.)
Lubricating grease	(See Axle grease, principal product.)
Metal polish	Cleansing and polishing preparations.
Oil foots	(See Soap stock, under Oil, cottonseed and cake.)
Oil of tar	(See Tar oil, under Paints.)
Paint remover	(See Cleansing and polishing preparations, principal product.)
Paints	(See Paints, principal product.)
Sealing wax	(See Sealing wax, under Ink, writing.)
Sodas	Chemicals.
Tanning materials	(See Dyestuffs and extracts, principal product.)
Varnish remover	Cleansing and polishing preparations.
Wax polish	Paints.
Wood alcohol	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.
Wood preservative	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin. Wood preserving.
Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.	Charcoal. Chemicals. Dyestuffs and extracts. Iron and steel, blast furnaces. Turpentine and rosin.
Charcoal	(See Charcoal, under Chemicals.)
Disinfectants	(See Disinfectants, under Oil, not elsewhere specified.)
Oil of tar	(See Tar oil, under Paints.)
Spirits of turpentine	Turpentine and rosin.
Wood preservative	(See Wood preservative, under Varnishes.)

From the table it will be seen that axle grease is also made, but as a subsidiary product, by establishments manufacturing blacking as their product of chief value, by refineries of petroleum, and by varnish factories. Harness oil, made as a subsidiary product by axle grease establishments, is also returned by establishments classified under "oil, not elsewhere specified." Lime flour, or powdered calcium oxide, another subsidiary product, is also made by chemical factories; and lubricating oil as a chief product by establishments classified under "oil, lard," "oil, not elsewhere specified," and "petroleum, refining."

Again, baking and yeast powders are made as a subsidiary product by establishments classified under "flavoring extracts," and "liquors, malt." A subsidiary product of regularly classified baking and yeast powder factories is ammonia, which is also to be found under "bluing," "chemicals," "coke," "fertilizers," "flavoring extracts," "gas, illuminating and heating," and "mucilage and paste." The bluing made as a subsidiary product can be found under "baking and yeast powders," "blacking," "chemicals," "cleansing and polishing preparations," "flavoring extracts," "ink, writing," "paints," "perfumery and cosmetics," "mucilage and paste," and "starch."

Among the notable features of the table are the number of classifications—26—in which appear some of the chemicals classified as principal products under "chemicals," and the large number of subsidiary products shown under "paints" and "varnishes."

Uses.—A separation of the various industries placed in the chemical group according to the uses made of the products involves the transfer of two—"baking and yeast powders" and "salt"—to "food and kindred products," and of two others—"ink, printing" and "ink, writing"—to "paper and printing." The other industries, except those classified as chemicals and as explosives, have been arranged in subgroups ranked by value of products as follows: (1) Illuminants and lubricants; (2) fertilizers and fertilizer materials; (3) paints and dyes; (4) drugs, medicines, and lotions; and (5) cleansers, polishers, and sizes.

Two industries are treated separately—"chemicals," the real center and base of the group, the returns being those of chemical factories, the products of which are so numerous and the uses to which they are put so varied, that it is impossible to classify them satisfactorily under any subgroup; and "explosives," which are used for purposes different from those of any of the other products shown among "chemicals and allied products," and are debarred, therefore, from all of the subdivisions.

Table cx gives the number of establishments, average number of wage-earners, and value of products for each of the subgroups, with the percentages they form of the totals for the entire chemical group.

Illuminants and lubricants lead except in number of establishments; in this item they are exceeded by drugs, medicines, and lotions, and paints and dyes. Fertilizers and fertilizer materials are second in value of products, but give place to paints and dyes both in number of wage-earners and in number of establishments. Paints and dyes are third in value of products, but second both in number of wage-earners and number of establishments.

Table CX.—*Chemical group—number of establishments, average number of wage-earners, and value of products for each subgroup, by uses, with per cent each forms of total: 1905.*

SUBGROUP.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		WAGE-EARNERS.		PRODUCTS.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Average number.	Per cent of total.	Value.	Per cent of total.
Total	9,680	100.0	210,165	100.0	$1,031,965,263	100.0
Illuminants and lubricants	1,667	17.2	53,245	25.3	346,792,253	33.6
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	1,147	11.9	32,188	15.3	162,093,120	15.7
Paints and dyes	2,220	22.9	51,543	24.5	161,708,098	15.7
Drugs, medicines, and lotions	2,860	29.5	21,628	10.3	124,688,723	12.1
Cleansers, polishers, and sizes	975	10.1	17,699	8.4	95,722,461	9.3
Chemicals (treated separately)	275	2.8	19,806	9.4	75,222,249	7.3
Explosives (treated separately)	124	1.3	5,800	2.9	29,602,884	2.8
The 4 transferred industries not considered here by uses	412	4.3	8,256	3.9	36,135,475	3.5

ILLUMINANTS AND LUBRICANTS.

The number of establishments, average number of wage-earners, and value of products for illuminants and lubricants are shown in Table CXI.

Table CXI.—*Illuminants and lubricants: 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Wage-earners, average number.	Value of products.
Total	1,667	53,245	$346,792,253
Axle grease	25	119	879,483
Calcium lights	22	41	135,246
Candles	17	816	3,889,362
Gas, illuminating and heating	1,019	30,566	125,144,945
Grease and tallow	300	3,628	18,814,533
Oil, lard	5	44	796,111
Oil, not elsewhere specified	181	1,261	22,127,253
Petroleum, refining	98	16,770	175,005,320

Of the industries in this subgroup, "petroleum, refining" is easily first in value of products, with 50.5 per cent, although in establishments and wage-earners (5.9 and 31.5 per cent, respectively) its rank is lower. The manufacture of gas is second in value of products, with 36.1 per cent; but first in number of establishments, with 61.1 per cent; and first also in wage-earners, with 57.4 per cent.

In the subgroup are included lubricants and fuels, as well as illuminants, for the reason that in the two leading industries just mentioned there are products, not separable, extensively used for both heating and lighting, while in one of the two, lubricating oils are also largely produced. If the establishments wholly or largely devoted to the production of illuminants be segregated from the subgroup, the list will include calcium lights, candles, gas, illuminating and heating, and petroleum, refining. These totals combined are: Number of establishments, 1,156; average number of wage-earners, 18,193; and value of products, $304,174,873. The percentages these are of the totals for the subgroup are 69.3, 90.5, and 87.7, respectively.

Axle grease.—Manufacturing establishments the principal product of which is "axle grease" are included in this classification. This grease is used for carriage and car axles.

The classification "axle grease" appeared first in Census reports at the census of 1880. It may have been included in "grease" and "grease and tallow" before that time. In 1880 there were 16 establishments having 72 wage-earners and $365,048 in value of products. The statistics at the census of 1905 were for 25 establishments, employing 119 wage-earners, and reporting products valued at $879,483, an increase since 1880 of 65.3 per cent in wage-earners and 140.9 per cent in value of products.

In considering these statistics the distinction between the classifications "axle grease" and "grease and tallow" should be understood. The former includes only axle grease, a composition of matter, while the latter includes the animal fats made into grease and tallow, soap fat, oil, etc.

The figures fall far short of showing the entire manufacture in the United States of grease used for lubricating axles, either carriage or car. In petroleum refining large quantities of grease used for all kinds of lubrication are manufactured, and these mineral products are compounded frequently with other materials by the refining establishments.

There was a slight decrease in the industry "axle grease" from 1890 to 1900, but from 1900 to 1905, as shown in Table 1, the value of products increased.

Calcium lights.—Establishments making oxygen and hydrogen gas compressed in tanks specifically for the production of lime lights are included in this classification.

The first appearance of the classification in Census statistics was at the census of 1870, where 2 establishments were shown, with a capital of $56,000. The average number of wage-earners was 11 and the wages $6,800. The cost of materials used was $4,100 and the value of products, $16,000. At the census of 1905 the number of establishments had increased to 22; the average number of wage-earners, to 41; and the value of products, to $135,246. Some of the products are returned as "electric calcium effects." The principal products are found in no other classifications.

The calcium light, also known as lime light, is produced by an oxyhydrogen blowpipe flame thrown upon a pencil of lime, which thereby becomes vividly incandescent and has an intense brilliancy. It is employed largely in producing stage effects and in throwing stereopticon views upon the canvas. Zirconia, an oxide of zirconium, is sometimes employed instead of lime.

Candles.—The classification includes establishments making, as their chief products, candles, whether of wax or of other material, irrespective of the special purposes for which they are employed. Candles are also made by establishments engaged in manufacturing "oil, not elsewhere specified," and in "petroleum, refining."

It is impossible to give separate figures for candles for previous censuses, as this industry was combined with soap until the census of 1905. The totals for this census include 17 establishments, with 816 wage-earners, and products amounting to $3,889,362.

In the manufacture of ordinary candles pure stearic acid, a fatty acid of tallow, is generally used, sometimes mixed with a little wax or paraffin. Molding machines are employed, except for wax candles in the manufacture of which melted wax is poured over the wicks and rolled.

Gas, illuminating and heating.—This classification includes plants manufacturing, as their chief product, gas for illuminating and fuel purposes, whatever the materials used, and whether owned by municipal or other corporations, firms, or individuals. Natural gas, being a direct product of nature, is not included. The statistics for natural gas were shown in the census of mines and quarries for 1902. Gas is also found under "coke," as a subsidiary product.

Grease and tallow.—The reports of such establishments as rendered grease and tallow as their chief product, for further use in the industrial arts, are included here. Some of the chief products under this head are:

Albany grease.
Fat.
Railroad grease.
Rough tallow for soap, grease, and candles.

The classifications in 1860 were "grease" and "hides and tallow." The combined classification in 1860 is compared with the 1870 statistics in Table CXII.

Table CXII.—*Comparative summary—grease and tallow: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	62	18
Capital	$841,980	$290,100
Wage-earners, average number	442	99
Total wages	$184,787	$40,320
Cost of materials used	$5,114,868	$972,186
Value of products	$6,035,845	$1,267,533

The value of products increased nearly fourfold during the decade shown. At the census of 1905 the number of establishments reported was 300; the average number of wage-earners was 3,628, an increase of 77.8 per cent over 1900; and the value of products was $18,814,533, an increase of 57.4 per cent.

Oil, lard.—Nothing but lard oil, as the chief product of the establishments reporting, is classified under this head.

"Oil, lard," appeared first as a separate industry in 1850. In 1870 it disappeared, being absorbed probably in "oil, animal," which may have embraced both "oil, lard," and "oil, neat's-foot." Table CXIII gives the statistics from 1850 to 1870, the comparison being with the combined classification for the latter census.

Table CXIII.—*Comparative summary—oil, lard: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	58	29	41
Capital	$2,072,532	$512,950	$362,950
Wage-earners, average number	543	151	193
Total wages	$298,975	$51,112	$58,956
Cost of materials used	$7,582,576	$2,131,141	$1,271,602
Value of products	$9,728,667	$2,552,510	$1,617,669

The decrease in the lard oil industry between 1900 and 1905, as shown in Table 1, is due to the discontinuance of one establishment in New York city, for which, in 1900, a large value of products was reported, and to a change in the classification of an establishment in New Jersey. The value of products for this, however, was so very materially reduced that had the factory remained under "oil, lard," the great decrease in the industry would nevertheless have been apparent.

Lard oil is an animal olein which is extracted by open kettle rendering, by acid rendering, or by steam rendering. When rendered in open kettles the fatty tissue, chopped, is heated over water until the oil or fat is tried out. The broken tissue is skimmed off. The oil and water stratify upon cooling and are separated readily. In acid rendering the fatty tissue is boiled with water and sulphuric acid, thus dividing the tissue and liberating the oil. When lard oil is rendered by steam, the tissue is destroyed with steam under pressure in autoclaves.

Oil, not elsewhere specified.—Under this classification are a great variety of oils. Among them are:

Cocoanut oil.
Cod liver oil.
Corn oil.
Fish oil.
Hoof oil.
Neat's-foot oil.
Olive oil.
Rosin oil.
Sperm oil.
Whale oil.

Some of the uses to which the oils under this head are put are shown by the following named products:

Bicycle oil.
Boot and shoe treeing oil.
Chronometer oil.
Clock oil.
Curriers' oil.
Cylinder oils.
Engine oils.
Floor oil.
Food oil.
Fuel oil.
Harness oil.
Lubricants.
Machinery oil.
Medicinal oil.
Recovered oil for soap manufacture.
Sewing machine oils.
Signal oils.
Valve oils.
Watch oil.

"Oil, not elsewhere specified," did not make its appearance as a classification until the census of 1900, but the industries included in it were mentioned in 1810 as "oil, whale," and "oil, spermaceti," the returns in each case being from Massachusetts. In 1820 "oil" was returned from New Hampshire. The next appearance was in 1850, when statistics for "oil, miscellaneous," and "oil, whale," were shown, the industries included in these two classifications being such as are now included in "oil, not elsewhere specified." In 1860 the corresponding classifications were "oil, fish, whale, and other," "oil, neat's-foot," and "oil, resin." In 1870 they were "oil, vegetable, not elsewhere specified," "oil, lubricating," and "oil, fish." The statistics from 1850 to 1870 are shown in Table CXIV.

TABLE CXIV.—*Comparative summary—oil, not elsewhere specified: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	120	66	60
Capital	$1,855,731	$2,538,201	$2,826,200
Wage-earners, average number	1,007	429	602
Total wages	$342,233	$174,032	$211,596
Cost of materials used	$3,394,320	$5,449,354	$6,536,979
Value of products	$4,853,163	$6,633,633	$7,905,654

The decreases shown during these decades were due largely to the gradual lessening of the whale oil industry.

In 1880 the classifications were "oil, lubricating," "oil, illuminating, not including petroleum refining," "oil, resin," and "oil, neat's-foot." The classifications in 1890 were the same as in 1880, except for "oil, neat's-foot," which, as stated in a note to the general table published at that census, was included elsewhere.

Petroleum, refining.—All the products of petroleum refineries reported are included in this classification. Of these the distillates are:

Filtered cylinder oils.
Fuel oils.
Illuminating oils.
Naphtha and gasoline.
Neutral filtered oils.
Paraffin oils.
Reduced oils.

The subsidiary products include asphaltum, black oil, coke, black naphtha, lubricating greases, paraffin wax, residuum, and sludge acid. The products of petroleum refining are used as a base for, or as a part of, a large number of articles. Among them, as returned under this classification also as subsidiary products are candles, petrolatum (or vaseline), soap stock, and tree spray (or insecticide).

FERTILIZERS AND FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

Subgroup 2 contains the statistics of fertilizers and fertilizer materials. Cottonseed cake is used as a fertilizer and as cattle food, while the oil is utilized for various purposes, some of them justifying its classification as a food product. Of the sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids classification, sulphuric acid is used largely in the manufacture of fertilizers. This use governs the classification and places it in this subgroup. Table CXV gives the statistics of the industries grouped as fertilizers and fertilizer materials.

TABLE CXV.—*Fertilizers and fertilizer materials: 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Wage-earners, average number.	Value of products.
Total	1,147	32,188	$162,093,120
Fertilizers	400	14,201	56,632,853
Oil, cottonseed and cake	715	15,540	96,407,621
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	32	2,447	9,052,646

The leading industry in this group is "oil, cottonseed and cake," the value of these products constituting 59.5 per cent of the total.

Fertilizers.—All establishments making fertilizers as their chief product are included in this classification. The kinds of fertilizers made are:

Superphosphates from minerals, bones, etc.
Ammoniated fertilizers.
Concentrated phosphate.
Complete fertilizers.
Other fertilizers.

Among other products returned are:

Epsom salts.
Chemicals, not otherwise specified.
Fish scrap.
Oil.
Pyrite cinder.
Soda products.
Sulphuric acid.
Other acids.

Oil, cottonseed and cake.—Cottonseed-oil mills, whether making crude oil or refining it, or both making and refining it as their principal business, are under this head. The products reported are:

Cattle feed, mixed.
Crude oil.
Fertilizers manufactured.
Hulls.
Linters.
Meal and cake.
Refined oil.

In addition, some of the reports include olein, soap, and soap stock. Some cottonseed oil is refined by establishments the principal product of which is fertilizers.

Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.—All establishments making as their chief product either one or more of these products are here included. Such acids are also found, as subsidiary products, under the classifications "chemicals," "dyestuffs and extracts," "explosives," "fertilizers," "roofing materials," and "smelting and refining, zinc." Other products, besides sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids, are:

Alums.
Chloride of zinc.
Fine chemicals.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Muriatic acid.
Niter cake.
Salt cake.
Superphosphates.

PAINTS AND DYES.

The third subgroup is paints and dyes. Table CXVI gives the statistics for the industries thus grouped.

TABLE CXVI.—*Paints and dyes: 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Wage-earners, average number.	Value of products.
Total	2,220	51,543	$161,708,098
Bone, ivory, and lamp black	25	200	647,717
Dyestuffs and extracts	98	2,707	10,893,113
Oil, linseed	30	1,349	27,577,152
Paints	449	9,781	67,277,910
Turpentine and rosin	1,287	33,382	23,937,024
Varnishes	190	1,852	23,561,699
Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin	141	2,272	7,813,483

In value of products "paints" stand far in the lead, with 41.6 per cent of the total, and "oil, linseed," is second in value of products, with 17.1 per cent of the total.

Bone, ivory, and lamp black.—The principal products under this classification are:

- Boneblack.
- Ivory black.
- Gas carbon black.
- Lampblack.
- Mineral black (to color fertilizers).
- Pulp black.

There are carbon blacks, as a subsidiary product, under "paints." Among subsidiary products under the main classification are glue, printers' ink, raw bone meal, steamed bone, and sulphate of ammonia.

Dyestuffs and extracts.—In this classification are establishments manufacturing dyestuffs, natural and artificial, and extracts for tanning purposes, as their chief product. These principal products include, besides dyestuffs:

- Chrome tannage solution.
- Ground bark.
- Ground and chipped wood.
- Ground sumac.
- Hemlock extract.
- Iron liquor.
- Logwood extract.
- Mordants.
- Oak and chestnut extract.
- Palmetto extract.
- Red liquor.
- Sumac extract.
- Tannic acid.
- Turkey red oil.

Among subsidiary products are gums and dextrins, castor oil, castor pomace, charcoal, chemicals (such as muriatic acid, etc.), nitric acid, and sizes. Dyestuffs and extracts are also found under "chemicals" and "ink, writing."

Oil, linseed.—Linseed oil is the principal product obtained from flaxseed, but the totals representing this classification also include the products of meal and cake, or the solid matter of the seed after the oil is extracted. Linseed oil will also be found under "chemicals," "ink, printing," "oilcloth and linoleum, floor," "paints," and "varnishes," as a subsidiary product.

While the manufacture of "flaxseed" oil is one of the pioneer industries of the United States, the records in the censuses prior to 1850 are not suitable for comparison with the growth of the industry since that time. However, the first census of manufactures, taken in 1810, demonstrates the fact that even then its manufacture had reached considerable proportions. At that census the industry was reported from 16 states and territories, representing a total of 374 establishments with an annual value of products of $819,225. Pennsylvania led with 171 establishments and products valued at $518,421.

At the census of 1820 the industry was returned from 12 states. In 1840 the statistics of the industry were included probably with those of "oil mills."

Table CXVII shows the statistics as returned at the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870.

TABLE CXVII.—*Comparative summary—oil, linseed: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	77	94	168
Capital	$3,862,956	$2,592,550	$896,650
Wage-earners, average number	945	814	479
Total wages	$458,387	$284,694	$143,664
Cost of materials used	$7,216,414	$5,044,267	$1,477,645
Value of products	$8,881,962	$5,981,843	$1,948,934

Paints.—Under this classification are establishments producing pigments, paints, fillers, etc., as their product of chief value. Among the pigments are:

- Barytes.
- Dry colors.
- Fine colors.
- Pulp colors, sold moist.
- White lead, dry and in oil.
- Oxides of lead.
- Lampblack and other carbon blacks.

Among the paints are:

- Paints in oil, in paste.
- Water paints.
- Paints in oil, already mixed for use.

The fillers reported embrace liquid, paste, and dry fillers, putty, and whiting. Paints are also found as a subsidiary product in other classifications, among them "chemicals," "confectionery," "dyestuffs and extracts," "graphite and graphite refining," "ink, printing," "lumber, planing mill products," "oilcloth, enameled," "roofing materials," "soap," and "varnishes." Among subsidiary products under the paint classification itself are art glass products, bichromate of soda, brushes, cleaning oil, coal tar distillery products, dextrins, disinfectants, fine chemicals, insecticides, and linseed oil.

Turpentine and rosin.—The chief product of establishments included under this head is the spirits of turpentine, the result of distillation of the resin of the long-leaf pine, the residuum being disposed of as rosin. Much spirits of turpentine is the result of the distillation of long-leaf pine stumpage, and is included as a subsidiary product under "wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin." A considerable subsidiary product in the industry is charcoal.

Varnishes.—Here are included all kinds of varnishes and japans made as a principal product by the establishments reporting. The varieties are:

- Baking japans and lacquers.
- Benzine varnishes.
- Damar varnishes.
- Drying japans and dryers.
- Oleoresinous varnishes.
- Spirit (not turpentine) varnishes.

Varnishes are also found as a subsidiary product under "chemicals," "ink, printing," "mucilage and paste," "paints," and "roofing materials." Among subsidiary products of the classification itself are:

- Alums.
- Axle grease.
- Bleached shellac.
- Charcoal.
- Coal tar distillery products.
- Dextrin paste.
- Dyestuffs, artificial and natural.
- Wood alcohol.

Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.—This embraces establishments distilling wood. The leading products among the principal products are refined and crude wood alcohol. Other products reported are:

Acetate of soda.
Acetone.
Brown acetate of lime.
Dye liquors.
Formaldehyde.
Gray acetate of lime.
Pyroligneous acid.
Pyrolignite of iron.
Wood ashes.
Wood creosote.

Subsidiary products under "wood distillation" include charcoal, disinfectants, oil of tar, paints, spirits of turpentine, and wood preservative.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND LOTIONS.

The number of establishments, average number of wage-earners, and value of products in the fourth subgroup are shown in Table CXVIII.

TABLE CXVIII.—*Drugs, medicines, and lotions: 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Wage-earners, average number.	Value of products.
Total	2,860	21,628	$124,688,723
Drug grinding	27	981	5,145,522
Druggists' preparations	240	7,410	31,782,250
Oil, essential	52	132	1,464,662
Oil, castor	4	43	642,665
Patent medicines and compounds	2,245	10,980	74,520,765
Perfumery and cosmetics	292	2,082	11,132,859

In all particulars the leading industry in this subgroup is "patent medicines and compounds," which has 78.5 per cent of the establishments, 50.8 per cent of the average number of wage-earners, and 59.8 per cent of the value of products.

Oil, essential.—The products under this classification include the following oils:

Black birch.
Cedar.
Erigeron (fleabane).
Fireweed.
Juniper.
Peppermint, crude and refined.
Sassafras.
Spearmint, crude and refined.
Spruce.
Pennyroyal.
Tansy.
Wintergreen.
Wormwood.

In addition there are peppermint camphor, witch hazel extract, and mint hay, concrete oleoresin of orange and of lemon, orange juice, and perfumes. Essential oil is also found under "flavoring extracts."

Oil, castor.—Castor oil is not only found as the chief product under this classification, but as a subsidiary product under "chemicals" and "dyestuffs and extracts."

In 1810 castor oil valued at $600 was reported from the state of Maryland, and in 1820 there was a classification of "oil, flaxseed, castor, etc.," establishments being reported from Ohio. The industry was not classified in 1840. The statistics from 1850 to 1870 are given in Table CXIX.

TABLE CXIX.—*Comparative summary—oil, castor: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	6	8	23
Capital	$479,800	$137,400	$152,820
Wage-earners, average number	94	97	147
Total wages	$46,950	$41,196	$43,824
Cost of materials used	$537,250	$239,840	$447,065
Value of products	$757,700	$320,370	$593,650

The statistics for 1905 include 4 establishments, with 43 wage-earners and products valued at $642,665. The increase in value since 1850, therefore, has been slight, while in the number of establishments and number of wage-earners there were marked decreases. The course of the industry as shown by the statistics has been rather inconstant, but the increase since 1900 in value of products is 62.5 per cent.

Castor oil consists largely of the esters ricinolein and isoricinolein, dihydroxystearin, and a small quantity of stearin, and does not contain normally any free acids. It is expressed from the seeds of the *ricinus communis*, of which it constitutes nearly half the weight, and in modern practice this expression is supplemented by treatment of the pomace with light hydrocarbon solvents to recover the last traces of oil.

Perfumery and cosmetics.—Under this classification there are, among other articles, the following:

Barbers' perfumery.
Barbers' supplies, liquid and paste.
Bay rum.
Breath perfumes.
Cold cream.
Cologne water.
Complexion preparations.
Dental preparations.
Dentifrices.
Face creams.
Hair lotions.
Lavender.
Massage creams.
Perfume concentrates.
Perfumed waters.
Perfumery.
Petrolatum.
Pomades.
Rouges.
Sachets.
Stage make-ups.
Talcum powders.
Toilet preparations.
Toilet waters.

Perfumery and cosmetics were also reported as minor products of establishments classified under "druggists' preparations," "patent medicines and compounds," and several other classifications, but it is impracticable to segregate them and add to the total here shown in order to reach the grand total for the United States.

No classification of "perfumery and cosmetics," or the equivalent thereof, appears in Census statistics until 1850. It then included fancy soaps, which inclusion was continued for 1860 and 1870. The statistics of the industry from 1850 to 1870 are shown in Table CXX.

TABLE CXX.—*Comparative summary—perfumery and cosmetics: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	61	5	9
Capital	$1,172,900	$597,000	[illegible]
Wage-earners, average number	727	535	188
Total wages	$260,115	$116,076	[illegible]
Cost of materials used	$892,219	$460,194	[illegible]
Value of products	$2,029,582	$1,222,400	[illegible]

In the manufacture of perfumed waters, which are alcoholic solutions of mixed essential oils, the alcohol used is that form of it known as cologne spirits which has been deodorized thoroughly and freed from fusel oil. The essential oils are either dissolved separately in the alcohol or added to the solvent. Distillation is not employed, the development of the perfume being accomplished by permitting the solution to stand for some time. Cologne waters are of this order of manufacture. Odoriferous extracts are made by charging fats and oils with the perfume of flowers, which is extracted with cold alcohol, or with glycerin, soft paraffin, or vaseline. This is the enfleurage or maceration process. Preparation of pomades is also effected by this process, the basis being fatty oils, usually oil of almonds, oil of bean, or olive oil.

Patent medicines and compounds; druggists' preparations; and drug grinding.—The development of these industries at an early date and their growth in the last half century, as shown by the various census reports, make them prominent among the manufacturing industries of the country. Each industry has a separate tabulation at this census, but as the products are more or less related they will be treated together.

The classification "druggists' preparations" includes drugs and standard compounds prepared especially for the use of pharmacists in filling prescriptions, making other compounds, etc. Such preparations are of standard strength and purity and the formulas are well known to the medical fraternity; whereas the preparations known as patent medicines are compounded from secret formulas, or are goods sold under a trade-mark name. In 1890 a classification "pharmaceutical preparations" appeared in the chemical group, and the classification "druggists' preparations" was also first used, but the former was merged in the latter classification in the censuses of 1900 and 1905. This change in classification accounts for the very large increase in the value of products for "druggists' preparations" from 1890 to 1900. The unusual decrease in the number of establishments returned for this industry from 1890 to 1900 was accounted for by the fact that the census of 1890 included in its report on manufactures all retail drug stores that made preparations on a small scale and sold them at retail prices, while the censuses of 1900 and 1905 excluded them. It is apparent, therefore, that in this industry no comparison between 1890 and 1900 is possible. However, in 1900 and 1905 the classification was similar and the results comparable.

Among the articles reported by establishments included in the classification of "druggists' preparations" are:

Acetate of copper.
Antitoxins.
Baby food.
Bitters.
Carbonate of copper.
Charcoal preparations.
Citrate of magnesia.
Citric acid.
Complexion powders.
Cough sirups.
Dentifrice.
Drugs.
Effervescent salts.
Elixirs.
Embalming fluids.
Face lotions.
Filled gelatin capsules.
Flaxseed meal.
Fluid extracts.
Granulated salts.
Headache powders.
Medicated solutions.
Nebulizers.
Ointments.
Oleate of mercury.
Pancreatin.
Pepsin.
Perfumes.
Pharmaceuticals.
Pills.
Salves.
Sirups.
Soft elastic capsules.
Special medicinal preparations.
Sugar of milk.
Sulphuret of potash.
Suppositories.
Tablets.
Tartaric acid.
Tinctures.
Toilet articles.
Toilet preparations.
Vaccine virus.
Vanilla essence.

"Drug grinding" includes establishments which by powdering or pulverizing reduce drugs to forms convenient for the use of manufacturers of druggists' preparations and patent medicines, and for the filling of prescriptions for sale to the general public. Drug grinding is carried on to a large extent in connection with the manufacture of pharmaceutical and other preparations, so that the Census figures are far from representing the true magnitude of the industry.

The first reports for drug grinding as a separate industry occurred at the census of 1860, when 3 establishments with a capital of $45,500, and employing 16 wage-earners, who received $5,544 in wages, produced an output valued at $107,500. In the censuses of 1870 and 1880 the industry was included evidently with chemicals. However, the censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 segregated the industry and during the fifteen years it has grown rapidly until now the annual products are valued at over $5,000,000.

The establishments included in the classification of "drug grinding" report the following among other products:

Barks.
Botanical drugs.
Flaxseed meal.
Flowers.
Ground charcoal.
Gums.
Herbs.
Licorice paste.
Peels.
Powdered licorice root.
Roots.
Seeds.

The census of 1810 shows that "drugs" were manufactured in three states, namely, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the last state reporting a product of $126,950. In 1820 medicines were manufactured in Connecticut, Maryland, and Vermont. The census of 1840 combined the products of "medicinal drugs, paints, and dyes," which amounted to $4,151,899, over one-half of the total amount being credited to Pennsylvania. At the census of 1850 a separate classification was made for "patent medicines and compounds." This classification included the many secret remedies prepared and placed on the market for sale. The statistics as reported at each census from 1850 to 1870, inclusive, are given in Table CXXI.

TABLE CXXI.—*Comparative summary—patent medicines and compounds: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	319	173	143
Capital	$6,667,684	$1,977,385	$1,427,375
Wage-earners, average number	2,436	1,059	827
Total wages	$1,017,795	$372,127	$276,488
Cost of materials used	$7,319,752	$1,492,248	$1,657,886
Value of products	$16,257,720	$3,465,594	$3,508,465

Among the articles reported by establishments classed as "patent medicines and compounds" are the following:

Antiseptic shaving liquid.
Asthma cure.
Attar compound.
Belt dressing.
Bitters.
Boiler compounds.
Breath perfumes.
Catarrh specifics.
Cathartic pills.
Compounds for reclaiming tobacco.
Constitution tablets.
Consumption cure.
Corn cure.
Cough balsam.
Cough cure.
Cough disks.
Cream of sage and sulphur.
Dandruff cure.
Dental specialties.
Disinfectants.
Dyspepsia tablets.
Elixirs.
Embalming fluids.
Emulsion of cod liver oil.
Eye salve.
Flavoring extracts.
Fluid extracts.
Fly paper.
Foot powders.
French hair grower.
Gall cure.
Germicide.
Hair food.
Hair restorer.
Hive sirups.
Hoof paste.
Horse liniment and powders.
Insect exterminators.
Kid plasters.
Kidney pills.
Liquid lotions.
Massage creams.
Medicated shampoo
Mentholatum.
Mexican soap.
Nervine tabules.
Nonalcoholic remedy.
Ointments.
Pain cure.
Pepsin.
Petroleum jelly.
Pharmaceutical specialties.
Pills.
Pine tar gum.
Poultry food and remedies.
Preservative and filler for belting.
Rat meal.
Rheumatic remedies.
Shampoo liquid.
Sirups.
Stomach bitters.
Toilet articles.
Tonic for hair.
Tooth powder.
Veterinary medicines and supplies.
Worm compounds.

CLEANSERS, POLISHERS, AND SIZES.

The fifth subgroup embraces all industries of the chemical group used for cleansing, polishing, and sizing purposes. The statistics of these are shown in Table CXXII.

TABLE CXXII.—*Cleansers, polishers, and sizes: 1905.*

INDUSTRY	Number of establishments.	Wage-earners, average number.	Value of products.
Total	675	17,693	$95,722,461
Blacking	138	1,218	5,944,042
Bluing	56	206	678,737
Cleansing and polishing preparations	156	561	2,710,393
Glue	58	2,861	10,031,685
Soap	136	11,044	68,274,700
Starch	131	1,803	8,082,904

Soap.—This classification includes 44.7 per cent of the establishments, 62.4 per cent of the wage-earners, and 71.3 per cent of the value of products of the group. It covers all establishments reporting soap of whatever kind as a chief product. The schedule called for hard soaps as follows:

Foots.
Olein.
Powdered.
Tallow.
Toilet including medicated, shaving, and other special soaps.
All other.

Soft soap, special soap articles, and glycerin are also included. A very large quantity of soap is made by establishments engaged in slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. Other classifications under which it appears are "dyestuffs and extracts," "grease and tallow," "oil, cottonseed and cake," "oil, lard," "oil, not elsewhere specified," "patent medicines and compounds," and "perfumery and cosmetics." Subsidiary products under the main classification include bleaching agents, boiler compounds, glycerin, hides, perfumeries, red oil, and sal soda.

Starch.—All kinds of starch, whatever their use, for food, laundry, or mill purposes, are included under this head, when reported as a chief product. The kinds, according to the material used, are:

Corn.
Potato.
Root.
Wheat.

The subsidiary products include bluing, cattle food, corn oil, gluten food (cattle food), paste, and size. Starch, as a subsidiary product, is found under "baking and yeast powders," "flavoring extracts," "food preparations," and "glucose"—the last classification containing a very large quantity.

Glue.—Glue is a partly purified gelatin used in certain of the arts for its adhesive qualities, and in sizing preparations for glazing textiles and paper, for which purpose its consumption has increased greatly. Hide glue is made, as its name indicates, from hides which are boiled after being cleaned with lime, caustic soda, and sulphuric acid; bone glue, from bones, treated with hydrochloric acid; fish glue, from the skin, scales, and muscular tissue of the larger fish. The waste or residuum is used for fertilizer.

All kinds of glue—hide, bone, fish, liquid, or other—are here classified. Some of them are also found, as subsidiary products, under "bone, ivory, and lamp black," "fertilizers," "grease and tallow," "leather, tanned, curried, and finished," "mucilage and paste," "oil, not elsewhere specified," and "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale." Subsidiary products of the glue industry include curled hair, desiccated fish, fertilizers, gelatin, grease, oil, prepared rawhide trimmings, sandpaper, and tankage.

Glue appeared as a classification at the census of 1810, Maryland and Pennsylvania being represented. It did not appear again until 1850. The statistics from that year to 1870 are shown in Table CXXIII.

Table CXXIII.—*Comparative summary—glue: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	70	62	47
Capital	$1,954,800	$1,052,900	$519,950
Wage-earners, average number	800	375	391
Total wages	$309,673	$305,964	$99,432
Cost of materials used	$882,981	$537,276	$371,616
Value of products	$1,709,605	$1,185,625	$652,405

The statistics of the industry for 1905 show 58 establishments, 2,864 wage-earners, and products valued at $10,034,685. The industry has increased fifteenfold in value of products since 1850. The period of greatest increase was for the semidecade ending with the census of 1905, when it was 86.2 per cent.

Cleansing and polishing preparations.—Cleansing and polishing preparations first appeared as a separate classification at the census of 1870, when 21 establishments with a capital of $370,800 were reported. There were 98 wage-earners, having wages of $37,087; the cost of materials used was $214,696 and the value of products, $323,015.

In 1905 the number of establishments was 156; the average number of wage-earners, 564, an increase over 1900 of 11 per cent; and the value of products, $2,710,393, an increase of 23.6 per cent.

This classification includes the following and similar compounds:

Cleansing compounds.
Copper polishes.
Felt polish.
Floor dressing.
Furniture polish.
Liquid polishes.
Oil polish.
Paste.
Polishing materials.
Silver polishes.
Stove polish.
Wall paper cleaner.
Washing powder.

Some of these preparations are also found, as subsidiary products, under "baking and yeast powders," "blacking," "bluing," "flavoring extracts," "mucilage and paste," "paints," "soap," and "varnishes." The subsidiary products under the classification are enamel, platers' supplies, polish brushes, and shoe polish.

Bluing.—Bluing is a soluble compound used in laundry work to neutralize the yellowish tinge of white clothes. All bluing was formerly a composition of indigo, but more recently artificial coloring matter, such as Prussian blue and the coal tar colors, has come into use.

The first census to show the classification of "bluing" was that of 1860. The statistics for that year and 1870 are given in Table CXXIV.

Table CXXIV.—*Comparative summary—bluing: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	11	1
Capital	$52,500	$500
Wage-earners, average number	54	1
Total wages	$17,975	$288
Cost of materials used	$37,422	$1,706
Value of products	$92,100	$3,000

Among varieties here enumerated which appear under "bluing" are:

Diamond blue.
Laundry wash blue.
Washing fluid.

Bluing is also found, as a subsidiary product, under several classifications, including "baking and yeast powders," "blacking," "flavoring extracts," and "perfumery and cosmetics."

Blacking.—Blacking involves the use of a pigment, usually ivory black, boneblack, or lampblack, mixed with a combination of oil, vinegar, beer, molasses, water, and hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. Harness blacking usually contains glue, gelatin, gum arabic, or some resinous compounds. Sulphuric acid added to ivory black and sugar produces sulphate of lime and soluble acid phosphate of lime, making a paste which is the foundation of many blackings.

The classification "blacking" did not appear in Census statistics until 1860. The statistics for that year and for 1870 are given in Table CXXV.

Table CXXV.—*Comparative summary—blacking: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	32	18
Capital	$266,750	$183,050
Wage-earners, average number	305	185
Total wages	$107,450	$42,520
Cost of materials used	$428,716	$195,378
Value of products	$817,768	$320,940

This classification includes establishments producing blacking of various kinds as their chief product. Among the varieties are:

Dressings and blackings for leather.
Harness dressing.
Harness grease.
Harness wax.
Leather dressing.
Leather stains and blackings.
Liquid dressings.
Shoe blacking.
Shoe dressings.
Shoe paste.
Shoe polishes.
Shoe wax.
Shoemakers' waxes.

The stove polishes shown may be classed as subsidiary products. Some of the principal products are found also, as subsidiary products, under "bluing" and "cleansing and polishing preparations."

CHEMICALS.

The purely chemical manufactures can not be grouped with any of the other classifications in the chemical group. They are used in a great variety of ways in many industries and particularly in compounding many compositions of matter. The chemical manufactures schedule called for the quantity and value of the following products:

Acids.
Alums.
Bleaching materials.
Blue vitriol.
Chemical substances produced by electricity.
Coal tar products.
Compressed or liquefied gases.
Copperas.
Cream of tartar.
Cyanides.
Epsom salts.
Fine chemicals.
Glycerin.
Phosphate of soda.
Plastics.
Potashes.
Sodas.
Tin salts

There are at least 26 classifications in which some kind of chemical found in the chemical manufacture proper is included as a subsidiary product.

EXPLOSIVES.

No other classification in the chemical group includes articles the uses of which are similar to those of explosives. The schedule used in collecting the statistics called for the quantity and value of the following products:

Blasting powder.
Dynamite.
Fulminating mercury.
Gun cotton or pyroxylin.
Gunpowder.
Nitroglycerin.
Smokeless powder.

Subsidiary products reported are acids and saltpeter. Explosives were reported as subsidiary products under "ammunition" and "chemicals."

CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.

The manufactures of brick and tile, of pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay, and of glass are the principal products of this group, which includes 19 industries. The group contains 10,775 establishments with products amounting to $391,230,422, or 2.6 per cent of the total of all industries in the United States.

While all of the industries of the group are related through a general similarity in the materials consumed, a further and perhaps a more natural grouping brings together those whose raw material of chief value was clay, or stone, or sand.

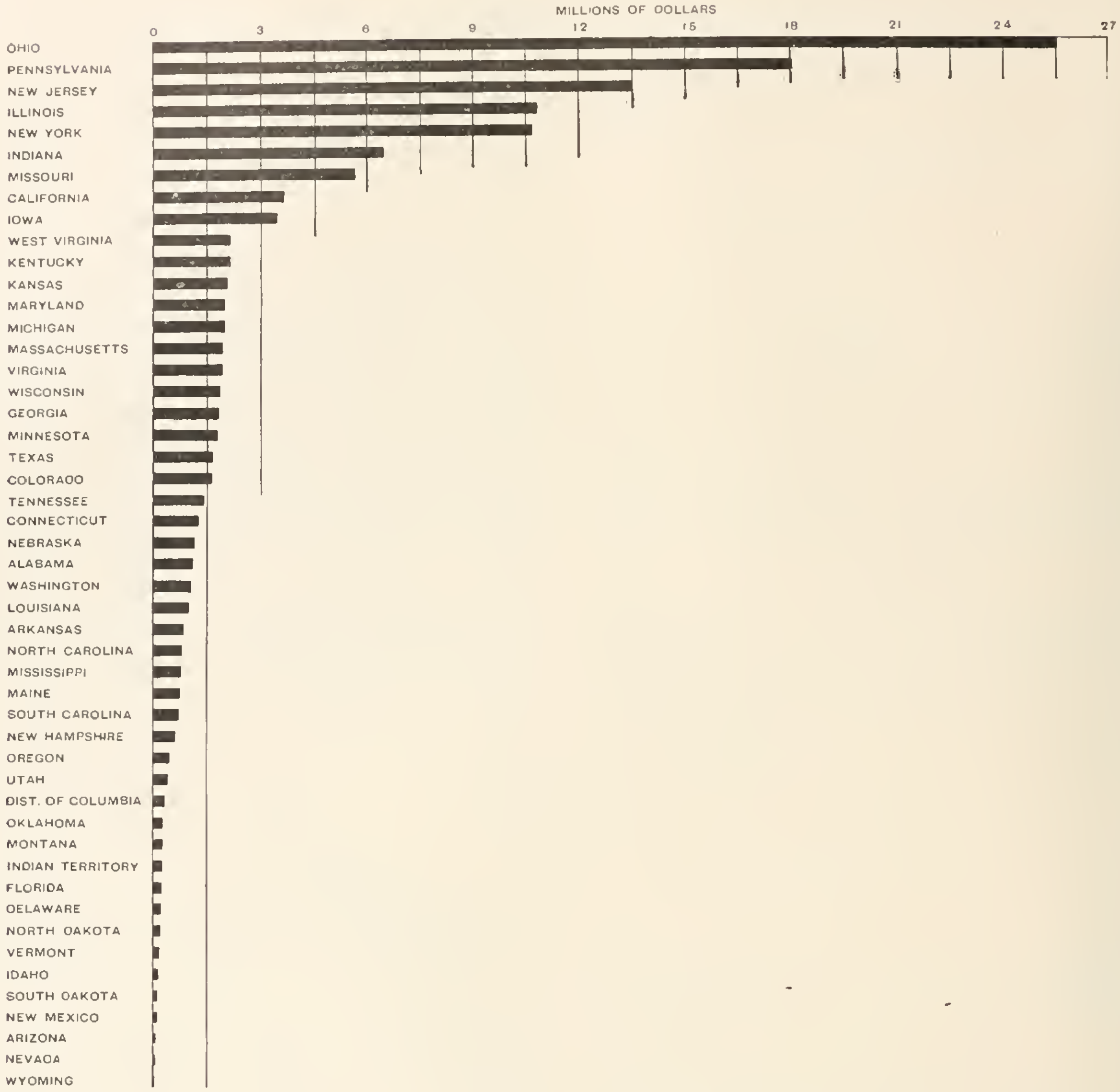
Clay products.—Table CXXVI summarizes the statistics for the 5 industries in most of which clay was the chief material.

Table CXXVI.—CLAY PRODUCTS: 1905.

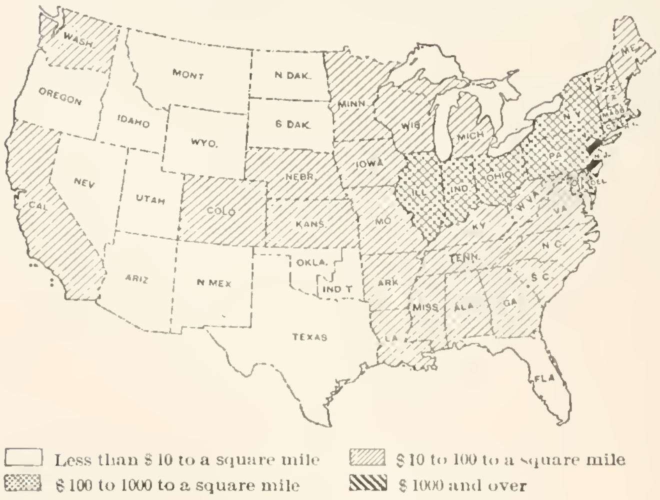
INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products.
			Average number.	Wages.		
Total	5,801	$243,008,067	122,338	$55,851,988	$35,276,883	$142,535,057
Brick and tile	4,634	119,956,959	66,021	28,646,005	16,316,499	71,152,062
China decorating	28	260,655	225	99,137	107,647	326,679
Kaolin and ground earths	131	10,195,793	2,157	898,700	1,868,901	4,438,794
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	873	110,926,018	52,428	25,177,665	16,591,462	64,200,792
Statuary and art goods	135	1,668,612	1,507	1,030,481	392,374	2,416,730

The products of the brickyards and pottery works form 95 per cent of the total products for this subgroup of industries. These two industries are allied closely, as bricks and other products included under "brick and tile" are manufactured frequently in the establishments classed as "pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products." The next largest product was reported for "kaolin and ground earths." This classification includes, in addition to kaolin, the grinding of such products as feldspar, silex, dry paints, silica sand, whiting, corundum, barytes, and manganite.

Diagram 16.—CLAY PRODUCTS (BRICK AND TILE, POTTERY AND TERRA COTTA)—VALUE BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.



Map 13.—*Clay products—value per square mile: 1905.*



The manufacture of "statuary and art goods" is a distinctive branch of the industry, and it is probable that considerable material other than clay is used in the manufacture. China decorating of the class included in this classification consists largely of handwork and adds considerable value to the products of the china and porcelain factories.

Stone products.—Table cxxvii summarizes the statistics for the industries in which stone is used largely as a material.

The 5 classifications covering the production of grindstones, hones, whetstones, mantels, monuments, tombstones, and other marble and stone work, largely adjuncts of the quarry industries, form 58 per cent of the products of the subgroup and represent practically all products, included in the census of manufactures, in which the value of the marble or stone is enhanced by cutting, carving, or dressing. These industries depend upon the quarry for raw material, and a large proportion of the products are manufactured at the quarries in connection with the regular quarry work. In such cases the statistics for the operations of the entire establishment are included in the census of manufactures, as the stone working industries and quarrying are so intimately connected that it is impossible to make a satisfactory segregation of the data for the two branches. Quarries were included in the census of mines, and for information concerning them reference should be made to the Census Report on Mines and Quarries, which covered the calendar year ending December 31, 1902.

TABLE CXXVII.—STONE PRODUCTS: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products.
			Average number.	Wages.		
Total	4,003	$210,224,770	88,030	$49,597,761	$52,269,245	$148,344,279
Artificial stone	477	3,315,910	2,506	1,402,858	1,430,238	4,128,221
Cement	129	85,758,954	17,478	8,814,077	12,215,113	29,873,122
Crucibles	11	1,577,051	280	159,219	761,851	1,342,716
Emery wheels	34	2,248,744	801	451,016	705,220	2,062,120
Grindstones[1]	25	1,930,706	725	289,400	321,894	871,022
Gypsum wall plaster	176	13,203,772	3,758	1,890,350	4,725,919	10,164,185
Hones and whetstones	17	423,501	220	94,428	103,334	307,789
Lime	526	22,596,020	11,152	4,597,113	5,437,150	14,751,170
Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized	4	141,954	87	56,403	95,735	223,706
Marble and stone work	1,165	63,210,814	38,399	23,629,867	17,717,374	58,931,621
Monuments and tombstones	1,439	15,817,344	12,624	8,213,030	8,755,417	25,688,607

[1] Includes 2 establishments manufacturing millstones distributed as follows: Maryland, 1; New York, 1.

The other industries included in the table depend almost entirely upon the quarry for their raw material, but grind, crush, and otherwise treat the products so as to adapt them to other uses.

The assignment of "crucibles" to this group is questionable, as plumbago is one of the principal materials used in their manufacture.

Sand products.—Sand is the principal material of the basic industry of the three remaining industries of the group, and the statistics for all are summarized in Table CXXVIII.

The manufacture of glass is the basic industry of this subgroup; the other industries represent the remanufacture of glass by subjecting it to further processes, and there is present in the value of products for the group therefore a large duplication.

TABLE CXXVIII.—SAND PRODUCTS: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products.
			Average number.	Wages.		
Total	971	$100,613,845	74,997	$43,022,154	$35,578,264	$100,351,086
Glass	399	89,389,151	63,969	37,288,148	26,145,522	79,607,998
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	453	7,365,225	8,379	4,359,199	1,845,393	13,137,653
Mirrors	119	3,859,469	2,649	1,374,807	4,587,349	7,605,435

METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

This group embraces 34 industries, including the smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc; the reduction and refining of gold and silver (not from the ore); the rolling of brass and copper; and the remanufacture of these metals into highly finished products, such as watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, brassware, and needles and pins. Copper is consumed largely in establishments engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies, but so many other kinds of materials are consumed in the production of electrical supplies that the industry has been included in the group of "miscellaneous industries."

At the census of 1905 compared with that of 1900 the gross value of products for the group as shown in Table LXXIV increased from $710,525,157 to $922,262,456, or 29.8 per cent. Although the products of some of the industries consist of alloys such as babbitt metal, solder, and brass, the vast majority of them are finished highly and are of the most delicate character, involving the more complicated processes of manufacture.

Jewelry.—Jewelry and the allied industries, silversmithing and silverware and plated ware, are credited at the census of 1905 with 36,941 wage-earners and products valued at $86,065,270.

The classification "jewelry" includes establishments manufacturing, as chief products, metallic ornaments for personal adornment, whether of base or precious metals and with or without gems, real or imitation, such as bracelets, brooches, comb mountings, earrings, ear screws, neck and watch chains, pendants, rings, scarf pins, etc. It includes, also, diamond setting for the trade and the manufacture of opera glass holders, sleeve buttons, cane and umbrella ornaments, collar buttons, studs, gold and silver purses, fobs, mountings for pipes and whips, thimbles, match boxes, pen and pencil cases, medals, badges, and jewelers' findings, such as rolled gold plate and gold filled wire. Some of these articles are found as minor products in establishments classified under "silversmithing and silverware," while plated jewelry is among the minor products of establishments manufacturing plated ware.

Providence, R. I., Attleboro and North Attleboro, Mass., Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y., have long been the centers of the manufacture of jewelry.

The reports for the census of 1860 are the first that can be accepted as representative of the industry, and the totals for that census and the census of 1870 are given in Table CXXIX.

TABLE CXXIX.—*Comparative summary—jewelry: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	681	463
Capital	$11,787,956	$5,180,723
Wage-earners, average number	10,091	5,947
Wages	$4,433,235	$2,605,056
Cost of materials used	$9,187,364	$5,102,500
Value of products	$22,104,032	$10,415,811

In 1860 there were in addition 8 establishments making "hair jewelry" having products valued at $45,600, and employing 42 wage-earner

Silversmithing and silverware; and plated ware.—These industries are allied closely, but statistics for them are shown separately in Table 3. In "silversmithing and silverware" are included articles of silver, slightly alloyed, such as tableware of all kinds, hollow and flat, articles for the dresser, made entirely of or mounted with silver, and a multitude of novelties made of the metal and often gold plated. "Plated ware" consists of articles similar to those enumerated under "silversmithing and silverware," but made of a base metal overlaid with more or less of the precious metals.

The distinction drawn between products classed under "jewelry" and those classed under "silversmithing and silverware" and "plated ware" appears to be one of utility. With few exceptions "jewelry" includes articles intended primarily for the adornment of the person, their utility being of secondary or no importance, whereas "silversmithing and silverware" and "plated ware" embrace articles for the most part of general utility.

Frequently silverware and plated ware are made at the same factory and in such cases the assignment of the report to either class depends upon the product of chief value.

The statistics for the two classifications under consideration were shown separately in 1860 as "manufactures of silver" and "silver plated and britannia ware" and in 1870 they appeared as "silverware" and "plated ware." In Table CXXX the figures for the industries are combined for each of these censuses.

TABLE CXXX. *Comparative summary—silverware and plated ware: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	258	234
Capital	$5,868,675	$3,249,590
Wage-earners, average number	5,050	3,843
Total wages	$2,892,282	$1,488,896
Cost of materials used	$4,994,409	$4,005,590
Value of products	$10,486,507	$7,248,114

The great increase in the silver plated ware industry began about 1846 with the application of electro-silver plating, patented in England in 1836. Previously, plated silverware was made by attaching a thin strip of silver to the base by means of solder. The new plated ware found a ready and very profitable sale. Goods of many varieties, styles, and qualities were produced by means of improvements in methods, machines, and dies for stamping and preparing the blanks, and the manufacture increased rapidly. Britannia ware, made of an alloy susceptible of a high polish, answered the general demand for spoons, drinking cups, teapots, etc.

Although lapidary work is essential to the production of jewelry containing precious stones, the cutting and polishing of the stones is a distinct industry and one that is not otherwise related to the group "metals and metal products, other than iron and steel;" it is therefore classed with the "miscellaneous" group.

Babbitt metal and solder.—This classification embraces all fusible alloys which are used for joining metals, antifriction alloys in common use for lining bushings for bearings, and type metal of various kinds. These alloys are composed of the white metals, and, in the case of babbitt metal, also of copper. For this reason they are conveniently manufactured in and often appear as the product of the same plant; and therefore, notwithstanding the dissimilar uses to which they are applied, are classed together by the Census Bureau.

Babbitt metal, which was invented by Isaac Babbitt, of Boston, Mass., in 1839, is a white antifriction alloy of copper, tin, and antimony, in proportions varying according to the use for which the alloy is intended. The value of the invention was recognized by Congress, which voted $20,000 to the inventor.

"Solder" is an inclusive term, which may embrace any fusible alloy to be used for joining metals. Tin and lead, in proportions varying according to the purpose for which it is to be applied, compose the alloy. There are numerous solders for special metals, such as gold, silver, and platinum. A gold solder must have an affinity for the metals which it is to join, and melt at a considerably lower temperature.

In the Report on Manufactures for the census of 1860 appears the classification "metal, prepared and white," which may have included solder, and possibly babbitt metal. There appears to have been no attempt to show these alloys separately prior to 1860. The classification in its present form first appeared in the Census reports of 1870, when products valued at $309,900 were reported.

The growth of the industry since 1880, as shown by Table 1, has been extraordinary and is due largely to the immense increase in the consumption of solder and type metal in the canning, and the printing and publishing industries, and to the common use of antifriction alloys as linings for shells or bushings for bearings.

The cost of materials is the principal item of expense in the manufacture of these metals. It has formed more than three-fourths of the gross value of products reported at each census since 1870. The processes are comparatively simple and add but little to the cost of the material.

At the census of 1905 three states—New York, Illinois, and Missouri—produced 68.7 per cent of these alloys, New York leading with a product valued at $4,965,979, Illinois following with $2,500,418, and Missouri ranking third with $1,531,604.

Bells.—Included under this heading are all hollow, cup-shaped metallic spheres which, by means of a striker or clapper, are made to give forth a more or less musical sound. The classification includes all varieties, ranging in size from the small tinkling bell used for ornamental purposes to the sonorous church bell weighing several tons. It is probable that some establishments included in the classification of "hardware" manufacture the smaller varieties of bells; therefore the classification does not represent the entire production.

From the reports for the census of 1810 it appears that the industry existed at that time in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In Massachusetts iron foundries were reported as casting bells, with products valued at $8,555, while Philadelphia had 10 "foundries" engaged in the manufacture, with products valued at $63,000. In subsequent censuses up to 1860, this classification was not shown separately. In 1860, 9 establishments appeared, with products valued at $224,500, which had increased to $1,023,010 ten years later. From 1870 to the present census only slight increases in the manufacture of bells have been recorded by Census figures. In fact, it would appear that at the Eleventh Census the production was valued at a quarter of a million dollars less than that of the Tenth Census. It is impossible to state whether this decrease was actual or due to a difference in classification, but since the Twelfth Census showed an increase of nearly $200,000 over the census of 1880, it would appear that the latter cause is the more probable explanation.

The metal used principally in the manufacture of bells is an alloy of copper and tin, which is called bell metal. There is some controversy as to the proper proportions of these metals for the production of the finest bells, but the method now commonly accepted is to mix four, or sometimes three, parts of copper with one part of tin. Steel has come into use in comparatively recent years, but bells cast from this metal have not proven equal to those cast from bell metal.

The casting of the bell is a process of founding. It consists of constructing a core of brickwork covered evenly with clay to conform exactly with the interior dimensions of the bell. On this core is laid a model of the future bell, constructed of hair and earth, which is covered with a third and heavy shell. This shell is then lifted and the model broken away from the core, so that upon replacing the shell the metal may be run into the space formerly occupied by the model.

The use of small call bells in houses and hotels is nearly universal in this country, and the old mechanical contrivances for ringing them have been supplanted by the push button, magnet, and storage battery. In these small bells lead, arsenic, antimony, or zinc may be added to the copper and tin, and oftentimes brass and German silver are utilized.

Brass and copper manufactures.—The industries represented by the classifications "brass," "brass and copper, rolled," "brass castings and brass finishing," "brassware," and "bronze castings," which are shown separately in Table 3, are allied closely to each other, not only because of the similarity in the materials used, but also because the same class of products is manufactured frequently by establishments in the different industries. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc, with sometimes small additions of lead and tin, and bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, with sometimes a little zinc and lead. Not infrequently the major product of one of these industries is the minor product of another, and in many cases the products are incapable of segregation. The major product controls the classification, and hence an establishment manufacturing both brass and bronze castings may appear in the industry classified as "brass castings and brass finishing" at one census and in the industry classified as "bronze castings" at another census.

Included under "brass" are the statistics of establishments making brass and marketing it as such in the form of ingots or shapes for remanufacture. If an establishment not only makes the brass but rolls it and markets the products in the form of bars, rods, or sheets, then it falls into the industry "brass and copper, rolled;" or if its major products are in the form of castings, then it comes under "brass castings and brass finishing." The majority of the establishments manufacturing brassware purchase the ingot brass and the rods, sheets, tubes, or wire used in manufacture, but some of the largest establishments make their own brass and carry the manufacture through to the innumerable finished products included under the general title "brassware."

The products of these industries are consumed to a considerable extent in the manufacture of gas and lamp fixtures, and gas and lamp fixtures are often the minor products of establishments included in the brass industries, while brass castings and brassware are sometimes the minor products of establishments classed as "gas and lamp fixtures." The six separate classifications are thus so closely related that in many cases it is impossible to make a classification of the reports of separate factories which would result in the totals conveying a correct idea of the magnitude of the operations of the different branches of the group.

The statistics show that the tendency now is to concentrate the manufacture from start to finish under one management, from the manufacture of the brass to the completion of the highly finished final products; whereas formerly the manufacture of the alloy as a separate business was an important industry. Therefore a better idea of the brass and copper industry will be obtained by considering as a group the industries which compose it rather than by studying each industry separately, since they are subject to fluctuations due to the shifting of individual establishments from one classification to another at different census years. Viewed separately, according to the classification, the manufacture of brass shows a progressive and heavy decrease for each census period, due to the fact that more establishments making finished brass products or rolled or cast brassware make their own brass than formerly; but when the totals for the group are considered they show a vigorous growth.

Table CXXXI shows the value of products for the brass and bronze industries as a group (not including gas and lamp fixtures) for the years 1890, 1900, and 1905.

TABLE CXXXI.—*Value of products of brass and bronze manufactures and rolled copper: 1890 to 1905.*

	1905	1900	1890
Total	$102,407,104	$88,653,987	$50,056,101
Brass	700,772	1,419,817	2,549,860
Brass and copper, rolled	51,912,853	44,309,829	8,381,472
Brass castings and brass finishing	29,671,928	23,891,248	24,344,434
Brassware	17,499,056	16,803,764	13,615,172
Bronze castings	2,622,495	2,229,329	1,165,163

It must be borne in mind that this statement necessarily includes large duplications, the products of some establishments becoming the material for others. This table does not include the brass and copper wire product from the "wire" industry, which amounted in 1905 to $19,657,743 and in 1900 to $4,278,635; the figures for 1890 are not available. Of the total value of this wire reported for 1905, over 95 per cent was marketed as either copper wire or insulated wire and cables. This amount added to the value of the copper wire produced by rolling mills makes a total value of approximately $26,000,000. These wire products were in the main manufactured from bars and rods made by industries included in Table CXXXI.

It is evident that some method should be devised of classifying the reports so as to obtain consistent totals for the separate classifications, or the separation should be abandoned and one total given, covering the classes "brass," "brass and copper, rolled," "brass castings and brass finishing," and "brassware." The "bronze castings" industry is a substantially distinct industry, with the lines of separation from the brass industries fairly distinct.

Plumbers' supplies.—The products included in this classification consist chiefly of pipes, faucets, valves, sinks, laundry and bath tubs, hydrants, hose connections, plumbers' woodwork, and fittings used in the construction of the water, light, ventilating, and sewerage systems of buildings and cities. Some of the products are similar to those included in the classifications "foundry and machine shop products," "brass castings and brass finishing," "steam fittings and heating apparatus," and "pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products." Therefore the statistics should not be accepted as representing the total production of the articles used for the purposes indicated.

Plumbers' supplies are consumed in building trades, in the construction of water and gas systems, and in similar industries, which were represented to some extent by the classifications "plumbing, and gas and steam fitting," and "masonry, brick and stone," which were included in the statistics of manufactures for prior censuses but omitted from the factory census of 1905.

While the reports for the censuses prior to 1890 contain information concerning the manufacture of plumbers' supplies, the statistics are so interwoven with those for the building trades that it is impracticable to make a segregation that would convey a correct idea of the magnitude of the industry. The statistics given in Table 1 indicate that at each census since 1890 the industry has increased.

Stamped ware.—This classification represents a great variety of articles which are stamped out from sheet metal and made, principally, from sheet iron or steel, black plates, tin plates, brass, aluminum, and German silver. The "stamped ware" industry is in fact much larger than the statistics indicate, for the process of forming articles from sheet metal by presses and dies is employed extensively in a number of the industries. A large part of the products in the industry "enameling and enameled goods" are stamped forms that have been given an enameled coating or finish; metal buttons, also, are to a large degree the products of stamping; and in "brassware," "gas and lamp fixtures," and "structural ironwork," a large amount of ware is formed by stamping processes. In addition a small amount of stamped ware is made by rolling mills, which roll the plates or sheets and carry the manufacture through to the finished stamped product.

The following are some of the most important products of the class:

Architectural sheet metal ornaments, bag frames and trimmings, belt fasteners, bottle caps, brush backs, buckles, buttons, badges, caps for jars, checks, comb ornaments, cooking utensils, covers for dishes, ferrules, hat and millinery ornaments, harness ornaments, labels, letters and signs, pocketbook trimmings, purse frames, satchel frames and locks, screw caps and oilers, shade reflectors, suspender trimmings, toilet novelties, trays, and umbrella mountings.

This list is only representative and by no means exhaustive, since many of the articles will be found as minor products in the related industries above noted. Although drop presses for stamping ware were used in the United States as early as 1833, the statistics for "stamped ware" were first shown separately in the census of 1880, when the value of the product was $3,997,926.

It is not practicable to assemble from the different industries all products made by the process of stamping, for in many cases they are so merged with other products that a segregation is impossible.

Table CXXXII, however, shows the value of stamped products for 1905 so far as they can be segregated.

TABLE CXXXII. *Products—stamped ware: 1905.*

	Value.
Total	$33,537,453
Stamped ware	21,958,049
Enameling and enameled goods	10,027,965
Buttons, metal	1,258,516
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	292,923

The stamped ware manufactured in establishments classified as "enameling and enameled goods" constitutes nearly two-thirds of the products of that industry, and the value of the products as given necessarily includes the value added to the ware by the enameling of the stamped forms.

TOBACCO.

The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes and of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff are the only industries included in this group. Establishments engaged exclusively in the assorting, stemming, and rehandling of tobacco were omitted from the factory census of 1905, although included in prior censuses. When the assorting and stemming was done in connection with the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes or of chewing and smoking tobacco, the data for these processes were included. The quantities of the different classes of products for these industries are reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department and therefore were not compiled by the Census.

Both the absolute and the relative increases were greater during the period from 1900 to 1905 than during the decade ending with 1900. At the census of 1905 as compared with 1900 the number of establishments increased 1,869, or 12.5 per cent, and the value of products, $67,404,508, or 25.6 per cent.

The total production of chewing and smoking tobacco reported at the census of 1905 was valued at $110,090,940. Of this sum, $109,147,576 was obtained from 392 establishments engaged primarily in its production and $943,364, from establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, or snuff.

The total value of the production of cigars, including some stems and clippings sold as such, amounted to $198,186,372. Of the total, $197,353,977 was reported by 16,240 large and small establishments that made a specialty of cigars, $831,245 was reported by establishments that made a specialty of cigarettes, and $1,150 by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of snuff.

The production of cigarettes was valued at $16,354,803, and of this amount, $15,429,080 was obtained from 155 cigarette factories, $94,692 from cigar factories, and $831,031 from establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco. The production of snuff was valued at $6,473,225, of which amount, $6,458,827 was reported by 41 snuff factories, $12,472 by the chewing and smoking tobacco factories, and $1,926 by cigar factories. Miscellaneous and by-products to the value of $12,341 were reported for the 16,828 establishments in the group.

VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.

The manufacture of all classes of vehicles for transportation on land are included in this group, which comprises 11 branches of industry which are shown separately in Table 3. The group as a whole shows a satisfactory growth. In 1905 as compared with 1900 the number of establishments decreased 1,454, or 16.6 per cent, but the value of products increased $138,829,988, or 27.5 per cent. The operations of repair shops of steam railroad companies and the manufacture of carriages and wagons and of steam railroad cars are the most important industries in the group.

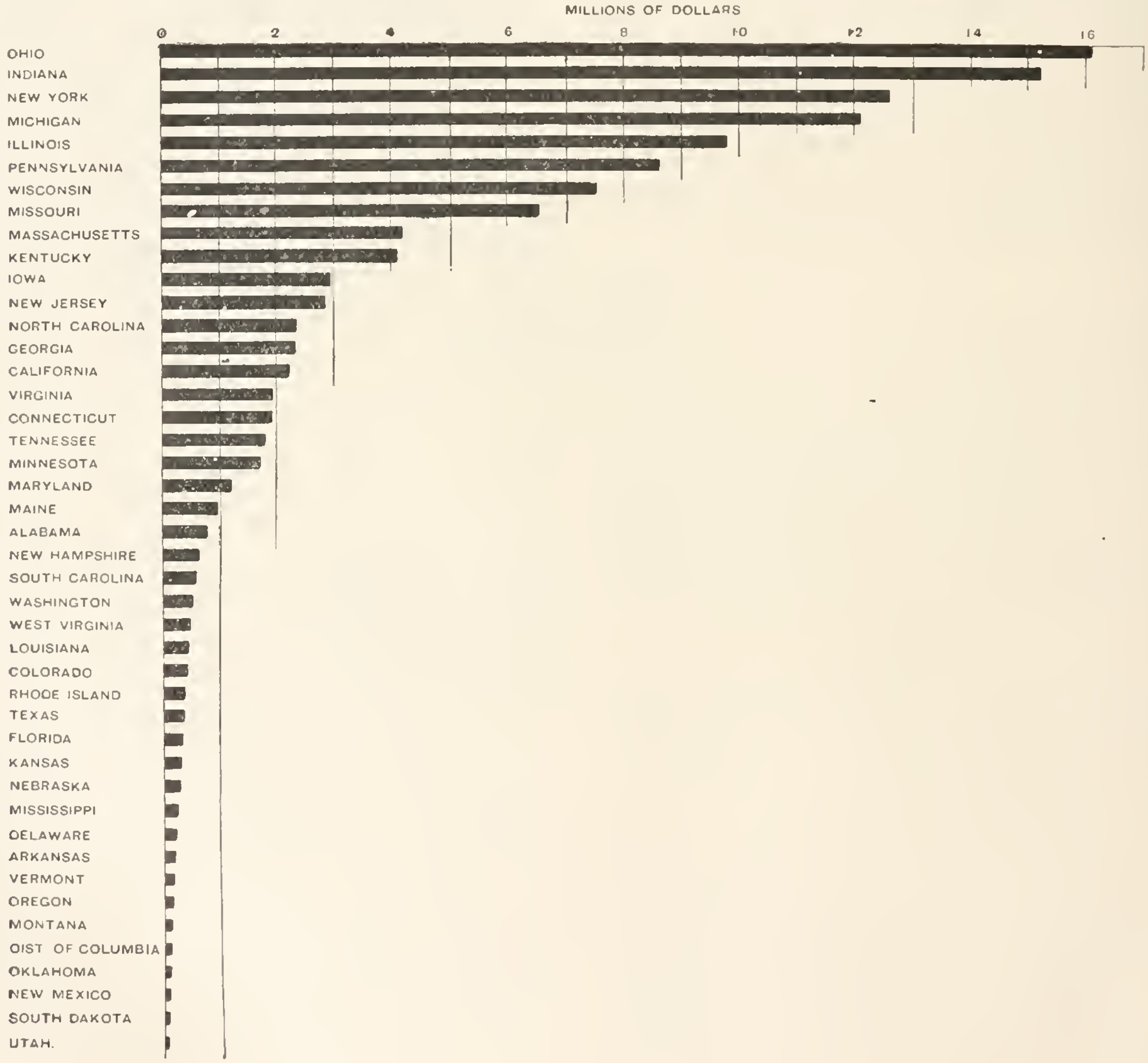
Steam and electric railway cars. The four classifications of cars for which separate totals are given in Table 3 represent to some extent the same general class of work and are largely interdependent. Steam railroad cars are not only built in establishments especially equipped for their manufacture, for which statistics are given under the classification "cars, steam railroad, not including the operations of railroad companies," but are also constructed in railroad repair shops and in establishments especially equipped for the manufacture of street railroad cars. Therefore the classifications should not always be accepted as confined exclusively to the class of products which their wording indicates.

The establishments included in the two classifications confined principally to the construction and repair of steam railroad cars, and those included in the classification "cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies," reported the manufacture of 119,940 cars of all varieties at the census of 1905 as compared with 144,502 at the census of 1900.

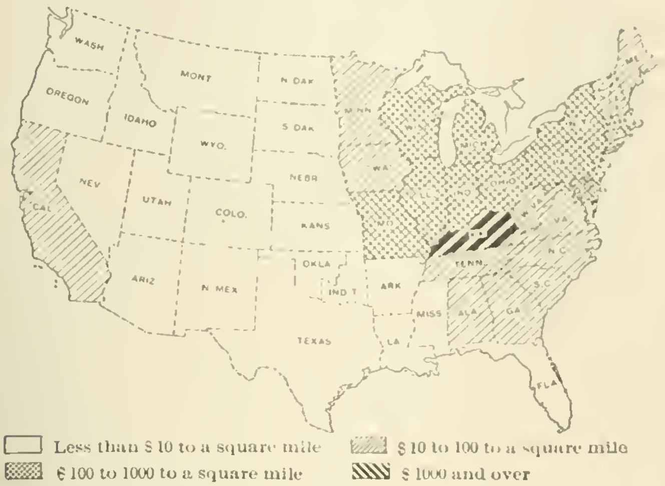
The street railway cars consist almost entirely of cars designed for use on electric roads. The manufacture of this class of cars is a comparatively new industry and has developed very rapidly with the increased use of electric current for motive power in urban railways. There were but a limited number of these cars manufactured prior to 1890, but the production at the census of 1905 amounted to 4,694 cars, valued at $9,902,310. Of the four branches of the industry, the operation of the steam railroad repair shops is by far the most important. It is now one of the principal industries included in the statistics of manufactures, ranking fifth in the number of wage-earners employed at the census of 1905.

Carriages, wagons, automobiles, and bicycles.—The manufacture of carriages and wagons, automobiles, and bicycles, which are shown as separate industries, are to some extent interdependent. Automobiles to the value of $235,675 were manufactured in the establishments classed as carriages and wagons. The classes "automobiles" and "automobile bodies and parts" are dependent. Practically the entire product of the latter is consumed in the manufacture of the complete machine, though a few finished vehicles may be produced in the factories the principal product of which consists of bodies and parts. The classification "bicycles and tricycles" is also related to that of automobiles, as the bicycles and bicycle parts and attachments manufactured in automobile factories were valued at $234,265.

DIAGRAM 17.—CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.



Map 14.—*Carriages and wagons—value of products per square mile: 1905.*



The industries representing the manufacture of vehicles for land transportation, other than those running on tracks have increased rapidly since 1900. The increase for these industries considered as a whole is due largely to the rapid development of the automobile manufacture. At the census of 1900 the two branches of this industry were not of sufficient importance to warrant separate classifications, but at the census of 1905 they reported the employment of 12,049 wage-earners and products valued at $30,033,536. Contrasted with this increase is the decrease in the manufacture of bicycles, for which the value of products declined from $31,915,908 at the census of 1900 to $5,153,240 at that of 1905.

SHIPBUILDING.

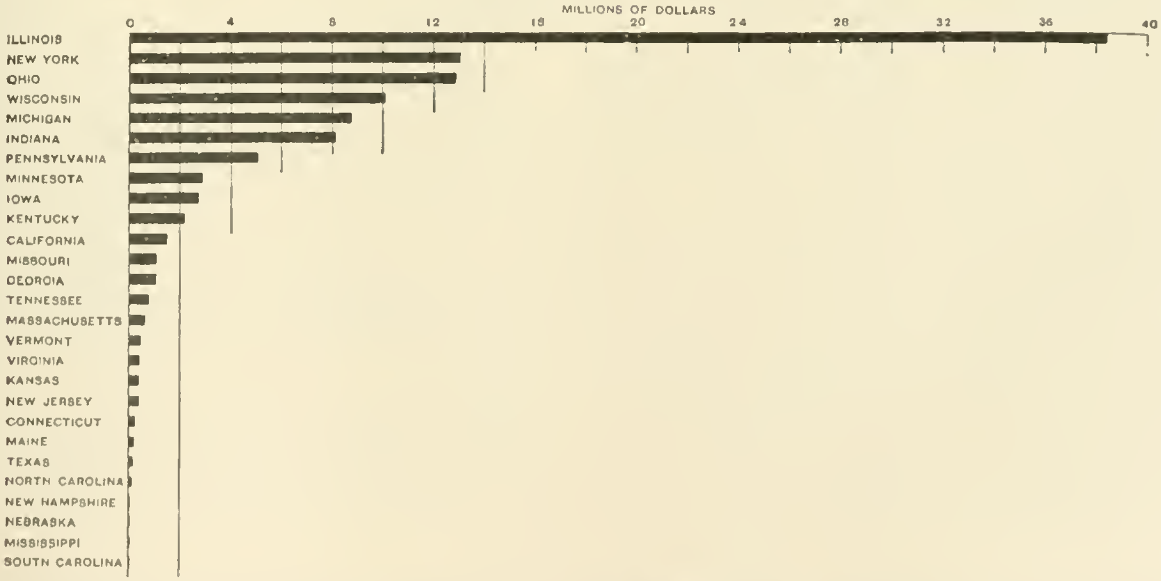
This group covers the building and repairing of all classes of water craft, iron and steel and wooden vessels, yachts, boats, barges, and scows, irrespective of their uses or the class of traffic in which they are employed. The statistics, however, do not include data for the shipyards operated by the Federal Government. Reports were received for 9 Government yards, from which 31 vessels, each of 5 tons or more displacement, were launched during the year 1904. These vessels had an aggregate tonnage (displacement) of 27,252 and an estimated value of $6,447,009. The statistics for Government yards are shown in the special report on shipbuilding.

While the capital, number of persons employed, and value of products given in Table 1 show that the industry has increased, its relative importance is measured more accurately by the number, size, and character of the vessels launched. The number of vessels of over 5 tons reported at the census of 1900 as launched in private yards was 2,081, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 687,159; of these, 134, with a gross tonnage of 262,516, or 38.2 per cent of the total, were iron and steel. At the census of 1905 there were 2,248 vessels of this size reported, with a tonnage of 700,852, and of these, 155, with a tonnage of 328,819, or 46.9 per cent of the total, were iron and steel. The construction of small power boats having a capacity of less than 5 tons has also increased. There were 1,687 boats of this kind, valued at $1,058,915, reported at the census of 1900 and 3,771, valued at $1,981,815, at the census of 1905.

MISCELLANEOUS.

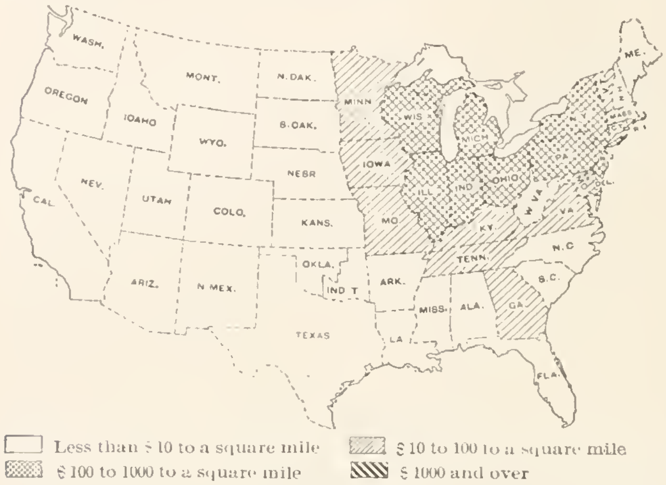
This group comprises 65 industries which, by reason of their peculiar character or variety of products or the varied character of the raw material utilized, could not properly be classed with any of the other groups.

Diagram 18. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY STATES: 1905.



At the census of 1905 the group comprised 12,377 establishments, employing 390,831 wage-earners, paying $187,514,312 in wages, and manufacturing products valued at $911,601,873. While these totals are much larger than those reported at the census of 1900 for the same group, the comparison does not indicate the conditions existing in any particular line of manufacture, and therefore does not have the significance attached to a similar comparison for the 13 other groups of industries.

MAP 15.—*Agricultural implements—value of products per square mile: 1905.*



Some of the industries have been referred to in connection with other groups. The statistics for "artificial feathers and flowers," "boots and shoes, rubber," "buttons," "fur goods," "furs, dressed," "hats, straw," "hat and cap materials," and "straw goods, not elsewhere specified" are shown with those for "clothing and kindred products," and the data for "engravers' materials" are included with the totals for industries allied to printing.

There are many other important industries included in the group, and in addition to those for which special reports are given, one of them being for agricultural implements, attention is called to the following:

Ammunition.—This classification includes the production of loaded shells or cartridges, both for small arms and machine guns, and rapid firing guns of small caliber, safety fuse, lead shot, miners' squibs, torpedoes, fog signals, detonators, etc.

This industry first appeared in the Census reports at the census of 1860, although there is a record in the Census reports for 1810 of the manufacture of "leaden shot," establishments being reported in Pennsylvania, in Virginia, and in Louisiana territory. The next reference to the industry appears in the census of 1850, when the classification was "shot." The statistics prior to the census of 1890 do not show a consistent development of the industry. The large increases and decreases are due probably to some extent to differences in classification and Office methods. At the censuses of 1860 and 1880 the statistics for the manufacture of lead shot were included apparently with those for various manufactures of lead; therefore, the large increase during the decade ending with 1890 is not a true indication of conditions.

Some of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of ammunition also manufacture firearms, and in such cases, the entire operations being included in one report, it has been impracticable to make separate returns. The statistics, therefore, while representing principally the manufacture of ammunition, also include products of a kind which constitute the major products of the classification "firearms."

During the past fifteen years the capital invested in the industry has more than doubled, the average number of wage-earners has increased more than threefold, and the value of the products more than twofold. The number of women employed showed a marked increase at the census of 1900 compared with that of 1890, and at the census of 1905 formed 34 per cent of the total number of wage-earners.

Artists' materials.—This classification includes products such as palettes, canvas boards, sketching canvas, oil colors, Roman gold, gilders' cushions and burnishers, pastels, crayons, etc. The statistics for the industry shown in the Census reports are by no means indicative of the magnitude of the work of this character; they represent only the manufacture conducted on a factory basis and do not include data for the production of the large amount of artists' materials made on a small scale in retail stores.

With the exception of 1880, the industry has appeared in the reports of each census since 1860. The totals for the censuses of 1860 and 1870 are summarized in Table CXXXIII.

TABLE CXXXIII.—*Comparative summary—artists' materials: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	8	8
Capital	$43,800	$14,500
Wage-earners, average number	50	43
Total wages	$20,062	$15,500
Cost of materials used	$21,680	$11,966
Value of products	$94,150	$44,800

The figures in this table and in Table 1 indicate an irregular and inconsistent development of the industry, but this is caused probably by defective canvasses at some of the censuses, and also by the difficulty of deciding whether certain establishments engaged in the industry should be included in the Census reports and if included to which classification they should be assigned. The decrease in the value of products from 1890 to 1900 is explained in the reports of the Twelfth Census as follows:

> The decrease probably does not represent actual conditions. The various products that are included are to a considerable extent reported under other industries. Artists' colors are reported by "paint" manufacturers; brushes are included under "brooms and brushes;" and picture frames under "looking-glass and picture frames."

Brooms and brushes.—The classification includes such articles as toothbrushes, hairbrushes, horse brushes, paint and varnish brushes, calcimine brushes, printers' brushes, hatters' brushes, wire hairbrushes, pipe cleaners, bath brushes, leather brushes, shoe polishers and daubers, feather dusters, woolen dusters, whisk brooms, floor brooms, hand street brooms, and brewery brooms. It does not include the brushes used as constituent parts of machinery, such as gin brushes or the metallic brushes used in electrical machinery, nor does it include the revolving street sweepers.

The product is confined almost entirely to articles that are finished completely before they are sent from the factory and are to be used individually for a special purpose.

The materials used in the construction of the brush proper consist principally of broom corn, bristles, feathers, sea grass, rattan, and bamboo.

The census of 1810 was the first to contain information concerning the industry. Brushes were then reported as being manufactured in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, with products valued at $5,000, $21,000, and $94,760, respectively. The same census reported the manufacture of brooms in Massachusetts to the value of $4,000. At the census of 1820 the industry was reported as existing in Maryland, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but no reference is made to it as a distinct industry at the census of 1840. Table CXXXIV gives the totals for the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870.

TABLE CXXXIV. *Comparative summary brooms and brushes: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	792	349	449
Capital	$3,699,575	$1,419,343	$1,025,785
Wage-earners, average number	7,631	3,562	3,589
Total wages	$1,960,280	$881,644	$799,102
Cost of materials used	$4,985,734	$1,867,985	$1,167,201
Value of products	$9,317,108	$3,524,777	$2,514,345

The industry was originally carried on in the household, and a large proportion of the product has always come from comparatively small establishments. It is probable that the decrease in the number of establishments from 1900 to 1905 is due to the fact that some of the smaller ones were omitted from the enumeration at the latter census. As measured by the capital, and the value of products, the industry has increased constantly.

Lapidary work.—This classification includes establishments cutting, recutting, and polishing diamonds and other precious stones, and was reported first at the census of 1860 as "lapidaries' work." The classification for 1870 and subsequent censuses was "lapidary work." The statistics for 1860 and 1870 are summarized in Table CXXXV.

TABLE CXXXV.—*Comparative summary lapidary work: 1870 and 1860.*

	1870	1860
Number of establishments	13	7
Capital	$54,400	$13,400
Wage-earners, average number	88	29
Total wages	$58,800	$14,709
Cost of materials used	$57,184	$14,004
Value of products	$107,500	$36,850

The decrease from 1880 to 1890, shown by the statistics in Table 1, is more apparent than real. Other census statistics[1] for the calendar year 1889, for the diamond cutting industry alone, give the number of wage-earners as 236, the wages as $148,114, and the value of the gems after cutting as $1,006,716, a considerable increase over the entire lapidary industry in 1880. The increase of $1,860,533, or 32.2 per cent, in value of products from 1900 to 1905 indicates that the industry is maintaining its prosperity.

Paving materials.—The establishments included under this classification at the census of 1905 were confined, as far as possible, to those engaged in the manufacture of the material. The operations of the construction companies were included in the reports of prior censuses. While the totals for the census of 1900 have been revised and brought as nearly as possible to a comparable basis, it was impossible to make such a revision of the totals for the censuses of 1880 and 1890; therefore the large decrease shown in Table 1 does not reflect actual conditions.

The paving materials consist principally of asphalt, crushed stone, small stones, tar, cement, powdered limestone, and sand. Some paving blocks of wood and stone are also included. At the census of 1905 the production of brick and stone materials used for paving was, as a rule, reported with the manufacture of products of these materials used for other purposes and classed with "brick and tile" and "marble and stone work," respectively.

Rubber and elastic goods.—The classification includes the manufacture of mackintoshes, rubber coated cloth, carriage cloth, elastic webbing, dress shields, massage brushes, reclaimed rubber, druggists' sundries made wholly or partly from rubber, and automobile, bicycle, and truck tires. It does not include the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, rubber belting and hose, or such rubber articles as are manufactured in connection with hand stamps, sporting goods, steam packing, and surgical appliances.

Previous to 1850 rubber goods of a certain kind had been manufactured to a considerable extent, but the census of 1850 is the first to report statistics for "india rubber goods." This classification included all manufactured products of rubber, such as belting and hose, boots and shoes, car springs, coats, fabrics, packing, and suspenders. The census of 1880 is the first to show a separate classification for "rubber and elastic goods," prior censuses having reported the industry under the captions "india rubber goods," "gutta-percha," and "india rubber and elastic goods." Table CXXXVI shows the statistics as returned at the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870.

---

[1] Eleventh Census, Mineral Industries, pages 676 and 677.

Table CXXXVI.—*Comparative summary—rubber and elastic goods: 1850 to 1870.*

	1870	1860	1850
Number of establishments	56	29	34
Capital	$7,486,600	$3,634,000	$1,455,700
Wage-earners, average number	6,025	2,802	2,568
Total wages	$2,559,877	$816,170	$537,828
Cost of materials used	$7,434,742	$3,125,360	$1,608,728
Value of products	$14,566,374	$5,768,450	$3,024,335

The discovery by Charles Goodyear of the process of vulcanizing rubber, for which a patent was issued in 1844, gave a great impetus to the industry between 1850 and 1860, and, although the number of establishments decreased, the value of products increased $2,744,115, or 90.7 per cent. The decrease in number of establishments may have been due to the litigation over alleged infringements of the patents. During the next decade the industry grew much more rapidly. Connecticut ranked first in the manufacture of these goods until 1880, when Massachusetts took the lead, which position that state held until the census of 1905 when Ohio gained first place.

The increase since 1880 has been somewhat remarkable. In that year there were 90 establishments employing 6,268 wage-earners, and having products valued at $13,751,724. In addition there were 3 establishments classified as "rubber, vulcanized," having 495 wage-earners and products valued at $767,200. The number of establishments decreased from 261 at the census of 1900 to 224 at the census of 1905, while the number of wage-earners increased from 20,404 to 21,184, and the value of products, from $52,621,830 to $62,995,909, an increase for the latter item of 19.7 per cent. The decrease of 37 in number of establishments occurred principally in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and is due in part to a change in the product of chief value in some establishments which made it necessary to reclassify them under the heads of "belting and hose, rubber," "steam packing," and "furnishing goods, men's," and in part to the closing of a number of small establishments.

The products included in this industry were among the first manufactured from india rubber. To Mr. Mackintosh, of Glasgow, belongs the credit of being the first to effect the manufacture of waterproof clothing for practical use. He secured a patent for his process in 1823,[1] after which he built the first factory in Great Britain for making india rubber goods. The garments made from the cloth manufactured by this process were known as "mackintoshes."

The first factory established in the United States for the manufacture of rubber clothing was erected by the Roxbury India Rubber Company, at Roxbury, Mass., in 1833.[2] The product from this factory included rubber cloth, rubber life-preservers, and various other rubber articles. Other companies were soon organized in the vicinity of Boston and New York, but it was not until the discovery of the vulcanizing process that rubber goods came into general use or were of any great utility.

The Civil War gave a great impetus to the business by creating a large demand for rubber blankets and rubber clothing. The extensive use of the rubber tire and the increase and diversification of mechanical trades since that time have necessitated the use of rubber in various manufactured forms and increased greatly the manufacture.

RELATION OF MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND AGRICULTURE.

The raw materials for manufactures are composed principally of the products of mines, quarries, and farms, although the forest and the sea furnish a small proportion of such material. The statistics of manufactures take cognizance of the standing timber as a material for the timber camps, the sawmills, charcoal burning, and various products of wood distillation, and of the bark as a material for tanneries.

Table LII shows that in 1905 the products of the sea consumed in manufactures constituted only four-tenths of 1 per cent of the total raw material. From the same table it appears that the agricultural and mining industries furnished 94.4 per cent. A considerable proportion of the products of the mines and quarries, and of the agricultural products of the country, pass through one or more processes of manufacture before they are ready for final consumption. Not only are the three great branches of productive industry thus dependent upon each other, but it happens frequently that two or more of them are carried on by the same individual, company, or corporation by the use of the same capital. For example, a company may operate a mine and also the smelter or blast furnace in which the ore is treated, the different operations of production being carried on as a continuous process. These conditions were appreciated and the instructions for the enumerators at the Twelfth Census provided that "butter, cheese, cider, wine, sugar, molasses, dried fruits, olive oil, and similar products made on the farm are considered farm products and are to be reported on the farm schedule; but the same products made in factories, creameries, wineries, or similar establishments not forming a part of the farm, are to be considered for Census purposes as factory products, and must be reported on the schedule for manufactures, and not on the agricultural schedule." The special agents at the mining census of 1902 were instructed as follows:

---

[1] Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Vol. I, page 696.

[2] "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," Vol. II, page 499.

> There are several branches of mining in which the mineral products do not reach the market in the crude condition, but are subjected to certain processes at the mine or quarry before being regarded as marketable commodities. These may be processes of milling, separating, washing, burning, calcining, or other forms of manufacture. In some industries these processes are performed entirely at the mine or quarry, and in such cases the special agents are instructed that the Census schedule should include the statistics of employees and wages, miscellaneous expenses, and supplies and materials involved in the entire work of mining the crude material and preparing the same for market.

The instructions for the field force at the census of 1905 contained the following paragraph:

> The manufacture of butter, cheese, cider, vinegar, wine, molasses, sirup, sorghum, and other products may be carried on either upon farms or in factories. In the former case the products will be classed as agricultural and no report is required, but in the latter they will be classed with those reported under the head of manufactures. Returns will accordingly be made upon the manufacturing schedule of all factories engaged in the manufacture of these and similar products. Factories canning fruits and vegetables, etc., for the trade must be reported, even though carried on in connection with a farm.

At the census of 1905 further instructions were given to the effect that all marble and stone work, including quarries where the cutting and finishing is done and the manufacture of monuments, tombstones, etc., is carried on must be reported as manufactures.

Notwithstanding this interdependence of the industries, the census law provides that the censuses of manufactures, mining, and agriculture shall be taken independently and the statistics for each published separately. It is only by such a segregation that the amount and relative importance of each can be determined. Therefore, when manufacturing and mining or manufacturing and agriculture are carried on under the same ownership, it is necessary, in order to comply literally with the requirements of the law, to prepare separate Census reports for each. A separation of the data for the industries, however, is not always practicable, and it may be impossible on account of the business methods under which the establishments are conducted. As a result there have been at every census a number of enterprises reported in their entirety in two branches of the industrial statistics.

Theoretically a perfect mining census should terminate with the delivery of the ore or crude rock at the mine or quarry, but in many cases the employees work indiscriminately in both branches of the industry, and no value is placed on the ore as it leaves the mine. Where the milling, separating, washing, burning, calcining, or other forms of reduction or manufacture were performed at the mine or quarry the census of mines of 1902 included, as a rule, the employees and expenses involved in the entire work of the establishment. The inclusion of the statistics for the manufacture of butter in those of agriculture, because the butter is made on a farm, or of a calcining plant in the report of mines and quarries, because such plant is operated by a mining company as a part of the mining plant, injects into the agricultural or mining statistics data of capital, employees, wages, and products that are just as much a part of the census of manufactures as they would be if these processes had been carried on independently of the farm or the mine. To be accurate, the statistics for enterprises of this character, operating in two branches of industry, should be included in separate groups and certain of the data assigned to each of the different branches.

At the Twelfth Census the value for continental United States and Alaska of all farm products, not fed to live stock but including animal products, amounted to $3,742,136,975. The products of manufactures for the census of 1905 amounted to $14,802,147,087. The cost of the materials consumed in the raw state at the census of 1905 that could be traced to the farm amounted to $2,492,836,646. As a considerable period elapsed between the years covered by the two reports, no direct comparison should be made between the totals; they indicate, however, that a considerable proportion of the farm products sold are consumed in manufactures.

Unfortunately the past censuses covered a different year for each of the three branches. The census of 1900 covered the year ending May 31, 1900, for manufactures, and the calendar year 1899 for agriculture, while the last census of mines and quarries covered the calendar year 1902. The census of manufactures of 1905 covered the calendar year 1904. While for administrative reasons it is of advantage to have the censuses for the industries cover different years, the arrangement makes it impossible to compile combined statistics for the same period to cover all branches of industry. There may have been a radical difference in the industrial conditions prevailing during the years covered by the different censuses, and the combination of the statistics for the two censuses could not be accepted as indicating the conditions prevailing during either year.

The cessation of work in the anthracite coal industry for a number of months during 1902 tends to reduce the value of the statistics for the mining census as representing conditions during a normal year. However, if allowance be made for such conditions during the period covered by the census of mines and quarries and for the industrial conditions in the manufacturing industries referred to elsewhere, the totals may be accepted as showing approximately the aggregate value of products of the two industries during a period of twelve months, and the proportion which each contributes to this aggregate.

Therefore the totals for the mining census of 1902 and the census of manufactures of 1905 are presented in Table CXXXVII.

TABLE CXXXVII.—*Manufactures in 1905, and mining in 1902.*

	Total.	Manufactures, 1905.	Mining, 1902.
Number of establishments	367,778	216,262	[1]151,516
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:			
Number	557,879	519,751	38,128
Salaries	$613,781,783	$574,761,231	$39,020,552
Wage-earners:			
Average number	6,052,049	5,470,321	581,728
Wages	$2,981,500,492	$2,611,540,532	$369,959,960
Miscellaneous expenses	$1,526,791,186	$1,455,019,473	$71,771,713
Cost of supplies and materials	$8,627,764,723	$8,503,949,756	$123,814,967
Value of products	$15,598,973,504	$14,802,147,087	$796,826,417

[1] Number of mines, quarries, and wells.

The table indicates that the industries of mining and manufacturing gave employment on the average to approximately 6,609,928 persons annually and paid about $3,595,282,275 in salaries and wages. Of this total, the salaried officials, clerks, and other salaried employees numbered 557,879, or 8.4 per cent, and the wage-earners, 6,052,049, or 91.6 per cent. The mining industries contributed 9.4 per cent of the number of all employees and 11.4 per cent of the wages and salaries, and the manufacturing industries, 90.6 per cent and 88.6 per cent, respectively. Of the $15,598,973,504 reported as the gross value of products, manufactures contributed 94.9 per cent and mining 5.1 per cent.

CHAPTER IX.

COMPARATIVE IMPORTANCE OF STATES, TERRITORIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

RANK OF INDUSTRIES.

It is of great advantage to have a uniform standard of measurement to determine the relative importance in manufactures of the different industries and of the several states and territories. The gross value of products has been used for this purpose, because it can be readily applied and conveys a general idea of the relative standing of the industries, cities, states, or divisions; but, as explained in the sections on "materials" and "products," the gross value is not the best indication of the character or extent of the manufacturing forces expended in production, and is not, therefore, the most efficient means of determining the economic value of any industry which is reflected more adequately by the amount of capital invested, the number of persons to whom it gives employment, and the additional value created by labor and the expenditure of manufacturing forces. The net value of products as computed by Census methods, and the value of product remaining after deducting the total cost of both raw and partially manufactured materials, also assist in determining the economic importance of one industry as compared with another.

In Table CXXXVIII the 66 industries each having products in excess of $50,000,000 are arranged according to their rank in gross value of products.

TABLE CXXXVIII.—RANK OF INDUSTRIES HAVING PRODUCTS VALUED AT OVER $50,000,000, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS.		WAGES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.[1]	
									Net.		Gross.			
	Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	559	41	$219,818,627	12	69,593	18	$37,090,399	16	$681,710,442	2	$801,757,137	1	$101,781,314	18
Flour and grist mill products	10,051	5	265,117,434	8	39,110	30	19,822,196	32	687,572,915	1	713,033,395	2	103,417,607	17
Foundry and machine shop products	8,993	6	845,024,825	1	348,380	2	196,247,431	1	427,265,232	4	685,901,388	3	429,423,091	1
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	415	46	700,182,310	3	207,562	5	122,491,993	4	271,390,232	6	673,965,026	4	274,855,721	3
Lumber and timber products	19,127	1	517,224,128	5	404,626	1	183,021,519	2	474,460,567	3	580,022,690	5	410,110,201	2
Cotton goods	1,077	24	605,100,164	4	310,458	3	94,377,696	5	393,342,986	5	442,451,218	6	178,818,517	6
Clothing, men's	4,504	12	153,177,500	19	137,190	7	57,225,506	8	171,939,345	12	355,796,571	7	172,015,512	7
Boots and shoes	1,316	20	122,526,093	27	149,924	6	69,059,680	6	125,167,253	17	320,107,458	8	125,458,496	11
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1,141	22	146,943,729	21	236,900	4	142,188,336	3	164,054,409	13	309,863,499	9	166,553,912	8
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	18,038	3	239,518,524	10	96,868	13	59,830,768	7	242,536,653	8	309,327,606	10	242,937,433	4
Liquors, malt	1,531	18	515,636,792	6	48,139	27	34,542,897	17	248,623,020	7	298,358,732	11	232,246,713	5
Sugar and molasses, refining	344	52	165,468,320	17	13,549	55	7,575,650	53	59,123,632	41	277,285,449	12	37,035,050	44
Bread and other bakery products	18,227	2	122,363,327	28	81,284	15	43,179,822	14	125,575,745	16	269,609,061	13	119,071,858	12
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1,049	25	242,584,254	9	57,239	25	27,049,152	24	223,600,560	10	252,620,986	14	65,086,186	27
Clothing, women's	3,351	13	73,947,823	41	115,705	9	51,180,193	10	118,058,868	22	247,661,560	15	118,101,627	13
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	5,009	9	177,145,734	15	97,674	12	50,713,607	11	109,253,438	26	247,441,956	16	109,264,674	15
Smelting and refining, copper	40	62	76,824,640	39	12,752	56	10,827,043	45	119,667,326	21	240,780,216	17	56,637,612	33
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	190	57	236,145,529	11	35,078	36	18,934,513	34	224,493,313	9	231,822,707	18	117,939,681	14
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	16,395	4	145,135,945	22	135,418	8	55,864,978	9	203,276,332	11	214,350,051	19	134,002,911	9
Paper and wood pulp	761	36	277,444,471	7	65,964	21	32,019,212	18	117,391,770	23	188,715,189	20	94,683,181	20
Smelting and refining, lead	32	63	63,822,810	44	7,573	63	5,374,091	57	82,229,685	31	185,826,839	21	20,992,781	60
Printing and publishing, book and job	8,244	7	142,015,638	23	87,746	14	48,720,854	13	132,227,851	15	182,611,720	22	132,488,806	10
Petroleum, refining	98	59	136,280,541	25	16,770	52	9,989,367	49	148,858,284	14	175,005,320	23	41,676,745	38
Furniture	2,482	11	152,712,732	20	110,133	10	40,884,235	12	100,146,511	30	170,446,825	24	99,851,253	19
Worsted goods	226	55	162,464,929	18	69,251	19	26,299,787	26	123,799,330	18	165,745,052	25	60,218,832	30
Wooden goods	792	32	140,392,488	24	72,747	17	28,827,556	22	105,876,260	27	142,196,658	26	59,320,878	32
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	784	33	174,066,026	16	60,466	24	31,841,521	19	78,244,136	32	140,809,369	27	77,201,835	22
Hosiery and knit goods	1,079	23	106,663,531	32	103,715	11	31,596,024	20	71,001,364	34	136,558,139	28	62,464,486	28
Silk and silk goods	624	40	109,556,621	31	79,601	16	26,767,943	25	104,113,967	28	133,288,072	29	50,401,166	31
Liquors, distilled	805	31	50,101,362	51	5,355	65	2,657,025	66	122,747,232	19	131,269,886	30	107,302,413	16
Carriages and wagons	4,956	10	126,320,601	26	60,722	23	30,878,229	21	66,431,486	38	125,332,976	31	66,657,153	26
Gas, illuminating and heating	1,019	28	725,035,204	2	30,566	40	17,057,917	36	110,895,819	20	125,144,945	32	91,032,8[illegible]	21

[1] Obtained by deducting from net value of products the cost of raw materials and adding cost of mill supplies.

Table CXXXVIII.—RANK OF INDUSTRIES HAVING PRODUCTS VALUED AT OVER $50,000,000, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1905—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS.		WAGES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.[1]	
									Net.		Gross.			
	Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.
Butter	5,235	8	$30,080,419	63	9,530	62	$5,405,872	56	$114,968,964	24	$118,520,999	33	$19,500,709	61
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	433	44	178,847,556	14	23,990	45	6,775,325	54	103,823,843	29	116,767,630	34	72,514,528	23
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	370	50	17,896,063	65	4,541	66	3,236,573	64	109,513,430	25	112,157,487	35	14,120,468	65
Agricultural implements	648	38	196,740,700	13	47,394	28	25,002,650	28	66,471,008	37	112,007,344	36	66,859,113	25
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	73	60	88,179,047	38	34,058	38	20,247,821	31	37,822,057	52	111,175,310	37	37,870,548	42
Oil, cottonseed and cake	715	37	73,770,417	42	15,540	53	4,837,694	60	70,212,568	35	96,407,621	38	19,342,482	62
Structural ironwork	775	34	76,598,507	40	34,276	37	19,760,210	33	45,205,832	48	90,944,697	39	45,561,731	36
Confectionery	1,348	19	43,125,408	55	36,239	34	11,699,257	43	43,448,215	49	87,087,253	40	39,669,422	39
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	421	45	38,734,868	59	5,959	64	2,830,243	65	74,550,937	33	84,188,391	41	19,137,030	63
Glass	399	49	89,389,151	36	63,969	22	37,288,148	15	60,238,240	40	79,607,998	42	60,503,684	29
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	2,261	15	47,629,497	52	39,988	29	10,428,521	47	55,358,210	43	78,142,022	43	27,754,487	50
Chemicals	275	54	96,621,294	34	19,806	49	10,789,780	46	46,009,802	47	75,222,249	44	38,530,982	41
Patent medicines and compounds	2,245	16	45,611,640	54	10,980	59	4,351,867	63	55,189,396	44	74,520,765	45	53,850,509	35
Brick and tile	4,634	11	119,956,959	29	66,021	20	28,646,005	23	69,921,625	36	71,152,062	46	69,568,615	24
Boots and shoes, rubber	22	65	39,441,826	58	18,991	50	8,866,806	52	58,219,775	42	70,065,296	47	38,722,581	40
Soap	436	43	54,816,301	48	11,044	58	4,762,676	61	25,770,272	62	68,274,700	48	25,803,246	52
Paints	449	42	55,783,259	47	9,781	61	5,063,177	59	24,909,584	65	67,277,910	49	22,050,157	59
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	873	29	110,926,018	30	52,428	26	25,177,665	27	60,557,925	39	64,200,792	50	55,105,260	34
Rubber and elastic goods	224	56	46,297,537	53	21,184	48	9,412,368	50	39,384,541	51	62,995,909	51	25,482,178	53
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	139	58	56,781,074	46	33,221	39	13,724,233	40	35,763,201	54	61,586,433	52	24,889,704	54
Food preparations	766	35	51,784,434	50	11,333	57	4,398,348	62	41,972,407	50	61,180,416	53	24,636,725	56
Locomotives	15	66	38,421,048	60	24,806	44	15,798,432	37	33,212,007	56	59,552,092	54	33,354,484	46
Marble and stone work	1,165	21	63,210,814	45	38,399	31	23,629,867	29	52,545,958	45	58,931,621	55	43,703,384	37
Shipbuilding, iron and steel	54	61	101,528,251	33	36,742	32	20,809,908	30	31,953,057	57	58,433,314	56	32,190,531	47
Boxes, wooden packing	1,023	26	39,543,096	57	30,329	41	12,171,104	42	25,447,952	64	57,047,743	57	24,428,472	57
Fertilizers	400	48	69,023,264	43	14,201	54	5,142,147	58	29,442,567	60	56,632,853	58	18,770,372	64
Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	1,989	17	31,944,237	62	22,556	46	13,765,688	39	29,557,410	59	56,082,029	59	29,591,419	48
Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves	415	46	52,971,105	49	29,728	42	17,823,434	35	37,347,090	53	54,409,108	60	37,119,702	43
Jewelry	1,023	26	39,678,956	56	22,080	47	12,592,846	41	29,867,368	58	53,225,681	61	29,428,584	49
Brass and copper, rolled	25	64	32,942,594	61	10,909	60	5,733,487	55	13,272,249	66	51,912,853	62	14,049,440	66
Coke	278	53	90,712,877	35	18,981	51	9,304,498	51	50,581,647	46	51,728,647	63	22,496,525	58
Shirts	641	39	23,379,774	64	36,499	33	11,233,392	44	25,765,550	63	50,971,105	64	25,822,210	51
Dyeing and finishing textiles	360	51	88,708,576	37	35,565	35	15,469,205	38	35,098,642	55	50,849,545	65	35,761,117	45
Millinery and lace goods	860	30	17,849,821	66	27,500	43	10,307,241	48	27,218,931	61	50,777,768	66	24,821,940	55

[1] Obtained by deducting from net value of products the cost of raw materials and adding cost of mill supplies.

Note.—Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, and stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves, have the same number of establishments; also boxes, wooden packing, and jewelry.

As the industries given in this table follow the classifications used in the general tables, and as only those are represented which have a gross value of product in excess of $50,000,000, the figures do not in every case cover all products, even of the same general class. For example, the figures for "shipbuilding, iron and steel," alone are given, although there is another classification, "shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building." The figures for the meat industry appear under two classifications—"slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale," and "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing." If combinations were made for these and other closely allied industries, they would have a higher rank in some particulars than the table shows for one classification only.

Seven sets of rankings are given for these industries, based respectively upon the number of establishments, capital, number of wage-earners, wages, value of products, both gross and net, and the value of products obtained after deducting the cost of materials purchased in both raw and partially manufactured form, which is designated as "value added by manufacturing processes." None of the industries has the same rank for all seven of the standards of measurement, and but few have the same rank for as many as three. The two industries "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale," and "flour and grist mill products," which rank first and second in the gross value of products, and by this standard of measurement are the leading industries of the country, show the greatest variation when measured by some of the other standards. Their order of rank is reversed in the net value of products, but they still hold the first two places. In these industries, however, the net value of products is composed largely of materials purchased in a raw state. The value of such materials is due to agricultural or other forces expended upon them before they reach the factory, and as these values were not created by manufacturing processes it is proper to eliminate them in order to ascertain the amount added by such processes. When this is done the rank of the two industries falls to eighteenth and seventeenth, respectively, as shown by the last column of the table. "Flour and grist mill products," which ranks first in net value of product, falls to the thirtieth place in the number of wage-earners employed and thirty-second in the amount of wages paid. "Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale," which ranks second in net value of products, falls to eighteenth in wage-earners and sixteenth in wages. In other words, these two industries, which are in the lead when measured by gross value of products, are, when measured by a truer test of their economic importance, outranked by a large number of other industries.

While considerable variation is shown for most of the industries under the seven standards of measurement, the greatest degree of consistency appears for industries involving a large number and variety of processes of manufacture, such as iron and steel and textile manufactures. "Foundry and machine shop products" holds first place in capital, wages, and value added to materials by manufacture, second in wage-earners, third in gross value, and fourth in net value of products, there being a variation of only three points in its standing under these tests. The manufacture of cotton goods holds third place in wage-earners, fourth in capital, fifth in wages and net value of products, and sixth both in gross value and in added value, also a variation of but three points. In marked contrast is the variation of thirty-one places in the case of "flour and grist mill products," and, leaving out of consideration the ranking by establishments, of seventeen places in the case of "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale."

The value added to materials by manufacturing processes is perhaps the best index of the relative importance of the manufacturing industries, since it embodies salaries and wages—and hence the labor factor—together with the enhanced value due to the investment of capital in manufacturing equipment. The rank of an industry according to gross value of products is an expression of its importance as a commercial factor. The greater the value of products the larger, as a rule, is the quantity of materials and products to be handled by the transportation companies and the larger the volume of money circulated. On the other hand, the rank by wage-earners or by wages indicates the labor value of an industry as an industrial factor.

The rank by number of establishments indicates the degree of concentration of an industry; for a low rank in number of establishments in connection with high rank in other respects shows a high degree of concentration. Moreover, of two industries presenting like statistics with respect to wage-earners, wages, and value of products, the one showing a large number of establishments is of greater general importance than the one which is concentrated in a few large establishments. Otherwise the ranking by number of establishments has but slight significance.

The industries classified as "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale," and "foundry and machine shop products" may be selected as typifying opposite conditions, the former being concentrated in relatively few establishments, with a minimum of wage-earners employed and of added values to materials and a maximum for value of products, while the latter shows a large number of establishments and a maximum of wage-earners and added value to materials, with a lesser amount for the value of the products.

Table CXXXIX shows the rank of the 20 leading industries according to the values added to the materials by the various manufacturing processes, wage-earners, wages, and value of products, both net and gross.

TABLE CXXXIX. *Twenty leading industries according to value added to materials by manufacturing processes, wage-earners, wages, and net and gross value of products: 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	Rank according to added value.	RANK ACCORDING TO WAGE-EARNERS.		RANK ACCORDING TO VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
		Average number.	Wages.	Net.	Gross.
Foundry and machine shop products	1	2	1	4	3
Lumber and timber products	2	1	2	3	5
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	3	5	4	6	4
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	4	13	7	8	10
Liquors, malt	5	27	17	7	11
Cotton goods	6	3	5	5	6
Clothing, men's	7	7	8	12	7
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	8	4	3	13	9
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	9	8	9	11	14
Printing and publishing, book and job	10	14	13	15	22
Boots and shoes	11	6	6	17	8
Bread and other bakery products	12	15	14	16	13
Clothing, women's	13	9	10	22	15
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	14	36	34	9	18
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	15	12	11	26	16
Liquors, distilled	16	65	66	19	30
Flour and grist mill products	17	30	32	1	2
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	18	18	16	2	1
Furniture	19	10	12	30	24
Paper and wood pulp	20	21	18	23	20

The table shows that in the industries where the great part of the expenditures was for wages the rank by added value and by total wages is substantially the same. In certain industries there is a very much lower ranking by wages than by added value. Two of these industries—"liquors, malt," and "liquors, distilled"—are subject to special forms of taxation, and the amount paid for wages forms a small proportion of the total expenditures. The variation is marked in "liquors, distilled," which is sixteenth according to added value, but sixty-sixth in total wages paid. "Iron and steel, blast furnaces," and "flour and grist mill products" are examples of industries in which expenses other than for wages, such as the cost of fuel in the former industry and interest on capital borrowed in the latter industry, are very great. In such cases, therefore, the ranking by wages paid is generally much lower than by added value.

By arranging the industries into 14 groups, as described on page cxxiv, it is possible to bring together those in which the same general methods prevail and, by applying the methods of ranking described above, to show at a glance the relative importance of the great groups of industries. This is done in Table CXL.

TABLE CXL.—INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, RANKED ACCORDING TO CAPITAL, NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS, WAGES, NET AND GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES: 1905.

GROUP.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS.		WAGES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.[1]	
									Net.		Gross.			
	Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.
United States	216,262	....	$12,686,265,673	....	5,470,321	....	$2,611,540,532	....	$9,821,205,387	....	$14,802,147,087	....	$6,743,399,718	....
Food and kindred products	45,790	1	1,173,151,276	4	354,054	6	164,601,803	7	2,176,489,626	1	2,845,234,900	1	581,789,412	4
Textiles	17,042	4	1,744,169,234	2	1,156,305	1	419,841,630	2	1,397,009,940	2	2,147,441,418	3	948,038,552	2
Iron and steel and their products	14,239	6	2,331,498,157	1	857,298	2	482,357,503	1	1,239,490,273	3	2,176,739,726	2	1,140,528,721	1
Lumber and its remanufactures	32,726	2	1,013,827,138	5	735,945	3	336,058,173	3	805,315,333	4	1,223,730,336	4	730,913,171	3
Leather and its finished products	4,945	13	440,777,194	12	255,368	9	116,694,140	10	401,011,414	10	705,747,470	9	242,209,606	12
Paper and printing	30,787	3	798,758,312	7	350,205	7	185,547,791	6	596,872,350	7	857,112,256	8	574,971,999	5
Liquors and beverages	6,381	11	659,547,620	8	68,340	13	45,146,285	13	431,735,208	9	501,266,605	11	373,530,068	8
Chemicals and allied products	9,680	9	1,504,728,510	3	210,165	11	93,965,248	11	714,489,549	5	1,031,965,263	5	452,640,337	7
Clay, glass, and stone products	10,775	8	553,846,682	10	285,365	8	148,471,903	8	334,971,057	11	391,230,422	12	312,306,562	10
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	6,310	12	598,340,758	9	211,706	10	117,599,837	9	442,912,699	8	922,262,456	7	305,090,486	11
Tobacco	16,828	5	323,983,501	13	159,408	12	62,640,303	12	307,100,175	13	331,117,681	13	206,517,442	13
Vehicles for land transportation	7,285	10	447,697,020	11	384,577	5	221,860,517	4	324,109,901	12	643,924,442	10	324,742,039	9
Shipbuilding	1,097	14	121,623,700	14	50,754	14	29,241,087	14	46,707,258	14	82,769,239	14	46,991,223	14
Miscellaneous	12,377	7	974,316,571	6	390,831	4	187,514,312	5	602,990,604	6	941,604,873	6	503,130,100	6

---

[1] Obtained by deducting from net value of products the cost of raw materials and adding the cost of mill supplies.

As far as possible kindred industries have been grouped together in this table, but as each group contains a large number of establishments the varying conditions of operation tend to adjust more evenly its rankings under the different methods of measurement. The group "food and kindred products," however, which ranks first in gross and in net value of products, falls to sixth place in wage-earners and seventh in wages, as great a variation relatively as that shown for "flour and grist mill products" in Table CXXXVIII.

Table CXLI presents the 14 generic groups in the order of their ranks by added value compared according to rankings selected from Table CXL.

TABLE CXLI.—*Fourteen generic groups of industries, ranked according to added value, wage-earners, wages, and gross and net value of products: 1905.*

GROUP.	Rank according to added value.	RANK ACCORDING TO WAGE-EARNERS.		RANK ACCORDING TO VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
		Average number.	Wages.	Gross.	Net.
Iron and steel and their products	1	2	1	2	3
Textiles	2	1	2	3	2
Lumber and its remanufactures	3	3	3	4	4
Food and kindred products	4	6	7	1	1
Paper and printing	5	7	6	8	7
Miscellaneous	6	4	5	6	6
Chemicals and allied products	7	11	11	5	5
Liquors and beverages	8	13	13	11	9
Vehicles for land transportation	9	5	4	10	12
Clay, glass, and stone products	10	8	8	12	11
Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	11	10	9	7	8
Leather and its finished products	12	9	10	9	10
Tobacco	13	12	12	13	13
Shipbuilding	14	14	14	14	14

RANK OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The rank of the states and territories under the different standards of measurement is an indication not only of the magnitude but of the relative economic importance of their manufactures. In Table CXLII, which is a comparison for 1900 and 1905, the states and territories are arranged in the order of their rank in gross value of products for 1905, and they are also ranked in the six other standards of measurement shown for industries in Table CXXXVIII. In addition to the statistics of manufactures this table shows the estimated population of each state and territory for 1905 and the population for 1900, together with the gross value per capita of the products of manufactures.

Agriculture is the predominating industry in many of the states and territories, while mining and commerce are leading factors in the development of others. Therefore the relative rank of a state or territory in manufactures is of comparatively slight significance unless it is considered in connection with the other forces which assist in its general industrial advancement.

The development of the manufactures of a state or territory depends for the most part upon its geographic location, natural resources, transportation facilities, proximity to markets, and available capital.

The growth and concentration of population are closely related to increase in, and the distribution of, manufactures. Thus the extent to which a community is engaged in manufactures is best indicated by considering jointly the number of persons employed in the various manufacturing industries, the proportion they are of the total population, and the per capita value of the products of manufacture.

TABLE CXLII.—RANK OF STATES AND TERRITORIES IN MANUFACTURES,

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS.	
			Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.
1	United States	1905	216,262	....	$12,686,265,673	......	5,470,321	....
2		1900	207,562	....	8,978,825,200	......	4,715,023	....
3	New York	1905	37,194	1	2,031,459,515	1	856,947	1
4		1900	35,957	1	1,523,502,651	1	726,909	1
5	Pennsylvania	1905	23,495	2	1,995,836,988	2	763,282	2
6		1900	23,462	2	1,449,814,740	2	663,960	2
7	Illinois	1905	14,921	3	975,844,799	3	379,436	4
8		1900	14,374	3	732,829,771	4	332,871	4
9	Massachusetts	1905	10,723	5	965,948,887	4	488,399	3
10		1900	10,929	5	781,867,715	3	438,234	3
11	Ohio	1905	13,785	4	856,988,830	5	364,298	5
12		1900	13,868	4	570,908,968	5	308,109	5
13	New Jersey	1905	7,010	9	715,060,174	6	266,336	6
14		1900	6,415	10	477,301,565	6	213,975	6
15	Missouri	1905	6,464	11	379,368,827	8	133,167	11
16		1900	6,853	9	223,781,088	10	107,704	11
17	Michigan	1905	7,446	7	337,894,102	10	175,229	8
18		1900	7,310	7	246,996,529	9	155,800	8
19	Wisconsin	1905	8,558	6	412,647,051	7	150,391	10
20		1900	7,841	6	286,060,566	8	137,525	10
21	Indiana	1905	7,044	8	312,071,234	11	154,174	9
22		1900	7,128	8	219,321,080	11	139,017	9
23	Connecticut	1905	3,477	16	373,283,580	9	181,605	7
24		1900	3,382	17	299,206,925	7	159,733	7
25	California	1905	6,839	10	282,647,201	12	100,355	12
26		1900	4,997	11	175,467,806	13	77,224	15
27	Minnesota	1905	4,756	13	184,903,271	15	69,636	19
28		1900	4,096	13	133,076,669	15	64,557	18
29	Maryland	1905	3,852	14	201,877,966	14	94,174	14
30		1900	3,886	14	149,155,313	14	94,170	12
31	Rhode Island	1905	1,617	32	215,901,375	13	97,318	13
32		1900	1,678	32	176,901,606	12	88,197	13
33	Kansas	1905	2,475	24	88,680,117	30	35,570	32
34		1900	2,299	23	59,458,256	29	27,119	33
35	Louisiana	1905	2,091	26	150,810,608	16	55,859	25
36		1900	1,826	27	100,874,729	17	40,878	26
37	Iowa	1905	4,785	12	111,427,429	24	49,481	26
38		1900	4,828	12	85,667,334	21	44,420	25
39	Kentucky	1905	3,734	15	147,282,478	18	59,794	23
40		1900	3,648	15	87,995,822	20	51,735	22
41	Nebraska	1905	1,819	29	80,235,310	32	20,260	36
42		1900	1,695	31	65,906,052	24	18,669	37
43	Georgia	1905	3,219	18	135,211,551	21	92,749	15
44		1900	3,015	21	79,303,316	22	83,336	14
45	Texas	1905	3,158	21	115,664,871	22	49,066	27
46		1900	3,107	20	63,655,616	25	38,604	27
47	Virginia	1905	3,187	19	147,989,182	17	80,285	17
48		1900	3,186	18	92,299,589	18	66,223	20
49	Maine	1905	3,145	22	143,707,750	19	74,958	18
50		1900	2,878	22	114,007,715	16	69,914	17
51	North Carolina	1905	3,272	17	141,000,639	20	85,339	16
52		1900	3,465	16	68,283,005	23	72,322	16

---

[1] Obtained by deducting from the net value of products the cost of raw materials and adding the cost of mill supplies.

ARRANGED BY ORDER OF GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN 1905: 1905 AND 1900.

WAGES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.¹		POPULATION.²		GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS PER CAPITA.		
		Net.		Gross.								
Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	
$2,611,540,532	.....	$9,821,205,387		$14,802,147,087	..	$6,743,399,718		81,338,064		$182	.....	1
2,009,735,799	......	7,443,067,490	...	11,411,121,122	....	5,213,163,386		76,058,167		170	.....	2
430,014,851	1	1,495,789,488	1	2,488,345,579	1	1,184,529,784	1	7,907,625	1	315	5	3
337,323,585	1	1,134,802,615	1	1,871,830,872	1	890,088,660	1	7,268,894	1	258	7	4
367,960,890	2	1,211,886,627	2	1,955,551,332	2	899,408,628	2	6,719,715	2	291	6	5
296,875,548	2	993,701,794	2	1,649,882,380	2	768,507,028	2	6,302,115	2	262	5	6
208,405,468	4	947,302,597	3	1,410,342,129	3	605,909,813	3	5,219,630	3	270	8	7
159,104,179	4	754,625,590	3	1,120,868,308	3	467,966,515	3	4,821,550	3	232	8	8
232,388,946	3	723,696,388	4	1,124,092,051	4	524,489,309	4	2,964,013	7	379	2	9
195,278,276	3	580,192,232	4	907,626,439	4	432,437,786	4	2,805,346	7	324	3	10
182,429,425	5	601,546,057	5	960,811,857	5	471,452,717	5	4,351,633	4	221	11	11
136,427,579	5	471,563,923	5	748,670,855	5	371,158,162	5	4,157,545	4	180	11	12
128,168,801	6	440,813,097	6	774,369,025	6	324,448,561	6	2,092,048	15	370	4	13
95,164,913	6	321,031,734	6	553,005,684	6	236,279,914	6	1,883,669	16	294	4	14
66,644,126	11	305,612,584	7	439,518,957	7	196,876,618	8	3,277,657	6	134	24	15
46,713,734	11	214,751,695	9	316,304,095	10	138,954,305	11	3,106,665	5	102	25	16
81,278,837	8	297,858,698	9	429,120,060	8	214,435,201	7	2,530,016	9	170	19	17
62,531,812	8	198,395,909	10	319,691,856	9	154,599,355	8	2,420,982	9	132	21	18
71,471,805	10	302,482,122	8	411,139,681	9	195,362,191	9	2,196,967	13	187	17	19
55,695,816	10	231,903,919	8	326,752,878	8	152,414,414	9	2,069,042	13	158	17	20
72,058,099	9	270,714,705	10	393,954,405	10	186,163,976	11	2,646,086	8	149	22	21
59,280,131	9	234,761,770	7	337,071,630	7	151,936,867	10	2,516,462	8	134	20	22
87,942,628	7	225,454,902	13	369,082,091	11	189,463,448	10	973,284	29	379	2	23
73,394,062	7	184,856,238	11	315,106,150	11	155,585,134	7	908,420	29	347	2	24
64,656,686	12	245,580,743	12	367,218,494	12	159,581,361	12	1,593,717	21	230	10	25
39,889,997	12	152,011,620	13	257,385,521	12	101,696,216	12	1,485,053	21	173	13	26
35,843,145	15	249,705,785	11	307,858,073	13	103,029,875	13	1,934,208	18	159	21	27
29,029,190	15	172,340,235	12	223,692,922	13	79,466,071	15	1,751,394	19	128	22	28
36,144,244	14	137,889,338	15	243,375,996	14	99,262,006	14	1,246,304	26	195	16	29
32,414,429	14	120,209,870	15	211,076,143	14	86,838,080	13	1,188,044	26	178	12	30
43,112,637	13	132,499,150	16	202,109,583	15	95,256,264	15	469,776	36	430	1	31
35,995,101	13	108,339,001	16	165,550,382	15	82,851,880	14	428,556	34	386	1	32
18,883,071	29	168,111,853	14	198,244,992	16	46,401,543	29	1,534,471	22	129	25	33
12,802,096	28	125,512,374	14	154,008,544	16	36,187,144	28	1,470,495	22	108	24	34
25,315,750	21	119,001,055	19	186,379,592	17	74,876,613	17	1,486,841	23	125	27	35
14,725,437	26	65,932,356	28	111,397,919	21	40,423,336	26	1,381,625	23	81	27	36
22,997,053	24	122,367,358	17	160,572,313	18	62,180,596	25	2,214,411	12	73	33	37
18,020,653	21	101,780,023	18	132,870,865	17	50,870,719	20	2,231,853	10	60	32	38
24,438,684	23	110,877,739	22	159,753,968	19	76,728,610	16	2,262,590	11	71	35	39
18,454,252	20	90,208,749	19	126,508,660	19	62,684,434	16	2,147,174	12	59	33	40
11,022,149	37	104,576,896	24	154,918,220	20	33,012,686	34	1,067,756	27	145	23	41
8,842,429	35	107,142,948	17	130,302,453	18	37,041,043	27	1,066,300	27	122	23	42
27,392,442	20	113,693,905	21	151,040,455	21	72,078,314	18	2,367,923	10	64	38	43
19,958,153	19	71,955,748	23	94,532,368	24	49,220,743	21	2,216,331	11	43	38	44
24,468,942	22	120,504,142	18	150,528,389	22	64,459,648	23	3,373,982	5	45	43	45
16,911,681	23	68,751,484	26	92,894,133	25	42,927,056	23	3,048,710	6	30	42	46
27,943,058	18	110,646,581	23	148,856,525	23	70,020,227	19	1,933,464	19	77	32	47
20,273,889	18	80,713,402	20	108,644,150	22	55,083,077	18	1,854,184	17	59	33	48
32,091,750	16	109,177,873	25	144,020,197	24	69,437,527	20	707,818	30	203	15	49
25,730,735	17	76,846,099	21	112,970,098	20	56,673,543	17	694,466	30	163	16	50
21,375,294	27	117,080,591	20	142,520,776	25	67,432,826	21	2,004,154	16	71	35	51
11,051,784	27	69,041,877	25	85,271,083	28	41,040,162	22	1,893,810	15	45	37	52

² Population for 1905 is that estimated by this Bureau as of June 1, 1904.

¹ State census figures used.

Table CXLII.—RANK OF STATES AND TERRITORIES IN MANUFACTURES,

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS.	
			Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.
53	Tennessee	1905	3,175	20	$102,439,481	28	60,572	22
54		1900	3,116	19	63,140,657	26	45,963	24
55	Washington	1905	2,751	23	96,952,621	29	45,199	28
56		1900	1,926	26	41,574,744	33	31,523	31
57	New Hampshire	1905	1,618	31	109,495,072	25	65,366	20
58		1900	1,771	29	92,146,025	19	67,646	19
59	Alabama	1905	1,882	28	105,382,859	27	62,173	21
60		1900	2,000	24	60,165,904	28	52,711	21
61	Colorado	1905	1,606	33	107,663,500	26	21,813	35
62		1900	1,323	35	58,172,865	30	19,498	36
63	West Virginia	1905	2,109	25	86,820,823	31	43,758	29
64		1900	1,824	28	49,103,138	31	33,080	29
65	South Carolina	1905	1,399	37	113,422,224	23	59,441	24
66		1900	1,369	34	62,750,027	27	47,025	23
67	Montana	1905	382	45	52,589,810	34	8,957	39
68		1900	395	42	38,224,915	35	9,854	39
69	Vermont	1905	1,699	30	62,658,741	33	33,106	33
70		1900	1,938	25	43,499,633	32	28,179	32
71	Mississippi	1905	1,520	35	50,256,309	36	38,690	31
72		1900	1,294	36	22,712,186	39	26,799	34
73	Oregon	1905	1,602	34	44,023,548	38	18,523	37
74		1900	1,406	33	28,359,089	36	14,459	38
75	Arkansas	1905	1,907	27	46,306,116	37	33,089	34
76		1900	1,746	30	25,384,636	38	31,525	30
77	Florida	1905	1,413	36	32,971,982	39	42,091	30
78		1900	1,275	37	25,682,171	37	35,471	28
79	Delaware	1905	631	40	50,925,630	35	18,475	38
80		1900	633	38	38,791,402	34	20,562	35
81	Utah	1905	606	41	26,004,011	40	8,052	40
82		1900	575	40	13,219,039	41	5,413	41
83	Arizona	1905	169	48	14,395,654	42	4,793	42
84		1900	154	48	9,517,573	42	3,126	42
85	District of Columbia	1905	482	43	20,199,783	41	6,299	41
86		1900	491	41	17,960,498	40	6,155	40
87	Oklahoma	1905	657	39	11,107,763	43	3,199	44
88		1900	316	44	2,462,438	46	1,294	49
89	South Dakota	1905	686	38	7,585,142	46	2,492	46
90		1900	624	39	6,051,288	43	2,224	45
91	North Dakota	1905	507	42	5,703,837	47	1,755	50
92		1900	337	43	3,511,968	45	1,358	48
93	Idaho	1905	364	46	9,689,445	45	3,061	45
94		1900	287	45	2,130,112	48	1,552	47
95	Alaska	1905	82	51	10,684,799	44	1,938	48
96		1900	48	51	3,568,704	44	2,260	44
97	Indian Territory	1905	466	44	5,016,654	48	2,257	47
98		1900	179	46	1,591,953	50	1,087	50
99	New Mexico	1905	199	47	4,638,248	49	3,478	43
100		1900	174	47	2,160,718	47	2,490	43
101	Wyoming	1905	169	48	2,695,889	51	1,834	49
102		1900	139	49	2,047,883	49	2,060	46
103	Nevada	1905	115	50	2,891,997	50	802	51
104		1900	99	50	1,251,208	51	504	51

NOTE.—States or territories having equal rank in 1905 in number of establishments are Arizona and Wyoming, each forty-eighth; and in gross value of products per capita, Connecticut and Massachusetts, each second; Ohio and Washington, each eleventh; Colorado and Michigan, each nineteenth; Iowa and Nevada, each thirty-third; Kentucky and North Carolina, each thirty-fifth; Alabama and South Carolina, each fortieth; Mississippi and Wyoming, each forty-fifth.

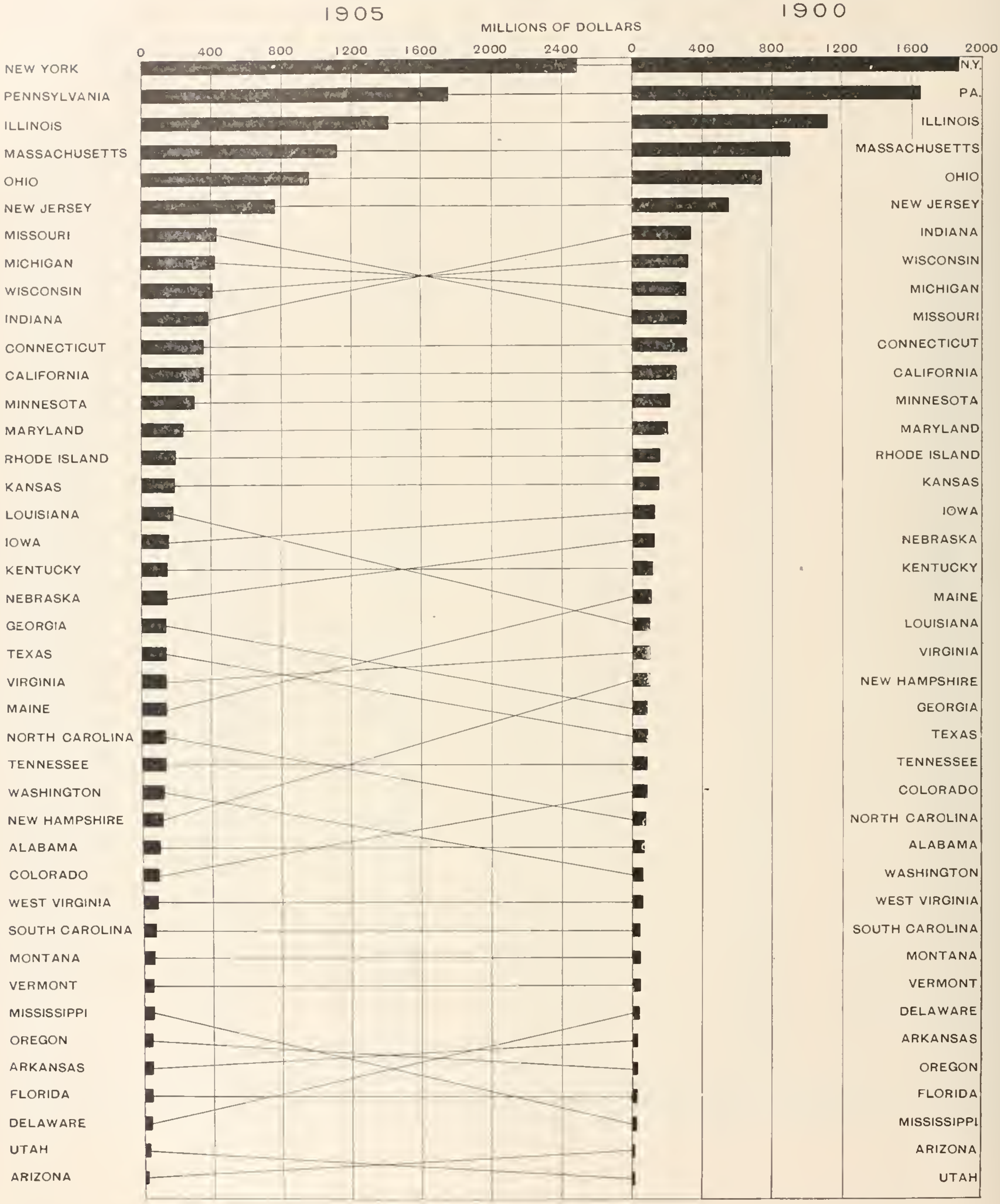
ARRANGED BY ORDER OF GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN 1905: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

WAGES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS BY MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.[1]		POPULATION.[2]		GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS PER CAPITA.		
		Net.		Gross.								
Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	
$22,805,628	25	$100,063,567	26	$137,960,476	26	$63,657,243	24	2,121,856	14	65	37	53
14,727,506	25	68,529,832	27	92,749,129	26	42,921,191	24	2,020,616	14	46	36	54
30,087,287	17	99,380,279	27	128,821,667	27	66,683,460	22	582,451	33	221	11	55
17,065,140	22	50,399,715	30	70,831,345	30	35,742,832	29	518,103	33	137	19	56
27,693,203	19	85,008,010	29	123,610,904	28	54,087,614	27	425,612	39	290	7	57
25,849,631	16	71,922,446	24	107,590,803	23	51,218,822	19	411,588	36	261	6	58
21,878,451	26	86,946,291	28	109,169,922	29	59,498,988	26	1,954,817	17	56	40	59
14,911,683	24	56,709,701	29	72,109,929	29	41,742,117	25	1,828,697	18	39	40	60
15,100,365	32	81,071,269	30	100,143,999	30	42,168,400	30	590,280	32	170	19	61
11,707,566	30	76,094,757	22	89,067,879	27	32,529,284	30	539,700	31	165	15	62
21,153,042	28	69,290,281	32	99,040,676	31	48,445,501	28	1,037,204	28	95	30	63
12,639,856	29	44,356,765	33	67,006,822	31	32,400,851	31	958,800	28	70	28	64
13,868,950	35	70,333,177	31	79,376,262	32	33,385,330	35	1,415,984	24	56	40	65
9,130,269	34	44,978,430	32	53,335,811	32	25,417,815	34	1,340,316	24	40	39	66
8,652,217	38	62,955,316	33	66,415,452	33	32,041,717	37	283,493	44	234	9	67
7,376,822	38	48,162,383	31	52,744,997	33	28,242,011	32	243,329	44	217	10	68
15,221,059	31	46,866,884	35	63,083,611	34	32,561,107	36	348,129	41	181	18	69
11,426,548	31	37,550,304	34	51,515,228	34	27,253,844	33	343,641	40	150	18	70
14,819,034	33	47,662,771	34	57,451,445	35	33,527,166	33	1,655,938	20	35	45	71
7,909,607	37	25,540,567	39	33,718,517	39	18,862,784	37	1,551,270	20	22	46	72
11,443,512	36	41,539,050	38	55,525,123	36	26,294,017	38	454,337	37	122	28	73
6,822,011	39	25,753,999	38	36,592,714	37	17,168,507	39	413,536	35	88	26	74
14,543,635	34	43,465,931	36	53,864,394	37	33,605,200	32	1,384,904	25	39	44	75
10,184,154	33	28,199,515	35	39,887,578	36	23,255,365	35	1,311,564	25	30	42	76
15,767,182	30	42,777,534	37	50,298,290	38	34,680,956	31	595,741	31	85	31	77
10,916,443	32	27,710,550	36	34,183,509	38	22,169,198	36	528,542	32	65	30	78
8,158,203	39	28,824,645	40	41,160,276	39	17,554,856	39	191,231	46	215	13	79
8,457,003	36	26,918,014	37	41,321,061	35	18,100,062	38	184,735	46	224	9	80
5,157,400	40	34,442,417	39	38,926,464	40	16,392,371	41	303,137	42	128	26	81
2,762,522	41	15,163,244	41	17,981,648	41	7,627,084	42	276,749	43	65	30	82
3,969,248	41	26,186,756	41	28,083,192	41	16,750,104	40	136,807	48	205	14	83
2,287,352	42	18,954,246	40	20,438,987	40	15,338,227	40	122,931	48	166	14	84
3,658,370	42	13,794,339	43	18,359,159	42	11,127,557	42	298,050	43	62	39	85
3,022,906	40	12,398,326	42	16,426,408	42	9,380,923	41	278,718	42	59	33	86
1,655,324	45	14,459,835	42	16,549,656	43	5,615,903	43	526,275	34	31	47	87
514,879	49	4,995,844	45	5,504,869	45	1,967,155	48	398,331	38	14	50	88
1,421,680	46	11,743,053	44	13,085,333	44	4,727,662	46	444,462	38	29	48	89
1,129,787	46	8,578,997	43	9,529,946	43	3,699,281	43	401,570	37	24	45	90
1,031,307	50	9,115,959	45	10,217,914	45	3,462,571	48	415,571	40	25	50	91
671,321	48	5,534,047	44	6,259,840	44	2,349,595	45	319,146	41	20	48	92
2,059,391	44	7,261,486	46	8,768,743	46	5,016,232	44	191,060	47	46	42	93
818,239	47	2,381,546	49	3,001,442	49	1,706,020	49	161,772	47	19	49	94
1,095,579	49	6,263,441	48	8,244,524	47	4,821,187	45	76,208	50	108	29	95
1,374,680	43	2,563,868	47	4,194,421	46	2,571,271	44	63,592	50	66	29	96
1,144,078	48	6,538,503	47	7,909,451	48	3,395,012	49	476,812	35	17	51	97
379,188	50	2,221,408	50	2,629,067	50	1,050,495	50	392,060	39	7	51	98
2,153,068	43	4,149,830	49	5,705,880	49	3,736,462	47	209,322	45	27	49	99
1,199,496	45	3,292,614	46	4,060,924	47	2,306,399	46	195,310	45	21	47	100
1,261,122	47	2,804,652	50	3,523,260	50	2,324,485	50	99,959	49	35	45	101
1,209,123	44	2,432,040	48	3,268,555	48	2,039,060	47	92,531	49	35	41	102
693,407	51	2,389,837	51	3,096,274	51	1,537,295	51	42,335	51	73	33	103
352,606	51	951,127	51	1,261,005	51	670,740	51	42,335	51	30	42	104

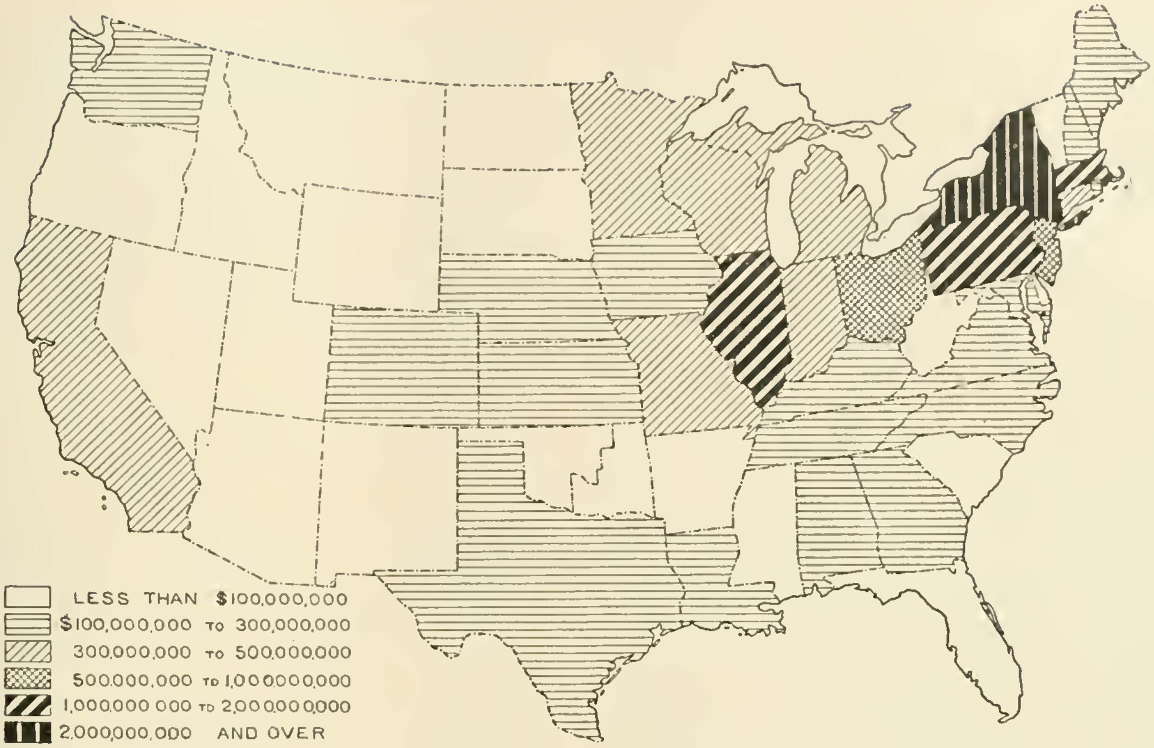
---

[1] Obtained by deducting from the net value of products the cost of raw materials and adding the cost of mill supplies.
[2] Population for 1905 is that estimated by this Bureau as of June 1, 1904

DIAGRAM 19.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900.

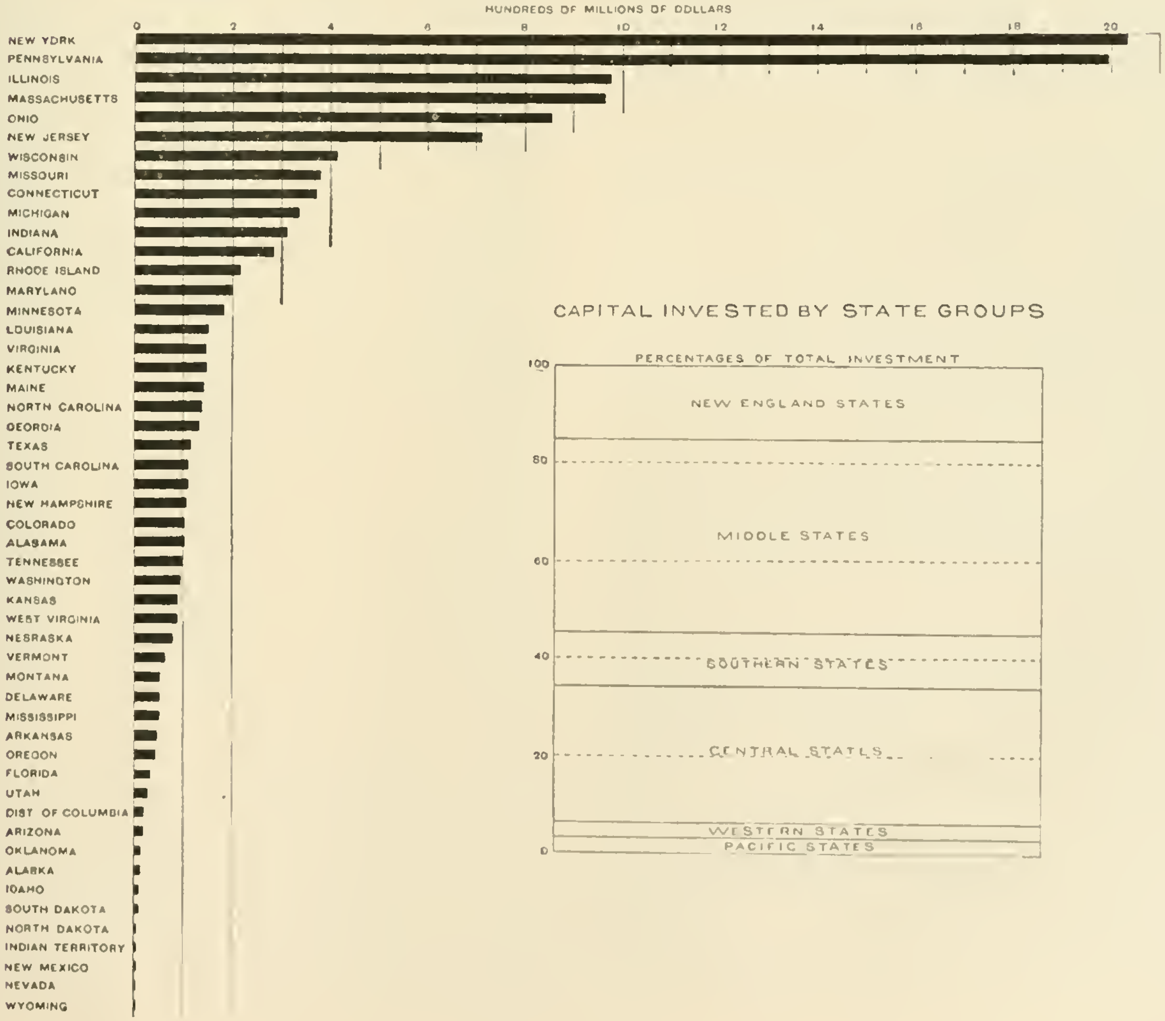


MAP 16.—GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1905.



LESS THAN $100,000,000
$100,000,000 TO 300,000,000
300,000,000 TO 500,000,000
500,000,000 TO 1,000,000,000
1,000,000,000 TO 2,000,000,000
2,000,000,000 AND OVER

DIAGRAM 20.—CAPITAL INVESTED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.



The state reporting the largest number of wage-earners employed in manufactures at both censuses was New York, which was followed by Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois, in the order named. The average number of wage-earners for Massachusetts constituted 16.5 per cent of the estimated population of the state in 1904, as compared with 15.6 per cent in 1900, the largest percentage shown at both periods by any of the 4 leading states. Of these 4 states Pennsylvania ranked next in this respect with 11.4 per cent of the people of the state engaged in manufactures at the census of 1905, and 10.5 per cent in 1900; New York came next with 10.8 per cent in 1905, and 10 per cent in 1900; and Illinois with 7.3 per cent in 1905, and 6.9 per cent in 1900. In each of these 4 states the percentage of the population of the state employed as wage-earners in manufactures was slightly larger in 1905 than in 1900. The proportion of the population engaged in manufactures was highest in Rhode Island where the wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries constituted 20.7 per cent of the population at the census of 1905 and 20.6 at the census of 1900; the per capita value of products for the state in 1905 was also the highest, namely, $430, and $386 in 1900. In the former respect Connecticut follows Rhode Island, the wage-earners employed in manufactures forming 18.7 per cent of the population in 1905, as compared with 17.6 per cent in 1900, and then comes Massachusetts, with ratios as above noted.

The 3 states, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, ranking first, second, and third in population, are the leading states in gross and net value of products of manufactures.

That the area or size of a state or territory has very slight bearing on its rank in manufactures is indicated by the fact that of the 20 states or territories which have the greatest area, only 5 rank as high as twentieth in the gross value of products.

Taking into consideration the seven methods of ranking given in both Tables CXLII and CXXXVIII, it will be seen that there is a greater uniformity in the rank of states and territories as compared with that of industries, under the standards of measurement thus presented.

Eleven of the states have the same rank in four or more of the seven methods of ranking and 16 others have the same rank in three of the methods. The greatest variation is shown for Rhode Island, which ranks thirteenth in capital, wage-earners, and wages, and thirty-second in number of establishments, a relative difference of nineteen places. This greater uniformity in rank is due to the equalizing effect of the different industries which are included in the total. The characteristic features of these industries are pronounced when the statistics for them are shown separately, as in Table CXXXVIII, and, as already noted, it is the exception for any industry to have the same rank in as many as three of the standards of measurement.

While a consideration of all seven methods of ranking shown in Table CXXXVIII is necessary for a proper appreciation of the relative importance of the manufacturing industries of any state or territory, still the gross value of products is a very convenient method of measurement, and it is adopted in Table CXLIII.

Table CXLIII.—*Gross value of products, distributed according to states and territories grouped by value of products in 1905: 1905 and 1900.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1905		1900	
	Value of products.	Rank.	Value of products.	Rank.
$1,000,000,000 and over:				
New York	$2,488,345,579	1	$1,871,830,872	1
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	2	1,649,882,380	2
Illinois	1,410,342,129	3	1,120,868,308	3
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	4	907,626,439	4
$500,000,000 but less than $1,000,000,000:				
Ohio	960,811,857	5	748,670,855	5
New Jersey	774,369,025	6	553,005,684	6
$300,000,000 but less than $500,000,000:				
Missouri	439,548,957	7	316,304,095	10
Michigan	429,120,060	8	319,691,856	9
Wisconsin	411,139,681	9	326,752,878	8
Indiana	393,954,405	10	337,071,630	7
Connecticut	369,082,091	11	315,106,150	11
California	367,218,494	12	257,385,521	12
Minnesota	307,858,073	13	223,692,922	13
$200,000,000 but less than $300,000,000:				
Maryland	243,375,996	14	211,076,143	14
Rhode Island	202,109,583	15	165,550,382	15
$100,000,000 but less than $200,000,000:				
Kansas	198,244,992	16	154,008,544	16
Louisiana	186,379,592	17	111,397,919	21
Iowa	160,572,313	18	132,870,865	17
Kentucky	159,753,968	19	126,508,660	19
Nebraska	154,918,220	20	130,302,453	18
Georgia	151,040,455	21	94,532,368	24
Texas	150,528,389	22	92,894,433	25
Virginia	148,856,525	23	108,644,150	22
Maine	144,020,197	24	112,959,098	20
North Carolina	142,520,776	25	85,274,083	28
Tennessee	137,960,476	26	92,749,129	26
Washington	128,821,667	27	70,831,345	30
New Hampshire	123,610,904	28	107,590,803	23
Alabama	109,169,922	29	72,109,929	29
Colorado	100,143,999	30	89,067,879	27
Less than $100,000,000:				
West Virginia	99,040,676	31	67,006,822	31
South Carolina	79,376,262	32	53,335,811	32
Montana	66,415,452	33	52,744,997	33
Vermont	63,083,611	34	51,515,228	34
Mississippi	57,451,445	35	33,718,517	39
Oregon	55,525,123	36	36,592,714	37
Arkansas	53,864,394	37	39,887,578	36
Florida	50,298,290	38	34,183,509	38
Delaware	41,160,276	39	41,321,061	35
Utah	38,926,464	40	17,981,648	41
Arizona	28,083,192	41	20,438,987	40
District of Columbia	18,359,159	42	16,426,408	42
Oklahoma	16,549,656	43	5,504,869	45
South Dakota	13,085,333	44	9,529,946	43
North Dakota	10,217,914	45	6,259,840	44
Idaho	8,768,743	46	3,001,442	49
Alaska	8,244,524	47	4,194,421	46
Indian Territory	7,909,451	48	2,629,067	50
New Mexico	5,705,880	49	4,060,924	47
Wyoming	3,523,260	50	3,268,555	48
Nevada	3,096,274	51	1,261,005	51

The gross value of products reported for each of the leading 4 manufacturing states at the census of 1905 exceeded $1,000,000,000. Massachusetts, which ranked fourth at both censuses, was the only state of the group for which the products fell below this amount at the census of 1900. New York and Pennsylvania for many years have been the 2 leading manufacturing states. Until the census of 1890 Massachusetts occupied the third rank, but it was then passed by

Illinois, which assumed the third place and has since retained that position. The products reported for these 4 states formed 48.6 and 47.1 per cent, respectively, of the total products for the United States at the censuses of 1900 and 1905.

The next group includes states having a gross value of products in excess of $500,000,000, but less than $1,000,000,000, and comprises 2 states, Ohio and New Jersey, which have retained their relative rank of fifth and sixth place at both censuses.

The third group comprises 7 states, for each of which the gross value of products at the census of 1905 exceeded $300,000,000 but was less than $500,000,000. There has been considerable change in the relative rank of the states in this group. Missouri, which occupied the tenth place at the census of 1900, advanced to the seventh place in 1905, and Indiana, which ranked seventh, now ranks tenth. Michigan and Wisconsin have also changed positions. The remaining 3 states of the group retained their relative standing at the two censuses.

Maryland and Rhode Island constitute the fourth group of states, for which the gross value of products amounted to more than $200,000,000 but less than $300,000,000. At the census of 1900 California and Minnesota were also included in this group, but at the census of 1905 they showed a sufficient increase in value of products to place them in the third group. At the previous census Rhode Island was included in the fifth group.

The value of products of the 15 states comprising the first four groups formed 80.2 per cent of the total gross value of products for the census of 1905 as compared with 81.7 per cent in 1900. While the two remaining groups contain 36 states and territories, including the District of Columbia, their products formed only 19.8 per cent of the total in 1905 and 18.3 per cent in 1900. A number of the states in these groups had the same relative standing at the two censuses, but there have been pronounced changes among some of them. Louisiana advanced from the twenty-first to the seventeenth place, Georgia from the twenty-fourth to the twenty-first, Mississippi from the thirty-ninth to the thirty-fifth, and North Carolina from the twenty-eighth to the twenty-fifth. It is a significant fact, indicative of the industrial development of the Southern states, that of the 15 Southern states and territories, 7 made an actual advance in their respective ranks, 6 had the same rank at the two censuses, and but 2, Arkansas and Virginia, show a slight retrogression; while of the 6 New England states, 2 show a considerable retrogression and 4 retained the same relative rank.

Table CXLIV shows the number of states and territories producing a given value of product as reported at each census from 1850 to 1905, inclusive.

TABLE CXLIV. *States and territories grouped according to gross value of products: 1850 to 1905.*

CENSUS.	NUMBER OF STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH A GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF					
	Less than $100,000,000	$100,000,000 but less than $200,000,000	$200,000,000 but less than $300,000,000.	$300,000,000 but less than $500,000,000.	$500,000,000 but less than $1,000,000,000	$1,000,000,000 and over.
1905.	21	15	2	7	2	4
1900.	28	9	3	5	3	3
1890.	33	6	5	2	3	2
1880.	33	8	1	2	2	1
1870.	36	5	3	.....	3	.....
1860.	35	1	2	1	.....	.....
1850.	33	2	1	.....	.....	.....

The value of products on which this table is based includes for the censuses previous to 1900 the neighborhood industries and mechanical trades, so that although the figures are not comparable, yet the number of states in each group at each period indicates the advance in the volume of production of the individual states. At the census of 1850 there was no state for which the gross value of products amounted to as much as $300,000,000. By 1900 there were 11 states for each of which the product exceeded this amount, and the number of such states has increased to 13 in 1905. At the census of 1905 the value of products of 10 states was in excess of the maximum for any state or territory in 1860; in 5 states it exceeded the maximum for 1870; in 4 states, the maximum for 1880; and there were 2 states with products exceeding in value the maximum state product for 1890 and 1900.

RANK OF STATES AND TERRITORIES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics for the leading industries of the different states and territories are shown separately and discussed in detail in the reports on manufactures contained in Part II. The number of industries treated depended upon the number, magnitude, and diversity of the industries of the various states and territories; in some cases, as Nevada, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia, where the manufactures were comparatively unimportant, no industries were selected, but in each important manufacturing state or territory a number of industries were treated in this manner, the number being as high as 72 in New York, 57 in Pennsylvania, and 45 in Massachusetts. Altogether there are 130 different classifications for which statistics are thus presented in the reports. The value of products for each industry selected formed either a considerable percentage of the value for all manufactures in the state or territory or a notable proportion of the value of the total production of the industry in the United States. Therefore, while some of the industries are well distributed throughout the states and territories, others, such as the dyeing and finishing of textiles, and glass, are confined to a comparatively limited number. In the aggregate they are all among the leading industries of the United States, and a comparison of the relative standing of the states and territories in them develops some interesting facts. Of the 130 classifications, 36 have been selected for this comparison, but as a result of certain combinations of industries they appear in Table CXLV as 32.

In 1900 the industries that were interdependent or used materials of a similar nature were combined and presented as one industry. In 1905, for purposes of comparison, the same combinations have been made and appear in the table as follows: Iron and steel, blast furnaces, and iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, are presented as iron and steel; brick and tile, and pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products, as clay products; and butter, cheese, and condensed milk, as cheese, butter, and condensed milk. In each of these classes the rank of each state and territory is based on the combined value of products.

The rank of each state in each of the selected industries at the censuses of 1900 and 1905 is shown in Table CXLV.

TABLE CXLV.—RANK OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Dist. of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indian Territory.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.
1	Agricultural implements	1905	......	......	......	11	......	20	......	......	......	13	......	1	......	6	9	18
2		1900	......	......	......	10	......	20	......	......	......	13	......	1	......	5	9	27
3	Boots and shoes	1905	......	......	......	15	......	16	......	......	......	23	......	8	......	22	18	......
4		1900	......	......	......	13	......	14	......	......	......	22	......	8	......	17	19	......
5	Carriages and wagons	1905	22	......	36	15	28	17	35	40	31	14	......	5	......	2	11	32
6		1900	23	44	35	15	27	13	32	41	34	17	......	5	49	2	10	33
7	Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1905	......	27	36	8	18	23	28	......	......	35	30	4	......	17	3	11
8		1900	39	27	36	11	23	18	26	......	......	38	30	4	......	19	3	10
9	Clay products[1]	1905	25	47	28	8	21	23	41	36	40	18	44	4	39	6	9	12
10		1900	23	44	34	12	21	20	38	33	41	16	45	5	47	6	8	25
11	Clothing, men's	1905	34	......	......	13	29	27	......	......	......	18	......	2	......	11	17	31
12		1900	28	......	......	9	......	27	......	......	......	19	......	2	......	11	17	30
13	Clothing, women's	1905	......	......	......	11	23	12	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	10	15	......
14		1900	......	......	......	10	......	13	24	......	......	......	......	3	......	11	23	......
15	Confectionery	1905	28	......	30	7	22	23	34	32	38	14	......	4	......	15	17	37
16		1900	30	......	33	8	21	20	36	25	38	15	......	3	......	11	12	31
17	Cotton goods	1905	9	......	......	......	......	8	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	19	......	......
18		1900	11	......	......	......	......	8	21	......	......	7	......	......	......	18	......	......
19	Dyeing and finishing textiles	1905	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	9	......	......	......	......
20		1900	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	10	......	......	......	......
21	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	1905	......	......	......	12	16	8	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	10	......	......
22		1900	......	......	......	12	17	8	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	9	......	......
23	Fertilizers	1905	9	......	......	17	......	16	19	......	13	1	......	21	......	20	......	......
24		1900	9	......	......	16	......	20	15	24	18	6	......	10	......	22	......	17
25	Flour and grist mill products	1905	38	42	31	13	27	37	40	44	48	21	39	5	33	8	18	3
26		1900	37	44	32	12	25	35	39	43	50	23	42	6	38	5	15	10
27	Food preparations	1905	......	......	......	13	23	21	15	......	25	26	......	5	......	14	3	......
28		1900	......	......	......	11	22	19	......	16	......	......	......	4	......	12	3	24
29	Furniture	1905	35	......	21	13	29	26	......	......	......	15	......	2	......	4	16	30
30		1900	33	......	28	16	32	22	......	......	......	15	......	2	......	7	14	26
31	Glass	1905	......	......	......	11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	2	......	10
32		1900	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	2	......	......
33	Hosiery and knit goods	1905	21	......	......	22	......	4	24	......	......	13	......	9	......	15	......	......
34		1900	......	......	......	22	......	4	18	......	......	15	......	10	......	9	......	......
35	Iron and steel[2]	1905	5	......	......	19	......	14	18	......	......	20	......	3	......	8	......	......
36		1900	6	......	......	21	14	17	19	......	......	22	......	3	......	5	......	......
37	Jewelry	1905	......	......	......	6	15	16	......	21	......	......	......	5	......	19	13	25
38		1900	......	......	......	8	13	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	......	......	......
39	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1905	22	......	......	9	......	23	7	......	......	17	......	6	......	21	......	......
40		1900	21	......	33	8	......	22	6	......	......	20	......	7	......	18	......	......
41	Liquors, distilled	1905	16	......	21	10	......	17	22	......	......	19	......	1	......	2	......	......
42		1900	17	......	20	15	......	13	22	......	......	16	......	1	......	2	......	......
43	Liquors, malt	1905	32	......	......	9	23	17	31	29	......	27	35	5	......	11	19	......
44		1900	32	......	......	11	17	16	31	23	......	28	35	3	......	9	20	......
45	Lumber and timber products[3]	1905	13	38	7	10	34	35	40	......	24	18	32	26	39	16	29	45
46		1900	19	38	6	15	35	34	39	......	21	16	36	27	43	7	26	45
47	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1905	30	47	19	6	36	24	40	38	31	10	39	3	41	12	13	32
48		1900	34	43	21	10	30	20	42	39	33	13	46	4	38	9	8	37
49	Oil, cottonseed and cake	1905	5	......	8	......	......	......	......	......	14	2	......	......	12	......	......	......
50		1900	8	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	11	......	......	......
51	Paper and wood pulp	1905	......	......	......	20	......	10	16	......	......	......	......	15	......	11	21	22
52		1900	......	......	......	......	......	10	14	......	......	......	......	15	......	9	19	......
53	Petroleum, refining	1905	......	......	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
54		1900	......	......	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
55	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	1905	......	......	......	14	21	......	27	26	......	29	30	1	......	7	6	2
56		1900	......	......	......	12	20	21	29	26	......	28	......	1	......	4	7	2
57	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1905	37	40	38	14	22	18	39	44	3	34	43	5	49	12	15	23
58		1900	30	39	42	16	23	17	37	38	4	35	46	5	......	14	13	21
59	Turpentine and rosin	1905	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
60		1900	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
61	Woolen goods	1905	......	......	28	21	......	4	......	......	......	22	......	20	......	12	23	......
62		1900	30	......	31	18	......	4	......	......	......	23	......	15	......	11	25	......
63	Worsted goods	1905	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
64		1900	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

---

[1] Includes classifications of "brick and tile" and "pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products."
[2] Includes classifications of "iron and steel, blast furnaces," and "iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills."
[3] Exclusive of Alaska.

IN THIRTY-TWO SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1905 AND 1900.

Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	
10	....	21	....	15	5	8	26	12	....	25	....	24	19	....	2	23	....	3	....	....	7	....	27	....	14	22	....	16	17	....	....	4	....	1
11	....	18	....	14	6	8	25	12	....	21	....	24	19	....	3	23	....	2	....	....	7	....	28	26	15	22	....	16	17	....	....	4	....	2
14	21	7	17	1	12	11	....	4	....	24	....	5	9	....	2	27	....	3	....	29	6	....	....	....	19	28	26	20	13	25	....	10	....	3
21	20	6	16	1	12	11	....	7	....	27	....	3	9	....	2	26	....	4	....	....	5	23		....	....	....	24	18	15	25	....	10	....	4
10	27	21	20	9	4	19	31	8	39	33	....	23	12	42	3	13	....	1	41	38	6	29	21	13	18	30	44	37	16	25	26	7	....	5
12	29	22	20	9	4	14	37	8	39	36	18	21	11	47	3	19	45	1	46	38	6	24	26	13	18	25	42	30	16	31	28	7	40	6
33	....	19	25	21	7	5	....	16	....	12	29	22	26	....	1	....	24	10	32	15	6	....	....	11	38	34	20	9	37	13	....	2	31	7
32	....	13	21	16	8	6	....	25	41	12	28	14	24	....	1	....	29	9	37	22	5	35	....	15	33	31	20	7	34	17	40	2	....	8
11	27	31	13	15	14	19	30	7	38	24	18	33	3	46	5	29	42	1	37	34	2	....	32	45	22	20	35	43	16	26	10	17	49	9
14	31	27	11	9	15	17	32	7	36	24	48	30	3	43	4	26	39	1	40	35	2	....	28	46	22	18	37	42	19	29	13	10	49	10
9	16	26	4	6	12	15	20	7	....	22	....	30	10	....	1	19	....	5	....	28	3	....	33	....	14	21	....	24	23	32	25	8	....	11
10	15	18	4	6	13	14	....	7	....	....	....	24	12	....	1	20	....	5	....	29	3	....	26	....	16	22	....	21	25	....	23	8	....	12
14	21	18	9	5	7	19	....	8	....	....	....	17	6	....	1	....	....	3	....	25	2	....	....	....	22	....	....	16	....	24	20	13	....	13
20	12	16	7	5	9	15	....	6	....	....	....	14	8	....	1	....	....	4	....	22	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	21	18	17	....	14
16	24	26	8	3	12	13	31	6	39	25	....	42	10	....	1	41	....	5	40	27	2	35	13	29	11	19	20	33	21	18	36	9	....	15
14	25	21	7	4	10	13	34	5	....	28	....	37	23	....	1	....	....	6	....	29	2	32	....	....	16	17	22	27	19	18	35	9	....	16
18	21	10	13	1	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	6	12	....	11	3	....	23	....	....	7	5	2	....	15	17	....	20	14	....	....	22	....	17
16	....	9	13	1	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	6	12	....	10	3	....	23	....	....	5	4	2	....	15	19	....	20	14	....	....	22	....	18
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	5	8	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
8	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	5	9	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
17	....	....	15	4	13	14	....	11	....	....	....	18	5	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	21
18	....	....	14	4	13	15	....	11	....	19	....	16	5	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	22
18	14	22	2	12	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	11	7	....	10	....	....	5	....	6	....	8	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	23
21	14	25	1	8	....	....	19	23	....	....	....	....	3	....	7	12	....	11	....	....	4	....	2	....	13	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	24
14	50	30	22	29	10	1	14	7	36	17	45	31	28	46	2	23	25	4	19	20	6	41	43	24	11	12	35	32	16	15	26	9	47	25
13	47	30	18	21	9	1	15	7	40	17	49	33	22	46	2	24	26	3	28	20	4	34	41	29	11	14	36	31	16	19	27	8	48	26
28	11	27	16	9	4	12	....	8	....	19	....	....	7	....	1	....	....	2	....	18	6	20	....	....	22	17	....	....	....	24	....	10	....	27
25	21	....	15	6	7	13	....	5	....	14	....	....	10	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	8	18	....	....	17	23	....	20			....	9	....	28
18	27	31	11	8	3	14	32	10	....	33	....	20	19	....	1	9	....	5	....	23	6	36	34	....	12	28	....	17	22	25	24	7	....	29
13	25	21	10	4	3	11	....	9	....	30	....	20	19	....	1	12	....	6	....	27	5	35	....	....	18	31	31	17	29	24	23	8	....	30
....	....	....	12	9	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	4	....	7	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	6	....	....	31
....	....	....	9	10	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	3	....	6	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	32
....	....	25	20	3	8	18	....	....	....	....	....	7	11	....	1	12	....	6	....	....	2	10	19	....	17	....	23	16	14	....	....	5	....	33
....	....	24	17	3	5	19	....	....	....	....	....	7	12	....	1	16	....	13	....	....	2	6	21	....	20	....	23	11	14	....	....	8	....	34
13	....	....	9	10	12	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	6	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	15	....	7	11	....	35
13	....	....	11	9	15	20	....	18	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	12	....	7	10	....	36
17	....	....	11	3	18	12	....	9	....	22	....	....	4	24	2	....	....	8	....	20	7	1	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	10	....	14	....	37
....	....	....	10	2	15	16	....	9	....	....	....	....	4	17	3	....	....	6	....	....	7	1	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	11	....	12	....	38
13	....	16	18	2	8	27	....	20	....	....	....	19	5	....	4	15	....	10	....	24	1	26	30	....	14	28	....	25	12	29	11	3	....	39
12	31	16	17	2	9	29	34	23	....	....	....	15	5	....	3	19	....	10	....	26	1	25	30	....	14	27	32	24	11	28	13	4	....	40
4	....	....	7	9	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	18	....	5	12	....	3	23	....	6	....	11	....	13	....	....	....	14	....	20	8	....	41
4	....	....	7	11	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	10	....	8	12	....	3	24	....	5	....	19	....	9	23	....	....	14	....	18	6	....	42
16	20	....	13	8	10	12	....	4	25	26	36	21	7	....	1	....	....	6	....	30	2	18	....	34	21	15	33	....	28	14	22	3	37	43
14	21	....	13	8	10	12	....	7	24	22	38	18	6	37	1	....	....	5	....	30	2	19	....	34	26	15	33	....	29	25	27	4	36	44
17	4	11	33	30	3	5	8	23	31	46	....	25	37	36	19	14	....	21	....	22	6	42	27	43	9	12	44	28	20	1	15	2	41	45
17	9	18	32	28	2	3	12	22	31	47	....	25	33	41	13	14	48	8	46	23	4	42	30	40	10	11	44	29	20	5	21	1	37	46
16	25	28	21	9	5	8	29	14	46	37	....	33	11	44	1	22		4	43	26	2	35	34	45	17	27	42	23	18	15	20	7	48	47
22	26	27	15	7	3	14	28	12	41	32	....	25	11	14	1	16		5	48	36	2	35	31	45	19	24	40	18	17	29	23	6	47	48
6	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	13	....	....	....	....		....	....	9	....		11	....	....	....	7	....	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
5	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	10	....		12	....	....	....	7	....	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
....	....	3	13	2	8	19	....	....	....	....	....	7	9	....	1	....	....	6	....	17	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	14		18	4	....	51
....	....	3	13	2	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	12	....	1	....	....	7		16	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	17		18	5	....	52
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		3	....		4			1					6					....	....	....	53
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		3	....		4			1										....	....	....	54
17	....	....	15	5	19	11	....	4	....	3	....	....	18		10	....		8		20	9	22			28	13	25		23	16	24	12	....	55
16	....	32	15	6	19	13	....	5	....	3	....		14		8	....	31	9	....	24	10	22			23	18	30		27	17	25	11	....	56
19	21	28	10	8	7	13	50	16	35	24	47	26	6	18	1	17	45	4	42	30	2	31	36	32	29	27	33	41	9	25	20	11	46	57
18	19	29	10	7	6	15		11	33	22		24	12	47	1	31	41	3	43	34	2	27	45	32	28	25	36	40	8	26	20	9	44	58
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	59
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
14	....	3	16	1	18	19		27	....			5	9		7	24		13		17	2	6			11		26	8	15		25	10	....	61
17	....	3	14	1	20	22	29	24				5	8		6	26		13		16	2	7			10	28	27	9	19		21	12		62
....	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....		8	4		5						3	2										9	....	63
....	....	7	....	1									4		5						3	2												64

States or territories having less than 3 establishments in any of the 36 industries have not been considered in fixing the rank. In the above table the rank of states in industries in which only one or two establishments were returned has not been given. In such cases, in order to avoid disclosing individual operations, the totals in all tables, showing states by industries, have been merged in the totals for "all other industries." It is impracticable to make a segregation of these totals, but the value of products is small and with unimportant exceptions the omission does not disturb the ranking.

In states or territories for which a small number of establishments was reported in 1900 an increase would result in the state being represented in the industry and a decrease in its being omitted. In 1900 for Delaware there were reported 2 and for the District of Columbia 5 establishments engaged in the manufacture of food preparations. The District of Columbia appeared in the table as sixteenth and Delaware received no rank. In 1905 the number of establishments in this industry had increased to 3 for Delaware and decreased to 2 for the District of Columbia, with the result that Delaware appeared in the table as fifteenth and the District of Columbia received no rank.

A small increase in value of products is reflected more plainly in states or territories having a comparatively low rank. In 1900 Alabama ranked seventeenth in the production of liquors, distilled, but at the census of 1905 it had attained sixteenth place by an increase of $45,638 in value. The opposite is also true as shown by the production of clay products in Massachusetts, the state ranking ninth in 1900 and falling to fifteenth in 1905, with a decrease in value of products amounting to but $292,545.

In 1900 Arizona ranked forty-third in the manufacture of lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds, and at the census of 1905 it was forty-seventh in rank, although the products had increased in value by $4,857. Therefore a decrease in rank does not indicate a decrease in the total value of products.

Of the 32 classes shown in Table CXLV, those in the greatest number of states and territories at the census of 1905 were as follows: Flour and grist mill products; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; clay products; lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds; lumber and timber products; carriages and wagons; and confectionery. In 1900 the order was: Flour and grist mill products, appearing in 50 states and territories; carriages and wagons; clay products; and lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds, each appearing in 49; lumber and timber products in 48; and tobacco, cigars and cigarettes in 47.

The states that held first, second, third, fourth, or fifth rank, either at the census of 1905 or 1900, in one or more of the various industries shown by the table, together with the names of the industries in which they attained their rank, are as follows:

New York.—At both censuses the state ranked first in cheese, butter, and condensed milk; clothing, men's; clothing, women's; confectionery; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; food preparations; furniture; hosiery and knit goods; liquors, malt; lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds; paper and wood pulp; and tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. It was second in rank in boots and shoes, and in flour and grist mill products; third in carriages and wagons and in petroleum refining; and fifth in dyeing and finishing textiles, and in worsted goods. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced from third rank to second in agricultural implements, and in jewelry; from eighth to fourth in iron and steel; and to fifth in liquors, distilled; but dropped from third to fourth place in leather, tanned, curried, and finished; and from fourth to fifth in clay products.

Pennsylvania.—At both censuses the state ranked first in glass; iron and steel; leather, tanned, curried, and finished; and petroleum, refining; second in clay products; clothing, women's; confectionery; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; hosiery and knit goods; liquors, malt; lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; and woolen goods; third in clothing, men's, and in worsted goods; and fourth in dyeing and finishing textiles. From 1900 to 1905 it dropped from fourth rank to fifth in fertilizers, and in paper and wood pulp; and to sixth in flour and grist mill products, and in lumber and timber products; from fifth to sixth in boots and shoes; cheese, butter, and condensed milk; furniture; and liquors, distilled; and to seventh in cotton goods.

Illinois.—At both censuses the state ranked first in agricultural implements; liquors, distilled; and slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; second in clothing, men's, and furniture; third in electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, and in iron and steel; fourth in cheese, butter, and condensed milk; and fifth in carriages and wagons; glass; jewelry; and tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. From 1900 to 1905 the state advanced from fourth to third in lumber and in planing mill products; from fifth to fourth in clay products; and from sixth to fifth in flour and grist mill products; but dropped from third to fifth in liquors, malt; to fourth in clothing, women's, and in confectionery; and from fourth to fifth in food preparations.

Massachusetts.—At both censuses the state ranked first in boots and shoes; cotton goods; woolen goods; and worsted goods; second in dyeing and finishing textiles; leather, tanned, curried, and finished; and paper and wood pulp; third in hosiery and in knit goods; fourth in electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; and fifth in clothing, women's. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced from fourth to third place in confectionery and from sixth to fifth in slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; but dropped from second to third in jewelry, and from fourth to eighth in furniture.

Ohio.—At both censuses the state ranked first in carriages and wagons, and clay products; second in food preparations, and in iron and steel; third in liquors, distilled; fourth in petroleum, refining; and fifth in clothing, men's. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced from fourth rank to third in boots and shoes; clothing, women's; and glass; from fifth to fourth in lumber, planing mill products; and from sixth to fifth in confectionery and in furniture; but dropped from second to third in agricultural implements; from third to fourth in flour and grist mill products, and in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; and from fifth to sixth in liquors, malt.

New Jersey.—At both censuses the state ranked first in dyeing and finishing textiles, second in petroleum refining, third in clay products and fertilizers, fourth in jewelry and worsted goods, and fifth in leather, tanned, curried, and finished, and electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. From 1900 to 1905 the state dropped from third to fourth in glass and from fourth to sixth in iron and steel.

Missouri.—From 1900 to 1905 the state advanced from seventh to fourth place in boots and shoes, and liquors, malt, and from fifth to fourth in slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, but dropped from fifth to sixth in confectionery, and from fifth to eighth in food preparations.

Michigan.—At both censuses the state ranked third in furniture and fourth in carriages and wagons. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced in rank from seventh to fourth place in food preparations and from sixth to fifth in agricultural implements, but dropped from second to third in lumber and timber products; from third to fifth in lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds, and from fifth to eighth in hosiery and knit goods.

Wisconsin.—At both censuses the state ranked second in cheese, butter, and condensed milk and fourth in agricultural implements. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced from fourth to third place in leather, tanned, curried, and finished, and in liquors, malt; from fifth to fourth in paper and wood pulp; and from eighth to fifth in hosiery and knit goods, but dropped from first to second in lumber and timber products.

Indiana.—At both censuses the state ranked second in carriages and wagons, in glass, and in liquors, distilled. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced in rank from seventh to fourth in furniture, but dropped from fourth to seventh in slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, from fifth to sixth in agricultural implements, and to eighth in iron and steel, and flour and grist mill products.

Connecticut.—At both censuses the state held fourth place in hosiery and knit goods and in woolen goods.

California.—At both censuses the state was fifth in rank in petroleum, refining.

Minnesota.—At both censuses the state ranked first in flour and grist mill products. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced from sixth rank to fifth in cheese, butter, and condensed milk, but dropped from third to fifth in lumber and timber products.

Maryland.—At both censuses the state ranked fourth in clothing, men's. It dropped from first rank in 1900 to second in 1905 in fertilizers.

Rhode Island.—At both censuses the state ranked first in jewelry, second in worsted goods, and third in dyeing and finishing textiles. From 1900 to 1905 it dropped from fourth rank to fifth in cotton goods.

Kansas.—At both censuses the state ranked second in slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. It advanced from tenth place in 1900 to third place at the census of 1905 in flour and grist mill products.

Louisiana.—At both censuses the state ranked third in oil, cottonseed and cake. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced from ninth to fourth place in lumber and timber products.

Iowa.—At both censuses the state ranked third in cheese, butter, and condensed milk and in food preparations.

Kentucky.—At both censuses the state ranked fourth in liquors, distilled. In 1900 the state ranked fifth in oil, cottonseed and cake, but dropped to sixth place in 1905.

Nebraska.—At both censuses the state ranked third in slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.

Georgia.—At both censuses the state ranked second in oil, cottonseed and cake. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced from sixth to first place in fertilizers and from seventh to fourth in cotton goods, but dropped from first to second in turpentine and rosin.

Texas.—At both censuses the state ranked first in oil, cottonseed and cake.

Virginia.—The state gained fourth place at the census of 1905 from fifth in 1900 in fertilizers.

Maine.—At both censuses the state ranked third in paper and wood pulp and in woolen goods.

North Carolina.—At both censuses the state ranked third in cotton goods and fifth in turpentine and rosin.

Washington.—The state gained first place at the census of 1905 from fifth in 1900 in lumber and timber products.

New Hampshire.—At both censuses the state ranked fifth in woolen goods, but dropped from third to fifth rank in boots and shoes at the census of 1905.

Alabama.—At both censuses the state ranked third in turpentine and rosin. From 1900 to 1905 it advanced in rank from sixth to fifth place in iron and steel and from eighth to fifth in oil, cottonseed and cake.

South Carolina.—At both censuses the state ranked second in cotton goods. It dropped from second rank in 1900 to sixth at the census of 1905 in fertilizers.

Mississippi.—At both censuses the state ranked fourth in oil, cottonseed and cake, and in turpentine and rosin.

Florida.—From 1900 to 1905 the state advanced from second to first place in turpentine and rosin, and from fourth to third in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

INDUSTRIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

The United States, the states and territories, and the cities with a population of 8,000 and over at the census of 1900 are the only political divisions presented in the statistics of manufactures for the census of 1905. To preserve uniformity of treatment, as well as for convenience of reference, the alphabetical arrangement has, as a rule, been followed in the general tables. In addition, it is essential to have some geographic grouping of the states to illustrate the increase or decrease in larger areas, which are subject to the same general conditions, or to show the extent of the concentration of industries in broader areas than those included within state lines.

The employment of the same geographic arrangement of the states for all branches of census work not only secures uniformity of methods but avoids the possibility of confusion in the use of geographic terms, and makes it possible to obtain the totals for population, manufactures, agriculture, mining, etc., for exactly the same subdivisions. With this end in view the geographic arrangement given in Table CXLVI has been adopted.

Table CXLVI.—SUMMARY—UNITED STATES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Average number.	Wages.			
United States	216,262	$12,686,265,673	5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	$1,455,019,473	$8,503,949,756	$14,802,147,087
Continental United States	216,180	12,675,580,874	5,468,383	2,610,444,953	1,453,167,757	8,500,207,810	14,793,902,563
North Atlantic division	89,978	6,613,352,082	2,827,317	1,365,194,774	702,599,687	4,078,268,071	7,244,264,373
New England	22,279	1,870,995,405	940,752	439,050,232	167,203,971	1,116,272,902	2,025,998,437
Maine	3,145	143,707,750	74,958	32,691,759	12,485,167	80,042,090	144,020,197
New Hampshire	1,618	109,495,072	65,366	27,693,203	9,006,821	73,216,387	123,610,904
Vermont	1,699	62,658,741	33,106	15,221,059	4,923,366	32,429,852	63,083,611
Massachusetts	10,723	965,948,887	488,399	232,388,946	93,840,185	626,410,431	1,124,092,051
Rhode Island	1,617	215,901,375	97,318	43,112,637	14,623,430	112,872,261	202,109,583
Connecticut	3,477	373,283,580	181,605	87,942,628	32,325,002	191,301,881	369,082,091
Southern North Atlantic	67,699	4,742,356,677	1,886,565	926,144,542	535,395,716	2,961,995,169	5,218,265,936
New York	37,194	2,031,459,515	856,947	430,014.851	301,575,788	1,348,603,286	2,488,345,579
New Jersey	7,010	715,060,174	266,336	128,168,801	66,552,681	470,449,176	774,369,025
Pennsylvania	23,495	1,995,836,988	763,282	367,960,890	167,267,247	1,142,942,707	1,955,551,332
South Atlantic division	19,564	930,419,780	522,611	175,460,785	91,770,695	550,101,771	974,028,415
Northern South Atlantic	10,261	507,813,384	242,991	97,056,917	49,990,908	320,708,198	550,792,632
Delaware	631	50,925,630	18,475	8,158,203	2,691,218	24,883,806	41,160,276
Maryland	3,852	201,877,966	94,174	36,144,244	21,904,752	150,024,066	243,375,996
District of Columbia	482	20,199,783	6,299	3,658,370	2,724,840	7,731,971	18,359,159
Virginia	3,187	147,989,182	80,285	27,943,058	14,403,382	83,649,149	148,856,525
West Virginia	2,109	86,820,823	43,758	21,153,042	8,266,716	54,419,206	99,040,676
Southern South Atlantic	9,303	422,606,396	279,620	78.403,868	41,779,787	229,393,573	423,235,783
North Carolina	3,272	141,000,639	85,339	21,375,294	17,952,050	79,268,004	142,520,776
South Carolina	1,399	113,422,224	59,441	13,868,950	6,013,241	49,968,626	79,376,262
Georgia	3,219	135,211,551	92,749	27,392,442	12,206,634	83,624,504	151,040,455
Florida	1,413	32,971,982	42,091	15,767,182	5,607,862	16,532,439	50,298,290
North Central division	73,246	3,753,349,949	1,536,889	773,486,165	518,132,418	2,907,547,583	4,889,813,934
Eastern North Central	51,754	2,895,446,016	1,224,528	615,643,634	413,259,173	2,045,536,931	3,605,368,132
Ohio	13,785	856,988,830	364,298	182,429,425	102,704,746	527,636,585	960,811,857
Indiana	7,044	312,071,234	154,174	72,058,099	46,682,513	220,507,007	393,954,405
Illinois	14,921	975,844,709	379,436	208,405,468	172,185,567	840,057,316	1,410,342,129
Michigan	7,446	337,894,102	175,229	81,278,837	46,012,191	230,080,931	429,120,060
Wisconsin	8,558	412,647,051	151,391	71,471,805	45,674,156	227,255,092	411,139,681
Western North Central	21,492	857,903,933	312,361	157,842,531	104,873,245	862,010,652	1,284,445,802
Minnesota	4,756	184,903,271	69,636	35,843,145	24,493,840	210,553,949	307,858,073
Iowa	4,785	111,427,429	49,481	22,997,053	12,152,888	102,843,892	160,572,313
Missouri	6,464	379,368,827	133,167	66,644,126	49,522,457	252,258,417	439,548,957
North Dakota	507	5,703,837	1,755	1,031,307	509,880	7,095,986	10,217,914
South Dakota	686	7,585,142	2.492	1,421,680	833,360	8,696,831	13,085,333
Nebraska	1,819	80,235,310	20,260	11,022,149	8,490,360	124,051,628	154,918,220
Kansas	2,475	88,680,117	35,570	18,883,071	8,870,460	156,509,949	198,244,992

Table CXLVI.—SUMMARY—UNITED STATES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Average number.	Wages.			
South Central division	18,590	$734,267,139	364,699	$151,069,526	$82,908,012	$498,988,696	$879,567,293
Eastern South Central	10,311	405,361,127	221,229	83,941,797	46,525,537	252,156,463	464,335,811
Kentucky	3,734	147,282,478	59,794	24,438,684	20,530,852	86,545,464	159,753,968
Tennessee	3,175	102,439,481	60,572	22,805,628	12,090,099	79,351,746	137,960,476
Alabama	1,882	105,382,859	62,173	21,878,451	8,048,819	60,458,368	109,169,922
Mississippi	1,520	50,256,309	38,690	14,819,034	5,855,767	25,800,885	57,451,445
Western South Central	8,279	328,906,012	143,470	67,127,729	36,382,475	246,832,233	415,231,482
Louisiana	2,091	150,810,608	55,859	25,315,750	16,047,105	117,035,305	186,379,592
Arkansas	1,907	46,306,116	33,089	14,543,635	6,648,343	21,799,346	53,864,394
Indian Territory	466	5,016,654	2,257	1,144,078	492,539	4,848,646	7,909,451
Oklahoma	657	11,107,763	3,199	1,655,324	979,016	11,545,306	16,549,656
Texas	3,158	115,664,871	49,066	24,468,942	12,215,472	91,603,630	150,528,389
Western division	14,802	641,191,924	216,867	145,233,703	57,756,945	465,301,689	806,228,548
Rocky Mountain	2,720	177,276,892	39,143	29,226,163	12,532,023	111,649,687	184,557,334
Montana	382	52,589,810	8,957	8,652,217	4,052,081	40,930,060	66,415,452
Idaho	364	9,689,445	3,061	2,059,391	1,111,699	4,068,523	8,768,743
Wyoming	169	2,695,889	1,834	1,261,122	420,597	1,300,773	3,523,260
Colorado	1,606	107,663,500	21,813	15,100,365	6,519,100	63,114,397	100,143,999
New Mexico	199	4,638,248	3,478	2,153,068	428,546	2,235,934	5,705,880
Basin and Plateau	890	43,291,662	13,647	9,820,055	2,858,927	41,162,660	70,105,930
Arizona	169	14,395,654	4,793	3,969,248	1,208,320	14,595,057	28,083,192
Utah	606	26,004,011	8,052	5,157,400	1,465,707	24,939,827	38,926,464
Nevada	115	2,891,997	802	693,407	184,900	1,627,776	3,096,274
Pacific	11,192	423,623,370	164,077	106,187,485	42,365,995	312,489,342	551,565,284
Washington	2,751	96,952,621	45,199	30,087,287	11,034,750	66,166,165	128,821,667
Oregon	1,602	44,023,548	18,523	11,443,512	4,185,595	30,596,763	55,525,123
California	6,839	282,647,201	100,355	64,656,686	27,145,650	215,726,414	367,218,494
Alaska	82	10,684,799	1,938	1,095,579	1,851,716	3,741,946	8,244,524

This table arranges the states and territories in five divisions and twelve subdivisions, bringing together contiguous states, and giving subtotals for limited areas in which the same general conditions predominate. It also brings together these subtotals, presenting aggregates for larger sections of the country. This method of presentation, although it may not give the figures for the separate states in so convenient a form as an alphabetical arrangement, permits the broader comparison of the statistics for the country by its principal geographic divisions, and also facilitates the comparison of the manufactures of adjoining states, developing interesting facts as to their relative importance. The following brief comparisons will serve to indicate the advantages of the table.

Of the 4 states comprising the Southern South Atlantic subdivision at the census of 1905, Georgia was the most important and North Carolina ranked second. The manufactures of these 2 states gave employment to 63.7 per cent of the wage-earners, and the value of their products formed 69.4 per cent of the total for the subdivision. Each of them gave employment to more than twice as many wage-earners as were reported for Florida, the last of the group, and exceeded by more than 25,000 the number reported for South Carolina, the remaining state. Considering the entire South Atlantic division, it is found that the manufactures are divided quite evenly between the northern and southern subdivisions. The southern subdivision contains 53.5 per cent of the wage-earners and 43.5 per cent of the value of products, and the northern subdivision 46.5 and 56.5 per cent, respectively. In the Eastern South Central group the total value of products for Kentucky is not far from being three times as large as that for Mississippi, while that for Tennessee is over twice as large, and that for Alabama lacks only a little of being double.

Of the twelve subdivisions shown in the table, the Southern North Atlantic is the most important. The establishments included in it gave employment to 1,886,565 wage-earners, and their products were valued at $5,218,265,936, forming 34.5 and 35.3 per cent, respectively, of the totals for the United States, including Alaska. The Eastern North Central division ranks second, reporting 1,224,528 wage-earners and products valued at $3,605,368,132, forming 22.4 and 24.4 per cent of the totals for the United States.

In addition to the established official grouping of the states as shown in Table CXLVI, further interesting features of the statistics are developed by adopting the broader and more familiar grouping given in Table CXLVII.

TABLE CXLVII.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—UNITED STATES BY GROUPS

	GROUP OF STATES.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.	
					Number.	Salaries.
1	United States	1905	216,262	$12,686,265,673	519,751	$574,761,231
2		1900	207,562	8,978,825,200	364,202	380,889,091
3	Per cent of increase		4.2	41.3	42.7	50.9
4	New England states[2]	1905	22,279	1,870,995,405	60,258	72,799,265
5		1900	22,576	1,507,629,619	45,402	53,396,463
6	Per cent of increase		[1]1.3	24.1	32.7	36.3
7	Middle states[3]	1905	72,664	5,015,360,056	198,370	225,050,766
8		1900	70,844	3,656,526,169	136,213	150,997,226
9	Per cent of increase		2.6	37.2	45.6	49.0
10	Southern states[4]	1905	33,189	1,391,683,540	55,637	55,128,940
11		1900	31,366	805,405,187	34,940	31,072,813
12	Per cent of increase		5.8	72.8	59.2	77.4
13	Central states[5]	1905	67,759	3,571,145,543	174,211	185,975,455
14		1900	66,298	2,498,642,005	127,608	125,091,748
15	Per cent of increase		2.2	42.9	36.5	48.7
16	Western states[6]	1905	9,097	402,772,960	13,370	14,860,306
17		1900	8,101	261,651,877	9,834	9,432,106
18	Per cent of increase		12.3	53.9	36.0	57.6
19	Pacific states[7]	1905	11,192	423,623,370	17,710	20,624,590
20		1900	8,329	245,401,639	10,123	10,780,965
21	Per cent of increase		34.4	72.6	74.9	91.3
22	Alaska	1905	82	10,684,799	195	321,909
23		1900	48	3,568,704	82	117,770
24	Per cent of increase		70.8	199.4	137.8	173.3

[1] Decrease.
[2] Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
[3] New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia.
[4] Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas.

OF STATES, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1905 AND 1900.

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.					
Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.				
5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	4,244,538	$2,266,273,317	1,065,884	$317,279,008	159,899	$27,988,207	$1,455,019,473	$8,503,949,756	$14,802,147,087	1
4,715,023	2,009,735,799	3,635,236	1,736,347,184	918,511	248,814,074	161,276	24,574,541	905,600,225	6,577,614,074	11,411,121,122	2
16.0	29.9	16.8	30.5	16.0	27.5	[1]0.9	13.9	60.7	29.3	29.7	3
940,752	439,050,232	650,148	345,138,972	263,650	88,086,475	26,954	5,824,785	167,203,971	1,116,272,902	2,025,998,437	4
851,903	367,674,353	582,572	288,229,968	241,541	74,804,609	24,790	4,639,776	109,963,995	904,036,980	1,660,348,100	5
10.4	19.4	11.6	19.7	7.8	17.8	8.7	25.5	52.1	23.5	22.0	6
2,005,513	974,105,359	1,477,425	823,343,753	471,400	140,803,364	56,688	9,958,242	562,716,526	3,144,635,012	5,521,161,367	7
1,725,731	773,258,384	1,259,992	651,271,349	406,687	112,563,092	59,052	9,423,943	354,108,289	2,472,959,497	4,343,542,548	8
16.2	26.0	17.3	26.4	15.9	25.1	[1]4.0	5.7	58.9	27.2	27.1	9
768,362	278,569,494	632,880	253,872,560	89,743	18,406,704	45,739	6,290,230	147,357,897	866,450,624	1,550,700,277	10
628,053	185,688,781	515,182	168,450,100	71,895	12,839,900	40,976	4,398,781	82,283,645	564,148,540	1,020,376,844	11
22.3	50.0	22.8	50.7	24.8	43.4	11.6	43.0	79.1	53.6	52.0	12
1,476,812	741,127,958	1,234,315	674,264,787	215,757	61,826,884	26,740	5,036,287	499,428,358	2,611,193,189	4,513,347,475	13
1,290,003	566,893,094	1,084,064	518,589,176	174,120	42,927,898	31,819	5,286,020	322,473,914	2,067,843,884	3,525,923,409	14
14.5	30.8	13.9	30.0	23.9	44.0	[1]16.0	[1]4.7	54.9	26.3	28.0	15
112,867	71,404,425	102,562	68,435,276	8,443	2,532,294	1,862	436,855	34,095,010	449,166,741	631,129,723	16
93,867	51,159,359	85,885	49,213,042	5,712	1,541,618	2,270	401,699	17,580,874	342,902,544	491,926,220	17
20.2	39.6	19.4	39.1	47.8	63.9	[1]18.0	8.8	93.9	31.0	28.3	18
164,077	106,187,485	145,313	100,132,329	16,862	5,615,099	1,902	440,057	42,365,995	312,489,342	551,565,284	19
123,206	63,777,148	105,282	59,219,274	15,555	4,133,552	2,369	424,322	19,031,454	223,960,046	364,809,580	20
33.2	66.5	38.0	69.1	8.4	35.8	[1]19.7	3.7	122.6	39.5	51.2	21
1,938	1,095,579	1,895	1,085,640	29	8,188	14	1,751	1,851,716	3,741,946	8,244,524	22
2,260	1,374,680	2,259	1,374,275	1	405	....	....	158,054	1,762,583	4,194,421	23
[1]14.2	[1]20.3	[1]16.1	[1]21.0	2,800.0	1,921.7	....	....	1,071.6	112.3	96.6	24

[5] Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

[6] Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

[7] Washington, Oregon, and California.

This grouping brings the states together into geographic divisions which are more comprehensive and from the standpoint of manufactures more broadly homogeneous than those shown by the grouping in Table CXLVI. With respect to it the following appeared in the Twelfth Census Report on Manufactures:[1]

> The New England states are commonly regarded as a geographic unit, ordinary commercial use associating these six states as a distinct group governed by conditions peculiar to themselves. The same is true of the Middle states, although there is less certainty in the public mind as to the states which actually constitute this group. The Southern states comprise another distinct geographic unit, and a more accurate conception of their industrial progress is obtained by associating them in one group than by dividing them into the South Atlantic and South Central groups. The Central states in the middle West, often called the Prairie states, are a homogeneous territory, whose industrial development has been nearly uniform. The same is true of the Western states, known as the Rocky Mountain group, most of which have advanced into statehood within a comparatively recent period. Finally, there are the three states comprising the Pacific group, whose industrial development has been governed by conditions altogether different from those prevailing elsewhere.

Table CXLVII shows the relative importance of the manufacturing industries in these seven geographic divisions of the country, but as it is confined to two censuses and covers a period of but about four and one-half years it conveys only a limited idea of the rapidity of development in the different sections. To be complete the table should show the statistics for the earlier censuses, but as the totals for the censuses prior to 1900 can not be reduced to a comparative basis with those for the factory census of 1905 they are not reproduced in this connection. Reference should be made to Part I of the Twelfth Census Report on Manufactures for information concerning the increase prior to 1900.[2] This table should be considered in connection with Table CXLVIII, which shows the percentage the manufactures of each of the seven geographic divisions constitutes of the total for the United States.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page clxxi.

[2] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page clxxii.

TABLE CXLVIII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS OF STATES: 1850 TO 1905.

GROUP OF STATES.	Census.	PER CENT OF TOTALS FOR UNITED STATES.						
		Number of establishments.	Capital.	Wage-earners.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products.
				Average number.	Wages.			
New England states	1905	10.3	14.7	17.2	16.8	11.5	13.1	13.7
	1900	10.9	16.8	18.1	18.3	12.2	13.8	14.6
	1890	13.6	18.0	19.3	19.0	15.7	15.3	16.0
	1880	12.4	22.4	23.7	23.9	....	19.4	20.6
	1870	12.8	23.1	25.7	27.2	....	24.3	23.8
	1860	14.7	25.5	29.9	27.5	....	23.8	24.8
	1850	18.3	31.1	32.7	31.8	....	27.6	27.8
Middle states	1905	33.6	39.5	36.7	37.3	38.7	37.0	37.3
	1900	34.1	40.7	36.6	38.4	39.1	37.6	38.1
	1890	35.2	39.2	38.5	40.8	36.3	38.1	38.9
	1880	35.3	42.1	41.7	42.8	....	41.1	41.3
	1870	34.7	42.7	39.2	41.4	....	41.7	41.8
	1860	37.9	43.1	41.6	40.2	....	43.1	42.5
	1850	43.9	44.2	43.9	44.3	....	47.9	46.4
Southern states	1905	15.3	11.0	14.0	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.5
	1900	15.1	9.0	13.3	9.2	9.1	8.6	8.9
	1890	13.1	7.8	9.7	7.1	8.2	7.4	7.5
	1880	14.6	6.9	8.2	5.6	....	6.3	6.3
	1870	15.4	6.6	9.1	5.8	....	6.5	6.6
	1860	17.2	11.5	10.1	9.2	....	10.6	10.3
	1850	16.7	12.6	11.5	9.5	....	9.5	9.9
Central states	1905	31.3	28.2	27.0	28.4	34.3	30.7	30.5
	1900	32.0	27.8	27.4	28.3	35.6	31.4	30.9
	1890	31.8	29.7	28.2	27.6	34.7	32.5	31.4
	1880	32.3	25.1	23.6	24.1	....	29.4	28.0
	1870	33.5	24.4	23.8	22.6	....	24.9	24.9
	1860	23.4	17.1	14.2	14.9	....	19.5	18.1
	1850	20.2	11.8	11.5	12.7	....	14.5	14.3
Western states	1905	4.2	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.4	5.3	4.3
	1900	3.9	2.9	2.0	2.5	1.9	5.2	4.3
	1890	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.6	3.0
	1880	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	....	1.4	1.4
	1870	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	....	1.0	1.1
	1860	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	....	0.2	0.4
	1850	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	0.1	0.1
Pacific states	1905	5.2	3.3	3.0	4.1	2.9	3.7	3.7
	1900	4.0	2.[illegible]	2.6	3.2	2.1	3.4	3.2
	1890	3.1	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.2
	1880	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	....	2.4	2.4
	1870	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.9	....	1.6	1.8
	1860	6.3	2.4	3.9	7.8	....	2.8	3.9
	1850	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.7	....	0.4	1.5
Alaska	1905	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)
	1900	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
	1890	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

As explained on page xxxiii, although the inclusion of the neighborhood industries and mechanical trades at prior censuses destroys the availability of the figures for direct comparison with those for the census of 1905, it has but slight effect on the statistics other than to increase the number of establishments. While totals in which such industries are included should not be used in comparative tables, their employment in computing percentages similar to those given in Table CXLVII does not greatly disturb the proportions. In this way it is made possible to extend the table to earlier censuses, thus adding greatly to its value; the percentages are therefore presented for the censuses prior to 1900, subject to the qualifications just noted.

1. *The New England states.* This group comprises the states in which manufactures were first established, and during the earlier history of the country it contained the major portion of many of the most important industries. At the census of 1850, when the relative importance in manufactures of the different states was first definitely determined, it was found that the New England states gave employment to 32.7 per cent of the wage-earners and produced 27.8 per cent of the total products of the United States. These proportions have decreased at each succeeding census until 1905, when the wage-earners formed 17.2 and the value of products 13.7 per cent of the total. This group of states is now surpassed in the magnitude of its manufactures by both the Middle and the Central geographic divisions, as it is exceeded by them in population also. Since 1900 there has been a larger actual as well as proportional increase in value of products for the Middle, Southern, and Central divisions than for the New England states.

Notwithstanding the more rapid increase in the manufactures of other sections of the country and the resulting decrease in the proportion of the total represented by the New England states, the manufactures of the division have increased enormously since 1850, and they now represent a large proportion of many of the most important industries. Among them are the following, in each of which more than 50 per cent of the value of products was reported at the census of 1905 by factories located in these states: Ammunition; boots and shoes, leather; boots and shoes, rubber; brass and copper, rolled; brassware; clocks; combs; corsets; cotton goods; envelopes; firearms; hardware; needles, pins, and hooks and eyes; nets and seines; plated ware; silversmithing and silverware; woolen goods; worsted goods. In these states, also, were produced more than 49.9 per cent of the cutlery and edge tools, 46.3 per cent of the jewelry, 38.6 per cent of the paper and wood pulp, and 40 per cent of rubber and elastic goods. Over 49 per cent of the textiles dyed and finished in establishments not parts of textile mills were dyed and finished in New England.

2. *The Middle states.* This geographic division also contains some of the oldest manufacturing communities of the United States. It contains eight out of the twenty largest manufacturing cities, and its factories cover practically all branches of industry. The rate of increase for the division has been considerably greater than that for the New England states. The gross value of its products is now more than twice as great, and its factories give employment to more than twice the number of wage-earners that there are in the New England division. The value of products, $5,521,161,367, reported for the census of 1905, is far in excess of that for any other geographic division and is an increase of $1,177,618,819 over that reported by this division for 1900, a larger actual increase than is reported for any other division. The increase in the manufactures of other states has, however, also tended to reduce the proportion in the Middle states, and, as shown by Table CXLVIII, their percentage of the total value of products has decreased from 46.4 per cent in 1850 to 37.3 per cent at the census of 1905. While a large proportion of all of the leading manufactures are found in these states, they especially predominate in the following, their factories producing more than 50 per cent of the products of each class: Belting and hose, rubber; buttons; carpets and rugs, other than rag; cement; chemicals; clothing, men's; clothing, women's; coke; dyestuffs and extracts; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; gas and lamp fixtures; gloves and mittens, leather; hats, felt; hats, straw; hosiery and knit goods; iron and steel, blast furnaces; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; lapidary work; lead pencils (the entire product); leather goods; locomotives; millinery and lace goods; mirrors; perfumery and cosmetics; petroleum, refining; phonographs and graphophones; photographic apparatus; photographic materials; silk and silk goods; shirts; smelting and refining, copper; stamped ware; sugar and molasses, refining; tin and terne plate; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; varnishes; wall paper; wire; wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.

Other industries represented largely in the Middle states were as follows: Leather, tanned, curried, and finished, 49.4 per cent of the total value of product for the industry; glass, 49 per cent; lamps and reflectors, 48.9 per cent; paints, 48.2 per cent; steam fittings and heating apparatus, 47.5 per cent; sewing machines and attachments, 47.4 per cent; wirework, including wire rope and cable, 45.9 per cent; druggists' preparations, 45.2 per cent; shipbuilding, iron and steel, 44.3 per cent; printing and publishing, book and job, 42.1 per cent; pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products, 41.6 per cent; mattresses and spring beds, 40.7 per cent; confectionery, 38.1 per cent.

3. *The Southern states.* It is probable that the industrial development of the Southern states has been more rapid during the years between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 than for any other equal period of their history. As shown by Table CXLVII, the increase, 52 per cent, in gross value of products was almost

twice as large as that for any of the other divisions, with the exception of the Pacific states and Alaska, where the amounts involved were comparatively small. The increases in capital invested, wage-earners, wages, and the other items indicating industrial prosperity were in keeping with the increase in production. At the census of 1860 the products of manufactures in this division formed 10.3 per cent of the total for the United States, but at the census of 1870, immediately following the Civil War, the proportion had decreased to 6.6 per cent, and it continued to decrease until 1880, when it was but 6.3 per cent. Since then there has been a steady growth, the census of 1905 showing a slight gain of two-tenths of 1 per cent over 1860. The manufactures of the entire country have increased enormously since the latter year, and that the South now occupies the same relative position that it held before the ravages of the Civil War had depleted its resources conveys at once an impression of its rapid recovery and wonderful increase. The value of the products of manufactures reported for these states at the census of 1905 was a sum more than eight times greater than the value in 1860. From the standpoint of the number of wage-earners, the manufacturers of the South have more than recovered their ground, for at the census of 1905 they gave employment to 14.2 per cent of the wage-earners reported for the entire country, against but 10.1 per cent in 1860. This exceptional increase in the number of wage-earners is due to the development of industries requiring more labor and involving a greater number of processes, such as the textile industries and iron and steel.

At the census of 1905 the rice cleaning and polishing industry was principally, and the turpentine and rosin industry was wholly confined to this division, and the cottonseed oil and cake and the peanut grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling industries almost wholly; while more than 50 per cent of the value of products for the canning and preserving of oysters, the manufacture of fertilizers, and wood preserving were also reported. In addition, the Southern states showed 47.7 per cent of the total value of products for chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff; over 40 per cent for lumber and timber products; more than 37 per cent of the total value for cotton goods; over 30 per cent of the manufactured ice; and over 12 per cent in value of the blast furnace product of the iron and steel industry.

4. *The Central states.*—As measured by the value of products, the relative importance of this group of states has increased from 14.3 per cent in 1850 to 30.5 per cent at the census of 1905, a relative increase of 16.2 per cent. During the same period the relative importance of the New England states has decreased by 14.1 per cent.

Table CXLVIII indicates that the increase in the proportion of wage-earners for the division has not been quite as rapid as in the value of products. This is explained by the fact that one of the principal industries—slaughtering and meat packing—reports a comparatively low average number of employees to a product of a given value.

In magnitude of operations the manufactures of the Central states exceeded those of all the other geographic divisions except the Middle states. The rapid increase in the manufactures of this section has been due primarily to the development of the iron and copper mines of Michigan and Wisconsin, to the lumber and timber industry, and to the slaughtering and meat packing industries. For the following industries these states reported more than 50 per cent of the value of products: Agricultural implements; automobiles; butter; candles; carriages and wagons; cars, steam railroad; cars, street railroad; cash registers and calculating machines; cheese; food preparations; furniture; glucose; liquors, distilled; oil, linseed; oleomargarine; refrigerators; slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and stoves and furnaces. Other industries for which the Central states showed a relatively large value of product at the census of 1905 are as follows: Flour and grist mill products, 49.7 per cent of the total value of products for the industry; soap, 48.2 per cent; druggists' preparations, 47.3 per cent; glue, and wirework, including wire rope and cable, each 45.9 per cent; starch, 46.5 per cent; condensed milk, 45.6 per cent; matches, 43.9 per cent; mattresses and spring beds, 40.7 per cent; lime, 39.3 per cent; and foundry and machine shop products, 37 per cent.

5. *The Western states.* The 4 states of Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and Montana reported 82.3 per cent of the manufactures of this geographic division as measured by the value of product. All the states in this division, especially those not enumerated above, are engaged principally in agriculture and stock raising. The relative importance of the manufactures of this division has, however, increased constantly since 1850. At that census the value of the products formed only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total for the United States. This proportion had increased to 4.3 per cent at the census of 1905.

At the census of 1905 the Western states reported nearly 40 per cent of the value of product for the beet sugar industry. They reported more than 50 per cent of the total value of product for the smelting and refining of zinc, 43 per cent for the smelting of lead, and 35.5 per cent for the smelting and refining of copper. The smelting of lead and copper ores is done largely in the Western states and the refining largely in the Middle states. If in the refining only the value added by the process could be given as the value of the product, the Western states would show much more than 50 per cent of the total product for the lead and copper smelting and refining industries. The value of the ore smelted is, however, duplicated in the value of the metal refined, and thus, as the refining is done largely in the Middle states, the geographic division made up of these states is accredited with the greater value of product in these industries.

6. *The Pacific states.*—This division comprises but 3 states. The value of their products as reported at the census of 1905 formed 3.7 per cent of the total for the United States. The proportion is somewhat less than that for the Western states, though their manufacture gave employment to a slightly larger proportion of the total wage-earners. Since the census of 1900 the value of products has increased 51.2 per cent and the number of wage-earners 33.2 per cent, the percentage of increase in value of products being almost as great as that for the Southern states and that for the number of wage-earners considerably in excess. For vinous liquors the Pacific states reported more than 50 per cent of the value of products; for canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, over 25 per cent; for canning and preserving, fish, 24.8 per cent; and for beet sugar, more than 20 per cent. Other principal industries of the division are lumber and timber products; flour and grist mill products; foundry and machine shop products; shipbuilding, iron and steel; and petroleum, refining.

7. *Alaska.*—The canning and preserving of fish was the only industry of any importance in Alaska at the census of 1905, reporting 93.8 per cent of the total value of products for the territory. The other industries for which reports were obtained were lumber and timber products, fertilizers, malt liquors, and the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals.

CHAPTER X.

POWER EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES.

As explained on page xxi, the census of 1905 was not confined to large establishments but covered all that had an annual product of $500, provided they were not engaged in the neighborhood and mechanical industries. Therefore many of the establishments included were not of sufficient size to employ motive power with advantage, while others were engaged in industries where power was not necessary.

In reducing the totals for the census of 1900 to a comparative basis, it was found to be impracticable to eliminate the statistics of power for all the neighborhood and mechanical industries, the other statistics for which were excluded. Comparatively little motive power, however, was employed in these industries, and consequently their inclusion has but slight effect on comparisons with the statistics for the census of 1905, except for "total number of establishments reporting power."

The statistics of power, by kind, as reported at each census since 1870, are summarized in Table CXLIX, which gives for each census the total horsepower.

Table CXLIX.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE, FOR EACH CENSUS PERIOD: 1870 TO 1905.

[For 1900 the number of establishments reporting power and the horsepower include the hand trades and neighborhood industries, except custom gristmills, custom sawmills, and cotton ginning. Prior to 1900 the total number of establishments, the number reporting power, and the horsepower include all hand trades and neighborhood industries.]

	CENSUS.					PER CENT OF INCREASE.			
	1905	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900 to 1905	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
Number of establishments	216,262	207,562	355,415	253,852	252,148	4.2	[1]41.6	40.0	0.7
Number of establishments reporting power	134,544	133,456	100,735	85,923	(2)	0.8	32.5	17.2	....
Total horsepower	14,641,544	10,409,625	5,954,655	3,410,837	2,346,142	40.7	74.8	74.6	45.4
Average horsepower per establishment	108.8	78.0	59.1	39.7	[3]9.3	39.5	32.0	48.9	326.9
Owned:									
Engines—									
Steam—									
Number	127,425	130,754	91,410	56,483	(2)	[1]2.5	43.0	61.8	....
Horsepower	10,828,111	8,140,533	4,581,595	2,185,458	1,215,711	33.0	77.7	109.6	79.8
Per cent of total horsepower	73.9	78.2	76.9	64.1	51.8	....	....	....	....
Gas and gasoline—									
Number	21,525	14,334	(2)	(2)	(2)	50.2	....	....	....
Horsepower	289,514	134,742	8,930	(2)	(2)	114.9	1,408.9	....	....
Per cent of total horsepower	2.0	1.3	0.1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water wheels[4]—									
Number	20,996	23,104	39,008	55,404	(2)	[1]9.1	[1]40.8	[1]29.6	....
Horsepower	1,647,969	1,454,229	1,255,206	1,225,379	1,130,431	13.3	15.9	2.4	8.4
Per cent of total horsepower	11.3	14.0	21.1	35.9	48.2	....	....	....	....
Electric motors—									
Number	73,120	16,902	(2)	(2)	(2)	332.6	....	....	....
Horsepower	1,150,891	310,661	15,569	(2)	(2)	270.5	1,895.4	....	....
Per cent of total horsepower	7.9	3.0	0.3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other power, horsepower	92,154	49,985	4,784	(2)	(2)	84.4	944.8	....	....
Per cent of total horsepower	0.6	0.5	0.1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rented, total	632,905	319,475	88,571	(2)	(2)	98.1	260.7	....	....
Per cent of total horsepower	4.3	3.0	1.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Electric, horsepower	441,592	182,562	(2)	(2)	(2)	141.9	....	....	....
Other kind, horsepower	191,313	136,913	88,571	(2)	(2)	39.7	....	....	....

[1] Decrease. [2] Not reported. [3] Average for all establishments. [4] Includes 1,398 water motors with 5,934 horsepower in 1905.

The figures for the census of 1900 given in the table show that 133,456 establishments, or 64.3 per cent of the total number, reported the use of power, leaving 74,106, or 35.7 per cent, reporting no power.

At the census of 1905 the number of establishments, exclusive of all neighborhood and mechanical industries, reporting power was 134,544, a number greater than the total shown for 1900; the percentage, however, that this number constituted of the total number of establishments was 62.2, or 2.1 per cent less than the corresponding percentage for 1900.

In this table the statistics of power for 11,474 establishments that were engaged in industries excluded from the census of 1905 are included for the census of 1900. These establishments used a total of 157,125 horsepower. When they are omitted, the number reporting the use of power becomes 121,982, or 58.8 per cent of the total, the proportion thus being 3.4 per cent less than the corresponding proportion for the census of 1905. Exclusive of rented power the steam horsepower reported in 1900, according to these revised figures, was 8,026,022; the water horsepower, 1,449,460;

and the electric horsepower, 308,439; the increase in these particulars, as shown at the census of 1905, being 34.9, 13.7, and 273.1 per cent, respectively.

Certain establishments do not use power, although they are engaged in industries in which power is apparently necessary. For example, 4 establishments included in the classification "cotton goods" at the census of 1905 reported the use of hand looms exclusively; and the same was true of several establishments classified under woolen and worsted manufactures. A number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods used hand knitting machines exclusively, and others made sweaters and fancy knit goods without the use of power; while several establishments included under "silk and silk goods" were engaged in the manufacture of certain silk small wares for which no power was required. The classification "lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds," includes a number of establishments that were engaged in the manufacture of window screens, ladders, novelties for house trimming, and similar products, in which none but hand labor was employed. A part of the difference between the total number of establishments and the number reporting power is doubtless due to the fact that at every census a few establishments neglect to answer the inquiry as to power; accordingly the total horsepower as reported is probably slightly less than the amount in actual use in the manufacturing industries of the country.

The increasing importance of motive power in the manufacturing industries of the country is indicated by the increase in the quantity of horsepower used. As shown in Table CXLIX, the largest increase, 4,454,970 horsepower, or 74.8 per cent, occurred during the decade ending with 1900. For the period of about four and a half years, which intervened between the censuses of 1900 and 1905, the absolute increase was almost as large, amounting to 4,231,919 horsepower, although the rate was only 40.7 per cent. The horsepower reported for the latter census is over six times greater than that reported for the census of 1870.

Table CL shows the percentage which each class of power formed of the total reported at each census from 1870 to 1905.

TABLE CL.—*Percentage each class of power is of total horsepower: 1870 to 1905.*

POWER.	1905	1900	1890	1880	1870
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Steam	73.9	78.2	70.9	64.1	51.8
Water	11.3	14.0	21.1	35.9	48.2
Gas and gasoline	2.0	1.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
Electric	10.9	4.7	[2]0.3	(1)	(1)
All other	1.9	1.8	[2]7.6	(1)	(1)

[1] Not reported.
[2] Rented electric power included with "all other."

While large increases are shown for all classes of power, steam continues to be the primary power of greatest importance, constituting 73.9 per cent of the total horsepower at the census of 1905. Next to steam, water was the most important class of power, forming 11.3 per cent of the total horsepower. The statistics, however, do not show the true importance of waterpower, because an increasing quantity is electrically transmitted and is reported as electric power by the manufacturing establishments in which it is used, and to a certain extent the same is true of steampower. For numerous large central electric stations that supply electric power to establishments included in the census of manufactures water is the primary power.

The decrease in the relative importance of steam and water power is due primarily to the increase in electric power. This class of power was first reported separately at the census of 1890, when the total amounted to 15,569 horsepower; including the rented electric power, the total had increased to 1,592,483 horsepower at the census of 1905. When electric power is generated by the manufacturer, the horsepower of the motors is a duplication, and allowance should be made for this fact in accepting the statistics.

The power reported for gas engines includes that for all internal combustion engines in which the propelling force is the explosion of gaseous or vaporous fuel in direct contact with a piston within a closed cylinder. Although this class of power has increased very rapidly since 1890, when it first appeared in Census statistics, it is still of comparatively minor importance.

The amount—283,467—of horsepower classed as "other power" and "all other horsepower rented" includes compressed air engines and other forms of power; also some rented steampower, which it is impossible to segregate.

Table CLI shows the average horsepower per establishment for all industries and for 11 of the principal power using industries, as computed from the reports for the censuses from 1880 to 1905, inclusive.

TABLE CLI.—*Average horsepower per establishment in selected industries: 1880 to 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	CENSUS.			
	1905	1900	1890	1880
All industries	108.8	78.0	59.1	39.7
Agricultural implements	181.0	129.7	66.3	34.9
Boots and shoes	56.1	39.4	22.5	15.6
Cotton goods[1]	901.8	781.6	527.1	288.2
Flour and grist mill products	77.9	70.9	41.0	31.8
Hosiery and knit goods	83.6	69.8	58.9	51.2
Iron and steel	4,522.4	2,508.3	1,156.3	508.6
Lumber and timber products	82.7	60.0	49.6	32.0
Paper and wood pulp	1,475.1	1,002.4	471.1	179.1
Silk and silk goods	129.8	129.3	77.2	44.7
Woolen goods	208.9	136.1	91.2	53.7
Worsted goods	580.5	526.4	410.0	216.3
All other industries	68.8	49.2	42.7	28.3

[1] Includes cotton small wares.

The statistics of power for industries are given in full in Tables 13 and 14.

The averages in Table CLI are based on the number of establishments reporting the use of power, and the conditions attending the enumeration of such establishments previously explained should be considered in this connection. It is probable that in computing the average of horsepower per establishment for 1900 some establishments that did not use power were included in the divisor, and the average is somewhat smaller than it should be for an exact comparison with that for 1905. The increase of 30.8 horsepower per establishment is rather larger than the actual increase. The average amount of horsepower per establishment for the majority of the important industries has increased largely since 1900. The largest average and the greatest increase are shown for the manufacture of iron and steel, which includes the blast furnaces and the rolling mills and steel works.

The statistics for power for the manufactures in each state and territory, as reported at each census from 1870 to 1905, inclusive, are given in Table CLII.

Table CLII.—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF POWER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1905.

[For 1900 the number of establishments reporting power, and the horsepower, include the hand trades and neighborhood industries, except custom gristmills, custom sawmills, and cotton ginning. Prior to 1900 the total number of establishments, the number reporting power, and the horsepower include all hand trades and neighborhood industries.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.									RENTED.	
		Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.[1]		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
					Steam.		Gas and gasoline.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
					Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.							
United States	1905	216,262	134,544	14,641,544	127,425	10,828,111	21,525	289,514	20,996	1,647,969	73,120	1,150,891	92,154	441,592	191,313
	1900	207,562	133,456	10,409,625	130,754	8,140,533	14,334	134,742	23,104	1,454,229	16,902	310,661	49,985	182,562	136,913
	1890	355,415	100,735	5,954,655	91,410	4,581,595	(2)	8,930	39,008	1,255,206	(2)	15,569	4,784	......	88,571
	1880	253,852	85,923	3,410,837	56,483	2,185,458	......	......	55,404	1,225,379	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	252,148	(3)	2,346,142	(3)	1,215,711	......	......	(3)	1,130,431	......	......	......	......	......
Alabama	1905	1,882	1,383	301,851	2,129	280,470	77	472	73	9,518	296	8,666	1,183	1,448	94
	1900	2,000	1,415	176,270	1,828	162,453	38	376	150	9,421	69	3,062	237	359	362
	1890	2,977	1,634	102,333	1,373	91,583	(2)	14	764	10,382	(2)	51	20	......	283
	1880	2,070	1,257	27,576	551	15,779	......	......	931	11,797	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	2,188	(3)	18,751	(3)	7,740	......	......	(3)	11,011	......	......	......	......	......
Alaska	1905	82	63	2,951	158	2,763	10	91	4	89	1	5	......	3	......
	1900	48	38	1,358	44	954	......	......	5	117	11	287	......	......	......
	1890	10	9	451	7	290	......	......	3	161	......	......	......	......	......
	[3]1880	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	[3]1870	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Arizona	1905	169	94	26,068	148	18,828	28	1,392	8	267	120	4,656	510	165	250
	1900	154	89	9,033	131	7,653	19	371	8	400	30	496	75	38	......
	1890	76	21	826	16	457	......	......	8	329	......	......	......	......	40
	1880	66	21	530	14	370	......	......	8	160	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	18	(3)	90	(3)	80	......	......	(3)	10	......	......	......	......	......
Arkansas	1905	1,907	1,440	111,216	1,781	107,699	114	482	16	584	88	1,707	159	484	101
	1900	1,746	1,325	79,839	1,584	78,016	39	326	26	734	17	279	228	201	55
	1890	2,073	1,140	38,344	1,172	36,365	(2)	7	119	1,778	(2)	31	3	......	160
	1880	1,202	729	15,733	545	13,709	......	......	149	2,024	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	1,079	(3)	7,646	(3)	6,101	......	......	(3)	1,545	......	......	......	......	......
California	1905	6,839	4,206	220,571	2,408	153,178	689	6,292	216	7,260	658	10,212	1,744	39,363	2,522
	1900	4,997	3,054	133,091	2,158	105,190	545	3,244	171	4,680	281	6,138	1,609	9,624	2,606
	1890	7,923	1,614	73,324	1,481	64,864	(2)	361	190	5,091	(2)	393	22	......	2,593
	1880	5,885	1,000	32,921	779	28,071	......	......	205	4,850	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	3,984	(3)	25,370	(3)	18,493	......	......	(3)	6,877	......	......	......	......	......
Colorado	1905	1,606	882	136,872	873	117,539	78	317	108	2,094	550	11,965	1,121	3,765	71
	1900	1,323	779	44,143	783	39,400	81	519	55	1,493	40	709	483	1,187	352
	1890	1,518	399	32,734	457	30,641	(2)	36	47	1,723	(2)	58	......	......	276
	1880	599	181	5,802	152	3,953	......	......	52	1,849	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	256	(3)	2,225	(3)	1,433	......	......	(3)	792	......	......	......	......	......
Connecticut	1905	3,477	2,414	330,550	2,331	218,668	254	3,393	950	66,808	1,521	26,346	1,055	8,233	6,047
	1900	3,382	2,702	265,041	2,695	177,819	171	1,608	1,101	67,211	442	8,710	451	4,215	5,027
	1890	6,822	2,185	163,233	1,794	96,178	(2)	215	1,365	63,417	(2)	205	120	......	3,098
	1880	4,488	2,028	118,232	1,124	57,027	......	......	1,784	61,205	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	5,128	(3)	80,374	(3)	25,979	......	......	(3)	54,395	......	......	......	......	......
Dakota	[4]1905	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	[4]1900	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	[4]1890	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	1880	251	79	2,224	55	1,421	......	......	36	803	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	17	(3)	324	(3)	248	......	......	(3)	76	......	......	......	......	......
Delaware	1905	631	477	54,162	598	42,031	41	412	145	5,280	333	4,672	511	1,092	164
	1900	633	495	41,399	646	32,898	35	315	129	5,399	137	1,265	......	605	917
	1890	1,003	311	26,516	393	21,556	(2)	80	163	4,671	(2)	104	1	......	104
	1880	746	317	15,428	254	10,643	......	......	232	4,785	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	800	(3)	8,533	(3)	4,313	......	......	(3)	4,220	......	......	......	......	......
District of Columbia	1905	482	258	13,357	180	10,513	42	311	6	710	82	765	54	996	8
	1900	491	323	10,503	241	8,630	52	338	5	369	29	248	147	100	671
	1890	2,295	197	11,444	246	10,422	(2)	91	9	810	(2)	70	......	......	51
	1880	971	115	3,143	118	2,263	......	......	15	880	......	......	......	......	......
	1870	952	(3)	1,889	(3)	789	......	......	(3)	1,100	......	......	......	......	......

[1] Includes water motors in 1905.
[2] Not reported separately.
[3] Not reported.
[4] See North Dakota and South Dakota.

TABLE CLII.—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF POWER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1905—Continued.

[For 1900 the number of establishments reporting power, and the horsepower, include the hand trades and neighborhood industries, except custom gristmills, custom sawmills, and cotton ginning. Prior to 1900 the total number of establishments, the number reporting power, and the horsepower include all hand trades and neighborhood industries.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.									RENTED.	
		Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.[1]		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
					Steam.		Gas and gasoline.								
					Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
Florida	1905	1,413	508	45,373	702	41,975	59	320	10	118	45	1,900	...	1,000	...
	1900	1,275	644	36,496	848	35,044	34	173	11	116	8	140	861	162	...
	1890	805	368	16,058	460	15,479	(2)	63	45	496	(2)	3	4	...	13
	1880	426	244	7,147	193	6,208	...	...	70	939	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	659	(3)	3,700	(3)	3,172	...	...	(3)	528	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1905	3,219	2,129	229,511	2,519	183,369	118	632	202	28,304	284	9,092	352	6,464	1,298
	1900	3,015	1,960	137,529	2,187	110,972	45	365	249	22,729	45	1,030	493	1,668	272
	1890	4,285	2,002	84,221	1,565	55,082	(2)	119	1,121	28,380	(2)	157	26	...	457
	1880	3,593	2,074	51,169	799	21,102	...	...	1,917	30,067	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	3,836	(3)	38,243	(3)	10,826	...	...	(3)	27,417	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	1905	364	229	18,152	212	15,145	27	127	29	1,078	71	1,165	...	537	100
	1900	287	182	5,649	141	4,010	6	28	57	1,605	...	...	...	6	...
	1890	140	64	2,001	33	972	...	...	32	1,024	(2)	2	3	...	...
	1880	162	67	1,682	22	546	...	...	48	1,136	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	101	(3)	606	(3)	311	...	...	(3)	295	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	1905	14,921	8,429	864,842	6,201	651,578	1,447	12,319	240	15,030	8,285	123,287	9,109	41,978	11,541
	1900	14,374	8,263	596,111	6,787	507,471	1,293	8,758	263	11,614	1,839	36,764	4,408	12,471	14,625
	1890	20,482	4,913	286,666	4,967	261,865	(2)	708	446	15,992	(2)	939	409	...	6,753
	1880	14,549	3,722	144,288	3,445	126,843	...	...	751	17,445	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	12,597	(3)	86,044	(3)	73,091	...	...	(3)	12,953	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Territory	1905	466	241	12,628	187	12,104	76	283	4	59	9	47	30	85	20
	1900	179	111	5,253	100	5,053	15	45	6	155	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	20	11	424	13	349	...	...	2	75	...	...	...	...	...
	[3]1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	[3]1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	1905	7,044	4,863	405,258	4,760	336,932	1,134	21,171	247	9,685	1,779	24,500	1,921	9,082	1,967
	1900	7,128	5,369	331,058	5,657	296,926	804	12,295	323	11,964	378	5,139	290	2,764	1,680
	1890	12,354	4,292	190,898	4,523	172,506	(2)	176	698	16,181	(2)	323	34	...	1,678
	1880	11,198	4,066	131,770	3,634	109,960	...	...	1,143	21,810	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	11,847	(3)	100,369	(3)	76,851	...	...	(3)	23,518	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	1905	4,785	3,032	121,621	2,215	100,418	922	4,486	238	6,531	271	3,556	1,000	5,107	523
	1900	4,828	3,999	110,273	3,017	91,182	921	4,524	278	7,315	211	3,609	388	2,613	642
	1890	7,440	2,051	77,809	1,969	64,697	(2)	70	622	12,618	(2)	194	40	...	190
	1880	6,921	1,546	54,221	1,068	33,858	...	...	1,093	20,363	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	6,566	(3)	39,547	(3)	25,298	...	...	(3)	14,249	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	1905	2,475	1,403	107,283	1,008	83,039	510	6,923	137	6,544	379	7,842	95	2,484	356
	1900	2,299	1,436	70,248	1,301	55,518	347	2,530	190	7,521	105	2,006	1,090	1,420	163
	1890	4,471	898	43,053	847	34,806	(2)	77	216	7,617	(2)	110	220	...	223
	1880	2,803	578	21,079	396	13,468	...	...	299	7,611	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	1,477	(3)	8,149	(3)	6,360	...	...	(3)	1,789	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	1905	3,734	2,561	181,411	2,842	162,829	249	1,938	170	4,003	514	6,816	890	3,874	401
	1900	3,648	2,533	145,854	2,839	136,122	135	1,096	178	4,247	114	1,003	256	1,722	718
	1890	7,745	1,789	82,508	1,896	75,513	(2)	223	337	6,271	(2)	100	77	...	324
	1880	5,328	1,767	54,929	1,494	45,917	...	...	653	9,012	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	5,390	(3)	39,568	(3)	31,928	...	...	(3)	7,640	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	1905	2,091	1,130	255,937	2,022	245,745	136	961	7	266	135	3,974	2,140	2,778	73
	1900	1,826	1,284	190,850	2,887	187,492	69	462	11	313	61	668	322	1,401	192
	1890	2,613	554	30,184	684	29,439	(2)	213	6	66	(2)	454	5	...	7
	1880	1,553	402	11,346	430	11,256	...	...	13	90	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	2,557	(3)	25,066	(3)	24,924	...	...	(3)	142	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1905	3,145	2,249	362,153	1,720	126,818	246	3,063	1,782	203,094	264	18,526	470	8,061	2,121
	1900	2,878	2,125	261,319	1,633	89,257	106	2,178	1,876	158,788	97	2,087	220	7,572	1,217
	1890	5,010	2,022	150,708	965	42,796	(2)	10	2,396	104,802	(2)	191	39	...	2,870
	1880	4,481	1,918	100,476	511	20,759	...	...	2,887	79,717	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	5,550	(3)	79,573	(3)	9,465	...	...	(3)	70,108	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	1905	3,852	2,177	180,963	2,121	142,096	398	1,377	271	10,777	802	15,514	3,531	3,309	1,359
	1900	3,886	2,074	135,493	2,153	115,290	332	3,139	323	10,415	229	3,141	725	733	1,650
	1890	7,485	1,518	73,547	1,287	56,545	(2)	175	583	15,633	(2)	212	3	...	979
	1880	6,787	1,532	51,259	914	33,216	...	...	1,004	18,043	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	5,812	(3)	32,422	(3)	13,961	...	...	(3)	18,461	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	1905	10,723	7,356	1,001,946	5,855	690,467	651	7,487	1,940	183,427	3,607	63,939	3,988	27,073	25,565
	1900	10,929	8,316	815,180	6,439	576,225	468	4,074	2,089	181,907	823	19,419	1,561	13,409	18,585
	1890	26,923	7,207	517,897	5,084	340,774	(2)	289	2,622	158,932	(2)	2,327	208	...	15,367
	1880	11,352	5,173	309,759	3,076	171,397	...	...	3,046	138,362	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	13,212	(3)	184,356	(3)	78,502	...	...	(3)	105,854	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	1905	7,446	5,023	468,440	4,978	370,090	951	10,531	681	39,312	1,826	27,529	108	12,311	2,105
	1900	7,310	5,343	376,321	5,220	318,865	586	5,004	740	36,529	288	7,874	1,145	4,264	2,121
	1890	12,127	4,414	256,668	4,475	214,718	(2)	237	1,218	38,976	(2)	677	77	...	1,983
	1880	8,873	3,581	164,747	3,085	130,352	...	...	1,716	34,395	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	9,455	(3)	105,851	(3)	70,956	...	...	(3)	34,895	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	1905	4,756	3,171	226,767	2,378	167,104	629	4,710	258	38,245	636	5,833	1,012	8,594	1,270
	1900	4,096	3,066	182,655	2,473	146,578	521	3,621	290	24,932	132	2,331	248	3,760	973
	1890	7,505	1,519	112,817	1,448	84,518	(2)	126	362	27,400	(2)	280	82	...	1,481
	1880	3,493	961	53,880	500	25,191	...	...	650	28,689	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	2,270	(3)	20,139	(3)	7,085	...	...	(3)	13,054	...	...	...	...	...

[1] Includes water motors in 1905.

[2] Not reported separately.

[3] Not reported.

TABLE CLII.—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF POWER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1905—Continued.

[For 1900 the number of establishments reporting power, and the horsepower, include the hand trades and neighborhood industries, except custom gristmills, custom sawmills, and cotton ginning. Prior to 1900 the total number of establishments, the number reporting power, and the horsepower include all hand trades and neighborhood industries.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.									RENTED.	
		Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.[1]		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
					Steam.		Gas and gasoline.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
					Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.							
Mississippi	1905	1,520	1,157	111,197	1,475	109,418	53	220	6	77	50	859	90	508	25
	1900	1,294	883	65,946	1,102	64,731	17	144	18	361	15	208	...	382	120
	1890	1,698	985	35,331	926	32,345	(2)	8	252	2,746	(2)	3	17	...	212
	1880	1,479	893	18,450	635	15,001	...	...	301	3,449	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	1,731	(3)	12,472	(3)	10,019	...	...	(3)	2,453	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	1905	6,464	3,843	271,567	3,257	221,215	658	4,960	168	3,727	2,382	23,706	2,664	13,965	1,330
	1900	6,853	3,906	196,218	3,575	173,271	432	3,279	144	3,113	597	7,101	531	5,624	3,299
	1890	14,052	3,032	145,185	3,368	137,595	(2)	457	313	4,755	(2)	618	163	...	1,597
	1880	8,592	2,428	80,749	2,128	72,587	...	...	537	8,162	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	11,871	(3)	55,062	(3)	48,418	...	...	(3)	6,644	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	1905	382	215	50,817	203	32,356	19	74	55	10,315	100	4,081	85	3,898	8
	1900	395	262	45,667	421	32,008	19	85	40	9,717	78	1,988	610	1,196	63
	1890	289	94	2,848	72	2,105	(2)	17	23	666	(2)	43	...	...	17
	1880	196	63	1,498	31	544	...	...	39	954	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	201	(3)	1,617	(3)	822	...	...	(3)	795	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	1905	1,819	984	52,134	516	34,012	334	2,035	160	7,221	300	5,762	613	2,364	127
	1900	1,695	1,135	43,357	813	31,048	358	1,919	166	7,513	90	1,532	128	866	351
	1890	3,014	626	23,479	514	17,021	(2)	58	196	6,123	(2)	49	49	...	179
	1880	1,403	262	8,494	126	2,909	...	...	245	5,495	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	670	(3)	3,311	(3)	1,865	...	...	(3)	1,446	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	1905	115	63	2,834	28	1,092	16	125	13	782	...	...	...	550	285
	1900	99	53	1,561	35	628	9	39	21	803	...	...	...	1	...
	1890	95	20	372	17	318	(2)	48	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
	1880	184	26	716	23	608	...	...	6	108	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	330	(3)	8,545	(3)	6,007	...	...	(3)	2,538	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	1905	1,618	1,244	225,632	1,032	102,439	72	1,395	1,033	100,274	161	7,288	491	5,013	8,732
	1900	1,771	1,494	202,442	1,037	89,905	52	571	1,162	105,711	65	1,467	362	2,004	2,422
	1890	3,229	1,351	116,830	729	46,888	(2)	3	1,437	68,842	(2)	42	100	...	955
	1880	3,181	1,653	87,750	456	18,595	...	...	2,122	69,155	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	3,342	(4)	77,078	(3)	8,787	...	...	(3)	68,291	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	1905	7,010	4,271	494,972	4,876	386,770	677	9,070	537	18,197	4,673	58,698	3,325	10,603	8,309
	1900	6,415	4,176	334,234	4,794	281,306	420	3,284	524	20,161	804	11,731	7,650	4,126	5,976
	1890	9,225	2,734	180,529	3,073	158,718	(2)	135	639	17,543	(2)	487	84	...	3,562
	1880	7,128	2,226	99,858	1,619	72,792	...	...	1,213	27,066	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	6,636	(3)	58,139	(3)	32,307	...	...	(3)	25,832	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	1905	199	103	5,978	74	5,097	23	114	12	149	1	30	320	203	65
	1900	174	88	3,658	85	3,283	11	64	9	153	...	...	150	8	...
	1890	127	56	1,825	46	1,492	...	...	18	323	...	...	...	...	10
	1880	144	78	1,359	19	427	...	...	60	932	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	182	(3)	911	(3)	252	...	...	(3)	659	...	...	...	...	...
New York	1905	37,194	18,410	1,643,419	12,215	850,497	2,928	44,288	3,889	446,134	8,422	126,827	4,778	95,284	75,611
	1900	35,957	18,289	1,129,761	13,346	659,702	1,944	16,221	4,409	335,411	2,323	29,830	6,058	47,768	34,771
	1890	65,840	13,395	776,820	10,372	513,560	(2)	1,990	6,439	231,959	(2)	2,447	1,141	...	25,723
	1880	42,739	11,776	454,143	6,672	234,795	...	...	9,752	219,348	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	36,206	(3)	334,363	(3)	126,107	...	...	(3)	208,256	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	1905	3,272	2,660	219,752	2,951	183,166	104	2,102	449	28,382	196	3,130	47	2,423	502
	1900	3,465	2,510	156,306	2,605	122,778	67	388	589	29,241	70	1,839	550	894	616
	1890	3,667	2,078	73,345	1,298	41,171	(2)	42	1,903	31,812	(2)	44	189	...	87
	1880	3,802	2,323	45,088	616	15,025	...	...	2,370	30,063	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	3,642	(3)	33,152	(3)	6,941	...	...	(3)	26,211	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	1905	507	287	10,069	147	8,619	136	645	7	322	14	196	...	281	6
	1900	337	265	7,395	128	5,930	127	759	16	506	6	44	2	127	27
	1890	382	98	3,589	87	2,985	(2)	12	16	540	(2)	2	23	...	27
	[4] 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	[4] 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	1905	13,785	9,318	1,238,240	9,063	1,028,665	2,004	35,101	531	18,149	8,668	121,308	6,115	23,159	5,743
	1900	13,868	8,460	817,054	9,789	732,006	1,203	14,230	556	17,848	1,721	33,389	2,967	8,768	7,846
	1890	28,673	7,216	418,783	7,703	382,301	(2)	1,183	1,134	27,342	(2)	1,705	372	...	5,880
	1880	20,699	6,684	261,143	6,215	222,502	...	...	2,080	38,641	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	22,773	(3)	174,323	(3)	129,577	...	...	(3)	44,746	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	1905	657	316	17,293	184	15,593	138	706	1	50	34	266	26	512	140
	1900	316	136	6,331	112	6,098	33	155	1	1	3	12	...	...	65
	1890	72	11	161	11	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	[3] 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	[3] 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	1905	1,602	1,091	81,844	1,008	55,512	58	371	252	20,660	31	496	...	4,727	78
	1900	1,406	978	60,452	883	37,986	36	195	265	19,263	27	447	...	2,243	318
	1890	1,523	664	32,545	590	22,430	(2)	2	276	9,280	(2)	37	306	...	490
	1880	1,080	443	13,589	176	4,334	...	...	373	9,255	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	969	(3)	8,277	(3)	2,471	...	...	(3)	5,806	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	1905	23,495	14,630	2,613,494	19,478	2,088,773	2,890	68,209	1,987	50,620	19,800	311,096	35,729	35,701	23,366
	1900	23,462	15,092	1,802,078	19,911	1,587,706	1,620	26,246	2,115	54,601	4,547	85,384	9,932	22,362	15,847
	1890	39,339	12,091	986,789	13,751	894,007	(2)	919	4,671	82,462	(2)	2,162	312	...	6,927
	1880	31,232	10,381	512,408	7,913	402,132	...	...	7,075	110,276	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	37,200	(3)	363,918	(3)	221,936	...	...	(3)	141,982	...	...	...	...	...

---

[1] Includes water motors in 1905.

[2] Not reported separately.

[3] Not reported.

[4] See Dakota.

TABLE CLII.—AMOUNT OF EACH KIND OF POWER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1905—Continued.

[For 1900 the number of establishments reporting power, and the horsepower, include the hand trades and neighborhood industries, except custom gristmills, custom sawmills, and cotton ginning. Prior to 1900 the total number of establishments, the number reporting power, and the horsepower include all hand trades and neighborhood industries.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.									RENTED.	
		Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.[1]		Electric motors.		Other power, horse power.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
					Steam.		Gas and gasoline.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
					Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.							
Rhode Island	1905	1,617	1,146	190,679	1,087	140,322	63	1,247	305	29,231	567	9,662	760	5,815	3,642
	1900	1,678	1,360	155,545	1,170	115,735	43	427	332	28,171	152	1,926	2,595	2,969	3,722
	1890	3,377	926	112,949	852	83,477	(²)	18	344	27,197	(²)	295	51	...	1,911
	1880	2,205	608	63,575	476	41,335	...	...	386	22,240	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	1,850	(³)	42,027	(³)	23,546	...	...	(³)	18,481	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	1905	1,399	1,076	221,190	1,399	157,432	55	239	124	31,097	268	23,711	180	8,451	80
	1900	1,369	973	118,573	1,174	80,913	29	323	130	27,586	124	5,876	370	185	3,320
	1890	2,382	1,149	45,681	864	29,043	(²)	97	611	16,399	(²)	8	60	...	74
	1880	2,078	1,259	25,868	509	11,995	...	...	1,057	13,873	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	1,584	(³)	14,932	(³)	4,537	...	...	(³)	10,395	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	1905	686	414	11,312	214	8,483	186	1,397	36	1,069	23	158	14	181	10
	1900	624	476	11,909	308	9,256	158	1,270	41	1,099	7	134	38	100	12
	1890	499	183	5,555	147	4,456	(²)	32	48	1,052	(²)	3	12	...	...
	(⁴)1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(⁴)1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	1905	3,175	2,475	180,136	2,756	161,919	128	1,084	321	9,995	186	4,356	125	2,230	427
	1900	3,116	2,415	131,141	2,449	116,715	68	593	401	11,078	46	823	38	1,370	524
	1890	4,559	2,243	84,379	1,577	68,537	(²)	54	1,152	15,451	(²)	106	14	...	217
	1880	4,326	2,108	51,952	967	33,388	...	...	1,382	18,564	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	5,317	(³)	37,981	(³)	18,467	...	...	(³)	19,514	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	1905	3,158	1,915	170,522	1,973	155,312	403	1,876	32	2,277	410	5,885	699	4,414	59
	1900	3,107	1,755	116,984	1,839	110,943	199	968	29	1,557	54	827	27	2,390	272
	1890	5,268	1,983	68,530	2,066	65,391	(²)	157	121	2,633	(²)	166	59	...	124
	1880	2,996	1,334	30,534	1,167	28,026	...	...	174	2,508	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	2,399	(³)	13,044	(³)	11,214	...	...	(³)	1,830	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	1905	606	375	20,728	259	12,162	11	59	95	3,252	60	1,331	983	2,941	...
	1900	575	375	13,915	273	7,606	7	89	112	3,366	34	1,241	10	1,588	15
	1890	531	178	5,128	106	2,530	(²)	10	101	2,492	(²)	64	...	...	32
	1880	640	243	4,689	55	1,154	...	...	214	3,535	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	533	(³)	2,500	(³)	331	...	...	(³)	2,169	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	1905	1,699	1,459	143,304	996	56,833	101	1,483	1,120	76,237	110	2,688	192	4,550	1,321
	1900	1,938	1,714	126,853	1,017	41,190	77	1,120	1,227	77,421	24	729	265	1,444	1,684
	1890	3,031	1,552	98,554	600	23,539	(²)	10	1,810	74,041	(²)	34	86	...	844
	1880	2,874	1,582	63,314	272	11,088	...	...	2,138	52,226	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	3,270	(³)	51,322	(³)	6,425	...	...	(³)	44,897	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	1905	3,187	2,425	185,282	2,621	143,917	131	1,715	574	25,946	454	8,284	635	4,403	382
	1900	3,186	2,425	141,491	2,358	109,392	79	748	668	23,550	114	4,795	1,215	822	969
	1890	5,915	2,502	82,448	1,341	45,406	(²)	78	1,915	36,654	(²)	105	12	...	193
	1880	5,710	2,768	57,174	899	19,710	...	...	2,399	37,464	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	5,933	(³)	49,612	(³)	8,410	...	...	(³)	41,202	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	1905	2,751	1,817	171,982	2,038	150,312	72	493	147	4,642	274	3,640	486	11,650	759
	1900	1,926	1,200	88,176	1,441	77,749	31	189	156	6,853	36	575	72	2,562	176
	1890	1,543	578	42,612	644	37,659	(²)	3	111	4,851	(²)	63	50	...	16
	1880	261	70	4,395	61	3,210	...	...	46	1,185	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	269	(³)	2,823	(³)	1,411	...	...	(³)	1,412	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	1905	2,109	1,655	143,001	1,864	124,212	312	6,569	150	6,404	311	4,423	523	776	94
	1900	1,824	1,434	92,321	1,649	84,234	90	1,045	156	5,425	20	427	905	27	258
	1890	2,376	1,199	55,457	1,043	44,680	(²)	33	565	10,542	(²)	5	122	...	75
	1880	2,375	1,190	37,910	816	28,456	...	...	670	9,454	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	2,444	(³)	27,331	(³)	17,136	...	...	(³)	10,195	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	1905	8,558	5,084	480,554	4,626	303,874	1,037	11,356	1,231	112,665	2,969	40,320	1,915	8,558	1,866
	1900	7,841	4,597	375,091	4,579	262,642	529	4,358	1,309	93,122	551	10,711	420	2,426	1,412
	1890	10,417	2,618	178,668	2,406	120,697	(²)	274	1,528	56,741	(²)	295	109	...	549
	1880	7,674	2,154	106,085	1,566	60,729	...	...	2,022	45,356	...	...	...	...	...
	1870	7,013	(³)	64,223	(³)	30,509	...	...	(³)	33,714	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	1905	169	93	3,690	69	2,712	21	88	16	382	11	86	376	46	
	1900	139	80	3,900	69	3,184	14	42	14	534	8	80	53	7	
	1890	190	41	1,829	52	1,608	...	...	9	216	(²)	5	...	...	
	1880	57	10	755	18	717	...	...	2	38					
	1870	32	(³)	344	(³)	310	...	...	(³)	34					

---

[1] Includes water motors in 1905.

[2] Not reported separately.

[3] Not reported.

[4] See Dakota.

Pennsylvania led in total horsepower in 1905 with 2,613,494, an increase of 45 per cent over 1900; New York was second with 1,643,419, an increase of 45.5 per cent; Ohio was third with 1,238,240, an increase of 51.5 per cent; Massachusetts was fourth with 1,001,946, an increase of 22.9 per cent; and Illinois was fifth with 864,842, an increase of 45.1 per cent. These are the positions held by these states at each of the censuses shown, except that Massachusetts had third instead of fourth place prior to the census of 1900, and Michigan held fifth place prior to 1890.

The motive power employed in the manufacturing industries, which are covered by the census, forms but a small proportion of the horsepower used in all the industries of the country. A large and increasing quantity of power is used in the operation of mines and quarries, of steam and electric railways and steam vessels, in the production of electric current for light and power, in the operation of elevators and hoisting and grading apparatus, and by stationary engines used for a multitude of purposes, not included in Census reports. The total quantity of power used in these various industries has never been ascertained and there is no authoritative information from which an estimate can be made. Table CLIII gives the total horsepower for some of the industries in which power is used extensively. Some of the figures contain elements of estimate and the totals should not be accepted as showing the exact amount of horsepower used; they, however, convey an idea of the vast importance of the mechanical power used in the industrial operations of the country.

TABLE CLIII. *Motive power in the United States.*

	Horsepower.
Total	53,686,878
Manufactures, census 1905	[1] 14,641,544
Idle manufacturing establishments, census 1905	[1] 344,671
Mines and quarries, census 1902	[1] 2,998,056
Street railways, census 1902	[2] 1,359.435
Electric light and power stations, census 1902	[2] 1,845.048
Telephones, telegraphs, and fire alarm systems, census 1902	[2] 3,148
Custom flour and grist, and custom saw mills, and industries entirely omitted from the census of 1905 but enumerated at the census of 1900	[1] 1,047,581
Naval vessels, January 1, 1905	[3] 777,598
Documented steam merchant vessels, June 30, 1905	[4] 2,608.270
Steam railroad locomotives, June 30, 1904	[5] 28,061.527

[1] Includes duplication caused by combination of primary power and electric motors.

[2] Horsepower of engines only. Does not include horsepower of dynamos or motors.

[3] Compiled from Annual Naval Register, Bureau of Navigation, United States Navy.

[4] Compiled from list of merchant vessels of the United States, thirty-seventh annual report, Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce and Labor. The total is incomplete in that it represents only the horsepower, when reported, of documented vessels.

[5] Reported by Interstate Commerce Commission in seventeenth annual report on statistics of railways as 1,052,307,261 tractive pounds for 46,146 locomotives. Reduced to estimated horsepower by multiplying by 10 and dividing by 375.

CHAPTER XI.

MANUFACTURES IN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Federal, and many state, county, and city governments are engaged to some extent in manufacturing operations, primarily for the purpose of supplying various needs of the different governments. Some of these enterprises assume large proportions, as in the construction and repair of vessels for the United States Navy, the manufacture of ammunition and clothing for the Army, and the operations of the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. But the majority of them are connected with the educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions of state and city governments and produce articles solely for consumption in such institutions. A canvass of these industries was made at the Twelfth Census, and reports were secured from 138 governmental institutions and 383 enterprises conducted by educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions. These establishments had not, as a rule, been included in previous censuses, and at the Twelfth Census their statistics were presented separately from those for establishments conducted under private ownership.

All enterprises of this character are conducted under conditions entirely different from those controlling establishments operated by private capital. They are not conducted for the purpose of profit. The operatives in many of them are inmates of the institution in connection with which the factory is operated, and are given employment as a feature of discipline. Such enterprises can not be considered as coming within the scope of a factory census, and no effort was made to secure returns for them at the census of 1905 other than for some of the most important establishments controlled by the Federal Government. The operations of these assume such large proportions and give employment to so many persons in the District of Columbia that it was necessary to include some information concerning them in the report on the manufactures of the District. For the same reason the special report on shipbuilding contains statistics for the construction and repair of vessels by the United States, which form a very important feature of the shipbuilding industry. In all, reports were secured for 35 manufacturing enterprises conducted by the United States. The statistics for these are summarized in Table CLIV which, although not presenting all of the manufacturing enterprises operated by the Federal Government, covers the most important and illustrates the variety of products manufactured.

TABLE CLIV.—*Governmental establishments: 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	COST OF MATERIALS USED.			Value of products, including repair work.
		Total.	Principal materials, including mill supplies and freight.	Fuel and rent of power and heat.	
Total	35	$16,427,015	$15,724,227	$702,788	$42,742,997
Ammunition	1	881,325	866,155	15,170	1,742,583
Bookbinding and blank book making	2	869	842	27	10,520
Clothing, men's	5	1,204,149	1,204,149		1,852,252
Engraving, steel, including plate printing	4	621,372	586,543	34,829	3,499,517
Explosives	2	384,777	347,174	37,603	574,832
Firearms	1	218,581	183,855	34,726	1,461,020
Foundry and machine shop products	2	8,739	6,906	1,833	41,954
Instruments, professional and scientific	1	599	560	39	1,679
Leather goods	1	54,159	52,461	1,698	236,190
Ordnance and ordnance stores	4	5,064,250	4,864,002	200,248	10,053,861
Printing and publishing, book and job	3	1,256,264	1,232,177	24,087	6,003,120
Shipbuilding, iron and steel	9	6,731,931	6,379,403	352,528	17,265,469

CHAPTER XII.

THE LOCALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES.[1]

The subject of the localization or concentration of certain manufacturing industries in particular localities was treated at some length in the Twelfth Census Report on Manufactures.[2] Since this phase of the industrial organization of the United States possesses a continued and peculiar economic interest, the discussion is continued here along the same lines, with as little repetition as possible. Tabular statements are presented for the purpose of indicating the present extent of industrial concentration and showing whether, according to the statistics of the census of 1905, the conditions noted in 1900 have continued, and whether this tendency to localization has become more or less pronounced in the industries in which it appeared at that time. Other industries than those discussed at the Twelfth Census, are shown by the statistics to display a tendency to locate in particular places where the conditions necessary to their growth and success are favorable. Probably there are in other industries, also, decided examples of localization and specialization that are not disclosed in the general tables and consequently are not mentioned here.

The distribution, by states, of all industries which are shown separately is presented in Table 5, pages 74 to 465 of this volume. In this section, in connection with the discussion of each selected industry, tables are presented showing the localization of industries, by states and cities, and also the specialization of states and cities in the industries.

It will be noted that, as a rule, the tables showing localization include the statistics for three censuses—1890, 1900, and 1905—the figures for all periods being comparable, while the tables showing specialization are for 1905 and 1900 only, for the reason that the statistics for the value of products for all industries are included in these tables, and these statistics for 1890 have not been reduced to a factory census basis and consequently are not comparable with the figures for 1900 and 1905. With certain exceptions, the tables for cities show only cities of 20,000 population or over in 1900; when cities of less population are included, a footnote to the table indicates the fact. It should be explained, that the tables for cities do not include every city of a population of at least 20,000 in which the industry appears, but only those in which the industry is localized or specialized to an unusual degree.

Occasionally the totals of a city for a certain industry represent only partially the industry in the locality, and in such cases the statistics for establishments situated outside the urban limits should be included in the table to show fully the extent of the centralization; this, however, is impracticable.

The geographic distribution of industries has little or no significance in connection with localization. What might be termed the gregarious tendency of industries is but little influenced by artificial geographic boundaries or state lines, nor has it any particular reference to city limits. The centralization of industries in localities is governed almost entirely by other considerations. However, the manner in which the statistics have been compiled makes a presentation by cities or states the only one practicable.

Agricultural implements.—Tables CLV to CLVIII show the localization of the manufacture of agricultural implements by states and cities and the specialization of states and cities in the industry.

TABLE CLV.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$112,007,344	$101,207,428	$81,271,651	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illinois	38,412,452	42,033,796	24,609,660	34.3	41.5	30.3
New York	13,045,891	10,537,254	11,680,842	11.6	10.4	14.4
Ohio	12,891,197	13,975,268	14,333,258	11.5	13.8	17.6
Wisconsin	10,076,760	7,886,363	5,015,512	9.0	7.8	6.2
Michigan	8,719,719	6,339,508	3,955,306	7.8	6.3	4.8
Indiana	8,060,575	6,415,081	5,756,131	7.2	6.3	7.1
Pennsylvania	5,016,679	3,198,471	2,682,718	4.5	3.2	3.3
All other states	15,784,071	10,821,687	13,238,224	14.1	10.7	16.3

---

[1] This chapter was prepared by Joseph D. Lewis, chief of division.

[2] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, "The Localization of Industries," pages cxc ff.

TABLE CLVI.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$112,007,344	$101,207,428	$81,271,651	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago, Ill.	(1)	24,848,649	11,883,976	......	24.6	14.6
Moline, Ill.[2]	8,347,014	(1)	(1)	7.5	......	
Racine, Wis.	5,177,079	3,001,009	1,979,613	4.6	3.0	2.4
Springfield, Ohio	4,051,167	5,272,636	5,221,008	3.6	5.2	6.4
Auburn, N. Y.	2,890,301	2,338,191	3,615,572	2.6	2.3	4.5
South Bend, Ind.	2,744,001	2,432,083	2,423,442	2.4	2.4	3.0
Peoria, Ill.	2,309,962	2,372,329	519,611	2.1	2.3	0.6
Richmond, Ind.[2]	2,153,161	(1)	(1)	1.9	......	......
Louisville, Ky.	(1)	1,227,288	1,053,309	......	1.2	1.3
All other cities and outside of cities	84,334,659	59,715,243	54,575,030	75.3	59.0	67.2

[1] Included in "all other cities and outside of cities" to avoid disclosing individual operations.
[2] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

TABLE CLVII.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Agricultural implements.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$112,007,344	$101,207,428	0.8	0.9
Illinois	1,410,342,129	1,120,868,308	38,412,452	42,033,796	2.7	3.7
Wisconsin	411,139,681	326,752,878	10,076,760	7,886,363	2.5	2.4
Indiana	393,954,405	337,071,630	8,060,575	6,415,081	2.0	1.9
Michigan	429,120,060	319,691,856	8,719,719	6,339,508	2.0	2.0
Ohio	960,811,857	748,670,855	12,891,197	13,975,268	1.3	1.9
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	13,045,891	10,537,254	0.5	0.6
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	5,016,679	3,198,471	0.3	0.2
All other states	6,752,882,044	5,036,352,343	15,781,071	10,821,087	0.2	0.2

TABLE CLVIII.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Agricultural implements.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$112,007,344	$101,207,428	0.8	0.9
Moline, Ill.[1]	13,158,429	9,302,054	8,347,014	(2)	63.4	......
Richmond, Ind.	6,731,740	4,753,546	2,153,161	(2)	32.0	......
Racine, Wis.	16,458,965	11,676,150	5,177,079	3,001,009	31.5	25.7
Springfield, Ohio	13,654,423	12,115,941	4,051,167	5,272,636	29.7	43.5
Auburn, N. Y.	13,420,863	9,575,000	2,890,301	2,338,191	21.5	24.4
South Bend, Ind.	15,321,151	12,959,866	2,744,001	2,432,083	17.9	18.8
Peoria, Ill.	60,920,411	44,569,371	2,309,962	2,372,329	3.8	5.3
Louisville, Ky.	83,204,125	66,110,474	(3)	1,227,288	......	1.9
Chicago, Ill.	955,036,277	797,879,141	(3)	24,848,649	......	3.1
All other cities and outside of cities	13,624,240,703	10,442,179,579	84,334,659	59,715,243	0.6	0.6

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.
[2] Not reported separately.
[3] Included in "all other cities and outside of cities" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

The 4 leading states in this industry in 1900 and 1905 were Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The relative rank of the several states shown in Table CLV was the same at the two censuses except for the interchange of rank for Ohio and New York. A noticeable feature of the statistics is the reduction in the value of the products shown for Illinois and Ohio in 1905 as compared with 1900. It should not be assumed in all cases, when such changes occur from one census to another, that the causes are of a permanent character; in this particular instance the reduction is explained by the fact that a large quantity of goods was carried over at the close of 1903 by the largest company in the industry, and this caused a decrease in the production reported at the census of 1905.

As explained in the report on this subject at the Twelfth Census,[1] "the manufacture is forced to establish itself near its chief market on account of the high freight rates charged on its products, occupying, as so many of them do, a large amount of car space. The industry has, therefore, localized near the center of agriculture and especially of the grain producing section of the country, and has moved westward from decade to decade as grain production has gravitated in that direction." It was further pointed out that, with the exception of New York, the leading states in the industry are favored by the fact, that they contain or are in close proximity to the largest body of hard wood timber in North America, and are favorably located with reference to their supply of iron.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page cxci.

Table CLVI shows the localization of the industry by cities. It was found necessary, in order to avoid the disclosure of individual operations, to include the figures for 1905 for Chicago in the total for the group of "all other cities and outside of cities." It is true, however, that in 1905, as in 1900 and 1890, Chicago occupied first place in the industry, although its product was considerably reduced in value and there was a corresponding reduction in its proportion of the whole. This was brought about by conditions which it is believed were entirely temporary in their character.

Prior to this census the statistics for Moline, Ill., were not reported separately, although for a long time the city has been especially noted for the manufacture of agricultural implements. This city was second in importance in 1905, with 7.5 per cent of the value of all the agricultural implements manufactured in the United States.

Tables CLVII and CLVIII show the value of the agricultural implements manufactured in each of the leading states and cities in comparison with the value of products in all industries. There is no notable instance of specialization in the states presented in Table CLVII. In Table CLVIII the figures for Moline, Ill., Richmond, Ind., Racine, Wis., Springfield, Ohio, Auburn, N. Y., and South Bend, Ind., present striking examples of specialization in the industry.

Artificial feathers and flowers.—Table CLIX shows the localization of the manufacture of artificial flowers, feathers, fruits, etc., in the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

TABLE CLIX.—*Artificial feathers and flowers—localization by cities: 1905, 1900, and 1890.*

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$5,246,822	$6,293,235	$9,078,683	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York	3,965,753	4,997,194	8,020,216	75.6	79.4	88.4
Philadelphia	721,940	948,763	619,485	13.8	15.1	6.8
All other cities and outside of cities	559,129	347,278	438,982	10.6	5.5	4.8

This industry displays a more marked localization in a small number of localities than almost any other that can be selected. Nearly the entire production in the United States, 89.4 per cent of the total value of products in 1905, was manufactured in New York and Philadelphia. However, the statistics seem to indicate that the industry is gradually becoming more widely distributed, the percentage of the total production reported outside of New York and Philadelphia showing an increase at each census. Nearness to the market for the finished goods seems to be the principal factor in determining the location of establishments engaged in this industry, and New York is the principal center, since it is the headquarters of the American millinery trade, and also of the theatrical business of the country, which require most of the goods of this class. Another reason for the large preponderance of New York in the manufacture of these products is that the workers in the trade are almost entirely persons of foreign birth or parentage. The foreigners upon their arrival in this country find remunerative employment in this branch of manufacture and naturally locate permanently in New York city, with the result that a great many persons skilled in the various processes of the artistic craft are gathered in the city, and this is an advantage unavailable elsewhere in anything like the same degree.

Boots and shoes.—Tables CLX to CLXIII show the localization of the manufacture of boots and shoes by states and cities, and the specialization of states and cities in the industry.

TABLE CLX.—BOOTS AND SHOES—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$320,107,458	$258,969,580	$220,649,358	100.0	100.0	100.0
Massachusetts	144,291,426	117,115,243	116,387,900	45.1	45.2	52.8
New York	34,137,049	25,585,631	23,661,204	10.7	9.9	10.7
Ohio	25,140,220	17,920,854	8,489,728	7.8	6.9	3.8
Missouri	23,493,552	11,253,202	4,841,004	7.3	4.3	2.2
New Hampshire	22,425,700	23,405,558	11,986,003	7.0	9.0	5.4
Pennsylvania	14,607,867	13,235,933	10,354,850	4.6	5.1	4.7
Maine	12,351,293	12,295,847	10,335,342	3.9	4.8	4.7
Illinois	9,026,238	9,375,842	8,756,824	2.8	3.6	4.0
New Jersey	6,977,300	6,978,043	7,255,409	2.2	2.7	3.3
Wisconsin	6,513,563	4,791,684	2,972,233	2.0	1.9	1.3
All other states	21,143,250	17,011,743	15,608,861	6.6	6.6	7.1

TABLE CLXI.—BOOTS AND SHOES—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$320,107,458	$258,969,580	$220,649,358	100.0	100.0	100.0
Brockton, Mass.	30,073,014	19,844,397	16,171,624	9.4	7.6	7.3
Lynn, Mass.	25,952,571	16,830,733	20,190,695	8.1	6.5	9.2
St. Louis, Mo.	19,101,166	8,286,156	4,250,960	6.0	3.2	1.9
Haverhill, Mass.	15,257,899	15,231,440	16,137,352	4.8	5.9	7.3
New York, N. Y.	11,905,374	9,124,495	7,796,296	3.7	3.5	3.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	10,596,928	8,788,424	6,024,454	3.3	3.4	2.7
Rochester, N. Y.	8,620,011	6,933,111	6,489,382	2.7	2.7	3.0
Marlboro, Mass.[1]	6,620,455	3,852,931	(2)	2.1	1.5	.....
Manchester, N. H.	6,567,903	4,052,204	(2)	2.1	1.6	.....
Chicago, Ill.	5,592,684	5,723,126	7,257,034	1.7	2.2	3.3
Boston, Mass.	5,575,927	3,882,655	1,508,697	1.7	1.5	0.7
Columbus, Ohio	5,425,087	3,505,126	359,000	1.7	1.3	0.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,171,859	5,931,045	6,851,834	1.6	2.3	3.1
Auburn, Me.[1]	4,263,162	4,176,826	(2)	1.3	1.6	.....
Portsmouth, Ohio[1]	4,258,855	3,043,916	(2)	1.3	1.2	.....
All other cities and outside of cities	155,124,563	139,762,995	127,612,030	48.5	54.0	57.8

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

[2] Not reported separately.

TABLE CLXII.—BOOTS AND SHOES—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH BOOTS AND SHOES FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Boots and shoes.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$320,107,458	$258,969,580	2.2	2.3
New Hampshire	123,610,904	107,590,803	22,425,700	23,405,558	18.1	21.8
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	144,291,426	117,115,243	12.8	12.9
Maine	144,020,197	112,959,098	12,351,293	12,295,847	8.6	10.9
Missouri	439,548,957	316,304,095	23,493,552	11,253,202	5.3	3.6
Ohio	960,811,857	748,670,855	25,140,220	17,920,854	2.6	2.4
Wisconsin	411,139,681	326,752,878	6,513,563	4,791,684	1.6	1.5
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	34,137,049	25,585,631	1.4	1.4
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	6,977,300	6,978,043	0.9	1.3
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	14,607,867	13,235,933	0.7	0.8
Illinois	1,410,342,129	1,120,868,308	9,026,238	9,375,842	0.6	0.8
All other states	4,970,315,375	3,695,629,710	21,143,250	17,011,743	0.4	0.5

TABLE CLXIII.—BOOTS AND SHOES—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH BOOTS AND SHOES FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Boots and shoes.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$320,107,458	$258,969,580	2.2	2.3
Marlboro, Mass.[1]	7,468,849	4,498,385	6,620,455	3,852,931	88.6	85.7
Brockton, Mass.	37,790,982	24,855,362	30,073,014	19,844,397	79.6	79.8
Auburn, Me.[1]	6,407,157	5,965,633	4,263,162	4,176,826	66.5	70.0
Haverhill, Mass.	24,446,594	23,418,790	15,257,899	15,231,440	62.4	65.0
Portsmouth, Ohio[1]	7,970,674	6,658,441	4,258,855	3,043,916	53.4	45.7
Lynn, Mass.	55,003,023	39,347,493	25,952,571	16,830,733	47.2	42.8
Manchester, N. H.	30,696,926	24,628,345	6,567,903	4,052,204	21.4	16.5
Columbus, Ohio	40,435,531	34,748,433	5,425,087	3,505,126	13.4	10.1
Rochester, N. Y.	82,747,370	59,668,959	8,620,011	6,933,111	10.4	11.6
St. Louis, Mo.	267,307,038	193,732,788	19,101,166	8,286,156	7.1	4.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	166,059,050	141,677,997	10,596,928	8,788,424	6.4	6.2
Boston, Mass.	184,351,163	162,764,523	5,575,927	3,882,655	3.0	2.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	591,388,078	519,981,812	5,171,859	5,931,045	0.9	1.1
New York, N. Y.	1,526,523,006	1,172,870,261	11,905,374	9,124,495	0.8	0.8
Chicago, Ill.	955,036,277	797,879,141	5,592,684	5,723,126	0.6	0.7
All other cities and outside of cities	10,818,515,369	8,198,424,759	155,121,563	139,762,995	1.4	1.7

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

As indicated by the statistics in Table CLX, the changes that occurred in the localization of boot and shoe factories between 1900 and 1905 are comparatively unimportant as regards the relative proportions of the value of products manufactured in the several states. Massachusetts led in 1905 with 45.1 per cent of the total value of the boots and shoes manufactured in the United States. The actual increase in the value of such goods produced in the state was $27,176,183, but the proportion of the value of the total production decreased one-tenth of 1 per cent. The states of New York, Ohio, and Missouri show large increases in the value of their output. Both New Hampshire and Maine show little change in the value of products reported, but the percentage of the total for each to the total for the United States decreased.

The development and localization of the industry in Massachusetts were discussed in the Twelfth Census report on the subject, and it was pointed out that the present flourishing condition of the manufacture of boots and shoes in that state is attributable very largely to the momentum of an early start.

Table CLXI shows the localization of boot and shoe manufacture by cities and indicates a strong tendency for this branch of manufacture to localize in those cities that have for some time been distinguished for prominence in the industry. Brockton and Lynn, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo., are notable examples, the value of products for each having made large absolute increases and also increases in their proportion to the total for the United States. In addition to the cities given in the table there are many other cities and towns in the industrial life of which this industry assumed chief or sole importance, but for which the statistics can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments, since for each there were less than 3 establishments reported. Among these are Spencer, Webster, Bridgewater, Milford, and Stoughton, Mass.; Auburn, Lestershire, and Endicott, N. Y.; Nashua, Derry, and Exeter, N. H.; and Petersburg, Virginia.

The degree of specialization by states, as indicated by the statistics in Table CLXII showing the value of the boots and shoes manufactured in comparison with the value of products in all industries, was about the same at this census as at the census of 1900. The percentage that the value of boots and shoes formed of the value of all manufactured products remained practically unchanged for Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, while reductions are shown for New Hampshire and Maine, and an increase for Missouri. The degree of specialization in cities is shown by the order in which they appear in Table CLXIII and their rank in this respect is indicated by the percentages. In the special report on the manufacture of boots and shoes at the present census the following statement appears concerning the tendency to centralization in cities displayed in this industry:

> The proportion which the aggregate production of these cities formed of the total for the United States at each census was not materially changed from 1890 to 1900; but the large increase in this proportion at the census of 1905 indicates that the boot and shoe industry is being strongly affected by the tendency to centralization which is characteristic of modern commercial activity.
>
> This centralization is further emphasized by the fact that 6 of the 13 cities produced more than $10,000,000 worth of shoes each in 1905; and their aggregate production amounted to $112,886,952, or 35.3 per cent of the total for the United States and 72.2 per cent of the total for the 13 cities. In 1900 the value of products reported for the same cities was $78,105,645, or 30.2 per cent of the total for the country and 69.7 per cent of the total for the 13 cities.

Carpets and rugs.—Table CLXIV shows the localization of the manufacture of carpets and rugs by states, and Tables CLXV and CLXVI show the localization and specialization of the industry in Philadelphia.

TABLE CLXIV.—CARPETS AND RUGS—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$61,586,433	$48,192,351	$47,770,193	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	27,120,311	23,113,058	22,886,416	44.0	48.0	47.9
New York	19,404,133	15,029,218	14,606,116	31.5	31.2	30.6
Massachusetts	9,713,978	6,966,237	7,275,009	15.8	14.4	15.2
All other states	5,348,011	3,083,838	3,002,652	8.7	6.4	6.3

TABLE CLXV.—CARPETS AND RUGS—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$61,586,433	$48,192,351	$47,770,193	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia	25,232,510	21,986,062	22,000,681	41.0	45.6	46.1
All other cities and outside of cities	36,353,923	26,206,289	25,769,512	59.0	54.4	53.9

TABLE CLXVI.—CARPETS AND RUGS—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. All industries. 1905	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. All industries. 1900	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. Carpets and rugs. 1905	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. Carpets and rugs. 1900	PER CENT WHICH CARPETS AND RUGS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES. 1905	PER CENT WHICH CARPETS AND RUGS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES. 1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$61,586,433	$48,192,351	0.4	0.4
Philadelphia	591,388,078	519,981,812	25,232,510	21,986,062	4.3	4.2
All other cities and outside of cities	14,210,759,009	10,891,139,310	36,353,923	26,206,289	0.3	0.2

The manufacture of carpets and rugs has its principal development, as shown by Table CLXIV, in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. In this industry is shown, as well perhaps as in any other that could be named, the advantage of long establishment and the consequent control of the market resulting from tried and proven methods of manufacture and the availability of skilled operatives. In this industry, too, a much larger investment of capital than the average is required, and this tends very strongly to lend stability to manufacturing industries. The three states shown manufactured in 1890, 1900, and 1905, respectively, 93.7, 93.6, and 91.3 per cent of the entire value of carpets and rugs manufactured in the United States. The proportion manufactured by each state was practically the same at the three censuses. Connecticut and New Jersey are also of some prominence in the industry.

Table CLXV indicates the extent of the localization of this manufacture in Philadelphia, where in 1905, 41 per cent of the value of the product manufactured in the United States, and practically all of that made in Pennsylvania, was manufactured. The principal kinds of goods made there are ingrain carpets and Smyrna rugs. The growth of carpet manufacture in Philadelphia has been steady and consistent almost from the earliest days of the Federal Government. As early as 1791 a factory was engaged in making Turkish and Axminster carpets. In 1850 Pennsylvania ranked third in the industry, with products valued at 21 per cent of the total for the United States, and in 1870 the state was first, with 44.8 per cent of the total.

Clothing.—Tables CLXVII to CLXX show the localization of the clothing industry by states and cities and the specialization of states and cities in the industry. The statistics are a combination of those for the three industries known in the Census classification as "clothing, men's," "clothing, women's," and "clothing, men's, buttonholes."

TABLE CLXVII.—CLOTHING—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. 1905	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. 1900	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. 1890	PER CENT OF TOTAL. 1905	PER CENT OF TOTAL. 1900	PER CENT OF TOTAL. 1890
United States	$604,158,289	$436,881,648	$319,967,683	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York	341,144,717	233,721,652	142,511,977	56.5	53.5	44.6
Illinois	67,485,644	47,185,980	40,057,092	11.2	10.8	12.5
Pennsylvania	37,830,621	35,185,804	30,778,048	6.2	8.0	9.6
Ohio	31,366,566	24,460,863	24,983,867	5.2	5.6	7.8
Maryland	22,904,712	20,039,783	[1]15,903,605	3.8	4.6	5.0
Massachusetts	[2]21,724,056	15,040,648	23,137,789	3.6	3.4	7.2
Missouri	12,195,391	12,064,101	8,655,746	2.0	2.8	2.7
New Jersey	8,612,037	5,663,533	3,937,000	1.4	1.3	1.2
All other states	60,894,545	43,519,284	30,002,559	10.1	10.0	9.4

[1] Does not include value of products for 2 establishments reported as "clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes."
[2] Exclusive of 1 establishment reporting "clothing, men's, buttonholes."

TABLE CLXVIII.—CLOTHING—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. 1905	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. 1900	VALUE OF PRODUCTS. 1890	PER CENT OF TOTAL. 1905	PER CENT OF TOTAL. 1900	PER CENT OF TOTAL. 1890
United States	$604,158,289	$436,881,648	$319,967,683	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York, N. Y.	305,898,981	206,231,336	119,001,399	50.6	47.2	37.2
Chicago, Ill.	64,913,281	45,335,253	38,947,877	10.8	10.4	12.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	31,031,882	28,357,077	27,968,068	5.1	6.5	8.7
Baltimore, Md.	22,681,636	19,823,861	[1]15,903,605	3.8	4.5	5.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.	16,972,484	14,099,071	20,264,758	2.8	3.2	6.3
Boston, Mass.	[2]16,951,174	11,867,958	21,178,616	2.8	2.7	6.6
Rochester, N. Y.	15,130,353	11,352,101	9,572,037	2.5	2.6	3.0
Cleveland, Ohio.	10,426,535	7,643,297	3,977,892	1.7	1.8	1.3
All other cities and outside of cities.	120,148,643	92,170,794	63,150,431	19.9	21.1	19.7

[1] Does not include value of products for 2 establishments reported as "clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes."
[2] Exclusive of 1 establishment reporting "clothing, men's, buttonholes."

TABLE CLXIX.—CLOTHING SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH CLOTHING FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Clothing.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$604,158,289	$436,881,648	4.1	3.8
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	341,144,717	233,721,652	13.7	12.5
Maryland	243,375,996	211,076,143	22,904,712	20,039,783	9.4	9.5
Illinois	1,410,342,129	1,120,868,308	67,485,644	47,185,980	4.8	4.2
Ohio	960,811,857	748,670,855	31,366,566	24,460,863	3.3	3.3
Missouri	439,548,957	316,304,095	12,195,391	12,064,101	2.8	3.8
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	37,830,621	35,185,804	1.9	2.1
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	[1]21,724,056	15,040,648	1.9	1.7
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	8,612,037	5,663,533	1.1	1.0
All other states	5,405,710,161	4,031,856,346	60,894,545	43,519,284	1.1	1.1

[1] Exclusive of 1 establishment reporting "clothing, men's, buttonholes."

TABLE CLXX.—CLOTHING—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH CLOTHING FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Clothing.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$604,158,289	$436,881,648	4.1	3.8
New York, N. Y	1,526,523,006	1,172,870,261	305,898,981	206,231,336	20.0	17.6
Rochester, N. Y	82,747,370	59,668,959	15,130,353	11,352,101	18.3	19.0
Baltimore, Md	151,546,580	135,107,626	22,684,656	19,823,861	15.0	14.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	166,059,050	141,677,997	16,972,484	14,099,971	10.2	10.0
Boston, Mass	184,351,163	162,764,523	[1]16,951,474	11,867,958	9.2	7.3
Chicago, Ill	955,036,277	797,879,141	64,913,281	45,335,253	6.8	5.7
Cleveland, Ohio	172,115,101	126,156,839	10,426,535	7,643,297	6.1	6.1
Philadelphia, Pa	591,388,078	519,981,812	31,031,882	28,357,077	5.2	5.5
All other cities and outside of cities	10,972,380,462	8,295,013,964	120,148,643	92,170,794	1.1	1.1

[1] Exclusive of 1 establishment reporting "clothing, men's, buttonholes."

As indicated by the above tables, the factory manufacture of clothing for men and women is very largely an urban industry, and Table CLXVII shows that the industry is localized principally in those states with the largest urban population.

The manufacture of clothing in factories has developed from the small shop of the custom tailor and dressmaker to its present proportions almost entirely during the last fifty or sixty years. The industry is largely an outgrowth of the invention of the sewing machine, but a strong impulse was given to the manufacture by the necessity arising at the time of the Civil War of supplying ready made clothing to the hundreds of thousands of soldiers on both sides of the conflict. From the beginning the tendency to centralization in large centers of population has manifested itself. Tables CLXVII and CLXIX, showing the localization and specialization of the industry by states, are but the reflection of conditions in the large cities within the states, and as such have no great significance.

Table CLXVIII, showing the localization of the manufacture of clothing in the cities, discloses a remarkable condition. From 1890 to 1905 a large proportion of the ready made clothing of the country was manufactured in New York city, and the percentage which the value of such clothing formed of the total for the United States, has increased steadily, growing from 37.2 in 1890 to 50.6 in 1905; the value itself increased from $119,004,399 to $305,898,981. For an industry of such magnitude this is an economic condition of considerable moment. Besides being the commercial center of the nation, New York is the principal port of entry for the thousands of immigrants who are constantly being added to our population, and this contributes in a large measure to the preeminence of the city in the industry. The statistics of population of the Twelfth Census show, in the tables of occupation, that of the persons classified as "tailors" and "tailoresses" in New York city, 98 per cent were of foreign birth or parentage. It is also shown that the preponderance of foreign workers in the trade exists in the other cities to a somewhat smaller degree.

Table CLXX shows the value of clothing manufactured in each of the leading cities in comparison with the value of products in all industries in those cities. The highest degree of specialization is indicated for New York, with Rochester, Baltimore, and Cincinnati following.

Coke.—Tables CLXXI and CLXXII show the localization and specialization of the coke industry by states. City tables are omitted, having no significance in this industry, as the ovens as a rule are located at a distance from the large centers of population.

TABLE CLXXI.—COKE—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$51,728,647	$35,585,445	$16,498,345	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	28,924,229	22,282,358	10,415,628	55.9	62.6	63.1
Alabama	6,175,126	3,726,433	2,474,377	11.9	10.5	15.0
West Virginia	4,174,186	3,529,241	1,130,762	8.1	9.9	6.9
Virginia	1,884,570	1,072,684	(1)	3.7	3.0	...
Colorado	1,723,276	1,213,561	673,479	3.3	3.4	4.1
All other states	8,847,260	3,761,168	1,804,099	17.1	10.6	10.9

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE CLXXII.—COKE—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH COKE FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Coke.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$51,728,647	$35,585,445	0.3	0.3
Alabama	109,169,922	72,109,929	6,175,126	3,726,433	5.7	5.2
West Virginia	99,040,676	67,006,822	4,174,186	3,529,241	4.2	5.3
Colorado	100,143,999	89,067,879	1,723,276	1,213,561	1.7	1.4
Pennsylvania	1 955,551,332	1,649,882,380	28,924,229	22,282,358	1.5	1.4
Virginia	148,856,525	108,644,150	1,884,570	1,072,684	1.3	1.0
All other states	12,389,384,633	9,424,409,962	8,847,260	3,761,168	0.1	(1)

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

As shown in Table CLXXI, Pennsylvania leads all the other states in the production of coke, and this has been the case since the commencement of the industry in this country. Next in importance to Pennsylvania are Alabama, West Virginia, Virginia, and Colorado, in the order named. The prime requisite for coke manufacture is a supply of good coking coal, and this is produced in abundance in the states shown in the table. It is of great importance, too, that iron and steel manufacturing establishments, the principal consumers of coke, be situated near the coke ovens, in order that the cost of shipment may not be too great. The development of the manufacture of coke in by-product ovens has somewhat changed the relation of coke oven to coal mine with respect to their nearness to each other. Many of these ovens have been and are being built in connection with iron and steel works at points far removed from the mines and the large fields of coke manufacture. The by-products recoverable by means of these improved processes frequently exceed in value the coke made, and the added value of these products—tar, ammonium sulphate, ammonia liquor, and gas—is more than sufficient to make up the difference between the freight charges on coal and coke. This accounts for the establishment of the industry in such states as Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, and New York, and places in other states many miles distant from the coal mines. Where this industry is localized, it is usually found to be centralized to a very great degree. In Pennsylvania, in what is known as the Connellsville district, consisting of Fayette and Westmoreland counties, about one-third of the total value of coke manufactured in the United States is produced. Likewise, in Alabama and West Virginia the coke ovens are concentrated in certain districts in close proximity to the mines, this manufacture, with the attendant mining of coal, constituting in many instances almost the sole reason for the existence of many large and small communities

Table CLXXII shows the value of the coke manufactured in each of the leading states in comparison with the value of products in all industries. No special significance can be claimed for the statistics as presented in this table. A comparison of this industry with manufacturing industries at large for the states does not show a sufficiently pronounced degree of specialization to have any particular interest. However, if the method of tabulating and compiling the statistics had been such as to make it practicable to present the figures by counties, it would be seen that in many localities coke manufacture and the necessary mining would be practically the only industrial pursuit.

Collars and cuffs.—Tables CLXXIII to CLXXV show the localization and specialization of the manufacture of collars and cuffs.

TABLE CLXXIII.—*Collars and cuffs—localization by states: 1905.*

STATE.	Value of products.	Per cent of total.
United States	$12,587,277	100.0
New York	12,188,181	96.8
All other states	399,096	3.2

TABLE CLXXIV.—*Collars and cuffs localization by cities: 1905.*

CITY.	Value of products.	Per cent of total.
United States	$12,587,277	100.0
Troy, N. Y	11,271,708	89.5
All other cities and outside of cities	1,315,569	10.5

TABLE CLXXV.—*Collars and cuffs specialization of cities: 1905.*

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		Per cent which collars and cuffs forms of all industries.
	All industries.	Collars and cuffs.	
United States	$14,802,147,087	$12,587,277	0.1
Troy, N. Y	31,860,829	11,271,708	35.4
All other cities and outside of cities.	14,770,286,258	1,315,569	(1)

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Troy, N. Y., is the center of the industry, as indicated by the above tables, 89.5 per cent of the total value of these goods being manufactured there; 96.8 per cent of the total for the United States was made in the state of New York. The localization of the manufacture of collars and cuffs was discussed in the report on the subject at the census of 1900. There was no separate classification for the manufacture of linen collars and cuffs at that time, the returns being included under one of the two classifications, "shirts" or "furnishing goods, men's," and it was necessary to make another tabulation of the schedules in order to show separate data. While the output of collars and cuffs in three cities of the state of New York—Glens Falls, Albany, and New York—is considerable, it is not sufficient to justify their inclusion in tables showing the localization of the industry.

As stated in the report on this subject at the Twelfth Census, the chief cause of the marked localization of the industry in Troy is the early establishment of the industry there and the consequent development of a class of skilled employees.

The percentage which the value of collars and cuffs manufactured in Troy forms of the value of all manufactured products of the city shows that the industry is very highly specialized.

Copper, smelting and refining.—Tables CLXXVI and CLXXVII show the localization of copper smelting and refining by states; also the specialization of states in the industry. As this branch of manufacture is not, as a rule, an urban industry, there are no tables presenting localization and specialization by cities.

TABLE CLXXVI.—*Copper, smelting and refining—localization by states: 1905 and 1900.*

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$240,780,216	$165,131,670	100.0	100.0
New Jersey	62,795,613	38,365,131	26.1	23.2
Montana	(1)	36,387,063	....	22.0
Arizona	22,761,981	17,286,517	9.4	10.5
Michigan	21,222,217	17,340,041	8.8	10.5
Utah	8,498,956	(2)	3.5	....
Colorado	(1)	3,893,034	....	2.4
California	2,583,524	4,508,259	1.1	2.7
All other states	122,917,925	47,351,625	51.1	28.7

[1] Included in "all other states" to avoid disclosing individual operations.
[2] Not reported separately.

TABLE CLXXVII.—COPPER, SMELTING AND REFINING—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH COPPER SMELTING AND REFINING FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Copper, smelting and refining.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$240,780,216	$165,131,670	1.6	1.4
Arizona	28,083,192	20,438,987	22,761,981	17,286,517	81.1	84.6
Montana	66,415,452	52,744,997	(1)	36,387,063	....	69.0
Utah	38,926,464	17,981,648	8,498,956	(2)	21.8	....
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	62,795,613	38,365,131	8.1	6.9
Michigan	429,120,060	319,691,856	21,222,217	17,340,041	4.9	5.4
Colorado	100,143,999	89,067,879	(1)	3,893,034	....	4.4
California	367,218,494	257,385,521	2,583,524	4,508,259	0.7	1.8
All other states	12,997,870,401	10,100,804,550	122,917,925	47,351,625	0.9	0.5

[1] Included in "all other states" to avoid disclosing individual operations.
[2] Not reported separately.

The industry of copper smelting is localized almost entirely with reference to the nearness of the mines which furnish a sufficient supply of raw material in the shape of crude ore or concentrates, while copper refineries are located principally in or near large centers of population to which the "blister" copper, or smelted metal can be conveniently shipped for refining and where the refined copper finds a ready market.

In the report on copper smelting and refining at the Twelfth Census, the following statement concerning this subject is made:[1]

> While the location of the establishments engaged in copper smelting is controlled very largely by the source of the ore, still, in many cases, the ore is transported to meet other materials or more favorable conditions for smelting. The products of the smelters are again transported to refineries, which are situated in localities more convenient for securing the materials used in the processes and are in closer touch with the market for the finished products.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part IV, page 139.

Table CLXXVI shows the localization of the industry by states. The establishments in New Jersey, which led in 1905 in the gross value of products with 26.1 per cent of the total, are engaged almost entirely in refining the smelted products of western smelters, as are the plants in Maryland, New York, and other Eastern states. While the statistics for the value of products for New York and Maryland do not appear in the table, there being less than three establishments in each, these states are prominent in this industry. In the production of smelted copper Montana, Arizona, Michigan, Utah, Colorado, and California occupy positions in the order named.

Table CLXXVII shows the degree of specialization of the industry in each of the states included. Arizona, Montana, and Utah present the greatest degree of specialization in copper smelting at the census of 1905, constituting 81.1 per cent of the total value of all manufactured products for Arizona, and 21.8 per cent for the state of Utah.

The localization of establishments engaged in lead and zinc smelting is likewise controlled principally by the nearness of the ore supplies. The states occupying the foremost places in the value of lead smelted, without reference to the subsequent refining, are Colorado, Missouri, Utah, Texas, Montana, Illinois, and Kansas. The leading states in zinc smelting are Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, in the order named.

Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.—Tables CLXXVIII to CLXXXI show the localization of the cotton industry by states and cities and the specialization of states and cities in the industry.

TABLE CLXXVIII. COTTON GOODS, INCLUDING COTTON SMALL WARES—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$450,467,704	$339,200,320	$267,981,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Massachusetts	130,068,982	111,125,175	100,202,882	28.9	32.7	37.4
South Carolina	49,437,644	29,723,919	9,800,798	11.0	8.8	3.7
North Carolina	47,254,054	28,372,798	9,563,443	10.5	8.4	3.6
Georgia	[1] 35,174,248	18,457,645	12,035,629	7.8	5.4	4.5
Rhode Island	34,573,450	26,435,675	27,310,499	7.7	7.8	10.2
New Hampshire	[1] 29,540,770	22,998,249	21,958,002	6.6	6.8	8.2
Pennsylvania	26,299,853	25,447,697	18,431,773	5.8	7.5	6.9
Connecticut	18,425,384	15,489,442	15,409,476	4.1	4.6	5.7
Alabama	16,760,332	8,153,136	2,190,771	3.7	2.4	0.8
Maine	15,405,823	14,631,086	15,316,909	3.4	4.3	5.7
New York	13,433,904	10,788,003	9,777,295	3.0	3.2	3.6
All other states	34,093,260	27,577,195	25,984,247	7.5	8.1	9.7

[1] Exclusive of 1 establishment reporting "cotton small wares" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

TABLE CLXXIX. COTTON GOODS, INCLUDING COTTON SMALL WARES—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$450,467,704	$339,200,320	$267,981,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fall River, Mass	32,538,667	29,286,526	24,925,764	7.2	8.6	9.3
New Bedford, Mass	22,411,936	16,748,783	8,185,286	5.0	4.9	3.0
Lowell, Mass	19,383,878	[1] 17,038,576	19,789,111	4.3	5.0	7.4
Philadelphia, Pa	17,462,724	17,620,298	11,514,601	3.9	5.2	4.3
Manchester, N. H.	14,366,064	11,723,508	10,957,219	3.2	3.5	4.1
Pawtucket, R. I.	10,099,364	5,635,155	3,954,960	2.2	1.7	1.5
Taunton, Mass	6,141,598	4,593,466	2,717,816	1.4	1.3	1.0
Lawrence, Mass	[2] 5,745,611	[1] 8,146,594	6,046,914	1.3	2.4	2.3
Warwick, R. I.	5,370,318	4,413,357	([3])	1.2	1.3	.
Holyoke, Mass	5,019,817	3,764,848	4,392,722	1.1	1.1	1.6
Lewiston, Me	4,972,438	4,638,115	5,013,337	1.1	1.4	1.9
Adams, Mass.[4]	4,621,264	([3])	([3])	1.0	.	
Utica, N. Y.	4,287,658	([3])	2,160,247	0.9		0.8
Columbus, Ga.[4]	2,759,081	([3])	([3])	0.6		
All other cities and outside of cities	295,287,295	215,590,794	168,293,747	65.6	63.6	62.8

[1] Exclusive of 1 establishment reporting "cotton small wares" to avoid disclosing individual operations.
[2] Exclusive of 2 establishments reporting "cotton small wares" to avoid disclosing individual operations.
[3] Not reported separately.
[4] Less than 20,000 population.

Table CLXXX.—COTTON GOODS, INCLUDING COTTON SMALL WARES—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH COTTON GOODS, INCLUDING COTTON SMALL WARES, FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$450,467,704	$339,200,320	3.0	3.0
South Carolina	79,376,262	53,335,811	49,437,644	29,723,919	62.3	55.7
North Carolina	142,520,776	85,274,083	47,254,054	28,372,798	33.2	33.3
New Hampshire	123,610,904	107,590,803	[1] 29,540,770	22,998,249	23.9	21.4
Georgia	151,040,455	94,532,368	[1] 35,174,248	18,457,645	23.3	19.5
Rhode Island	202,109,583	165,550,382	34,573,450	26,435,675	17.1	16.0
Alabama	109,169,922	72,109,929	16,760,332	8,153,136	15.4	11.3
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	130,068,982	111,125,175	11.6	12.2
Maine	144,020,197	112,959,098	15,405,823	14,631,086	10.7	13.0
Connecticut	369,082,091	315,106,150	18,425,384	15,489,442	5.0	4.9
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	26,299,853	25,447,697	1.3	1.5
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	13,433,904	10,788,003	0.5	0.6
All other states	7,913,227,935	5,975,322,807	34,093,260	27,577,495	0.4	0.5

[1] Exclusive of 1 establishment reporting "cotton small wares" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table CLXXXI.—COTTON GOODS, INCLUDING COTTON SMALL WARES—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH COTTON GOODS, INCLUDING COTTON SMALL WARES, FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries		Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$450,467,704	$339,200,320	3.0	3.0
Adams, Mass.[1]	5,492,001	....	4,621,261	(2)	84.1	....
Warwick, R. I	7,051,971	6,019,989	5,370,318	4,413,357	76.2	73.3
New Bedford, Mass	20,469,349	23,397,491	22,411,936	16,748,783	76.1	71.6
Fall River, Mass	43,473,105	39,102,710	32,538,667	29,286,526	74.8	74.9
Lewiston, Me	8,527,649	7,778,941	4,972,438	4,638,115	58.3	59.6
Manchester, N. H	30,696,926	24,628,345	14,366,061	11,723,508	46.8	47.6
Taunton, Mass	13,644,586	11,544,150	6,141,598	4,593,466	45.0	39.8
Augusta, Ga	8,829,305	7,984,324	3,832,009	3,429,348	43.4	43.0
Lowell, Mass	46,879,212	41,202,984	19,383,878	[3] 17,038,576	41.3	41.4
Pawtucket, R. I	25,846,899	19,271,582	10,099,361	5,635,455	39.1	29.2
Columbus, Ga.[1]	7,079,702	....	2,759,081	(2)	39.0	....
Woonsocket, R. I	19,260,537	14,744,900	[4] 3,657,641	2,389,586	19.0	16.2
Utica, N. Y	22,880,317	....	4,287,658	(2)	18.7	....
Holyoke, Mass	30,731,332	24,092,610	5,019,817	3,764,848	16.3	15.6
Atlanta, Ga	25,745,650	14,418,834	3,607,093	1,938,228	14.0	13.4
Lawrence, Mass	48,036,593	41,741,980	[4] 5,745,611	[3] 8,146,594	12.0	19.5
Philadelphia, Pa	591,388,078	519,981,812	17,462,724	17,620,298	3.0	3.4
All other cities and outside of cities	13,837,113,875	10,615,210,470	284,190,552	207,833,632	2.1	2.0

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.
[2] Not reported separately.
[3] Exclusive of value of products for 1 establishment reporting "cotton small wares" to avoid disclosing individual operations.
[4] Exclusive of value of products for 2 establishments reporting "cotton small wares" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table CLXXVIII shows that the cotton industry is largely localized in the New England states and South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The southward trend of the industry, as indicated by the percentages in the table, is evident, for the proportion of the total value of cotton goods manufactured in New England shows a continued decrease and that of the Southern states, a steady increase. Massachusetts, however, still occupies the first position in the industry. Among the favoring causes of the rapid development of the cotton industry in the South the reports of the Twelfth Census enumerated the accessibility of the raw material, the abundant water supply, and the low cost of living. The comparatively low wage cost is another strong factor in the increase of cotton manufacture in that section; one reason for this is that the proportion of children employed in the industry is much larger in the South than in New England.

Table CLXXIX shows the localization of the industry in cities, and the statistics indicate that there have been some changes in the relative rank of the several cities since the census of 1900. Fall River, Mass., which was first in cotton manufactures in 1890 and 1900, still maintained its ascendency in 1905, while Philadelphia and Lowell, the cities formerly next in rank in value of product, have been passed by New Bedford, which now is second. The statistics show an actual decrease in the value of cotton manufactured in Philadelphia. The fact that only 32.8 per cent of the total value of products is reported for cities of 20,000 population or over indicates apparently that the conditions for cotton manufactures are less favorable in large cities.

Tables CLXXX and CLXXXI show the value of cotton goods manufactured in states and cities in comparison with the value of products in all industries in 1900 and 1905. The highest degree of specialization in cities is shown for Adams, Mass., where the value of cotton manufactured formed 84.1 per cent of the value of all products.

Dyeing and finishing textiles. Tables CLXXXII to CLXXXV show the localization and specialization of this industry by states and cities.

TABLE CLXXXII.—DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$50,849,545	$44,963,331	$28,900,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
New Jersey	11,979,947	10,488,963	6,183,397	23.6	23.3	21.4
Massachusetts	11,048,512	8,868,290	6,496,215	21.7	19.7	22.5
Rhode Island	9,981,457	8,484,878	4,743,561	19.6	18.9	16.4
Pennsylvania	6,786,263	7,038,012	5,240,761	13.3	15.6	18.1
New York	4,361,688	3,625,882	3,636,051	8.6	8.1	12.6
All other states	6,691,678	6,457,306	2,600,575	13.2	14.4	9.0

TABLE CLXXXIII.—DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$50,849,545	$44,963,331	$28,900,560	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paterson, N. J.	5,699,295	3,836,409	2,252,316	11.2	8.5	7.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,371,006	5,562,099	4,356,272	8.6	12.4	15.1
Fall River, Mass.	3,134,604	2,995,979	1,206,191	6.2	6.7	4.2
Providence, R. I.	2,254,074	2,284,083	1,957,690	4.4	5.1	6.8
New York, N. Y.	1,707,489	1,460,322	1,538,384	3.4	3.2	5.3
Pawtucket, R. I.	1,644,548	1,600,916	1,417,971	3.2	3.6	4.9
Passaic, N. J.	1,621,131	2,316,081	(1)	3.2	5.1	......
Lawrence, Mass.	1,428,174	239,017	1,159,722	2.8	0.5	4.0
Warwick, R. I.	1,262,324	(1)	(1)	2.5	......	......
All other cities and outside of cities	27,726,900	24,667,825	15,012,014	54.5	54.9	51.9

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE CLXXXIV.—DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Dyeing and finishing textiles.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$50,849,545	$44,963,331	0.3	0.4
Rhode Island	202,109,583	165,550,382	9,981,457	8,484,878	4.9	5.1
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	11,979,947	10,488,963	1.5	1.9
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	11,048,512	8,868,290	1.0	1.0
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	6,786,263	7,038,012	0.3	0.4
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	4,361,688	3,625,882	0.2	0.2
All other states	8,257,679,517	6,263,225,365	6,691,678	6,457,306	0.1	0.1

TABLE CLXXXV.—DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Dyeing and finishing textiles.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$50,849,545	$44,963,331	0.3	0.4
Warwick, R. I.	7,051,961	6,019,980	1,262,324	(1)	17.9	
Paterson, N. J.	54,673,083	48,502,044	5,699,295	3,836,409	10.4	7.9
Fall River, Mass.	43,174,165	39,102,740	3,134,604	2,995,979	7.2	7.7
Passaic, N. J.	22,782,725	12,804,805	1,621,131	2,316,081	7.1	18.1
Pawtucket, R. I.	25,846,890	19,271,482	1,644,548	1,600,916	6.4	8.3
Lawrence, Mass.	48,099,703	41,741,980	1,428,174	239,017	3.0	0.6
Providence, R. I.	91,080,963	78,665,104	2,254,074	2,284,083	2.5	2.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	591,388,068	519,981,812	4,371,006	5,562,099	0.7	1.1
New York, N. Y.	1,526,523,006	1,172,870,261	1,707,489	1,460,322	0.1	0.1
All other cities and outside of cities	12,390,390,064	9,172,168,895	27,726,900	24,667,825	0.2	0.3

[1] Not reported separately.

Table CLXXXII shows that the industry is localized closely in 5 states. The greatest concentration appears in New Jersey, which in 1905 produced almost one-fourth of the total value of products for the United States. The dyeing and finishing industry represents establishments that treat fibers and fabrics of textile manufactures. The value of product reported represents the amount received for work done and not the value of the goods operated upon. This close relationship to the textile industry has caused the location of the dyeing and finishing mills in the leading textile states. The percentages do not reveal any great change in the location of the industry since 1890, although Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York appear to have lost in relative importance between that year and 1905. An actual decrease in value of products from 1900 to 1905 is shown for Pennsylvania.

Table CLXXXIII shows that about half of the value of products of the industry was reported for cities. North Adams, Mass., the town of Lincoln, R. I., and Wilmington, Del., are also dyeing and finishing centers, but the statistics for them can not be published separately without disclosing figures for individual establishments. The value of products of these 3 centers aggregated $6,716,655 in 1905, or 13.2 per cent of the total for the industry. If these 3 centers be considered in connection with the 9 cities shown in the table, the 12 urban centers produced products valued at $29,839,300, or 58.7 per cent of the total for the United States. Paterson, N. J., which contributed 11.2 per cent of the total for the industry in 1905, has made a remarkable advance in the dyeing and finishing industry since the census of 1900, and has gained first rank over Philadelphia, Pa., which led in that year. Its value of product increased almost 50 per cent between the two censuses. Dyeing and finishing in Paterson is confined largely to "processing" silk goods, and the great increase apparently indicates that some of the work formerly done in silk mills is now done in independent plants.

Tables CLXXXIV and CLXXXV indicate the proportion which the dyeing and finishing of textiles formed of all the manufactures in selected states and cities. Among the states, the greatest specialization is shown for Rhode Island, with a value of products for dyeing and finishing forming 4.9 per cent of the value of all products at the census of 1905; while among the cities, the most marked specialization is shown for Warwick, R. I., with a value of products for this industry constituting 17.9 per cent of the value of all manufactured products in the city. Paterson, N. J., and Fall River, Mass., ranked second and third, respectively. Philadelphia, Pa., Passaic, N. J., and Providence, R. I., show both an actual and a proportionate decrease in the dyeing and finishing industry between 1900 and 1905 in contrast to substantial increases in all industries.

Felt hats.—The localization and specialization of the industry in certain states and cities is presented in Tables CLXXXVI to CLXXXIX.

TABLE CLXXXVI.—*Felt hats—localization by states: 1905 and 1900.*

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$36,629,353	$27,811,187	100.0	100.0
New Jersey	9,540,433	7,211,229	26.0	25.9
Connecticut	8,662,799	7,546,882	23.7	27.1
New York	7,739,774	5,602,458	21.1	20.1
Pennsylvania	7,350,311	4,243,352	20.1	15.3
Massachusetts	2,315,591	2,630,964	6.3	9.5
All other states	1,020,445	576,302	2.8	2.1

TABLE CLXXXVII.—*Felt hats—localization by cities: 1905 and 1900.*

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$36,629,353	$27,811,187	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia, Pa	5,847,771	3,075,470	16.0	11.1
Danbury, Conn.[1]	5,798,107	5,007,095	15.8	18.0
Newark, N. J	4,586,040	3,453,619	12.5	12.4
New York, N. Y	3,899,435	2,241,347	10.7	8.1
Orange, N. J	2,311,614	2,246,494	6.3	8.0
All other cities and outside of cities	14,186,386	11,787,162	38.7	42.4

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

TABLE CLXXXVIII.—FELT HATS—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH FELT HATS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Felt hats.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$36,629,353	$27,811,187	0.2	0.2
Connecticut	369,082,091	315,106,150	8,662,799	7,546,882	2.3	2.4
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	9,540,433	7,211,229	1.2	1.3
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	7,350,311	4,243,352	0.4	0.3
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	7,739,774	5,602,458	0.3	0.3
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	2,315,591	2,630,964	0.2	0.3
All other states	8,090,707,009	6,113,669,597	1,020,445	576,302	(1)	(1)

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE CLXXXIX.—FELT HATS—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH FELT HATS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Felt hats.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States.	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$36,629,353	$27,811,187	0.2	0.2
Danbury, Conn.[1]	8,065,652	6,527,163	5,798,107	5,007,405	71.9	76.7
Orange, N. J.	6,150,635	2,995,688	2,311,614	2,246,494	37.6	75.0
Newark, N. J.	150,055,227	112,728,045	4,586,010	3,453,619	3.1	3.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	591,388,078	519,981,812	5,847,771	3,075,470	1.0	0.6
New York, N. Y.	1,526,523,006	1,172,870,261	3,899,435	2,241,347	0.3	0.2
All other cities and outside of cities.	12,519,961,489	9,596,018,153	14,186,386	11,787,162	0.1	0.1

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

Felt hats did not appear separately in census statistics until 1900.

A marked localization is shown for the industry in New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, these states producing 88.4 per cent in 1900 and 90.9 per cent in 1905 of the total value of products for the industry. For Connecticut, however, the percentage that the state formed of the total decreased 3.4 per cent, although the value of products increased $1,115,917.

While New Jersey shows the greatest localization among the states, Philadelphia, Pa., was the leading city in the industry in 1905, followed closely by Danbury, Conn., the combined value of product of the two cities amounting to 29.1 per cent in 1900 and 31.8 per cent in 1905 of the total for the United States.

In 1900 Danbury, Conn., was the chief felt hat city, but by 1905 it was outstripped by Philadelphia, in which city the advance of the industry has been rapid. Yonkers, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., and Bethel, Conn., produced felt hats to the value of $5,029,575 in 1905, but the statistics can not be shown separately.

Table CLXXXVIII shows that the greatest specialization of the industry was in Connecticut, where the value of the felt hats manufactured formed 2.4 per cent in 1900 and 2.3 per cent in 1905 of the total value of all manufactured products. In 1905 the relative importance of the industry was six times as great in New Jersey as in the United States, while the percentages for Massachusetts and the United States were equal.

Danbury, Conn., shows the most pronounced specialization of the cities given in Table CLXXXIX, the value of felt hats constituting 71.9 per cent of the total value of products for all industries in 1905. Orange, N. J., ranked second in 1905, with 37.6 per cent. In comparison with all industries the felt hat industry lost prestige in both of these cities between 1900 and 1905.

Glass.—Tables CXC to CXCIII show the localization and specialization in the glass industry.

TABLE CXC.—GLASS—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States.	$79,607,998	$56,539,712	$41,051,004	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	27,671,693	22,011,130	17,179,137	34.7	38.9	41.8
Indiana	14,706,929	14,757,883	2,995,409	18.5	26.1	7.3
Ohio	9,026,208	4,517,083	5,649,182	11.3	8.1	13.8
New Jersey	6,450,195	5,093,822	5,218,152	8.1	9.0	12.7
Illinois	5,619,740	2,834,398	2,372,011	7.1	5.0	5.8
West Virginia	4,598,563	1,871,795	945,234	5.8	3.3	2.3
All other states	11,534,670	5,423,601	6,691,879	14.5	9.6	16.3

TABLE CXCI.—GLASS—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$79,607,998	$56,539,712	100.0	100.0
Muncie, Ind	2,344,462	2,381,025	3.0	4.2
Millville, N. J.[1]	2,332,614	1,617,373	2.9	2.9
Washington, Pa.[1]	2,243,806	1,308,029	2.8	2.3
Pittsburg, Pa	2,130,540	2,429,686	2.7	4.3
Charleroi, Pa.[1]	1,841,308	1,010,139	2.3	1.8
Terre Haute, Ind	1,297,100	(2)	1.6	....
Philadelphia, Pa	1,294,244	1,347,011	1.6	2.4
Bridgeton, N. J.[1]	1,252,795	952,591	1.6	1.7
Brooklyn, N. Y	1,196,409	867,698	1.5	1.5
Tarentum, Pa.[1]	1,056,683	1,142,311	1.3	2.0
Marion, Ind.[1]	1,042,057	1,399,317	1.3	2.5
Gas City, Ind.[1]	1,000,497	1,021,280	1.3	1.8
St. Louis, Mo	900,870	(2)	1.1	....
Kokomo, Ind.[1]	864,567	(2)	1.1	....
Alexandria, Ind.[1]	(2)	1,015,689	....	1.8
Elwood, Ind.[1]	223,766	1,011,803	0.3	1.8
All other cities and outside of cities	58,586,280	39,035,760	73.6	69.0

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

(2) Not reported separately.

TABLE CXCII.—GLASS—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH GLASS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Glass.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$79,607,998	$56,539,712	0.5	0.5
West Virginia	99,040,676	67,006,822	4,598,563	1,871,795	4.6	2.8
Indiana	393,954,405	337,071,630	14,706,929	14,757,883	3.7	4.4
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	27,671,693	22,011,130	1.4	1.3
Ohio	960,811,857	748,670,855	9,026,208	4,547,083	0.9	0.6
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	6,450,195	5,093,822	0.8	0.9
Illinois	1,410,342,129	1,120,868,308	5,619,740	2,834,398	0.4	0.3
All other states	9,208,077,663	6,934,615,443	11,534,670	5,423,601	0.1	0.1

TABLE CXCIII.—GLASS—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH GLASS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Glass.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$79,607,998	$56,539,712	0.5	0.5
Millville, N. J.[1]	3,719,417	2,513,433	2,332,614	1,617,373	62.7	64.3
Bridgeton, N. J.[1]	2,963,840	2,258,772	1,252,795	952,591	42.3	42.2
Muncie, Ind	6,476,267	7,041,676	2,344,462	2,381,025	36.2	33.8
Marion, Ind.[1]	4,290,166	4,592,922	1,042,057	1,399,317	24.3	30.5
Kokomo, Ind.[1]	3,651,105	2,062,156	864,567	(2)	23.7	....
Terre Haute, Ind	29,291,654	26,295,629	1,297,100	(2)	4.4	....
Elwood, Ind.[1]	6,111,083	9,433,513	223,766	1,011,803	3.7	10.7
Pittsburg, Pa	165,428,881	165,002,687	2,130,540	2,429,686	1.3	1.5
Brooklyn, N. Y	373,462,930	313,617,489	1,196,409	867,698	0.3	0.3
St. Louis, Mo	267,307,038	193,732,788	900,870	(2)	0.3	....
Philadelphia, Pa	591,388,078	519,981,812	1,294,244	1,347,011	0.2	0.3
All other cities and outside of cities	13,348,056,628	10,164,588,245	64,728,574	44,533,208	0.5	0.4

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

(2) Not reported separately.

There appears to be no decided change in the localization of plants in this industry between the census of 1900 and the present census. The manufacture of glass was largely localized in the states of Pennsylvania and Indiana in 1905 as in 1900. However, the statistics indicate a slight decrease in the proportion of the total product for the United States manufactured in those two states. The availability of a cheap supply of fuel adapted to glass manufacture is, as formerly, one of the main considerations, if not the principal one, in determining the location of the plants, and this continues to give Pennsylvania supremacy.

Table cxc shows that the pronounced movement of the industry into Indiana, which took place between 1890 and 1900 and was caused by the discovery of new supplies of natural gas, has been arrested. There was a decrease in the value of products of the state from 1900 to 1905, while the industry in Ohio increased, although for this state there was a decrease between 1890 and 1900. A diminution of the natural gas supply has occurred at several places in Indiana, necessitating in many instances the pumping of gas to the points of consumption, and to this fact is attributed the failure to maintain the growth in the industry which took place between 1890 and 1900. The industry in New Jersey apparently has not been affected by those influences which in some of the other states cause a shifting of the plants from one place to another. Many of the plants in New Jersey are old establishments which by the momentum of an early start have secured control of certain markets, and this condition and the conservativeness which distinguishes them have prevented any change in their location.

The statistics of West Virginia show a large increase from 1900 to 1905 in the value of the glass produced, brought about chiefly by the remarkable increase in the output of natural gas in the state (which in 1904 held second place in that respect), and the consequent encouragement presented to glass manufacturers to locate there. It is probable that, if the supply of gas is maintained for any length of time, a further and more remarkable growth in glass making will result. The value of glass manufactures in Illinois at the census of 1905 was about double that at the census of 1900. A good supply of coal, from which "producer" gas is made, tends to localize the manufacture of glass at certain points in this state.

Table CXCI shows the localization of the industry in cities. Only an imperfect idea of the concentration of glass manufacture at particular places can be gained from this table. For example, Pittsburg, Pa., which in the table appears to hold fourth place in the list of cities, has in its immediate vicinity, barely outside the city limits, many other glass houses, and if it were practicable to present the statistics by counties, Allegheny county, of which Pittsburg is the county seat, would show a large preeminence in the industry. This condition also exists, although in a less degree, in other cities shown in the table.

The changes in localization from 1900 to 1905 in respect to the cities included in the table are small and unimportant. Muncie, Ind., with a slight decrease in the value of the product, has displaced Pittsburg, Pa., from first place, the latter city having dropped to fourth. Millville, N. J., formerly third, and Washington, Pa., formerly fourth, also exceeded Pittsburg in the value of glass manufactured. The most important feature of the table is the large increase from $39,035,760 to $58,586,280 in the value of glass manufactured elsewhere than in the principal cities in the industry named in the table, which indicates that a process of decentralization is taking place in the industry and glass manufacturing is becoming more widely diffused.

Tables CXCII and CXCIII show the value of glass manufactured in the leading states and cities engaged in this industry compared with the value of products for all industries in those states and cities. This shows the extent of the specialization in glass manufacture of the states and cities. The greatest change in the specialization of states is shown for West Virginia, the percentage which glass formed of all products having increased from 2.8 in 1900 to 4.6 in 1905. The most specialized city in glass manufacture, according to the city table, is Millville, N. J., with the value of glass forming 62.7 per cent of the value of all its manufactures. There are certain cities for which the statistics have not been reported separately that would perhaps show a higher degree of specialization than the cities in the table if the facts could be presented. It can be stated, however, that glass houses are the leading industrial feature of Washington, Charleroi, and Tarentum, Pa., and of Alexandria and Gas City, Indiana.

Hosiery and knit goods.—The localization and specialization of the industry by states and cities is shown in Tables CXCIV to CXCVII.

TABLE CXCIV.—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS—LOCALIZATION BY STATES, 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$136,558,139	$95,482,566	$67,241,013	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York	46,108,600	35,886,048	24,776,582	33.8	37.6	36.8
Pennsylvania	30,753,140	21,896,063	16,944,237	22.5	23.0	25.2
Massachusetts	10,081,852	6,620,257	5,082,087	7.4	6.9	7.6
Connecticut	5,351,452	4,043,977	3,771,567	3.9	4.2	5.6
Wisconsin	4,941,944	2,486,813	1,635,641	3.6	2.6	2.4
Ohio	3,997,047	1,576,285	1,635,948	2.9	1.7	2.4
New Hampshire	3,974,290	2,592,829	3,481,922	2.9	2.7	5.2
All other states	31,329,811	20,380,294	9,913,029	23.0	21.3	14.8

Table CXCV.—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$136,558,139	$95,482,566	$67,241,013	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia, Pa	15,770,873	13,040,905	14,932,981	11.5	13.7	22.2
Utica, N. Y	5,261,166	2,514,073	715,178	3.9	2.6	1.1
Amsterdam, N. Y	4,677,022	3,944,785	(1)	3.4	4.1	....
Brooklyn borough, N. Y	4,132,470	2,112,510	887,386	3.0	2.2	1.3
Cohoes, N. Y	4,126,873	5,026,374	5,058,882	3.0	5.3	7.5
Lowell, Mass	3,816,964	3,148,110	731,413	2.8	3.3	1.1
Little Falls, N. Y.[2]	2,547,676	2,303,690	(1)	1.9	2.4	....
Reading, Pa	2,540,105	1,326,397	(1)	1.9	1.4	....
Rockford, Ill	2,133,078	1,540,056	1,026,221	1.6	1.6	1.5
All other cities and outside of cities	91,551,912	60,525,666	43,888,952	67.0	63.4	65.3

[1] Not reported separately.

[2] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

Table CXCVI.—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Hosiery and knit goods.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$136,558,139	$95,482,566	0.9	0.8
New Hampshire	123,610,904	107,590,803	3,974,290	2,592,829	3.2	2.4
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	46,108,600	35,886,048	1.9	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	30,753,140	21,896,063	1.6	1.3
Connecticut	369,082,091	315,106,150	5,371,452	4,043,977	1.5	1.3
Wisconsin	411,139,681	326,752,878	4,941,944	2,486,813	1.2	0.8
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	10,081,852	6,620,257	0.9	0.7
Ohio	960,811,857	748,670,855	3,997,047	1,576,285	0.4	0.2
All other states	7,369,513,592	5,483,660,745	31,329,814	20,380,294	0.4	0.4

Table CXCVII.—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Hosiery and knit goods.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$136,558,139	$95,482,566	0.9	0.8
Little Falls, N. Y.[1]	4,471,080	4,070,596	2,547,676	2,303,690	57.0	56.6
Cohoes, N. Y	10,289,822	11,031,169	4,126,873	5,026,374	40.1	45.6
Amsterdam, N. Y	15,007,276	10,643,310	4,677,022	3,944,785	31.2	37.1
Utica, N. Y	22,880,317	16,479,327	5,261,166	2,514,073	23.0	15.3
Rockford, Ill	15,276,129	11,021,550	2,133,078	1,540,056	14.0	14.0
Reading, Pa	30,848,175	32,682,061	2,540,105	1,326,397	8.2	4.1
Lowell, Mass	46,879,212	41,202,984	3,816,964	3,148,110	8.1	7.6
Philadelphia, Pa	591,388,078	519,981,812	15,770,873	13,040,905	2.7	2.5
Brooklyn borough, N. Y	373,462,930	313,617,489	4,132,470	2,112,510	1.1	0.7
All other cities and outside of cities	13,691,644,068	10,450,390,824	91,551,912	60,525,666	0.7	0.6

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

The manufacture of hosiery and knit goods in the United States has made rapid strides during the last fifty-five years. In 1850 only 85 establishments were reported, with a value of product of $1,028,102. At the census of 1905 the number of establishments had increased to 1,079 and the value of products to $136,558,139. In 1860, the first census to give the geographic location, the total value of products was $7,280,606, of which $4,847,984 was produced in the Middle states and $2,374,242 in New England, leaving only $58,380 for the balance of the country. The two divisions named still retain their relative ranks, but since 1900 the industry has found favor in other states and is now more widely distributed. New York and Pennsylvania, however, produced 56.3 per cent of the value of products for the entire country in 1905 while each of the states shown in Table CXCIV reported an increased value of products in 1905 when compared with 1900, New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut were the only ones which lost in relative importance.

Of the cities shown in Table CXCV, Philadelphia ranked first with a product at the census of 1905 of $15,770,873, or 11.5 per cent of the total for the industry. The localization for the remaining cities is not so marked, ranging from 3.9 in Utica, N. Y., to 1.6 in Rockford, Illinois.

According to Table CXCVI, the highest specialization of the industry was in New Hampshire, where the products of hosiery and knit goods comprised 3.2 per cent of the total manufactures at the census of 1905 and 2.4 per cent in 1900, making a gain of eight-tenths of 1 per cent, the largest increase shown in the table. With the exception of Ohio the importance of the industry in each state at the census of 1905 was equal to or greater than the ratio of all hosiery and knit goods to all industries in the United States.

In relation to other industries in cities hosiery and knit goods formed the greatest percentage in Little Falls, N. Y., where it represented 57 per cent of the value of all manufactured products in 1905, an increase of four-tenths of 1 per cent over 1900. Cohoes, in the same state, ranks second as a specialized center, hosiery and knit goods forming 40.1 per cent of the total for all industries.

An examination of the four tables shows that while the industry is becoming more widely distributed, it is still largely localized in New York and Pennsylvania, and highly specialized in certain cities of these states.

Iron and steel.—Tables CXCVIII to CCI show the localization of the iron and steel industry by states and cities and the specialization of states and cities. The statistics are a combination of those for the two branches of the industry—blast furnaces, and steel works and rolling mills.

TABLE CXCVIII.—IRON AND STEEL—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$905,787,733	$803,968,273	$430,954,348	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	471,228,844	434,445,200	248,809,071	52.0	54.0	57.7
Ohio	152,859,124	138,935,256	57,134,110	16.9	17.3	13.3
Illinois	87,352,761	60,303,144	37,173,405	9.7	7.5	8.6
Alabama	24,687,359	17,392,483	12,544,227	2.7	2.2	2.9
New Jersey	23,667,483	24,381,699	8,139,321	2.6	3.0	1.9
West Virginia	(1)	16,514,212	7,490,934	......	2.1	1.7
All other states	145,992,162	111,996,279	59,663,280	16.1	13.9	13.9

[1] The combined statistics can not be shown.

TABLE CXCIX.—IRON AND STEEL—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$905,787,733	$803,968,273	100.0	100.0
Pittsburg, Pa	88,250,805	90,798,086	9.7	11.3
Chicago and Joliet, Ill.	66,376,502	45,000,264	7.3	5.6
Youngstown, Ohio	40,175,654	28,203,856	4.4	3.5
Cleveland, Ohio	38,398,122	24,276,197	4.3	3.0
All other cities and outside of cities	672,586,650	615,689,870	74.3	76.6

TABLE CC.—IRON AND STEEL—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH IRON AND STEEL FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Iron and steel.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$11,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$905,787,733	$803,968,273	7.7	7.0
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,640,882,380	471,228,844	434,445,200	24.1	26.3
Alabama	109,169,922	72,109,929	24,687,359	17,392,483	22.6	24.1
Ohio	960,811,857	748,670,855	152,859,124	138,935,256	15.9	18.6
Illinois	1,410,342,129	1,120,868,308	87,352,761	60,303,144	6.2	5.4
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,681	23,667,483	24,381,699	3.1	4.4
West Virginia	99,040,676	67,006,822	(1)	16,514,212		24.6
All other states	9,492,862,146	7,199,[illegible]77,141	145,992,162	111,996,279	1.5	1.6

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE CCI.—IRON AND STEEL—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH IRON AND STEEL FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Iron and steel.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$905,787,733	$803,968,273	6.1	7.0
Youngstown, Ohio	48,126,885	33,908,459	40,175,654	28,203,856	83.5	83.2
Pittsburg, Pa	165,428,881	165,002,687	88,250,805	90,798,086	53.3	55.0
Cleveland, Ohio	172,115,101	126,156,839	38,398,122	24,276,197	22.3	19.2
Chicago and Joliet, Ill	988,824,977	824,010,766	66,376,502	45,000,264	6.7	5.5
All other cities and outside of cities	13,427,651,243	10,262,042,371	672,586,650	615,689,870	5.0	6.0

Table CXCVIII indicates that the localization of the industry by states has not changed materially since the census of 1900. Pennsylvania has maintained its overwhelming supremacy, although its proportion of the total for the United States has decreased slightly. The changes in the proportions of the whole for the other states, shown in Table CCVIII, are slight. The great factors in determining localization in this industry are an abundant supply of good fuel and a favorable situation in relation to the iron ore mines. These conditions are present in each of the states and cities shown in the tables. The statistics for several important centers of the industry have not been presented, for it is impossible to give them without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. For the same reason the figures for Chicago and Joliet, Ill., have been combined. In the cities omitted the manufacture of iron and steel is practically the sole industry. Some of these cities are Johnstown, McKeesport, Newcastle, Sharon, South Bethlehem, and Steelton, Pa. Pittsburg, Pa., held first place in the industry at both censuses, although there was a decrease in the value of products and in its percentage of the total for the industry in 1905 as compared with 1900. This decrease, it is believed, was only temporary in character, and was caused by a depressed condition of the iron and steel trade during the greater part of 1904.

Tables CC and CCI indicate the degree of specialization in the states and cities, by showing the value of iron and steel manufactured in comparison with the value of products for all industries.

Jewelry.—The localization and specialization of this industry in certain states and cities is shown in Tables CCII to CCV.

TABLE CCII.—JEWELRY—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$53,225,681	$46,128,659	$34,761,458	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rhode Island	14,431,756	13,229,313	8,011,067	27.1	28.7	23.0
New York	12,356,865	10,244,624	7,385,139	23.2	22.2	21.3
Massachusetts	10,073,595	10,299,844	5,507,415	18.9	22.3	15.8
New Jersey	9,303,646	7,377,147	4,724,500	17.5	16.0	13.6
California	1,446,828	692,594	1,523,971	2.7	1.5	4.4
All other states	5,612,991	4,285,137	7,609,366	10.6	9.3	21.9

TABLE CCIII.—JEWELRY—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$53,225,681	$46,128,659	$34,761,458	100.0	100.0	100.0
Providence, R. I	14,317,050	12,627,817	7,801,003	26.9	27.4	22.4
Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y	11,253,179	9,172,849	5,646,734	21.1	19.9	16.3
Newark, N. J	9,258,095	7,364,247	4,631,500	17.4	15.9	13.3
Attleboro, Mass.[1]	5,544,285	5,700,177	(2)	10.4	12.3	......
Chicago, Ill	1,745,875	1,601,308	873,000	3.3	3.5	2.5
San Francisco, Cal	1,263,503	631,394	1,512,571	2.4	1.4	4.4
All other cities and outside of cities	9,843,694	9,030,867	14,296,650	18.5	19.6	41.1

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

(2) Not reported separately.

TABLE CCIV.—JEWELRY—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH JEWELRY FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES	
	All industries.		Jewelry			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States.	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$53,225,681	$46,128,659	0.4	0.4
Rhode Island	202,109,583	165,550,382	14,431,756	13,229,313	7.1	8.0
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	9,303,646	7,377,147	1.2	1.3
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	10,073,595	10,299,844	0.9	1.1
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	12,356,865	10,244,624	0.5	0.5
California	367,218,494	257,385,521	1,446,828	692,594	0.4	0.3
All other states	9,846,012,355	7,655,722,224	5,612,991	4,285,337	0.1	0.1

TABLE CCV.—JEWELRY—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH JEWELRY FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All Industries.		Jewelry.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States.	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$53,225,681	$46,128,659	0.4	0.4
Attleboro, Mass.[1]	10,050,384	8,751,427	5,544,285	5,700,177	55.2	65.1
Providence, R. I.	91,980,963	78,657,103	14,317,050	12,627,817	15.6	16.1
Newark, N. J.	150,055,227	112,728,045	9,258,095	7,364,247	6.2	6.5
Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y.	1,043,251,923	810,807,975	11,253,179	9,172,849	1.1	1.1
San Francisco, Cal.	137,788,233	107,023,567	1,263,503	631,394	0.9	0.6
Chicago, Ill.	955,036,277	797,879,141	1,745,875	1,601,308	0.2	0.2
All other cities and outside of cities.	12,413,984,080	9,495,273,864	9,843,694	9,030,867	0.1	0.1

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

According to Table CCII, the manufacture is confined largely to the states of Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. The combined value of products for the 4 states represented 73.7 per cent of the total product for the United States in 1890, 89.2 per cent in 1900, and 86.7 per cent in 1905. While the concentration in these states increased between 1890 and 1900 it has decreased from 1900 to 1905. The jewelry manufactured in Illinois is produced almost entirely by Chicago manufacturers, but this state has not as yet assumed large proportions in the industry compared with the states shown separately in Table CCII. In 1900 the jewelry product of Chicago represented only 3.5 per cent of the total for the United States, and it had decreased to 3.3 per cent at the census of 1905. The value of product is not always a true index of the magnitude of an industry in different localities, especially such an industry as jewelry, where a marked refinement in the class of goods manufactured may be made by certain cities. This was referred to in the report of the Twelfth Census as follows:

> * * * It will be readily seen, however, that even this is a defective unit of measure in so far as the materials used in an industry in one section are more expensive than those used in the same industry in another section. For example, a comparison based on this unit of measure makes a discrimination against Massachusetts as compared with New York state in the jewelry industry, due partly to the more expensive materials used and goods produced in the latter state. The number of wage-earners in this industry in Massachusetts is nearly double the number shown for New York state, but the value of products is about the same.[1]

That the jewelry industry is localized closely in a few urban centers is shown clearly by a comparison of Tables CCII and CCIII. Of the total for Rhode Island in 1905, $14,431,756, Providence produced $14,317,050. Newark, N. J., produced $9,258,095 of the state total of $9,303,646, and Manhattan and Bronx boroughs produced $11,253,179 of the $12,356,865 for the entire state of New York.

Table CCIV does not show a very high degree of specialization of the industry in states, Rhode Island being the most prominent, with the value of jewelry forming 7.1 per cent of the total value of all products for the state. Among the cities a very marked specialization is found in Attleboro, Mass. The value of jewelry constituted over one-half of the value of production for all industries in this city at the census of 1905. Providence, R. I., ranked second in this respect, with jewelry forming 15.6 per cent of all the products. The jewelry industry appears to be keeping pace with other manufactures in San Francisco, Cal., while the other cities shown in Table CCV have remained stationary or show a decreased proportion of jewelry to all manufactures in 1905 as compared with 1900.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part I, page cxc.

Leather gloves and mittens.—Tables CCVI to CCIX present statistics showing the localization and specialization of the industry, by states and cities.

TABLE CCVI.—*Leather gloves and mittens—localization by states: 1905 and 1900.*

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$17,740,385	$16,721,234	100.0	100.0
New York	9,946,443	10,854,221	56.1	64.9
Wisconsin	2,208,705	507,495	12.5	3.0
Illinois	1,690,804	2,454,252	9.5	14.7
California	910,596	920,624	5.1	5.5
All other states	2,983,837	1,984,642	16.8	11.9

TABLE CCVII.—*Leather gloves and mittens—localization by cities: 1905 and 1900.*

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$17,740,385	$16,721,234	100.0	100.0
Gloversville, N. Y.[1]	5,302,196	6,487,227	29.9	38.8
Johnstown, N. Y.[1]	2,581,274	2,576,048	14.6	15.4
Chicago, Ill	1,511,086	2,209,529	8.5	13.2
Milwaukee, Wis	1,207,633	252,182	6.8	1.5
All other cities and outside of cities	7,138,196	5,196,248	40.2	31.1

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

TABLE CCVIII.—LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Leather gloves and mittens.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$17,740,385	$16,721,234	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	411,139,681	326,752,878	2,208,705	507,495	0.5	0.2
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	9,946,443	10,854,221	0.4	0.6
California	367,218,494	257,385,521	910,596	920,624	0.2	0.4
Illinois	1,410,342,129	1,120,868,308	1,690,804	2,454,252	0.1	0.2
All other states	10,125,101,204	7,834,283,543	2,983,837	1,984,642	(1)	(1)

(1) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE CCIX.—LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Leather gloves and mittens.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$17,740,385	$16,721,234	0.1	0.1
Gloversville, N. Y.[1]	9,340,763	9,070,520	5,302,196	6,487,227	56.8	71.5
Johnstown, N. Y.[1]	4,543,272	5,122,370	2,581,274	2,576,048	56.8	50.3
Milwaukee, Wis	138,881,545	110,854,102	1,207,633	252,182	0.9	0.2
Chicago, Ill	955,036,277	797,879,141	1,511,086	2,209,529	0.2	0.3
All other cities and outside of cities	13,694,345,230	10,488,193,989	7,138,196	5,196,248	0.1	(2)

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

(2) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The statistics of leather gloves and mittens were not reported separately at the census of 1890. Comparisons are therefore limited to the census years 1905 and 1900. There was a decrease in relative importance in the industry for each state shown in Table CCVI, except Wisconsin, which gained 9.5 per cent at the census of 1905 over that of 1900. The greatest localization, however, was in New York, which produced 56.1 per cent of the total value in 1905 and 64.9 per cent in 1900. New York and Wisconsin combined reported 68.6 per cent of the total product for the industry in the United States in 1905.

That there is a decided tendency toward a wider distribution of the industry appears from the statistics shown in Tables CCVI and CCVII.

The industry was first established in the locality of Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., which remained practically the only important manufacturing center up to about 1900. The increasing demand for leather gloves and mittens in the Western states created a promising field for the establishment of plants. Chicago engaged in the industry quite extensively between the censuses of 1890 and 1900. The industry, however, does not appear to have prospered there, as the value of production decreased from $2,209,529 in 1900 to $1,511,086 in 1905. Milwaukee, Wis., and the state of Wisconsin increased in value of production over fourfold between 1900 and 1905. The immense quantities of tanned and finished leather produced in Milwaukee, which ranked as the second city in this industry in 1905, has evidently attracted many manufacturers of leather gloves and mittens to the city, which now bids fair to become an important western center of production.

The specialization of the industry by states is not very marked, as is readily seen from Table ccviii. Table ccix, however, shows that the cities of Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., are still largely given over to the manufacture of leather gloves and mittens.

Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.—The localization of the industry in selected states and cities at the censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 and the specialization in those states and cities at the censuses of 1900 and 1905 are shown in Tables ccx to ccxiii, inclusive.

Table CCX.—LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$252,620,986	$204,038,127	$172,136,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	69,427,852	55,615,009	49,931,716	27.5	27.3	29.0
Massachusetts	33,352,999	26,067,714	28,044,815	13.2	12.8	16.3
Wisconsin	25,845,123	20,074,373	11,161,850	10.2	9.8	6.5
New Jersey	21,495,329	13,747,155	11,069,467	8.5	6.7	6.4
Delaware	10,250,842	9,400,504	4,106,894	4.1	4.6	2.4
Michigan	9,340,349	6,015,590	1,743,760	3.7	3.0	1.0
California	8,072,257	7,405,981	5,729,278	3.2	3.6	3.3
All other states	74,836,235	65,711,801	60,348,312	29.6	32.2	35.1

Table CCXI.—LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$252,620,986	$204,038,127	$172,136,092	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philadelphia, Pa	23,903,239	18,187,231	12,682,297	9.5	8.9	7.4
Milwaukee, Wis	14,074,397	10,267,835	8,429,814	5.6	5.0	4.9
Newark, N. J	13,577,719	10,857,192	8,309,667	5.4	5.3	4.8
Wilmington, Del	10,250,842	9,379,504	4,015,694	4.0	4.6	2.3
Chicago, Ill	9,420,426	6,979,289	7,395,371	3.7	3.4	4.3
Peabody, Mass.[1]	7,919,370	4,460,738	(2)	3.1	2.2	....
Camden, N. J	6,364,928	1,515,935	(2)	2.5	0.8	....
All other cities and outside of cities	167,110,065	142,390,403	131,303,249	66.2	69.8	76.3

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

[2] Not reported separately.

Table CCXII.—LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$252,620,986	$204,038,127	1.7	1.8
Delaware	41,160,276	41,321,061	10,250,842	9,400,504	24.9	22.7
Wisconsin	411,139,681	326,752,878	25,845,123	20,074,373	6.3	6.1
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	69,427,852	55,615,009	3.6	3.4
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	33,352,999	26,067,714	3.0	2.9
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	21,495,329	13,747,155	2.8	2.5
Michigan	429,120,060	319,691,856	9,340,349	6,015,590	2.2	1.9
California	367,218,491	257,385,521	8,072,257	7,405,981	2.2	2.9
All other states	9,699,496,168	7,355,455,303	74,836,235	65,711,801	0.8	0.9

Table CCXIII.—LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$252,620,986	$204,038,127	1.7	1.8
Peabody, Mass.[1]	10,236,669	6,943,736	7,919,370	4,460,738	77.4	64.2
Wilmington, Del	30,390,039	30,586,810	10,250,842	9,379,504	33.7	30.7
Camden, N. J	33,587,273	17,969,954	6,364,928	1,515,935	19.0	8.4
Milwaukee, Wis	138,881,545	110,854,102	14,074,397	10,267,835	10.1	9.3
Newark, N. J	150,055,227	112,728,045	13,577,719	10,857,192	9.0	9.6
Philadelphia, Pa	591,388,078	519,981,812	23,903,239	18,187,231	4.0	3.5
Chicago, Ill	955,036,277	797,879,141	9,420,426	6,979,289	1.0	0.9
All other cities and outside of cities	12,892,571,979	9,814,177,522	167,110,065	142,390,403	1.3	1.5

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

At each of the three census periods presented in Table CCX the greatest concentration is shown for Pennsylvania. The product for the state amounted to more than one-fourth of the total for the United States. Massachusetts was second and Wisconsin third at each census. The value of the products of the 3 states formed 50.9 per cent of the total value for the United States in 1905, 49.9 per cent in 1900, and 51.8 per cent in 1890.

The value of the leather manufactured in Philadelphia exceeded that of any other city, and its proportion of the total value of leather increased from 7.4 per cent in 1890 to 9.5 per cent in 1905. The combined value of product for the first six cities shown in Table CCXI amounted to 31.3 per cent of the total product of the industry in 1905, 29.4 per cent in 1900, and 23.7 per cent in 1890.

A comparison of Tables CCX and CCXI shows that, although Massachusetts was the second state at the census of 1905 in value of product, Peabody, the city showing the largest value in the state, was sixth among the cities. While Wisconsin was third among the states, Milwaukee was the second city in the value of products in the industry. Although Illinois does not appear in the table, Chicago was fifth in importance among the cities engaged in the industry.

From Tables CCXII and CCXIII it appears that the proportion which the leather industry formed of all industries was greatest for the state of Delaware and the city of Peabody, Massachusetts.

The value of the leather manufactured in Delaware was 22.7 and 24.9 per cent in 1900 and 1905, respectively, of the total value of manufactures for the state, and the corresponding percentages for Peabody were 64.2 and 77.4.

An increase of $666,276 in value of product is shown for California, but the relative importance of the leather industry in the state decreased seven-tenths of 1 per cent. In Delaware the leather industry showed an increase, in value of products, of $850,338 and increased its relative importance by 2.2 per cent. The growth in Delaware during the five years between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 was considerably less in proportion than that shown for the industry during the decade ending in 1900.

A striking feature of the industry, as indicated by the statistics, is its increasing relative importance in the cities. This is caused probably by the increased production of the finer leathers, most of which are made in cities.

Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.—The localization and specialization of the industry in certain states and cities are shown in Tables CCXIV to CCXVII.

Table CCXIV.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$64,200,792	$44,263,386	$22,057,090	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ohio	18,556,840	11,851,225	5,047,501	28.9	26.8	22.9
New Jersey	11,717,103	8,940,723	5,165,537	18.2	20.2	23.4
Pennsylvania	10,759,272	8,127,429	1,739,953	16.8	18.4	7.9
New York	3,288,801	2,389,449	2,122,744	5.1	5.4	9.6
Illinois	3,256,312	2,143,521	1,556,590	5.1	4.8	7.1
Missouri	3,083,406	1,662,150	1,278,713	4.8	3.7	5.8
All other states	13,544,968	9,148,889	5,146,052	21.1	20.7	23.3

TABLE CCXV.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$64,200,792	$44,263,386	$22,057,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trenton, N. J.	5,882,701	4,785,142	4,631,202	9.2	10.8	21.0
East Liverpool, Ohio[1]	5,373,852	4,105,200	(2)	8.4	9.3	
St. Louis, Mo.	2,316,236	1,257,572	899,855	3.6	2.8	4.1
Akron, Ohio	1,718,033	867,116	587,850	2.7	2.0	2.7
Perth Amboy, N. J.[1]	1,439,138	812,188	(2)	2.2	1.8	.
Zanesville, Ohio	1,144,384	1,245,262	362,822	1.8	2.8	1.6
All other cities and outside of cities	46,326,448	31,190,906	15,575,361	72.1	70.5	70.6

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

[2] Not reported separately.

TABLE CCXVI.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$64,200,792	$44,263,386	0.4	0.4
Ohio	960,811,857	748,670,855	18,550,840	11,851,225	1.9	1.6
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	11,717,103	8,940,723	1.5	1.6
Missouri	439,548,957	316,304,095	3,083,406	1,662,150	0.7	0.5
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	10,759,272	8,127,429	0.6	0.5
Illinois	1,410,342,129	1,120,868,308	3,256,312	2,143,521	0.2	0.2
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	3,288,891	2,389,449	0.1	0.1
All other states	6,773,178,208	5,150,558,928	13,544,968	9,148,889	0.2	0.2

TABLE CCXVII.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$64,200,792	$44,263,386	0.4	0.4
East Liverpool, Ohio[1]	6,437,090	4,749,165	5,373,852	4,105,200	83.5	86.4
Trenton, N. J.	32,719,945	28,458,068	5,882,701	4,785,142	18.0	16.8
Zanesville, Ohio	7,047,637	5,708,137	1,144,384	1,245,262	16.2	21.8
Akron, Ohio	34,004,243	22,015,643	1,718,033	867,116	5.1	3.9
Perth Amboy, N. J.[1]	34,890,402	14,061,072	1,439,138	812,188	4.1	5.8
St. Louis, Mo.	267,307,038	193,732,788	2,316,236	1,257,572	0.9	0.6
All other cities and outside of cities	14,419,830,732	11,142,396,249	46,326,448	31,190,906	0.3	0.3

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

A marked localization of the industry increasing with each census is shown for Ohio, while considerable concentration is shown for New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1905 the three states reported 63.9 per cent of the total value of products for the industry. In the decade ending in 1900 Pennsylvania shows the greatest percentage of gain and the industry continued to increase during the succeeding five years, but the proportion which the value of products of the state formed of the total products was greater in 1900 than in 1905.

Trenton, N. J., shows a slightly decreased proportion of the product, but in 1905 as in 1900 it was the first city in this industry in value of products. East Liverpool, Ohio, followed closely in 1905 with a product of $5,373,852, or 8.4 per cent of the total for the industry.

From Table CCXVI it appears that in 1900 the greatest specialization of the industry is shown in the states of Ohio and New Jersey where the value of products for this industry in each state constituted 1.6 per cent of the total value of all products. In 1905 Ohio led in this respect with 1.9 per cent and New Jersey stood second with 1.5 per cent of the total production.

A remarkable specialization of the industry is shown for East Liverpool, Ohio; although the proportion was less in 1905 than in 1900, the value for this industry in 1905 formed 83.5 per cent of the total for all industries in the city. A decided specialization, though not nearly so marked, is shown for Trenton, N. J. and Zanesville, Ohio, for which cities the industry formed 18 per cent and 16.2 per cent, respectively, of the total value of product for all industries.

Silk and silk goods.—Tables CCXVIII to CCXXI show the localization of the manufacture of silk and silk goods and the specialization of states and cities in the industry.

TABLE CCXVIII.—SILK AND SILK GOODS—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$133,288,072	$107,256,258	$87,298,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
New Jersey	42,862,907	39,966,662	30,760,371	32.2	37.3	35.2
Pennsylvania	39,333,520	31,072,926	19,357,546	29.5	29.0	22.2
New York	20,181,212	12,706,246	19,417,796	15.1	11.8	22.2
Connecticut	15,623,693	12,378,981	9,788,951	11.7	11.5	11.2
Massachusetts	7,012,062	5,957,532	5,557,569	5.3	5.6	6.4
All other states	8,274,678	5,173,911	2,416,221	6.2	4.8	2.8

TABLE CCXIX.—SILK AND SILK GOODS—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$133,288,072	$107,256,258	$87,298,454	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paterson, N. J	25,433,245	26,006,156	22,058,624	19.1	24.2	25.3
Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y	7,887,214	6,757,544	13,579,462	5.9	6.3	15.6
Philadelphia, Pa	5,079,193	4,531,794	8,059,604	3.8	4.2	9.2
Scranton, Pa	4,426,635	3,616,885	2,055,200	3.3	3.4	2.4
West Hoboken, N. J	4,211,018	3,961,054	(1)	3.2	3.7	......
Allentown, Pa	3,901,249	3,467,792	1,694,342	2.9	3.2	1.9
Brooklyn borough, N. Y	2,741,959	1,042,199	1,049,475	2.1	1.0	1.2
Easton, Pa	2,290,598	(1)	(1)	1.7	....	....
York, Pa	1,692,480	(1)	....	1.3	....	....
Jersey City, N. J	1,465,753	1,274,550	1,066,000	1.1	1.2	1.2
Wilkesbarre, Pa	1,054,863	(1)	(1)	0.8	....	....
All other cities and outside of cities	73,103,865	56,598,284	37,735,747	54.8	52.8	43.2

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE CCXX.—SILK AND SILK GOODS—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH SILK AND SILK GOODS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Silk and silk goods.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$133,288,072	$107,256,258	0.9	0.9
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	42,862,907	39,966,662	5.5	7.2
Connecticut	369,082,091	315,106,150	15,623,693	12,378,981	4.2	3.9
Pennsylvania	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	39,333,520	31,072,926	2.0	1.9
New York	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	20,181,212	12,706,246	0.8	0.7
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	7,012,062	5,957,532	0.6	0.7
All other states	8,090,707,009	6,113,669,597	8,274,678	5,173,911	0.1	0.1

TABLE CCXXI.—SILK AND SILK GOODS—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH SILK AND SILK GOODS FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Silk and silk goods.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$133,288,072	$107,256,258	0.9	0.9
West Hoboken, N. J	5,947,267	4,769,436	4,211,018	3,961,054	70.8	83.1
Paterson, N. J	54,673,083	48,502,044	25,433,245	26,006,156	46.5	53.6
Easton, Pa	5,654,594	5,424,668	2,290,598	(1)	40.5	....
Allentown, Pa	16,966,550	14,990,437	3,901,249	3,467,792	23.0	23.1
Scranton, Pa	20,453,285	24,741,837	4,426,635	3,616,885	21.6	14.6
York, Pa	14,258,696	10,559,780	1,692,480	(1)	11.9	....
Wilkesbarre, Pa	11,240,893	8,616,765	1,054,863	(1)	9.4	....
Jersey City, N. J	75,740,934	72,929,690	1,465,753	1,274,550	1.9	1.7
Philadelphia, Pa	591,388,078	519,981,812	5,079,193	4,531,794	0.9	0.9
Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y	1,043,251,923	810,807,975	7,887,214	6,757,544	0.8	0.8
Brooklyn borough, N. Y	373,462,930	313,617,489	2,741,959	1,042,199	0.7	0.3
All other cities and outside of cities	12,589,108,854	9,576,179,189	73,103,865	56,598,284	0.6	0.6

[1] Not reported separately.

The silk industry at the present census, as in 1900, is localized largely in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The localization in the former state appears to be in and adjacent to Paterson, and in the latter state in Philadelphia and certain eastern counties. The strongest three influences governing the localization of plants in this industry appear to be, in the first place, the availability of a supply of operatives who are skilled in the various processes of the manufacture, and who at the same time will work for moderate wages, women and children forming a large proportion of these wage-earners; secondly, abundant power, either in the form of waterpower or cheap fuel; and thirdly, their proximity to the principal wholesale markets for the products. These conditions are present wholly or in part wherever the manufacture of silk and silk goods is carried on to any extent. As indicated in Table CCXVIII, while New Jersey still led in the industry in 1905, its proportion of the whole is smaller than that at the census of 1900. The value of the products in this state increased only $2,896,245, while in Pennsylvania the increase amounted to $8,260,594, the proportion of the entire value of product for the United States manufactured in the latter state being 29.5 per cent and in New Jersey 32.2 per cent. It is evident, therefore, that Pennsylvania is maintaining its steady movement forward in the manufacture of silk products. The industry is localized considerably in New York city and parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Table CCXIX shows that Paterson, N. J., remains, as it has been for many years, the leading city in the manufacture of silk. The growth of silk manufacture in several of the cities of eastern Pennsylvania, noted at the census of 1900, still continues.

Tables CCXX and CCXXI show the degree of specialization in states and cities by a comparison of the value of the silk manufactured with that of all manufactured products. The most highly specialized city is West Hoboken, N. J., with 70.8 per cent of the total value of products representing silk manufacture. Paterson, N. J., Easton, Allentown, and Scranton, Pa., follow in respective order.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—In Tables CCXXII to CCXXV the two census classifications "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale," and "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing"—have been combined, so that the localization and specialization is shown for the entire industry. In Nebraska at the census of 1905, there were but 2 establishments in one of the industries, and the combined value could not be given without disclosing individual operations.

Table CCXXII.—SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—LOCALIZATION BY STATES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$913,914,624	$783,779,191	$561,611,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illinois	317,206,082	287,922,277	212,291,382	34.7	36.7	37.8
Kansas	96,375,639	77,411,883	44,696,077	10.5	9.9	7.9
Nebraska	(1)	71,280,366	[2] 24,026,876	......	9.1	4.3
Missouri	60,031,133	43,040,885	18,320,193	6.6	5.5	3.3
Massachusetts	37,098,502	31,633,483	20,221,645	4.1	4.0	3.6
Iowa	30,074,070	25,695,044	23,425,576	3.3	3.3	4.2
Indiana	29,352,593	43,862,273	27,913,840	3.2	5.6	5.0
California	21,795,694	15,717,712	9,768,858	2.4	2.0	1.7
Minnesota	17,526,707	7,810,555	2,510,431	1.9	1.0	0.4
New Jersey	17,238,076	14,046,217	17,813,166	1.9	1.8	3.2
All other states	287,216,128	165,358,496	160,623,624	31.4	21.1	28.6

[1] The combined statistics can not be shown.

[2] One establishment reported as "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing," included in all other states.

Table CCXXIII.—SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—LOCALIZATION BY CITIES: 1905, 1900, AND 1890.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1905	1900	1890	1905	1900	1890
United States	$913,914,624	$783,779,191	$561,611,668	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chicago, Ill	269,581,486	256,527,949	203,606,402	29.5	32.7	36.3
Kansas City, Kans	[1] 88,446,141	73,787,771	[2] 39,927,102	9.7	9.4	7.1
South Omaha, Nebr	[2] 65,530,935	67,889,749	(3)	7.2	8.7	
Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y	46,477,321	38,752,586	50,251,504	5.1	4.9	9.0
Indianapolis, Ind	21,458,840	18,781,442	6,295,975	2.7	2.4	1.1
St. Louis, Mo	17,485,393	12,913,376	12,018,114	1.9	1.6	2.1
Buffalo, N. Y	16,196,373	11,601,167	9,951,011	1.7	1.5	1.8
Milwaukee, Wis.[4]	15,304,168	13,045,979	9,704,966	1.7	1.7	1.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	13,446,202	10,370,477	9,511,188	1.5	1.3	1.7
Cleveland, Ohio	10,317,494	7,514,470	5,582,066	1.1	1.0	1.0
San Francisco, Cal	8,991,992	7,496,958	6,670,474	1.0	1.3	1.2
All other cities and outside of cities	337,645,706	265,067,567	208,062,143	36.9	33.5	37.0

[1] Two establishments reported as "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing," included in all other cities and outside of cities.

[2] One establishment reported as "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing," included in all other cities and outside of cities.

[3] Not reported separately.

[4] Includes Cudahy, Wis., in 1905 and 1900.

TABLE CCXXIV.—SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—SPECIALIZATION OF STATES: 1905 AND 1900.

STATE.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Slaughtering and meat packing.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$913,914,624	$783,779,191	6.2	6.9
Kansas	198,244,992	154,008,544	96,375,639	77,411,883	48.6	50.3
Nebraska	154,918,220	130,302,453	(1)	71,280,366	......	54.7
Illinois	1,410,342,129	1,120,868,308	317,206,082	287,922,277	22.5	25.7
Iowa	160,572,313	132,870,865	30,074,070	25,695,044	18.7	19.3
Missouri	439,548,957	316,304,095	60,031,133	43,040,885	13.7	13.6
Indiana	393,954,405	337,071,630	29,352,593	43,862,273	7.5	13.0
California	367,218,494	257,385,521	21,795,694	15,717,712	5.9	6.1
Minnesota	307,858,073	223,692,922	17,526,707	7,810,555	5.7	3.5
Massachusetts	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	37,098,502	31,633,483	3.3	3.5
New Jersey	774,369,025	553,005,684	17,238,076	14,046,217	2.2	2.5
All other states	9,471,028,428	7,277,984,661	287,216,128	165,358,496	3.0	2.3

[1] The combined statistics can not be shown.

TABLE CCXXV.—SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—SPECIALIZATION OF CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				PER CENT WHICH SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING FORMS OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	
	All industries.		Slaughtering and meat packing.			
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
United States	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	$913,914,624	$783,779,191	6.2	6.9
South Omaha, Nebr	67,415,177	69,508,809	[1] 65,530,935	67,889,749	97.2	97.7
Kansas City, Kans	96,473,050	80,023,107	[2] 88,446,141	73,787,771	91.7	92.2
Indianapolis, Ind	82,227,950	59,322,234	24,458,810	18,781,442	29.7	31.7
Chicago, Ill	955,036,277	797,879,141	269,581,486	256,527,949	28.2	32.2
Buffalo, N. Y	147,377,873	105,627,182	16,136,373	11,601,167	10.9	11.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	166,059,050	141,677,997	13,446,202	10,370,177	8.1	7.3
St. Louis, Mo	267,307,038	193,732,788	17,485,393	12,943,376	6.5	6.7
San Francisco, Cal	137,788,233	107,023,567	8,994,992	7,496,958	6.5	9.3
Cleveland, Ohio	172,115,101	126,156,839	10,317,494	7,514,470	6.0	6.0
Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y	1,043,251,923	810,807,975	46,477,324	38,752,586	4.5	4.8
All other cities and outside of cities	11,667,095,415	8,919,361,393	353,039,474	278,113,546	3.0	3.1

[1] One establishment reported as "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing," included in all other cities and outside of cities.
[2] Two establishments reported as "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing," included in all other cities and outside of cities.

Table CCXXII shows a decided localization of the industry in Illinois; this state alone has produced more than one-third of the value of products for the entire industry at each of the last three census periods. Kansas is the next largest producer of meat products. The proportion for this state has increased from 7.9 per cent in 1890 to 9.9 per cent in 1900, and to 10.5 per cent in 1905. On the other hand, Illinois has lost some of its prestige, as shown by a decreasing percentage, since 1890. The combined value of products for these 2 states aggregated 45.2 per cent of the total product for the United States at the census of 1905. The largest relative increase among the states of Table CCXXII is shown for Missouri, which produced 3.3 per cent of the entire product in 1890, 5.5 per cent in 1900, and 6.6 per cent in 1905. Indiana shows a great falling off in production from 1900 to 1905 and also in relative position, due to the removal from the state of one of its largest meat packing plants.

From Table CCXXIII it appears that Chicago, Ill., is preeminently the leading slaughtering and meat packing center. Although an actual increase is reported in the value of products for the city at each census period since 1890, it has been insufficient to overcome the increase in other localities, as revealed in the decreasing relative percentages. With the exceptions of Chicago, Ill., South Omaha, Nebr., San Francisco, Cal., and Milwaukee, including Cudahy, Wis., each city shows a slightly increased proportion in 1905 compared with 1900. This indicates a more general distribution of slaughtering and meat packing establishments than obtained formerly.

The relation of slaughtering and meat packing to all industries in the leading states is shown in Table CCXXIV. The industry forms a considerable proportion of all industries in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Kansas stands first in this respect at the census of 1905, with 48.6 per cent. In 1900 Nebraska held first place, and while the percentage can not be given for 1905, it has dropped below that of Kansas because of 1 large establishment being idle during the census year.

South Omaha, Nebr., and Kansas City, Kans., are almost entirely engaged in the preparation and sale of meat products. The value of all other manufactured articles in 1905 formed only 2.8 per cent of the value of all manufactured products in the former city and only 6.7 per cent in the latter. The industry is also important in Indianapolis, Ind., Buffalo, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

OTHER EXAMPLES OF LOCALIZATION.

In addition to the examples of localization and specialization presented in the foregoing tables, there are many other industries in the United States confined largely or almost entirely to certain localities by natural limitations or by other conditions essential to their success. It will suffice simply to mention these and to point out the controlling causes in each case. Reference to the several volumes of the Census reports will enable those interested to obtain the statistics and more detailed information concerning the industries in which this feature of industrial development appears. The statistics for such industries are presented in detail in Table 5, pages 74 to 465 of this volume.

Ammunition is manufactured principally in Connecticut, 77.2 per cent of the total product, according to value, having been manufactured in that state during the census year 1905. The chief localizing cause in this industry appears to be the fact that the center of the brass and copper manufacturing industry of the country is also in Connecticut, and therefore, sheet brass and copper, the principal materials used in the manufacture of cartridges and shells for small arms, are immediately available. The fact that a large portion of the small arms—rifles, shotguns and revolvers—are made in the state explains in part the preeminence of Connecticut in the manufacture of ammunition. The plants as a rule, have been in operation there for many years, and this has resulted in the education and training of a sufficient supply of hands for the work. The establishments, too, are large and have considerable money invested in plants and materials and appear to be fully equipped for supplying the demand, and these causes, with those before mentioned, have combined to give the industry, so far as the fixity of the location of the plants is concerned, an uncommon degree of stability.

The production of beet sugar seems to be controlled absolutely by the availability of a sufficient supply of sugar beets. At the census of 1905 beet sugar factories were in operation in the following states: California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. The leading states in production are Colorado, Michigan, California, and Utah, in the order given. The factories are, without exception, located in the neighborhood of the sugar beet farms, where there is a sufficient supply of unskilled labor available for harvesting the beets.

The manufacture of rubber boots and shoes in the United States is practically monopolized by New England, since nearly 90 per cent of the total value of products for the United States was reported in 1905 as the value of these goods made in the 3 states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and from the commencement of the manufacture this preponderance has prevailed. This can be regarded as a comparatively new industry, for it was impossible to manufacture these and many other rubber articles with any success before the discovery of the vulcanizing process about 1844. As the industry was first established in New England and the trade controlled from that section, the plants being steadily enlarged to keep pace with the increasing demands of the market, the bulk of the product has continued to come from there. Most of the companies have very large investments of capital, and successful competition elsewhere would require similar outlays. It is probable, too, that from long experience, knowledge of certain secret processes has been acquired without which it would be useless to attempt to manufacture goods possessing the same qualities.

The manufacture of brass goods in their various forms, shown in the Census reports under the classifications "brass and copper rolled," "brass castings and brass finishing," and "brassware," is and has been for many years, according to the statistics, an industry controlled largely by Connecticut manufacturers. The value of this class of goods in 1890 was $46,341,078 for the United States, and $22,309,894, or 48.1 per cent of the whole, for Connecticut; in 1900, $85,019,444 for the United States, and $48,526,868, or 57.1 per cent, for Connecticut; and in 1905, $99,083,837 for the United States, and $53,916,445, or 54.4 per cent, for Connecticut. The industry in Connecticut is localized principally in Waterbury, Bridgeport, and Meriden; specialization of the manufacture of certain brass goods being carried on to a marked degree in Waterbury and Bridgeport. The preeminence of Connecticut in this manufacture has resulted logically from the early establishment of the industry in the state. It has been long renowned as the home of the "Yankee notion." More clocks, bells, lamps, pins, hooks and eyes, eyelets, and similar articles, wholly or partly of brass, are made there than in any other state, and in some instances more than in all the other states combined. The leading position held by Connecticut in the manufacture of ammunition—an industry which calls for large quantities of sheet brass and copper—also goes far to explain the supremacy of the state in the industry under consideration. The manufacture of brass goods at an early date necessitated the establishment of plants for producing sheet brass and brass wire, and thus these two branches of the industry have acted and reacted upon each other, an increase in one requiring corresponding expansion in the other, until Connecticut has reached its present commanding status in the production of brass goods, a position which in all probability will be maintained for some time to come. The prominence of Waterbury, the principal seat of the industry, has been ascribed to the early establishment of the metal button business, which led to brass making on a large scale.

The manufacture of clocks is another industry in which Connecticut appears to be preeminent. The value of clocks manufactured in the United States at this census is reported as $8,868,000, and the value for Connecticut as $6,158,034, or 69.3 per cent of the total. The statistics of prior censuses indicate a similar preeminence of the state in this manufacture, as follows: Census of 1900—United States, $7,157,856, Connecticut, $4,545,047, or 63.5 per cent; 1890—United States, $4,228,846; Connecticut, $3,117,186, or 73.7 per cent; 1880—United States, $4,110,267; Connecticut, $3,016,717, or 73.4 per cent; 1870—United States, $2,509,643; Connecticut, $2,245,043, or 89.5 per cent; 1860—United States, $1,187,550; Connecticut, $1,085,250, or 91.4 per cent; 1850—United States, $1,181,500; Connecticut, $1,103,200, or 93.4 per cent. There is no decided localization of clock manufacture in any city of Connecticut, the factories being scattered through several counties of the state. Waterbury and New Haven each has an important factory which turns out a large proportion of the product. The localization in Connecticut of such a preponderating share of the manufacture of the clocks of the country, and its specialization in this line, is mainly to be attributed to the momentum necessarily gathered with the growth of an industry established early in the industrial life of the nation, and managed in a manner to insure success. The large scale on which clocks have for years been manufactured in Connecticut has had its share in the upbuilding of the brass goods industry in which the state leads, and this branch of manufacture, by making immediately available the sheet and plate brass required so largely in the manufacture of clocks, has had in turn a stimulating effect upon that business.

The location of plants in the canning industry is determined entirely by the availability of the raw materials, with but little reference to the nearness of the market. By reference to Table 5, pages 130 to 134 of this volume, it will be seen that over three-fourths of the value of the canned and preserved fish was reported from Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Washington. Practically all of the salmon canned in the United States is put up in Alaska, Washington, and Oregon. The sardine canneries on the coast of Maine reported over three-fourths of that product, the quantity canned in other states being inconsiderable in comparison. The preparation of smoked and salted fish is localized chiefly in Massachusetts. The center of the industry in that state is Gloucester, although the output of Boston is quite large. Inasmuch as a number of establishments which are included in the classifications "canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables," and "canning and preserving, fish," produced canned oysters as a secondary product, the statistics contained in Table 5 for this branch of the canning and preserving industry are incomplete and do not indicate accurately either the extent of the production of canned oysters or the distribution of the industry among the states. In the bulletin on canning and preserving[1] this defect was remedied to some extent by tabulating apart from all other products of the general industry the quantity and value of canned oysters produced in each state. By this method the leading position occupied by Mississippi in the value of canned oysters produced, as shown by Table 5, was verified, but it was discovered that Maryland ranked second instead of fifth, as Table 5 would seem to indicate, and that South Carolina stood third instead of second. While oyster beds are cultivated in abundance elsewhere than in Chesapeake bay and the bays and inlets of the Gulf on the coast of Mississippi, the product is not canned in large quantities except at those localities. The leading states in the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables are California, Maryland, and New York. The industry is localized very largely in those 3 states, considerably more than 50 per cent of the value of these products being prepared there.

The manufacture of cordage and twine, according to the reports which have been received, is localized largely in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. The products are rope, lines, and twine from hemp, flax, cotton, or other fiber. The total value of the products for the United States at the census of 1905 was $48,017,139, of which New York contributed $13,296,838, or 27.7 per cent; Massachusetts, $11,173,521, or 23.3 per cent; Illinois, $8,748,560, or 18.2 per cent; and Pennsylvania, $4,481,818, or 9.3 per cent. As a large proportion of the demand for cordage is in the shipping trade, ropewalks are located principally in or near the larger ports—New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc. The fact that the cities mentioned are the chief centers of the wholesale trade in twines of the various kinds is the cause of the localization of the plants in those neighborhoods. The manufacture of cordage and twine is not a "local" industry and can hardly ever become such. The investment of capital which is required is large, the average per plant for 1905 being $363,829. Moreover, the demands of the market are too limited to call for a wide distribution of plants.

The manufacture of grindstones, although comparatively insignificant in the volume of its operations, affords an interesting example of an industry whose location is controlled almost absolutely by the presence of the peculiar sandstone required. With the exception of 2 factories—1 in Boston and 1 in Philadelphia—the plants are located at the quarries. There is a sandstone called the Berea grit, found in certain counties in Ohio, which is especially adapted for grindstones, and on this account the manufacture is localized largely in that section. The value of grindstones manufactured as reported at the census of 1905 is $788,049, and of this amount $517,069, or 65.6 per cent, was reported for Ohio.

---

[1] Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 61.

The statistics of hardware manufacture, under which are classed such articles as locks, hinges, casters, carriage hardware, and a multitude of other small metal articles, illustrates the preeminence of Connecticut over all other states in the production of these and similar goods, generally termed "notions." The total value of the products for the United States and Connecticut, with the percentages that the total for the state was of the total for the country at the last four censuses, are as follows: 1905—United States, $45,770,171, Connecticut, $21,480,652, or 46.9 per cent; 1900—United States, $35,846,656, Connecticut, $16,301,198, or 45.4 per cent; 1890—United States, $26,726,463, Connecticut, $11,995,023, or 44.9 per cent; 1880—United States, $22,653,693, Connecticut, $10,374,293, or 45.8 per cent. These figures indicate that while the actual increase in the industry is commensurate with that in many other lines of manufacture, the percentage that the product of the state forms of that for the United States has changed but little from one census to another. The states that followed Connecticut in respect to value of products at the census of 1905—Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, and Ohio, in the order named—had scarcely more than a fair share of the industry when their population and markets are considered. The principal seat of the industry in Connecticut is New Britain, for which was reported in 1905 a product amounting to $7,537,625, or 35.1 per cent of the total for the state and 16.5 per cent of that for the whole country. New Haven, also, has several important establishments. The localization of the manufacture of hardware in Connecticut is undoubtedly due largely to the impetus received from an early start. The administrative efficiency of the proprietors has also contributed its share to the maintenance and prosperity of the industry. The materials required are readily available. Many of the products included in the classification under discussion are ingenious devices, which have been and are protected by patent right and their manufacture thus monopolized. The formation of a combination of manufacturers has of late exercised an influence toward the concentration of the industry in certain sections of Connecticut.

Lapidary work—cutting and polishing of gems and precious stones—can not be said to have any existence in this country outside of Greater New York. The total value of this work in the United States at the census of 1905 was $7,646,811, of which $7,379,971, or 96.5 per cent, was reported for Greater New York. At the census of 1900 the production for the United States was valued at $5,786,281, of which $5,500,861, or 95.1 per cent, was contributed by Greater New York. According to the statistics of previous censuses, the industry had not assumed much importance. The great increase between 1890 and 1900 is ascribed to certain modifications of the tariff on precious stones, which permitted the importation of rough or uncut stones free of duty, the duty of 10 per cent on cut stones being retained. Later a tax of 10 per cent was imposed on uncut stones and 25 per cent on cut stones. As the United States is considered the best diamond market in the world, the attention of importers was at once attracted to the great advantage of purchasing the stones in the rough and cutting and polishing them in this country. Accordingly the industry was established and has since flourished, concentrating in New York city, which is the headquarters of the diamond trade in the United States.

The manufacture of wine—Census classification "liquors, vinous"—is localized chiefly in California, although the industry is of considerable importance in New York and Ohio. The statistics of the census of 1905 show that 60.3 per cent of the value of wine produced in the United States was made in California, and the proportion was about the same in 1900 and in 1890. The leading position of California in wine manufacture is attributed to the natural advantages of the climate and soil, which are extremely favorable to viniculture.

The manufacture of cottonseed oil, it is obvious, can not be conducted successfully at a great distance from the cotton field. While there are a few isolated instances of plants located where cotton is not grown, they are as a rule engaged not in manufacturing oil from the seed, but in refining the crude product. The statistics indicate that the relative rank of the states in the manufacture of crude cottonseed oil and in the production of cotton coincide very closely in several instances.

There are other industries which are localized near to the raw material, notable examples of which are rice cleaning and polishing, and the manufacture of salt, and turpentine and rosin. Rice cleaning is carried on as a manufacturing industry almost entirely in the states where rice is grown. Louisiana reported 65.8 per cent of the value of the product and Texas 28.5 per cent, the proportion for these two states being 94.3 per cent. The leading states in salt manufacture are New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Kansas. The plants are located in all cases at the places of the mineral deposits, the crude rock salt or brine from wells being the raw material used. Turpentine and rosin establishments are located in the forests of long leaf pine, from which the crude gum is obtained. As the more accessible portions of the forests of long leaf pine have become exhausted in one locality, the center of the industry has gradually shifted to more favored districts in the pine belt of the South. As early as 1850 almost the entire product was reported from North Carolina. In 1860 and 1870 North Carolina was still foremost, with South Carolina second. In 1880 the states ranked as follows in respect to value of products: South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. In 1890 Georgia had taken first place, with North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida following. In 1900 Georgia was still first, but Florida had passed the other states in the value of products and was second. The southward trend of the industry continued between 1900 and 1905, and at the later census the states ranked in production as follows: Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

Summary of localized industries.—Tables CCXXVI and CCXXVII are summaries, by states and cities, respectively, of the most pronounced examples of localization, with the percentage that the value of products of the specified industry in the state or city named forms of the total value for the United States. For purposes of comparison the corresponding percentages for 1900 are also included.

TABLE CCXXVI. LOCALIZATION OF SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY STATES, WITH VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR 1905, AND PERCENTAGES FOR 1905 AND 1900.

INDUSTRY.	Value of products in the United States.	State.	Value of products in the state named.	PER CENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE STATE NAMED.	
				1905	1900
Collars and cuffs	$12,587,277	New York	$12,188,181	96.8	99.6
Lapidary work	7,646,814	New York	7,379,974	96.5	95.1
Brass and copper, rolled	51,912,853	Connecticut	41,911,903	80.7	82.0
Ammunition	19,930,821	Connecticut	15,394,485	77.2	75.4
Artificial feathers and flowers	5,246,822	New York	3,996,903	76.2	79.7
Fur goods	37,123,129	New York	26,244,346	70.7	61.1
Clothing, women's	247,661,560	New York	173,548,385	70.1	67.1
Clocks	8,868,000	Connecticut	6,158,034	69.4	63.5
Cash registers and calculating machines	9,875,099	Ohio	6,669,533	67.5	95.4
Plated ware	12,138,886	Connecticut	8,125,881	66.9	75.6
Rice, cleaning and polishing	16,296,916	Louisiana	10,718,311	65.8	65.8
Liquors, vinous	11,097,853	California	6,688,620	60.3	60.1
Gloves and mittens, leather	17,740,385	New York	9,946,443	56.1	64.9
Coke	51,728,647	Pennsylvania	28,924,229	55.9	62.6
Iron and steel (combined)	905,787,733	Pennsylvania	471,228,844	52.0	54.0
Brassware	17,499,056	Connecticut	9,022,427	51.6	53.2
Clothing, men's	355,796,571	New York	167,167,536	47.0	45.7
Hardware	45,770,171	Connecticut	21,480,652	46.9	45.5
Boots and shoes	320,107,458	Massachusetts	144,291,426	45.1	45.2
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	61,586,433	Pennsylvania	27,120,311	44.0	48.0
Sugar and molasses, refining	277,285,449	New York	116,438,838	42.0	37.8
Turpentine and rosin	23,937,024	Florida	9,901,905	41.4	31.8
Liquors, distilled	131,269,886	Illinois	54,101,805	41.2	39.5
Musical instruments, pianos	46,922,471	New York	17,954,219	38.3	(1)
Canning and preserving, oysters	3,986,239	Mississippi	1,502,497	37.7	45.4
Glass	79,607,998	Pennsylvania	27,671,693	34.8	38.9
Slaughtering and meat packing (combined)	913,914,624	Illinois	317,206,082	34.7	36.7
Agricultural implements	112,007,344	Illinois	38,412,452	34.3	41.5
Hosiery and knit goods	136,558,139	New York	46,108,600	33.8	37.6
Salt	9,437,662	New York	3,167,279	33.6	33.9
Silk and silk goods	133,288,072	New Jersey	42,862,907	32.2	37.3
Woolen goods	142,196,658	Massachusetts	44,653,940	31.4	26.1
Worsted goods	165,745,052	Massachusetts	51,973,944	31.4	33.7
Chemicals	75,222,249	New York	23,021,705	30.6	(1)
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	78,142,022	California	23,809,988	30.5	23.8
Beet sugar	24,393,794	Colorado	7,198,982	29.5	(1)
Canning and preserving, fish	26,377,210	Alaska	7,735,782	29.3	17.4
Cotton goods	442,451,218	Massachusetts	129,171,449	29.2	32.8
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	64,200,792	Ohio	18,550,840	28.9	26.8
Paints	67,277,910	New York	18,721,872	27.8	24.7
Cordage and twine	48,017,139	New York	13,296,838	27.7	25.9
Druggists' preparations	31,782,250	Michigan	8,797,911	27.7	21.7
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	252,620,986	Pennsylvania	69,427,852	27.5	27.3
Jewelry	53,225,681	Rhode Island	14,431,756	27.1	28.7
Structural ironwork	90,944,697	Pennsylvania	23,705,503	26.1	....
Hats, felt	36,629,353	New Jersey	9,540,433	26.0	25.9
Automobiles	26,645,064	Michigan	6,876,708	25.8	(1)
Silversmithing and silverware	20,700,703	Rhode Island	5,323,264	25.7	31.5
Rubber and elastic goods	62,995,909	Ohio	15,963,603	25.3	13.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	140,809,369	New York	35,348,276	25.1	24.6
Pickles, preserves, and sauces	29,696,287	Pennsylvania	7,224,100	24.3	22.3
Paper and wood pulp	188,715,189	New York	37,750,605	20.0	21.0

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE CCXXVII.—LOCALIZATION OF SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY CITIES, WITH VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR 1905, AND PERCENTAGES FOR 1905 AND 1900.

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

INDUSTRY.	Value of products in the United States.	City.	Value of products in the city named.	PER CENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CITY NAMED. 1905	PER CENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CITY NAMED. 1900
Lapidary work	$7,646,811	New York, N. Y.	$7,379,974	96.5	95.1
Collars and cuffs	12,587,277	Troy, N. Y.	11,271,708	89.5	85.4
Artificial feathers and flowers	5,246,822	Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y.	3,900,205	74.3	78.7
Clothing, women's	247,661,500	Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y.	164,723,000	66.5	62.4
Brassware	17,499,056	Waterbury, Conn.	7,387,228	42.2	46.8
Furnishing goods, men's	36,444,305	Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y.	14,985,804	41.1	. . .
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	61,586,433	Philadelphia, Pa.	25,232,510	41.0	45.6
Plated ware	12,138,886	Meriden, Conn.	4,869,303	40.1	32.8
Clothing, men's	355,796,571	Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y.	128,417,809	36.1	35.1
Liquors, distilled	131,269,886	Peoria, Ill.	42,170,815	32.1	27.7
Gloves and mittens, leather	17,740,385	Gloversville, N. Y.[1]	5,302,196	29.9	38.8
		Johnstown, N. Y.[1]	2,581,274	14.6	15.4
Slaughtering and meat packing (combined)	913,914,624	Chicago, Ill.	269,581,486	29.5	32.7
		Kansas City, Kans.	[2]88,446,141	9.7	9.4
		South Omaha, Nebr.	[3]65,530,935	7.2	8.6
Jewelry	53,225,681	Providence, R. I.	14,317,050	26.9	27.4
		Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y.	11,253,179	21.1	19.9
Automobiles and automobile bodies and parts	30,033,536	Detroit, Mich.	6,240,051	20.8	. . . . . .
		Cleveland, Ohio	4,624,080	15.4	. . . . . .
Druggists' preparations	31,782,250	Detroit, Mich.	8,305,935	26.1	21.6
Silversmithing and silverware	20,700,703	Providence, R. I.	5,323,264	25.7	31.5
		Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, N. Y.	2,640,649	12.8	26.6
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	116,767,630	St. Louis, Mo.	27,703,258	23.7	23.5
Rubber and elastic goods	62,995,909	Akron, Ohio	13,396,974	21.3	10.5
Pickles, preserves, and sauces	29,696,287	Allegheny, Pa.	6,216,778	20.9	18.9
Paints	67,277,910	Brooklyn borough, N. Y.	13,375,519	19.9	15.4
Corsets	14,862,081	Bridgeport, Conn.	2,954,418	19.9	22.3
Silk and silk goods	133,288,072	Paterson, N. J.	25,433,245	19.1	24.2
Worsted goods	165,745,052	Lawrence, Mass.	30,926,964	18.7	20.5
		Philadelphia, Pa.	26,964,533	16.3	13.5
		Providence, R. I.	21,020,892	12.7	13.8
Hardware	45,770,171	New Britain, Conn.	7,537,625	16.5	16.2
Hats, felt	36,629,353	Philadelphia, Pa.	5,847,771	16.0	11.1
		Danbury, Conn.[1]	5,798,107	15.8	18.0
		Newark, N. J.	4,586,040	12.5	12.1
Agricultural implements	112,007,311	Chicago, Ill.	(4)	. . . . . .	24.6
Sugar and molasses, refining	277,285,449	Philadelphia, Pa.	37,182,504	13.4	15.1
		New Orleans, La.	34,908,614	12.6	9.5
Hosiery and knit goods	136,558,139	Philadelphia, Pa.	15,770,873	11.5	13.7
Chemicals	75,222,249	Philadelphia, Pa.	8,451,835	11.2	(5)
Furniture	170,146,825	Chicago, Ill.	17,488,257	10.3	9.9
Iron and steel (combined)	905,787,733	Pittsburg, Pa.	88,250,805	9.7	11.3
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	252,620,986	Philadelphia, Pa.	23,903,239	9.5	8.9
Boots and shoes	320,107,458	Brockton, Mass.	30,073,014	9.4	7.7
		Lynn, Mass.	25,952,571	8.1	6.5
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	64,200,792	Trenton, N. J.	5,882,701	9.2	10.8
		East Liverpool, Ohio[1]	5,373,852	8.4	9.3
Woolen goods	142,196,658	Philadelphia, Pa.	12,293,881	8.6	15.5
Food preparations	61,180,416	Battle Creek, Mich.[1]	5,191,655	8.5	3.3
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	78,142,022	Baltimore, Md.	5,981,541	7.7	15.0
Cotton goods	442,451,218	Fall River, Mass.	32,307,977	7.3	8.6

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.
[2] Exclusive of 2 establishments reported as "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing."
[3] Exclusive of 1 establishment reported as "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing."
[4] Can not be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.
[5] Not reported separately in 1900.

Table CCXXVI shows that the states which were prominent in specified industries in 1900 retained that prominence at the census of 1905. The same industries showed the most marked localization in 1900 and in 1905. The greatest change is in "cash registers and calculating machines," a decrease for Ohio from 95.4 per cent of the total value of the products in 1900 to 67.5 per cent in 1905. In none of the other industries are the changes in the proportion worthy of special mention. According to Table CCXXVII, the two most extreme examples of localization in cities are "lapidary work" in Greater New York and "collars and cuffs" in Troy, N. Y. While the table shows reductions and increases in the percentages of some of the cities in certain industries, all retain in 1905 the leading position held in 1900.

Summary of specialized cities.—In Table CCXXVIII is presented the specialization of selected cities, taken from tables shown previously in this chapter, based on the average number of wage-earners employed.

TABLE CCXXVIII.—*Summary specialization of cities, by specified industries: 1905.*

[Cities of 20,000 population and over in 1900.]

INDUSTRY.	Specialized centers.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN SPECIALIZED CENTERS.		
		All industries.	Specialized industry.	Per cent of specialization.
Iron and steel	Steelton, Pa.[1]	4,656	4,438	95.3
	McKeesport, Pa	8,848	8,016	90.6
	South Bethlehem, Pa.[1]	5,754	4,393	76.3
	Youngstown, Ohio	8,577	5,667	66.2
	Newcastle, Pa	5,729	3,149	55.0
	Pittsburg, Pa	56,229	25,407	45.2
Slaughtering and meat packing, (combined).	South Omaha, Nebr.	5,662	5,340	94.3
	Kansas City, Kans.	10,529	8,757	82.0
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.	East Liverpool, Ohio[1]	5,228	4,859	92.9
	Trenton, N. J.	14,252	4,571	32.1
Cotton goods	New Bedford, Mass.	17,855	14,545	81.5
	Fall River, Mass.	26,836	21,604	80.5
	Lewiston, Me.	6,167	4,379	71.0
	Manchester, N. H.	17,579	9,884	56.2
	Lowell, Mass.	29,303	12,936	44.1
Boots and shoes	Brockton, Mass.	13,889	11,188	80.6
	Haverhill, Mass.	9,574	6,591	68.8
	Lynn, Mass.	21,540	11,402	52.9
Hats, felt	Danbury, Conn.[1]	4,515	3,391	75.1
	Orange, N. J.	2,450	1,362	55.6
Gloves and mittens, leather.	Johnstown, N. Y.[1]	2,426	1,478	60.9
	Gloversville, N. Y.[1]	5,048	2,997	59.4
Worsted goods	Lawrence, Mass.	21,910	12,216	55.8
	Providence, R. I.	39,804	9,266	23.3
Jewelry	Attleboro, Mass.[1]	5,044	2,763	54.8
	Providence, R. I.	39,804	6,391	16.1
Hardware	New Britain, Conn.	10,073	5,178	51.4
Silk and silk goods	Paterson, N. J.	28,509	14,624	51.3
Collars and cuffs	Troy, N. Y.	19,114	9,423	49.3
Rubber and elastic goods	Akron, Ohio	9,817	3,750	38.2
Woolen goods	Pittsfield, Mass.	4,455	1,646	36.9
Hosiery and knit goods	Cohoes, N. Y.	6,910	2,545	36.8
Carriages and wagons	South Bend, Ind.	9,015	2,701	30.0
Brassware	Waterbury, Conn.	15,406	4,435	28.8
Plated ware	Meriden, Conn.	7,281	2,092	28.7
Agricultural implements	Springfield, Ohio	6,347	1,746	27.5
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	Wilmington, Del.	13,554	2,836	20.9

[1] Less than 20,000 population in 1900.

Steelton, Pa., in the iron and steel manufacture, and South Omaha, Nebr., in slaughtering and meat packing, show the highest percentage of specialization of the cities included in the table.

Localization in foreign countries.—Localization of industry is a feature of the industrial life of Europe, and in many localities it is perhaps more pronounced, than is the case in the United States. The silk manufacture in Europe is localized in France, a large part of it in and around Lyon; in Italy, in and near Milan; in Germany, at Krefeld; and in England, at Macclesfield. Woolens predominate over all other lines of manufacturing in Aix la Chapelle, Germany; Roubaix, France; and Bradford and Leeds, England. The following cities are noted for the manufacture of hosiery and underwear: Balbriggan, Ireland; Nottingham, Leicester, and Loughborough, England; Chemnitz, Germany; and Troyes, France. The linens of Dunfermline, Scotland; Belfast, Ireland; and Bielefeld, Sorau, and Zittau, in Germany, are marketed widely. The manufacture of gloves is made a specialty in Grenoble, France, and Zwickau, Germany. Sheffield, England, and Solingen, Germany, are famous for cutlery, and Birmingham, England, and Elberfeld and Barmen, Germany, are famous for small wares. The localization of pottery manufacture is not more marked in this country than it is at certain places in Europe. Sevres and Limoges, France, and Dresden, Germany, are noted in this respect, while the famous district in Staffordshire, England, sometimes referred to as "The Potteries," is the greatest pottery district in the world. Whole communities in Thuringia, Germany, earn their living by toy making, and a similar condition exists with respect to wood carving in the Austrian and German Tyrol.

The causes of localization.—In the report on this subject at the last census of manufacturing establishments the special advantages which give rise to localization of manufacturing were stated to be as follows: "Nearness to materials, nearness to markets, water-power, a favorable climate, a supply of labor, capital available for investment in manufactures, the momentum of an early start, and the habit of industrial imitation." These advantages were described at length in the report[1] referred to, and need not be more than briefly discussed here.

Nearness to the source of the raw materials is perhaps the greatest controlling force in the localization of industries and in many cases it is the only consideration. Whenever the products of the farm, mine, or fisheries are used in their crude form as the principal material of the factory, it is a great advantage in the saving of freight on the bulky material to have the factory located at or near the place of production of the raw material. An important consideration, too, is the fact that some raw materials, such as fruits and vegetables and fish and oysters, are of a perishable character, and to avoid deterioration or waste it is essential that they be worked up into the finished product immediately at the place of production. Examples of this are the oyster canneries of Baltimore, Md., the salmon canneries of Washington and Alaska, and the fruit and vegetable preserving establishments of southern California. Other examples of the necessity of bringing the factory to the materials are found in the copper, lead, and zinc smelters, which are located generally where the mineral is produced; the cheese and butter factories of New York, Wisconsin, and other states in which dairy development has reached a high stage; the cottonseed-oil mills of the cotton producing states, these mills being operated successfully only where this important staple is produced; and establishments producing essential oils, since these oils can be distilled on anything like a large scale only in certain rural sections of New York, Michigan, and other states, where the required plants and herbs are produced in abundance, either naturally or by cultivation. Other important manufacturing industries whose localization depends very largely upon a convenient supply of raw materials are the following: Coke, flour, glass, iron and steel, vinous liquors, lumber and timber, wood pulp, pottery and terra cotta, brick and tile, and beet sugar. The list might be extended to include many additional commodities. The convenience of a supply of good fuel, which for manufacturing purposes is essentially a raw material, also exercises a strong influence in localizing certain industries.

---

[1] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Part 1, page cex.

Nearness and accessibility to markets is often a vital factor in many branches of manufacturing, and must in all cases be regarded as exercising a potent influence on the localization of industries. Freight on shipments, particularly on bulky commodities, is an important element in the cost account.

Waterpower, while an important factor in many lines of manufacturing, is becoming constantly of smaller significance, as is indicated plainly by the statistics. The percentages which waterpower formed of the total horsepower employed in manufactures at the various censuses from 1870 to the present are as follows: 1870, 48.2; 1880, 35.9; 1890, 21.1; 1900, 14; 1905, 11.3. The question of an adequate supply of water for steam producing purposes for industries using a large amount of power is by no means a negligible factor. Many large plants have been prevented from locating in certain neighborhoods, or have been compelled to move, because of excessive water rates. While the direct use of waterpower in manufacturing is becoming of smaller importance comparatively, its utilization in the generation of electric power is increasing rapidly. This power can in turn be applied to manufacturing uses at any distance within the limits of electric power transmission without excessive loss.

With certain exceptions it is difficult to measure the effect of climate upon manufacturing industries. Frequently it is impossible to determine whether it exercises a deterrent or an encouraging influence. There is no question but that extreme heat or cold in sections of the country at different seasons are unfavorable to particular industries.

Instances are very common where a plentiful supply of labor has been the means of attracting industries to certain sections. At the start this labor may even be unskilled, for as there is an increase in the specialization of manufacturing into many divisions of labor and in the application of machinery to operations formerly done by human hands, the ability to perform a single simple operation is acquired easily. The establishment of silk manufacture in the eastern section of Pennsylvania is a striking example of the localization of an industry near a plentiful supply of labor. At the census of 1870 there were in Pennsylvania only 10 silk factories, and all of them were in Philadelphia. At that time in the counties north of that city, particularly in the anthracite coal region, the principal wage-earning possibility for the mass of people was for men and boys in connection with coal mining, and there was a great scarcity of employment for women and children. This made available a large number of women and children for any line of light manufacturing operations for which they might be fitted. Employment was especially needed for this class of workers, since poverty, in many cases extreme, was the lot of the average mining family. The silk manufacturers of New Jersey were among the first to recognize this condition and take advantage of the opportunity presented, by establishing in this district, during the seventies, silk throwing and weaving mills. The anticipation of the advantages to be derived from this abundant supply of labor—labor that was considerably cheaper than any that could be obtained in the older silk localities—was fully realized in the prosperity which has since attended silk manufacture in that locality. At the census of 1905 there were reported for Pennsylvania 168 silk factories, with a product valued at $39,333,520. Another special advantage in this neighborhood, although one of considerably less weight, was the plentiful supply of cheap fuel.

That a supply of capital available for investment in industries gives to a city possessing it a great advantage over another less favored in that respect is self-evident. Available capital has contributed in a large measure not only to the establishment and maintenance of productive industry throughout the United States but also to the localization of industry indicated in the foregoing statistics.

In addition to the special advantages previously set forth there is one, of minor importance, probably, which should receive consideration. As the employees engaged in manufacturing become expert in the various processes, their attention is given to the implements and machinery used; this naturally leads to the invention of improved machines, which are protected by patents for a term of years. The use of such improved machinery, being under the control of the patentee, places him at a decided advantage in the trade in which he is engaged and his competitors at a corresponding disadvantage by the royalty which they are compelled to pay for the use of the invention, if they are permitted to use it at all.

Factory inspection laws, which are designed for the most part to protect employees by the improvement of sanitary conditions, by surrounding the work with various instrumentalities for protection against injury, etc., have frequently affected adversely the localization of industry in certain cities or states because of the burdens of expense which they sometimes impose upon the owners of establishments. The manufacture of clothing in factories in Massachusetts is an example of this. Between 1890 and 1900 several laws were passed in that state regulating the manufacture of clothing in tenement houses, and the effect of these laws upon the industry is indicated clearly by the statistics. According to the census of 1890 there were in Massachusetts 221 establishments reporting the manufacture of men's clothing, valued at $21,242,647, while at the census of 1900 there were only 194 such establishments, with products valued at $9,830,954.

Conclusion.—If any definite conclusion can be gathered from the statistics, it is that where localization has been simply fortuitous, as sometimes is the case, a gradual process of decentralization takes place; but where localities offer special advantages for certain lines of manufacturing, these advantages are recognized quickly and concentration becomes more pronounced. In regard to some industries there appears to be room for doubt as to the direction in which the current runs the stronger, whether toward centralization or decentralization.

There is a force constantly opposed to the localization of industry—the national spirit of enterprise which is largely responsible for the diversified and widespread character of the manufactures of the country. The success of an enterprise in one location at once suggests the possibility of success elsewhere. New undertakings of this kind frequently receive liberal support from the people in the form of exemption from taxes for a term of years. Sometimes ground is donated, a certain amount of the necessary working capital is subscribed, and extensive and liberal credits are given. However, attempts to establish new industries frequently end in disaster by reason of failure to consider the disadvantages of the community for such industries. Often well-meant efforts are made by enthusiastic but ill-advised trade organizations to attract and establish industry in towns where the conditions are wholly adverse and where certain factories which it is sought to secure could not possibly flourish.

There are branches of manufacture that can be regarded as essential to the life of all working communities in proportion to the needs of the supporting population; these might be termed community industries. They are principally the hand trades, such as blacksmithing and carpentering, which sometimes develop into machine shops and planing mills. These, with other small neighborhood shops, are necessary industrial features of all communities, however small. A printing shop, too, with its weekly newspaper, is indispensable. With the natural increase of population the avenues of employment also increase, and if the community is surrounded by a prosperous rural population for which it is the center of supply, its industrial activities are correspondingly quickened and enlarged. In this manner the manufacturing units are compelled to add to their productive capacity until they develop into factories. It may be that the town is advantageously situated with respect to means of transportation, either rail or water, by which the surplus product can be shipped to remote sections. If the town possesses, in addition, special advantages for one or more industries, such as waterpower or mineral deposits, either as raw material for manufactures or cheap and abundant coal of good quality, its future growth would seem to be assured. Thus communities increase in industrial importance in proportion as they supply their own needs and contribute to the necessities of others.

CHAPTER XIII.

URBAN MANUFACTURES.

Limitation of the statistics.—The censuses of urban manufactures have been uniformly confined to the incorporated political unit, whether called city, borough, village, or town, and only establishments located within the corporate limits of such political units have been included. For this reason the statistics fail to give an absolutely accurate idea of the actual extent and importance of urban manufactures, as in many instances plants situated just outside of these limits are owned and operated by residents of the city, their capital is drawn from the city, their business office is located there, and some or all of the employees reside in the city. Moreover, the corporate limits of some cities have been extended so as to include the important manufacturing suburbs, while the territory of others has remained practically stationary, although manufacturing suburbs have developed which would greatly increase the industrial importance of the city. It would be impossible, however, to establish a line of separation which could be extended or contracted, according to the importance of the establishments and their distance from the city, and the corporate limit in spite of its defects is the only line of demarcation that is capable of uniform application.

There are various factors conducing to the conditions just referred to as resulting in inadequacies in the presentation of statistics for urban manufactures. For local reasons, such as exemption from taxation and sanitary or other restrictions on methods of manufacture, manufacturers may consider it expedient to locate their factories just outside of the city, where they will escape these restrictions and at the same time obtain the advantages afforded by an urban location. For similar reasons it seems probable that the corporate limits of some municipalities have been changed, or were originally planned, so as to exclude localities containing certain establishments. In some instances factories located virtually in the heart of the city, so far as the surroundings are concerned, are nevertheless excluded from the statistics for urban manufactures because of the arrangement of the city boundary. Such conditions are illustrated by the following diagrams, showing the boundary lines for Birmingham, Ala., Columbus, Ohio, Nashville, Tenn., and Pueblo, Colorado.

From the location of the manufacturing plants surrounding these cities it is fair to presume that either they were established after the corporate limits of the cities were fixed and purposely placed just without the boundaries within which the laws of the cities were operative, or else extensions of the boundary lines of the cities were planned so as to exclude existing factories, in order that they might continue to enjoy privileges and exemptions which would have been denied them if they had been included in the cities by such extension of the corporate limits. In either case the situation of the factories renders it impossible to present by means of political boundaries an adequate statistical measure of the extent of manufactures properly assignable to the cities. In addition, cities that have recently annexed territory have raised their relative standing as industrial communities out of proportion to their actual increases in manufactures; while on the other hand the manufactures immediately surrounding other cities have increased rapidly, although as the corporate limits of these cities have not been extended, their relative importance has remained stationary or has decreased. Changes in the limits of some cities, and the difficulty of obtaining information concerning the exact location of factories situated close to the boundary line, have also probably resulted in some errors in the assignment of establishments to the urban or the rural districts of the country, but the rule indicated above has been uniformly applied, and the percentage of error, if any, has but slight effect on the totals.

At the census of 1900 the foregoing defects were corrected in part by a separate presentation of the statistics for all establishments in the counties in which the principal cities were located, and in some instances by a combination of the totals for two or more adjoining counties. Even this arrangement was not entirely satisfactory, as in some cases the county line divided manufacturing communities, but it afforded the advantage of a wider grouping and resulted in a fuller, if still inexact, presentation of the statistics for urban districts. For the reasons given on page xxx, however, the tabulation by counties was abandoned at the census of 1905.

DIAGRAM 21.

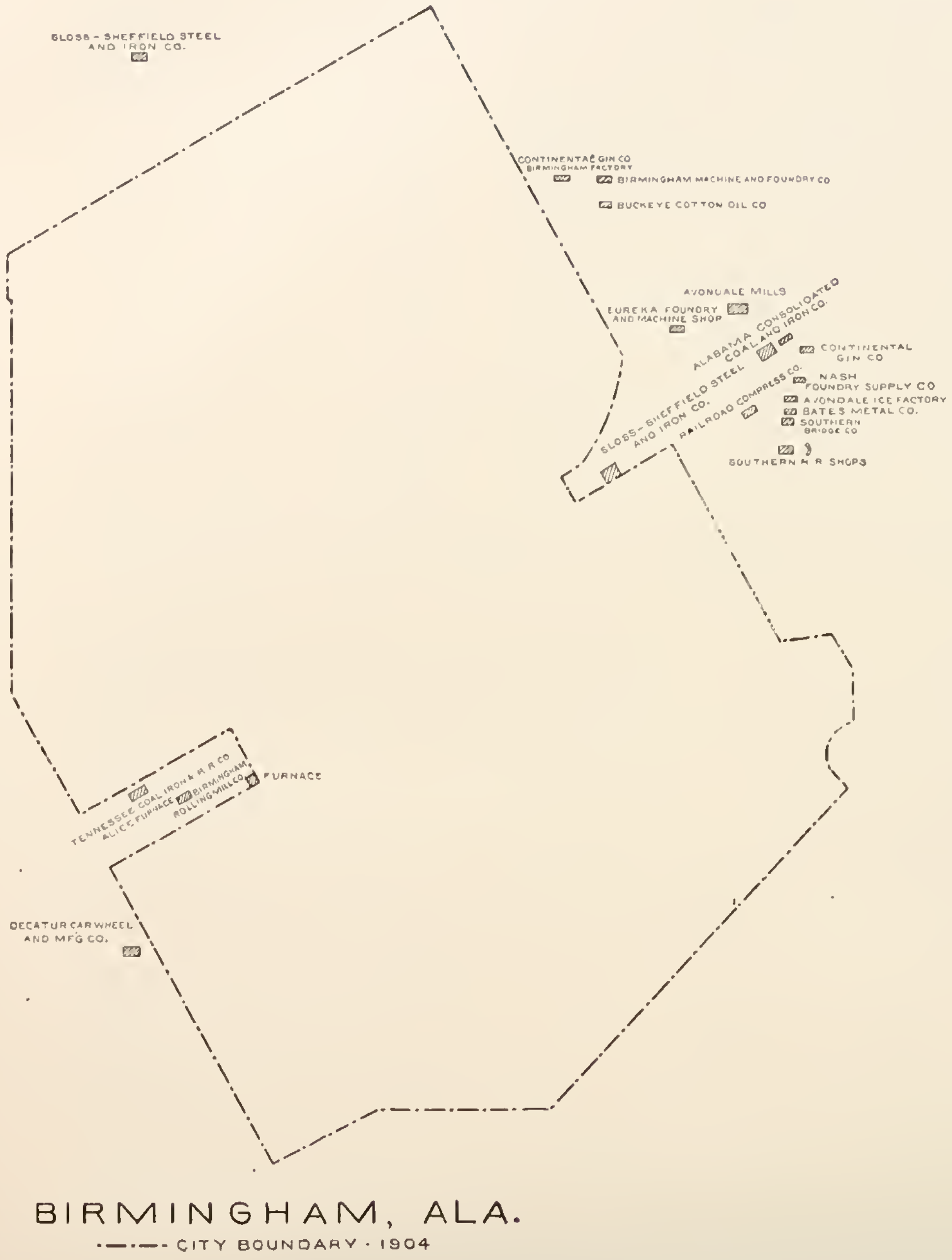

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON CO.
CONTINENTAL GIN CO BIRMINGHAM FACTORY
BIRMINGHAM MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO
BUCKEYE COTTON OIL CO
AVONDALE MILLS
EUREKA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP
ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL AND IRON CO.
SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON CO.
RAILROAD COMPRESS CO.
CONTINENTAL GIN CO
NASH FOUNDRY SUPPLY CO
AVONDALE ICE FACTORY
BATES METAL CO.
SOUTHERN BRIDGE CO
SOUTHERN R R SHOPS
TENNESSEE COAL IRON & R R CO
ALICE FURNACE
BIRMINGHAM ROLLING MILL CO.
FURNACE
DECATUR CAR WHEEL AND MFG CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
CITY BOUNDARY · 1904

DIAGRAM 22.

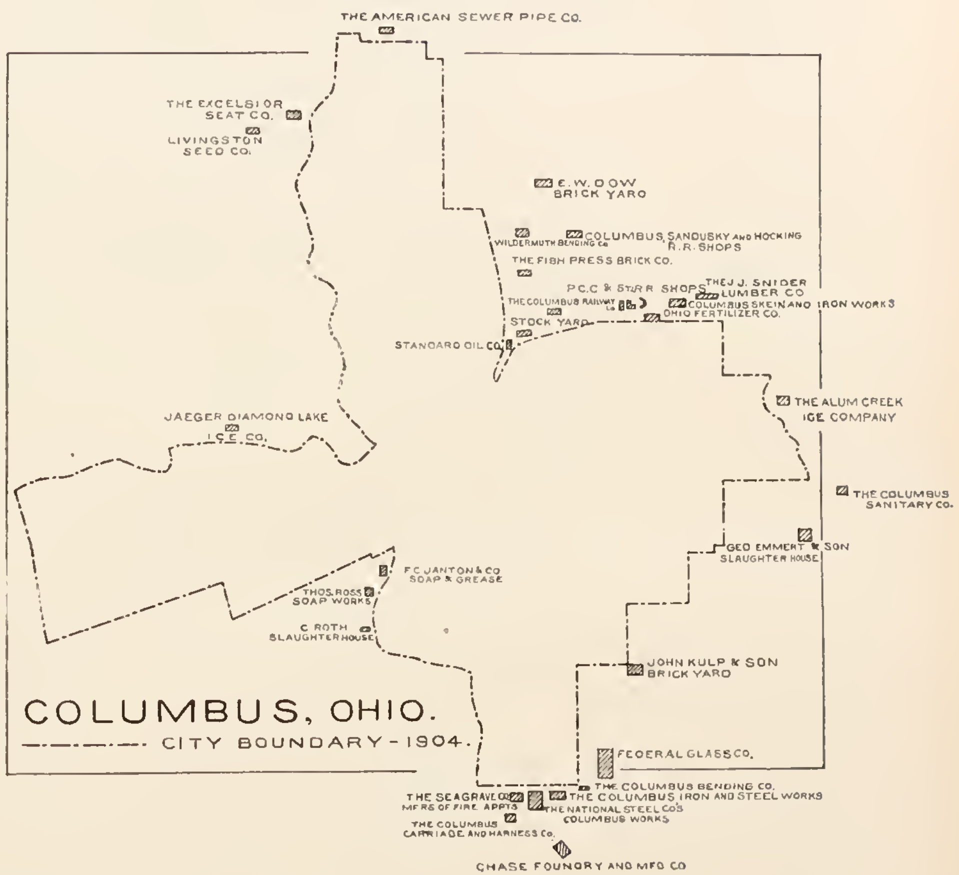

THE AMERICAN SEWER PIPE CO.
THE EXCELSIOR SEAT CO.
LIVINGSTON SEED CO.
E. W. DOW BRICK YARD
WILDERMUTH BENDING Co
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING R. R. SHOPS
THE FISH PRESS BRICK CO.
P.C.C & St.L R R SHOPS
THE J. J. SNIDER LUMBER CO
THE COLUMBUS RAILWAY Co
COLUMBUS SKEIN AND IRON WORKS
OHIO FERTILIZER CO.
STOCK YARD
STANDARD OIL CO.
THE ALUM CREEK ICE COMPANY
JAEGER DIAMOND LAKE ICE CO.
THE COLUMBUS SANITARY CO.
GEO EMMERT & SON SLAUGHTER HOUSE
F. C. JANTON & CO SOAP & GREASE
THOS. ROSS SOAP WORKS
C ROTH SLAUGHTER HOUSE
JOHN KULP & SON BRICK YARD
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
CITY BOUNDARY - 1904.
FEDERAL GLASS CO.
THE COLUMBUS BENDING CO.
THE SEAGRAVE CO MFRS OF FIRE APPTS
THE COLUMBUS IRON AND STEEL WORKS
THE NATIONAL STEEL CO'S COLUMBUS WORKS
THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE AND HARNESS Co.
CHASE FOUNDRY AND MFG CO

DIAGRAM 23.

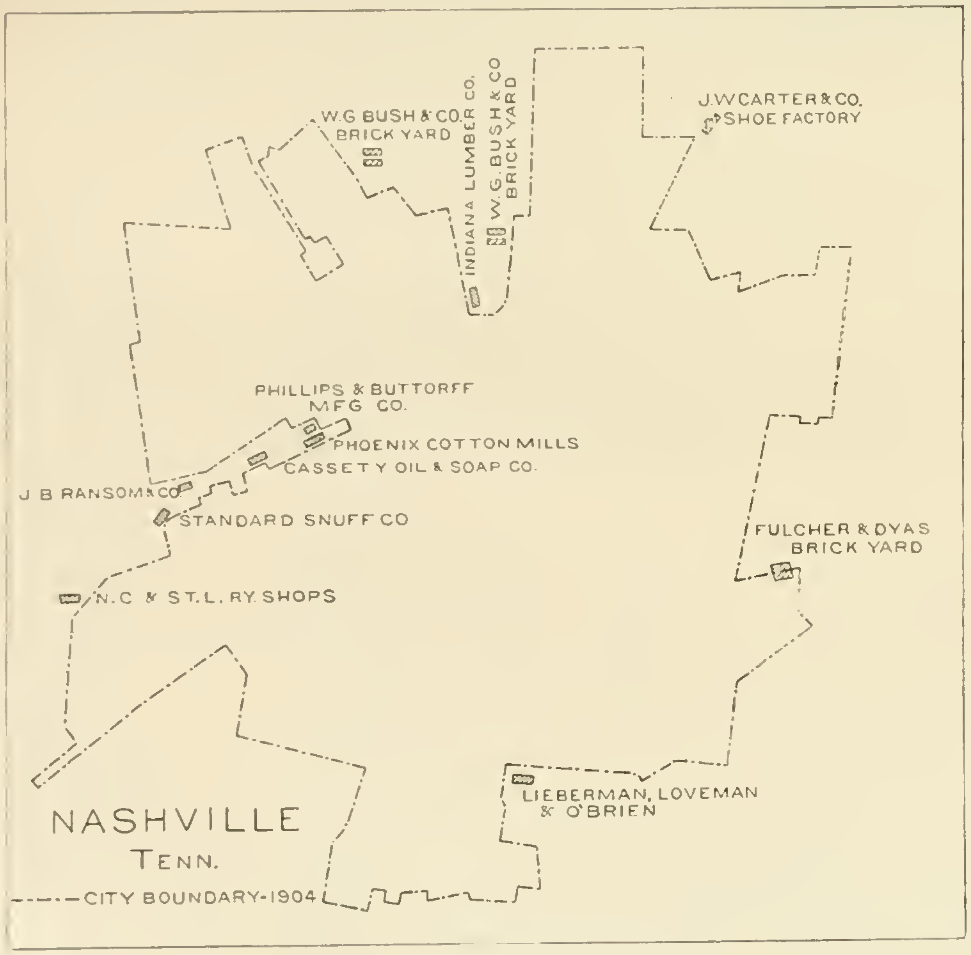


DIAGRAM 24.

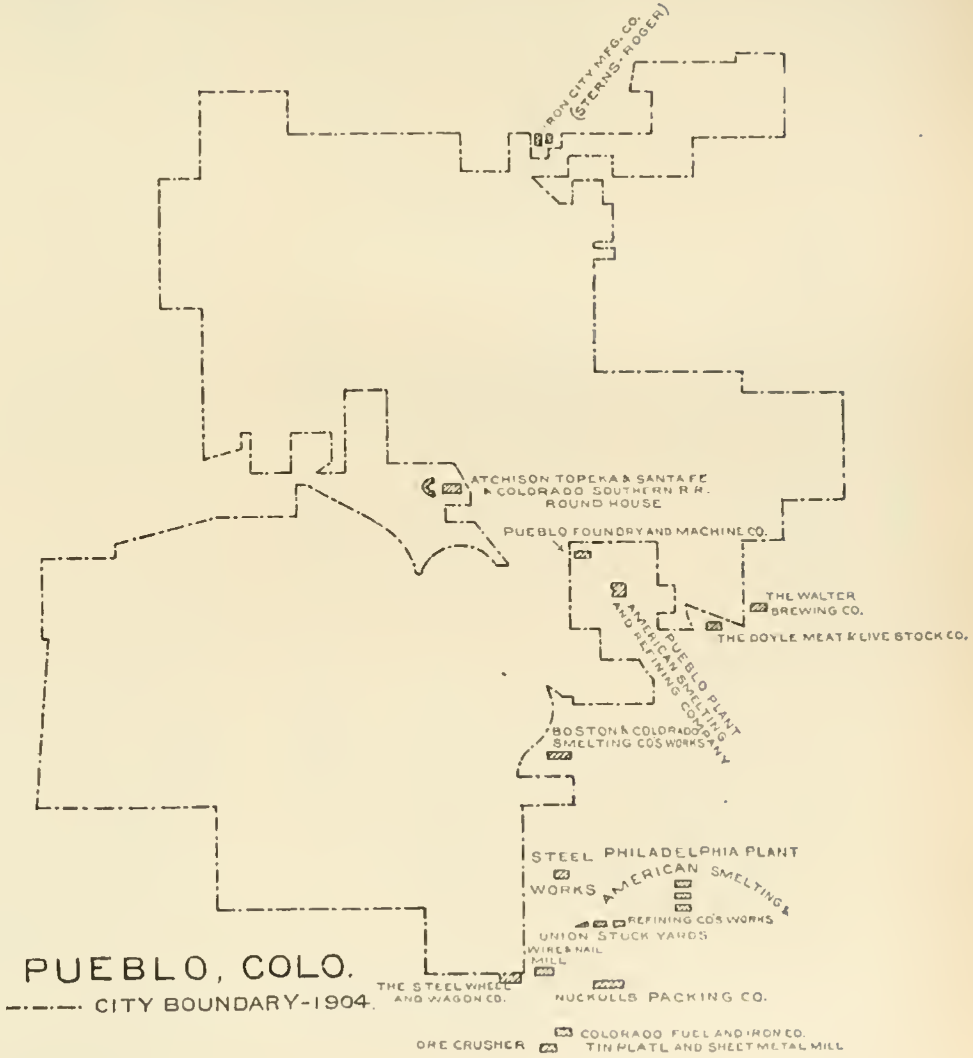
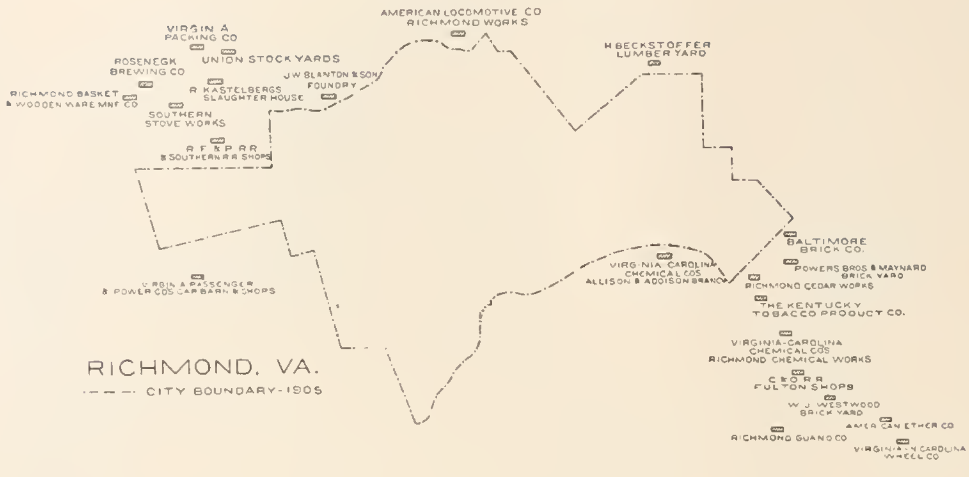


DIAGRAM 25.



Special canvass of cities.—The census of manufactures for cities has been a special feature of the fieldwork at each census since 1880, when 279 of the principal cities were canvassed by agents appointed especially for the purpose, although the statistics were published separately for only 100 cities. At the census of 1890 1,042 cities and towns were canvassed by special agents, of which the totals for 165 were published separately. At the census of 1900, 1,340 cities and towns were canvassed by such employees, the totals for all being published separately. The number of cities and towns covered by special agents was increased at each census, because the services of such agents proved to be much more satisfactory than those of the general enumerators who collected reports from manufacturers while enumerating the population.

At the census of 1905 the canvass of the entire country was made by the regular employees of the Office or by special agents, but reports were secured only from establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, the so-called neighborhood and mechanical trades being excluded. This restriction greatly reduced the number of establishments, and it was found that it would be impossible to publish the statistics for some of the smaller places without disclosing the operations of individual establishments located therein. It was accordingly decided to limit the statistics for urban manufactures to municipalities having a population of at least 8,000 at the census of 1900. It is realized, however, that in some cases this division is inadequate, since many establishments are operated under urban conditions in smaller communities.

Table CCXXIX shows the totals for the 544 places with a population of at least 8,000 in 1900 in comparison with the totals for the rural districts and for the United States for 1900 and 1905.

Since the table compares the value of products at the census of manufactures for 1900 and for 1905, for the places with 8,000 and over in 1900, it is hardly a true indication of the relative importance of the urban manufactures in 1905. Undoubtedly there were a number of places with less than 8,000 inhabitants in 1900 that at the census of 1905 had increased sufficiently to be added to the urban class. Thus, if the figures for the urban class for 1905 included such communities instead of only those that had a population of 8,000 and over in 1900, it is possible that the table would not indicate a loss in the proportion of the total production attributable to the urban communities. The totals for each of the 544 cities and towns are shown separately in Table 17. The reports on the manufactures of the different states and territories, given in Part II of the present report, contain detailed statistics for the cities, showing the percentages of increase in each and also the respective totals in each city for establishments under different forms of ownership. Reference should be made to these reports for further details concerning the statistics of urban manufactures.

TABLE CCXXIX.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES AND FOR THE URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, WITH PERCENTAGES: 1905 AND 1900.

	UNITED STATES.			URBAN.[1]				
				1905		1900		
	1905	1900	Per cent of increase.	Total.	Per cent of United States.	Total.	Per cent of United States.	Per cent of increase.
Number of establishments	216,262	207,562	4.2	113,101	52.3	106,513	51.3	6.2
Capital	$12,686,265,673	$8,978,825,200	41.3	$8,566,221,283	67.5	$6,382,432,475	71.1	34.2
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	519,751	364,202	42.7	386,713	74.4	280,322	77.0	38.0
Salaries	$574,761,231	$380,889,091	50.9	$438,685,154	76.3	$301,509,265	79.2	45.5
Wage-earners, average number	5,470,321	4,715,023	16.0	3,624,829	66.3	3,154,911	66.9	14.9
Total wages	$2,611,540,532	$2,009,735,799	29.9	$1,796,277,612	68.8	$1,417,123,370	70.5	26.8
Men 16 years and over	4,244,538	3,635,236	16.8	2,689,883	63.4	2,325,086	63.9	15.7
Wages	$2,266,273,317	$1,736,347,184	30.5	$1,521,141,741	67.1	$1,196,960,707	68.9	27.1
Women 16 years and over	1,065,884	918,511	16.0	836,836	78.5	731,101	79.6	14.5
Wages	$317,279,008	$248,814,074	27.5	$256,932,754	81.0	$203,806,579	81.9	26.1
Children under 16 years	159,899	161,276	[2]0.9	98,110	61.4	98,724	61.2	[2]0.6
Wages	$27,988,207	$24,574,541	13.9	$18,203,117	65.0	$16,356,084	66.6	11.3
Miscellaneous expenses	$1,455,019,473	$905,600,225	60.7	$1,110,261,278	76.3	$722,298,983	79.8	53.7
Cost of materials used	$8,503,949,756	$6,577,614,074	29.3	$5,849,805,532	68.8	$4,656,459,784	70.8	25.6
Value of products, including custom work and repairing	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	29.7	$10,310,285,063	69.7	$8,141,304,055	71.3	26.6

	RURAL.				
	1905		1900		
	Total.	Per cent of United States.	Total.	Per cent of United States.	Per cent of increase.
Number of establishments	103,161	47.7	101,049	48.7	2.1
Capital	$4,120,044,290	32.5	$2,596,392,725	28.9	58.7
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	133,038	25.6	83,880	23.0	58.6
Salaries	$136,076,077	23.7	$79,379,826	20.8	71.4
Wage-earners, average number	1,845,492	33.7	1,560,112	33.1	18.3
Total wages	$815,262,920	31.2	$592,642,429	29.5	37.6
Men 16 years and over	1,554,655	36.6	1,310,150	36.1	18.7
Wages	$745,131,576	32.9	$539,386,477	31.1	38.1
Women 16 years and over	229,048	21.5	187,410	20.4	22.2
Wages	$60,346,254	19.0	$45,007,495	18.1	34.1
Childeren under 16 years	61,789	28.6	62,552	38.8	[2]1.2
Wages	$9,785,090	35.0	$8,218,457	33.4	19.1
Miscellaneous expenses	$344,758,195	23.7	$183,301,242	20.2	88.1
Cost of materials used	$2,654,144,224	31.2	$1,921,154,290	29.2	38.2
Value of products, including custom work and repairing	$4,491,862,024	30.3	$3,269,757,067	28.7	37.4

[1] The 544 municipalities having a population in 1900 of at least 8,000.

[2] Decrease.

At the census of 1905 the 544 places with a population of 8,000 or over contained more than one-half of the establishments, and measured by the capital invested, number of wage-earners, wages paid, and value of products, represented about two-thirds of the manufacturing operations of the country. The table appears to indicate, however, that the relative importance of the rural establishments is increasing, since at the census of 1905 they reported a larger proportion of the totals for the United States for the principal items, with the exception of the number of establishments, than at the census of 1900.

Not only do the manufactures of the cities as a whole greatly exceed those of the rural districts, but the operations of the individual establishments in the cities are, as a rule, much more extensive than those of the establishments in the rural districts. This is shown by Table CCXXX, which gives certain averages obtained by dividing the amounts reported for the United States and for the urban and rural districts, respectively, by the number of establishments reported in each case.

TABLE CCXXX.—*Average size of establishments in the United States and in the urban and rural districts: 1905 and 1900.*

	Census.	United States.	Urban	Rural.
Capital	1905	$58,662	$75,740	$39,938
	1900	$43,259	$59,922	$25,694
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	1905	2	3	1
	1900	2	3	1
Salaries	1905	$2,658	$3,879	$1,319
	1900	$1,835	$2,831	$786
Wage-earners, average number	1905	25	32	18
	1900	23	30	15
Total wages	1905	$12,076	$15,882	$7,903
	1900	$9,683	$13,305	$5,865
Miscellaneous expenses	1905	$6,728	$9,817	$3,342
	1900	$4,363	$6,781	$1,814
Cost of materials used	1905	$39,322	$51,722	$25,728
	1900	$31,690	$43,717	$19,012
Value of products	1905	$68,445	$91,160	$43,542
	1900	$54,977	$76,435	$32,358

The extent to which large establishments predominate in the manufactures of the entire United States is illustrated by the statistics given in the chapter on "large and small establishments." It was impracticable to compile statistics for the establishments of different sizes in the cities, but as the large number of small establishments tends to reduce the averages given in the above table, the relative number of establishments in the urban and rural districts, respectively, should be considered in connection with the averages. The averages can be accepted as representing an imaginary establishment based on a combination of reports for factories of various sizes, and only conclusions of the most general nature can be derived from them.

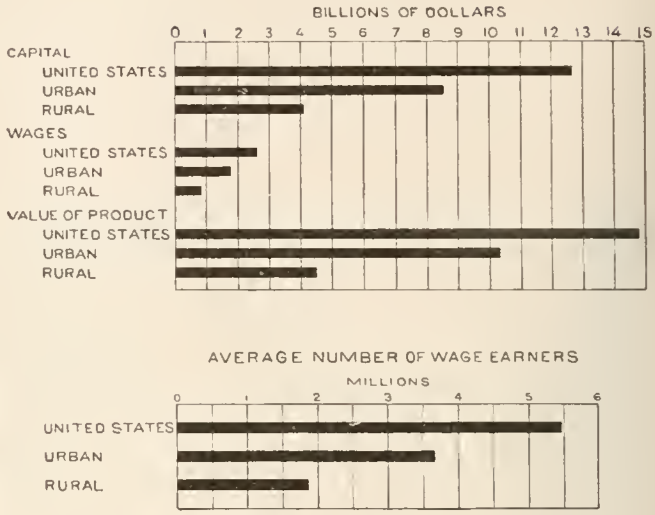
The striking features of the preceding tables are: (1) The large increase in the average amount of capital invested, salaries and wages paid, and value of products per establishment for the United States as a whole, and for the urban and rural districts; (2) the magnitude of the average establishment in the cities, the figures for every item except for capital in 1905 being at both censuses nearly or more than twice as large as those for the average establishment in the rural districts; (3) the larger actual increases in the averages per establishment in the cities than in the rural districts, and the larger percentages of increase in the rural districts.

Although Table CCXXX shows that on the average the urban establishments are larger than the rural, there are many cases, of course, where very extensive plants exist outside of urban limits. The decrease since 1900 in the proportion of capital and value of products shown in Table CCXXIX for the urban districts, accompanied by only a slight increase in the proportion of establishments, may indicate that an increasing number of the larger plants are moving to the rural districts, or that a larger proportion of the new and larger factories are being established outside of the city limits, or that the establishments which were located in the rural districts have increased their operations.

The relative importance of urban and rural manufactures is shown most effectively by a graphic presentation, as in the following diagrams. The first presents them relatively to each other and to the totals for the United States at the census of 1905, according to the statistics of capital, wages, and value of products; while the second similarly shows the relative numbers of wage-earners in the 544 cities and towns for which statistics are given separately, in the rural districts, and in the country as a whole.

Accepting the 544 cities and towns included in Table CCXXIX as representative of urban manufactures, there has been, except in number of establishments, a slight, though general, decrease in the proportion that urban manufactures constitute of the total for the United States. Of the total capital invested in manufactures, the establishments in the cities reported 71.1 per cent at the census of 1900 and 67.5 per cent at the census of 1905, a relative decrease of 3.6 per cent. While such a large proportional decrease is not shown for any of the other items, there was a decrease of more than 1 per cent for the majority of them.

Diagram 26.—*Urban and rural manufactures- capital and wages, and value of products: 1905.*



There were but slight changes in the proportions of men, women, and children employed in urban manufactures as reported at the two censuses. The greatest variation is shown for women, the proportion decreasing from 79.6 per cent at the census of 1900 to 78.5 per cent at the census of 1905. The decrease in number of children was greater in the rural than in the urban districts.

The proportional decrease in urban manufactures is due to the more rapid increase in the industries of the rural districts. The urban districts show the largest percentage of increase in number of establishments, but the rural districts reported the highest percentage for all of the other items, the percentages exceeding not only those for the urban districts, but those for the United States as a whole. The percentages of increase for the rural districts are, however, based on smaller amounts than those for the urban, and do not, in any instance, indicate a larger actual increase. For example, the capital for the rural districts increased 58.7 per cent and in the urban 34.2 per cent, but the actual increase in the rural districts was $1,523,651,665 as compared with $2,183,788,808 for the urban. The average number of wage-earners for the rural districts increased 18.3 per cent and in the urban districts 14.9 per cent, but the actual increase in the rural was 285,380 and in the urban districts 469,918.

While the totals for urban manufactures as reported at the census of 1905 show substantial increases over the totals for 1900, there has not been an increase in all of the 544 cities and towns. Only 133 cities show an actual increase in all of the twelve items of capital, wage-earners, wages, etc., shown in Table 17. Of these, four cities reported the same number of establishments, and four the same number of children wage-earners at the two censuses; but as the other items in these cities show increases, they have been considered as showing increases in all the items.

Of the cities having a population of 20,000 and over in 1900. New York shows the greatest increase in value of products and in average number of wage-earners, the increase in value of products being $353,652,745 and in the average number of wage-earners 76,130. The greatest percentage of increase in value of products—198.2—is shown for Quincy, Mass., and is due almost wholly to the increase in the granite cutting industry, the introduction of iron and steel shipbuilding, and the manufacture of iron and steel bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets. The greatest percentage of increase in average number of wage-earners—152.4—is also shown for Quincy.

The greatest decrease in value of products is that for McKeesport, Pa., and amounted to $13,004,035. This decrease is caused largely by the elimination at the census of 1905 of certain duplications in the iron and steel industry included in the statistics for the industry as reported at the census of 1900, and is therefore more apparent than real. After McKeesport, Allegheny, Pa., with a loss of $7,365,106, shows the greatest decrease in this item, due in part to duplications in the iron and steel industry similar to those referred to for McKeesport, but also caused by a falling off in the iron and steel and foundry and machine shop industries. The greatest decrease—3,865—in average number of wage-earners is also shown for Allegheny.

Next to McKeesport, North Adams, Mass., suffered the greatest relative loss in value of products—25.2 per cent—owing to a falling off in the boot and shoe and textile industries. The greatest percentage of decrease in average number of wage-earners was 46.5 for Galveston, Tex., due in part to a lack of complete recovery from the great flood of September 8, 1900.

There were 411 cities for which a decrease was shown for one or more of the twelve items. The following statement gives, for each item, the number of cities reporting a decrease:

Cities reporting decreases in one or more items: 1905.

	Number of cities.
Number of establishments	172
Capital	55
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	51
Salaries	41
Wage-earners, average number	109
Total wages	55
Men 16 years and over	112
Women 16 years and over	138
Children under 16 years	235
Miscellaneous expenses	51
Cost of materials used	83
Value of products	61

The statistics for manufactures in the entire country indicate that there has been a decrease in the number of children employed, and the above statement shows that more cities show a decrease in this item than in in any other.

Portsmouth, N. H., is the only city reporting a decrease for all the items covered by this statement. The general decrease in this city was due primarily to the fact that one large establishment engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes at the census of 1900 was not in operation during 1904. Cripple Creek, Colo., reported a decrease in all items except the number of children employed, which was the same at both censuses. The decreases in the manufactures of this city were due apparently to local conditions.

In some cities, while the total for all industries shows a net increase, some of the individual industries have decreased. In some cases the decrease is due to an actual falling off caused by business depression, previous overproduction, or some one of the various other conditions which affect all industries, wherever situated. In other cities it is due to the removal of manufacturing plants outside the corporate limits of the city, or to sections of the United States where raw material is more readily obtained and the products can be more advantageously disposed of; or where labor is more plentiful and power and land cheaper; or where advantage can be taken of other economies of production; or where subsidies are given or immunity from taxation offered.

This shifting of establishments from one section of the country to another in the endeavor to find the locality in which manufacture can be carried on to the best advantage is becoming more prevalent with the increased competition following the rapid extension of manufactures. The consolidation of a number of independent plants under one management and the consequent abandonment of the plants that can not be worked to advantage, is another phase of this general readjustment which has perceptibly advanced or retarded the industries of localities. In addition to these and other economic causes the increase or decrease in certain cities may be due to changes in the kinds of industries enumerated at different censuses or to the more thorough canvass in some cities than in others, while the apparent growth or decline of certain industries in different cities may be caused by changes in the methods of classifying the reports.

In a few cases all the decreases in the various items shown for a given city can be traced to the changes that have occurred in a single industry. On the other hand, an important industry or a number of industries may show a decrease, and yet these decreases may be more than counterbalanced by increases in other industries, with the result that the total for all industries will indicate a general advance. In some cities, where one or two establishments represent a large proportion of the total for the city, the removal of one of these large plants, combined with the changes shown for other industries, has resulted in a large decrease, even though a number of the industries of the city show increases. In order to ascertain the actual conditions it would therefore be necessary to compare and analyze the figures for each industry, but as an analysis of that character would be more extended than the importance of the subject seems to warrant, this discussion is confined primarily to the city totals, only incidental reference being made to the individual industries.

Tendencies since 1880.—At the census of 1890 the statistics were shown separately for 165 cities and at the census of 1880 for only 100 cities. The limitation in the number of cities and the omission of the neighborhood and mechanical trades from the census of 1905 renders it impossible to make comparisons which will show with entire accuracy the tendency prior to 1905 toward a more rapid increase in the manufactures of the country outside of the leading cities, with a resulting decrease in the proportion of manufactures in such cities. That such a condition did prevail, however, is indicated by Tables CCXXXI and CCXXXII. Table CCXXXI shows the proportion which the manufactures and population of the 100 cities have formed of the total for the United States at the last four censuses. Table CCXXXII shows the same proportions for the 162 principal cities at the past three censuses.

TABLE CCXXXI.—*One hundred principal cities—per cent of totals for the United States: 1880 to 1905.*

	CENSUS.			
	1905	1900	1890[1]	1880[1]
Number of establishments	38.5	38.1	47.2	30.7
Capital	51.2	54.8	54.0	49.6
Wage-earners, average number	47.8	48.8	54.3	52.4
Total wages	50.8	52.7	60.3	58.6
Cost of materials used	54.6	56.4	58.0	56.3
Value of products	54.6	56.4	60.0	56.2
Population[2]	23.5	22.7	21.0	18.2

[1] Includes neighborhood industries and mechanical trades.
[2] For 1905 the population is estimated as of June 1, 1904.

TABLE CCXXXII.—*One hundred and sixty-two principal cities—per cent of totals for the United States: 1890 to 1905.*

	CENSUS.		
	1905	1900	1890[1]
Number of establishments	42.2	41.6	52.3
Capital	57.1	60.3	61.1
Wage-earners, average number	53.9	54.7	61.3
Total wages	56.9	58.7	67.7
Cost of materials used	59.5	61.2	65.1
Value of products	59.9	61.4	66.9
Population[2]	26.1	25.2	23.8

[1] Includes neighborhood industries and mechanical trades.
[2] For 1905 the population is estimated as of June 1, 1904.

The percentages for 1880 and 1890 in these tables are based on totals which include the neighborhood industries and mechanical trades, and the comparison is therefore not exact. As explained on page xxxv, however, the inclusion of these industries has but slight effect on the statistics other than to increase the number of establishments. This conclusion is confirmed by a comparison of Table CCXXXI with a similar table in the Report for the Twelfth Census, in which the percentages for 1900 were based on totals which included the neighborhood industries and mechanical trades. From this comparison it appears that the exclusion of the neighborhood and mechanical industries has resulted in crediting a slightly larger proportion of manufactures to the cities. For example, according to the table in the report for 1900, the establishments in the 100 cities reported 52.6 per cent of the value of products, while Table CCXXXI shows that exclusive of the neighborhood and mechanical industries they reported at that census 56.4 per cent. Similarly, the percentages contained in the report for 1900 corresponding with those in Table CCXXXII, show that the value of products of the establishments in the 162 principal cities formed 60 per cent of the total, as compared with the 61.4 per cent for the 100 cities. Therefore this change in Census methods does not destroy the force of the comparisons made in these tables, from which it appears that since 1890 manufactures located within the corporate limits of these cities have not increased as rapidly as those outside, and that the proportion of the total represented by the cities has decreased gradually.

These conditions were reversed apparently during the decade ending with 1890, as for all the items the proportion given in Table CCXXXI for that census are in excess of those for 1880, indicating a relative increase in the proportions of the manufactures in the 100 cities considered. In several of the items the percentages for 1900 compare more or less closely with those for 1880, while the proportions for 1905 are somewhat smaller. The totals for the manufactures of the 100 principal cities now form a smaller proportion of the total for the United States than they did twenty-five years ago.

The preceding tables show that in general since 1890 there has been a tendency to a wider distribution of manufactures and a more rapid increase for the districts outside the corporate limits of cities. Notwithstanding this wider distribution of manufactures, however, Tables CCXXXI and CCXXXII show that there has been an increasing concentration of population in the cities, the proportion of the total population in the 100 principal cities increasing from 18.2 per cent at the census of 1880 to 23.5 per cent as estimated at the census of 1905.

It is probable that a considerable number of the wage-earners employed in factories located just outside the corporate limits of cities reside in the cities. Such a location enables the rural manufacturers to draw on the urban population for labor, and in return this demand for labor naturally conduces to an increase of the urban population. It is possible, however, that the urban population thus employed does not equal the number of wage-earners residing outside the limits of cities and yet working within them. While the location of factories in or immediately adjoining cities is an important factor in the increase of the urban population, it is not the only factor, and the use of the corporate limits to mark the separation between the urban and rural districts makes it impossible to establish any definite relationship between urban population and the number of wage-earners who are residents of cities and reported as employed there, or to ascertain the proportion of the urban population that finds employment outside the corporate limits of the cities. Another reason why this comparison should not be made is that the number of wage-earners reported in the census of manufactures is the average number employed during the entire year, and does not bear a definite or fixed relation to the actual population.

Selected industries. The statistics for the different industries in the 209 cities with a population of 20,000 and over at the census of 1900 are shown separately in the reports for each state, contained in Part II of this report. A presentation of urban manufactures by industries would require a summarization of the totals for each industry in these cities and in the remaining 335 cities and towns with a population of 8,000 or over. While such a summary would have some statistical value, it was not considered of sufficient importance to justify the work and expense attending its preparation. The statistics derive their principal value from comparisons with prior censuses, as it is only by such comparisons that the tendency of some industries toward concentration in cities and of others to a wider distribution in the rural districts can be determined. The comparison can be extended to 1890 if the statistics are confined to the 162 cities for which the industries were shown separately at that census.

As the entire field can not be covered, 20 industries have been selected, the statistics for which, as reported at the census of 1905 for the 162 cities, are summarized in Table CCXXXIII.

TABLE CCXXXIII.—SUMMARY—SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1905.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products.
			Average number.	Wages.			
Total	30,195	$2,427,932,400	1,177,026	$560,253,901	$378,368,473	$1,274,980,165	$2,658,104,260
Agricultural implements	157	95,660,623	24,638	13,034,997	6,234,746	24,063,310	54,922,889
Boots and shoes	800	74,690,738	90,360	43,107,417	12,710,290	112,486,087	190,680,363
Chemicals[1]	184	51,780,853	8,588	4,707,567	3,900,418	27,916,510	43,973,664
Clothing, men's	4,113	140,135,161	121,964	53,084,767	55,871,185	173,094,935	333,690,500
Clothing, women's	3,155	68,029,245	106,770	48,659,369	23,409,202	124,632,115	235,941,202
Cotton goods	305	239,240,672	119,275	43,093,301	13,648,450	112,596,195	182,802,395
Dyeing and finishing textiles	243	38,079,983	17,161	7,734,721	3,045,665	10,404,620	26,390,797
Foundry and machine shop products[2]	5,097	578,738,943	243,115	142,138,570	51,089,464	196,053,645	493,445,446
Furniture	1,442	83,197,902	59,375	30,511,325	10,554,258	42,067,415	101,317,156
Hardware	298	25,653,333	17,687	8,063,579	2,777,687	9,380,349	25,374,499
Hosiery and knit goods	495	49,140,612	48,722	15,447,597	5,313,724	34,831,245	64,167,678
Jewelry	882	31,355,341	16,882	9,914,625	3,416,316	20,635,440	43,601,356
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	367	96,349,522	29,042	14,261,085	5,835,869	86,019,201	118,665,945
Liquors, malt	728	433,159,887	38,434	27,820,796	102,135,544	60,901,002	246,685,306
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	1,628	91,534,606	51,426	28,739,873	8,484,463	75,317,338	134,103,416
Shirts	418	17,942,698	24,211	8,176,391	5,721,245	20,714,880	40,291,455
Silk and silk goods	384	52,800,623	40,102	14,434,137	8,066,370	38,237,957	68,931,709
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	246	119,365,739	14,033	4,552,875	24,904,228	30,826,140	77,009,042
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	9,102	105,763,709	87,121	35,888,134	29,184,181	53,003,384	141,707,307
Woolen goods	151	35,312,210	18,120	6,882,775	2,065,168	21,798,397	34,473,135

[1] Includes 14 establishments reported under "sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids" and 5 as "wood distillation."
[2] Includes 12 establishments reported under "locomotives" and 223 as "stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves."

In every industry the degree of concentration in any locality is dependent largely upon how extensively conditions are present which are favorable to its development. Some industries develop more rapidly in the rural districts, because of the character of their raw material and because of conditions affecting the cost of transportation. In the majority of cases, however, manufactures tend to concentrate in the cities, because there they can enjoy the advantages of ready access to markets and to central distributing points, and command a large and readily attainable supply of capital, labor, and power.

The statistics given in Table CCXXXIII show the magnitude of the 20 industries that are selected to indicate the degree of this concentration. From these totals it is evident that the industries are important factors in the industrial development of the United States, but their relation to the totals for the industries for the country as a whole is not indicated directly. From Table CCXXXIV, however, it appears that in the majority of cases the industry is more or less concentrated in the larger cities. This table shows the proportions which the totals for each of the 20 industries in the 162 cities formed of the totals for the same industries in the entire country at the censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905.

TABLE CCXXXIV.—*Selected industries in one hundred and sixty-two principal cities*[1]*—per cent of totals for the industry: 1890 to 1905.*

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.		Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products.
				Average number.	Wages.			
Agricultural implements.	1905	24.2	48.6	52.0	52.1	41.1	49.8	49.0
	1900	22.7	56.7	56.0	57.7	64.1	58.1	57.7
	1890	21.4	57.7	51.3	51.0	55.9	55.1	54.5
Boots and shoes	1905	60.8	61.0	60.3	62.4	65.9	57.0	59.6
	1900	63.3	53.0	56.2	57.0	60.3	52.6	54.8
	1890	61.0	55.5	56.7	57.9	63.5	55.0	57.3
Chemicals	[2] 1905	41.1	43.2	35.0	35.2	43.6	53.8	47.8
	1900	42.9	45.6	35.8	38.5	44.1	57.5	52.5
	1890	63.2	70.5	70.8	70.4	80.7	81.4	79.3
Clothing, men's	1905	91.3	91.5	88.9	92.8	96.8	93.2	93.8
	1900	93.0	94.0	90.0	93.5	98.4	94.7	73.3
	1890	95.1	96.8	92.4	96.3	97.3	96.6	96.7
Clothing, women's	1905	94.2	92.0	92.3	95.1	96.1	95.3	95.3
	1900	94.4	94.6	91.7	94.7	97.8	95.0	95.3
	1890	98.0	98.6	97.3	98.0	98.7	98.3	98.4
Cotton goods	1905	28.3	39.5	38.4	45.7	45.6	39.9	41.3
	1900	34.6	45.9	43.8	51.0	53.7	45.8	47.6
	1890	41.4	52.5	51.4	54.8	55.6	53.1	54.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.	1905	67.5	42.9	48.3	50.0	50.9	53.0	51.9
	1900	69.8	44.5	47.6	48.2	45.7	51.4	49.8
	1890	77.0	51.6	54.4	55.7	48.1	55.1	55.9
Foundry and machine shop products.	[3] 1905	54.1	61.8	60.3	61.8	64.3	60.5	61.7
	1900	54.4	66.1	66.0	67.6	73.2	66.8	66.9
	1890	59.4	73.9	73.6	75.3	77.1	75.9	76.1
Furniture	1905	58.1	54.5	53.9	61.2	63.1	57.1	59.4
	1900	58.8	58.9	51.8	64.5	68.8	63.0	63.8
	1890	62.4	69.5	68.9	74.7	68.7	75.6	74.6
Hardware	1905	67.0	48.5	55.8	55.3	55.1	56.4	55.4
	1900	64.6	53.7	57.1	56.2	58.2	56.8	56.9
	1890	67.4	50.9	58.3	57.9	73.0	57.9	61.0
Hosiery and knit goods.	1905	45.9	46.1	47.0	49.0	51.5	45.5	47.0
	1900	47.7	46.7	50.0	49.9	54.0	47.4	49.1
	1890	56.3	44.1	52.6	52.1	48.7	52.4	52.8
Jewelry	1905	86.2	79.0	76.5	78.7	82.1	85.4	81.9
	1900	84.0	83.8	74.5	75.6	88.2	81.5	79.2
	1890	85.1	81.5	76.2	78.7	72.9	89.7	85.1
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	1905	35.0	39.7	50.7	52.7	46.7	45.0	47.0
	1900	29.3	41.6	51.4	53.9	44.4	45.7	46.9
	1890	24.2	42.1	39.6	43.6	38.0	43.1	42.1
Liquors, malt	1905	47.6	84.0	79.8	80.5	85.5	81.3	82.7
	1900	49.4	85.7	80.8	82.7	87.0	82.4	84.7
	1890	58.3	88.2	84.9	86.9	88.2	88.2	88.1
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1905	32.5	51.7	52.7	56.7	62.1	52.6	54.2
	1900	30.5	53.2	53.1	57.5	63.1	51.2	52.7
	1890	39.1	61.2	64.8	70.2	68.0	63.8	65.7
Shirts	1905	65.2	76.7	66.3	72.8	88.7	80.8	79.0
	1900	75.3	78.3	67.1	74.6	89.1	80.5	79.6
	1890	90.1	85.6	81.2	84.0	90.6	81.7	84.5
Silk and silk goods	1905	61.5	48.2	50.4	53.9	57.4	50.4	51.7
	1900	60.7	50.3	55.2	60.0	59.2	54.1	55.7
	1890	76.7	61.2	66.2	70.1	66.6	61.1	65.1
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff.	1905	56.8	66.7	58.5	67.2	64.6	68.6	66.0
	1900	49.2	69.2	62.2	74.0	76.4	76.8	75.8
	1890	44.3	66.5	55.6	68.0	71.9	73.7	72.6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	1905	55.5	72.9	64.3	64.2	70.2	65.3	66.1
	1900	56.0	66.8	67.1	68.4	70.5	68.0	69.6
	1890	65.1	76.8	71.8	73.7	74.6	76.3	75.1
Woolen goods	1905	19.1	25.2	24.9	23.9	25.1	24.8	24.2
	1900	17.7	29.2	32.2	32.2	33.2	35.0	34.1
	1890	16.8	29.4	32.3	32.2	29.1	32.3	32.6

The percentages for 1890 are based on totals which include the town of Lincoln, R. I. The omission of this town from the totals for 1900 and 1905 may have had a slight effect on the totals for some of the industries. The inclusion in 1900 and 1905 of "leather, morocco," and "leather, patent and enameled," under the head of "leather, tanned, curried, and finished," should also be taken into account. The percentages in this table are as a rule in harmony with those given in Tables CCXXXI and CCXXXII, which indicate a decrease in the proportion of all manufactures in the principal cities since 1890. But the principal object of the table is to illustrate the fact that the decrease is not general; that it has not occurred in all industries, and also that in some industries it is more pronounced than in others. For example, the boot and shoe factories in the 162 principal cities represented a larger proportion of the total for the industry in the United States at the census of 1905 than they did in 1900, and the same is true of the establishments engaged in tanning, currying, and finishing leather, though it is probable that the finishing and not the tanning branch of the industry has increased in the cities. On the other hand, the percentages for the value of products for the remaining industries indicate a more rapid decrease in the proportion in cities than is shown by Table CCXXXII for all industries.

The decrease in the proportion of manufactures in the 162 principal cities is, of course, an indication of the more rapid development in the smaller cities, many of which have a population of over 8,000, and in the rural districts. It does not follow that the same rate of decrease would be observed in any of the industries if a larger number of cities were considered. It is evident, therefore, that the necessity of limiting the presentation to 162 cities detracts greatly from the value of the statistics.

Groups according to population.—Table CCXXIX shows that more than two-thirds of the value of products of the manufactures of the country as reported at the census of 1905 were contained in 544 municipalities, but the manufactures in many of these places are comparatively unimportant and could be omitted without seriously reducing the proportion. It is instructive to trace the concentration further, using certain limitations of population. This is done in Table CCXXXV, which shows the totals for 1900 and 1905 for five groups of cities, arranged according to their estimated population in 1905, and gives the percentages the totals of each group formed of the corresponding totals for the United States.

While a grouping of the cities according to population is of assistance in localizing the concentration of manufactures, it is not a perfect method of ascertaining what cities, if grouped together, would show the highest concentration relative to their population. Some places with a large population are primarily residential in character, while the larger proportion of the population of others is engaged in commercial pursuits. In such places the manufactures would not be as extensive as in cities with a smaller population, but devoted chiefly to manufacturing industries. To show the extent which a city is devoted to manufactures, it would be necessary to arrange the cities in groups according to a certain basis of industrial importance such as per capita production. This arrangement, however, would not show the volume of output, and population seems to be the only unit of measurement that can be easily and uniformly applied.

---

[1] Lincoln town, R. I., included in 1890, is omitted in 1900 and 1905.

[2] Includes 14 establishments reported under "sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids" and 5 under "wood distillation."

[3] Includes 12 establishments reported under "locomotives" and 223 under "stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves."

TABLE CCXXXV. COMPARATIVE SUMMARY MANUFACTURES AND POPULATION IN GROUPS OF CITIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION, WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION: 1905 AND 1900.

GROUP.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES		Cost of materials used.	Value of products.	Population.[1]
				Average number	Wages			
United States.	1905	216,262	$12,686,265,673	5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	$8,503,949,756	$14,802,147,087	82,653,557
	1900	207,562	8,978,825,200	4,715,023	2,009,735,799	6,577,614,074	11,411,121,122	76,058,167
457 cities of 8,000 to 50,000 population	1905	30,356	2,504,640,804	1,140,054	530,122,919	2,636,044,241	2,829,170,788	8,645,403
	1900	28,127	1,746,833,241	963,426	410,443,032	2,278,245,644	2,164,079,314	7,673,998
Per cent of total	1905	14.0	19.7	20.8	20.6	31.0	19.1	10.5
	1900	13.6	19.5	20.4	20.4	34.6	19.0	10.1
47 cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population	1905	11,316	1,072,646,938	492,894	238,375,808	733,576,693	1,295,019,974	3,337,015
	1900	10,475	764,931,621	428,392	188,332,393	547,855,628	990,361,081	2,937,515
Per cent of total	1905	5.2	8.5	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.7	4.0
	1900	5.0	8.5	9.1	9.4	8.3	8.7	3.9
34 cities of 100,000 to 500,000 population	1905	27,952	2,241,802,031	849,200	426,456,530	425,532,257	2,509,936,159	7,085,094
	1900	25,699	1,672,569,332	754,285	337,380,030	139,394,828	2,004,587,509	6,314,684
Per cent of total	1905	12.9	17.7	15.5	16.3	5.0	17.0	8.6
	1900	12.4	18.6	16.0	16.8	2.1	17.6	8.3
3 cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 population	1905	7,392	546,262,895	207,082	100,149,093	313,356,869	603,204,781	1,778,570
	1900	7,798	387,885,322	184,256	80,847,480	259,356,269	491,604,937	1,645,087
Per cent of total	1905	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.1	2.2
	1900	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	2.2
3 cities of over 1,000,000 population	1905	36,085	2,200,868,615	935,599	492,173,262	1,741,295,472	3,072,947,361	7,408,215
	1900	34,414	1,810,212,956	824,552	400,120,435	1,431,607,415	2,490,731,214	6,429,474
Per cent of total	1905	16.7	17.3	17.1	18.8	20.5	20.8	9.0
	1900	16.6	20.2	17.5	19.9	21.8	21.8	8.5

[1] For 1905 the population is estimated.

Difference in the character of industries also has its effect upon the totals for value of products. In slaughtering and meat packing and in smelting and refining, for instance, there is a greater cost of materials relative to value of products than in most other industries. The value of products of a city in which such kinds of manufacture figure largely will be out of proportion to the city's real industrial importance.

At the census of 1905 the three cities having a population of over 1,000,000 each contain a comparatively small proportion 8.9 per cent of the estimated population, but represent the greatest concentration of industry shown in Table CCXXXV; they have the largest proportion, 16.7 per cent, of the establishments, and also the largest proportion, 20.8 per cent, of the value of products. The 6 cities having a population of 500,000 and over contained only about 11 per cent of the population of the United States, yet for them was reported nearly one-fourth of the total value of products.

The group of 457 cities with a population of from 8,000 to 50,000 represents a larger proportion of the capital, wage-earners, wages, and cost of materials in 1905 than did any other one group, but this large number of places covers a much greater area and therefore does not represent such a pronounced concentration of manufactures as the 3 largest cities.

Detailed summary. Table CCXXXVI presents certain details for urban and rural manufactures as reported at the census of 1905, which were not included in Table CCXXIX because comparative data were not available for the census of 1900.

The details contained in the table assist in determining more definitely the elements in which there is the greatest concentration in the cities. For example, "land" and "cash and sundries" are the two items of capital which show such concentration to the greatest extent. Land is more valuable in the cities, and therefore represents a larger proportion of the capital of the urban manufactures. The large proportion, 71.3 per cent, shown for cash and sundries, should not, however, be accepted as an indication that it is the general practice of establishments in cities to carry a larger amount of live capital than do the factories in the rural districts, but merely that at the census of 1905 there was a larger proportion of such capital in the urban districts. The amount paid for "rent of works" is related to capital, because it represents an expenditure for the use of the plant, and the amount reported for rent of works at the census of 1905, 89.6 per cent was returned by the establishments in the 514 cities and towns, the largest proportion appearing for any of the items in this table. Next to rent, the largest proportions shown for urban manufactures are those for women wage-earners. The factories in the 514 cities and towns covered by these statistics gave employment to 78.5 per cent of the 1,065,884 women wage-earners and 81 per cent of the total wages paid to women reported by all establishments in 1905, indicating the importance of this class of wage-earners in the manufacturing industries of the urban districts.

TABLE CCXXXVI.—DETAILED SUMMARY—THE UNITED STATES AND URBAN AND RURAL MANUFACTURES: 1905.

	United States.	URBAN.		RURAL.	
		Total.	Per cent of United States.	Total.	Per cent of United States.
Number of establishments	216,262	113,101	52.3	103,161	47.7
Capital:					
Total	$12,686,265,673	$8,566,221,283	67.5	$4,120,044,390	32.5
Land	$980,550,625	$684,595,448	69.8	$295,955,177	30.2
Buildings	$1,996,125,808	$1,254,842,407	62.9	$741,283,401	37.1
Machinery, tools, and implements	$3,489,759,836	$2,193,918,884	62.9	$1,295,840,952	37.1
Cash and sundries	$6,219,829,404	$4,432,864,544	71.3	$1,786,964,860	28.7
Proprietors and firm members	225,704	113,740	50.4	111,964	49.6
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:					
Total number	519,751	390,713	75.2	129,038	24.8
Total salaries	$574,761,231	$438,685,154	76.3	$136,076,077	23.7
Wage-earners, average number and total wages:					
Total average number	5,470,321	3,624,829	66.3	1,845,492	33.7
Total wages	$2,611,540,532	$1,796,277,612	68.8	$815,262,920	31.2
Men 16 years and over—					
Average number	4,244,538	2,689,883	63.4	1,554,655	36.6
Wages	$2,266,273,317	$1,521,142,009	67.1	$745,131,308	32.9
Women 16 years and over					
Average number	1,065,884	836,836	78.5	229,048	21.5
Wages	$317,279,008	$256,932,716	81.0	$60,346,292	19.0
Children under 16 years—					
Average number	159,899	98,110	61.4	61,789	38.6
Wages	$27,988,207	$18,202,887	65.0	$9,785,320	35.0
Miscellaneous expenses:					
Total	$1,455,019,473	$1,110,261,278	76.3	$344,758,195	23.7
Rent of works	$73,267,209	$65,670,821	89.6	$7,596,388	10.4
Taxes, not including internal revenue	$58,697,616	$40,189,713	68.5	$18,507,903	31.5
Rent of offices, interest, etc	$1,177,732,132	$898,524,694	76.3	$279,207,438	23.7
Contract work	$145,322,516	$105,876,050	72.9	$39,446,466	27.1
Cost of materials used:					
Total	$8,503,949,756	$5,849,805,532	68.8	$2,654,144,224	31.2
Principal materials, including mill supplies and freight	$8,178,912,347	$5,664,921,190	69.3	$2,513,991,157	30.7
Fuel, and rent of power and heat	$325,037,409	$184,884,342	56.9	$140,153,067	43.1
Value of products, including custom work and repairing	$14,802,147,087	$10,310,285,063	69.7	$4,491,862,024	30.3

States by geographic divisions.—The percentages of increase in the urban and rural manufactures of the states and territories are shown in the reports for the different states and territories contained in Part II. To enable a comparison of the rate of increase in different states, the percentages for number of establishments, capital, average number of wage-earners, wages, and value of products are reproduced in Table CCXXXVII, the states and territories being arranged in geographic divisions.

Except in number of establishments the percentages of increase are greater for rural than for urban manufactures in the United States as a whole. They are also greater in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, South Central, and Western divisions. Urban districts show the largest percentages of increase in number of wage-earners and in value of products in the Basin and Plateau division, with 36.3 per cent and 90.9 per cent, respectively. The Rocky Mountain division made the smallest relative increases, with six-tenths of 1 per cent in number of wage-earners and 14.6 per cent in value of products. The rural districts show the largest proportional increase for these two items in the Basin and Plateau division, with 57.6 per cent in number of wage-earners and 74.4 per cent in value of products; and the smallest in the New England division, with 8.6 per cent and 21.1 per cent, respectively. Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Idaho show the largest percentages of increase in value of products and number of wage-earners because of the rapid industrial development of new territory. The actual increase, however, was insignificant when compared with that for most of the older states, where this development has already reached a high stage, and which consequently show a much smaller relative increase.

In the District of Columbia all the manufactures were urban; in the states of Idaho and Nevada, and in Indian Territory and the territories of Alaska, Arizona, and New Mexico all were rural. In 19 states and territories a percentage of increase is shown in the number both of urban and rural establishments and in 11 of these the percentage for rural establishments is the greater. In 5 states there is a percentage of decrease for both urban and rural establishments and in 3 of these the percentage for the rural is the greater. In 5 states a decrease is shown for urban establishments accompanied by an increase for rural, while in 15 states a decrease appears for rural establishments accompanied by an increase for the urban. In only 4 states are the percentages of increase for each of the four remaining items greater for urban districts; in 18 states they are greater for the rural districts.

TABLE CCXXXVII.—PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE FOR URBAN AND RURAL MANUFACTURES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES, 1905.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.		Value of products.
			Average number.	Wages.	
United States	4.2	41.3	16.0	29.9	29.7
Urban	6.2	34.2	14.9	26.8	26.6
Rural	2.1	58.7	18.3	37.6	37.4
Continental United States	4.2	41.2	16.0	30.0	29.7
Urban	6.2	34.2	14.9	26.8	26.6
Rural	2.1	58.5	18.3	37.7	37.3
North Atlantic division	1.8	33.4	15.1	21.4	26.3
Urban	3.3	28.3	14.1	22.3	24.3
Rural	[1]1.1	48.2	17.9	31.0	33.0
New England	[1]1.3	24.1	10.4	19.4	22.0
Urban	[1]1.0	23.2	11.2	19.0	22.4
Rural	[1]1.7	26.5	8.6	20.5	21.1
Maine	9.3	26.1	7.2	27.1	27.5
Urban	[1]1.6	6.2	1.4	9.2	15.9
Rural	12.8	36.3	10.6	38.5	34.0
New Hampshire	[1]8.6	18.8	[1]3.4	7.1	14.9
Urban	[1]5.1	17.6	[1]1.1	8.4	17.7
Rural	[1]10.3	20.9	[1]6.3	5.4	11.0
Vermont	[1]12.3	44.0	17.5	33.2	22.5
Urban	[1]21.8	17.2	12.5	23.5	13.6
Rural	[1]10.7	49.8	18.7	36.1	24.8
Massachusetts	[1]1.9	23.5	11.4	19.0	23.8
Urban	[1]1.9	23.7	11.9	19.5	25.0
Rural	[1]1.7	22.7	9.5	16.8	18.7
Rhode Island	[1]3.6	22.0	10.3	19.8	22.1
Urban	[1]2.5	21.8	9.6	19.6	20.6
Rural	[1]8.9	23.0	13.6	20.3	29.1
Connecticut	2.8	24.8	13.7	19.8	17.1
Urban	8.9	27.9	17.1	22.0	17.4
Rural	[1]4.4	19.5	8.1	15.7	16.6
Southern North Atlantic	2.8	37.4	17.6	27.0	28.1
Urban	4.7	30.5	15.5	23.9	25.0
Rural	[1]0.8	59.1	24.1	37.6	39.1
New York	3.4	33.3	17.9	27.5	32.9
Urban	5.7	29.2	17.7	26.7	32.1
Rural	[1]3.2	55.1	18.9	32.3	38.6
New Jersey	9.3	49.8	24.5	34.7	40.0
Urban	8.8	38.1	23.1	31.6	35.3
Rural	10.3	97.4	28.8	45.8	55.6
Pennsylvania	0.1	37.7	15.0	23.9	18.5
Urban	1.0	29.0	9.7	17.0	10.6
Rural	[1]0.9	53.9	25.7	38.1	35.3
South Atlantic division	2.2	59.5	14.0	31.1	36.8
Urban	1.7	42.5	10.3	24.2	25.9
Rural	1.2	76.9	16.5	43.8	47.2
Northern South Atlantic	2.4	46.2	10.1	26.4	23.9
Urban	[1]2.2	41.4	1.7	17.2	18.1
Rural	5.9	54.9	19.2	43.3	32.6
Delaware	[1]0.3	31.3	[1]10.1	[1]3.5	[1]0.4
Urban	[1]5.7	25.4	[1]6.5	[1]2.5	[1]0.6
Rural	3.5	43.9	[1]18.8	[1]7.5	[1]0.3
Maryland	[1]0.9	35.3	([2])	11.5	15.3
Urban	[1]1.0	40.1	0.2	11.9	14.1
Rural	4.7	21.0	[1]0.5	10.1	17.8
District of Columbia	[1]1.8	12.5	2.3	21.0	11.8
Urban	[1]1.8	12.5	2.3	21.0	11.8
Rural					
Virginia	([2])	60.3	21.2	37.8	37.0
Urban	[1]0.9	59.8	14.3	29.8	28.1
Rural	0.3	61.0	28.3	47.6	46.2
West Virginia	15.6	76.8	32.3	67.1	17.8
Urban	11.0	50.9	23.3	43.3	18.2
Rural	16.6	91.7	36.1	79.6	17.6
Southern South Atlantic	2.0	79.1	17.4	45.0	58.3
Urban	28.3	45.9	25.4	47.3	52.3
Rural	[1]2.2	93.2	15.3	44.2	60.8
North Carolina	[1]5.6	106.5	18.0	52.1	67.1
Urban	21.7	60.7	15.2	43.7	58.5
Rural	[1]8.0	117.4	18.5	53.8	69.1
Southern South Atlantic—Con.					
South Carolina	2.2	80.8	26.4	51.9	48.8
Urban	12.8	22.0	17.4	32.6	27.0
Rural	0.4	95.7	28.1	56.8	54.7
Georgia	6.8	70.5	11.3	37.2	59.8
Urban	21.7	43.3	21.0	38.6	49.4
Rural	3.5	93.1	7.4	36.5	66.7
Florida	10.8	28.4	18.7	44.4	47.1
Urban	65.1	69.2	61.1	73.5	75.0
Rural	[1]1.1	7.9	7.2	29.4	30.0
North Central division	2.8	42.5	14.7	31.0	27.8
Urban	6.8	40.0	15.4	31.7	27.1
Rural	[1]0.8	50.3	13.0	29.4	29.8
Eastern North Central	2.4	40.8	14.1	30.1	26.4
Urban	7.3	37.3	14.9	31.1	26.3
Rural	[1]2.6	51.9	11.9	27.5	26.7
Ohio	[1]0.6	50.1	18.2	33.7	28.3
Urban	5.4	47.5	17.2	34.0	30.1
Rural	[1]7.4	59.0	21.2	33.0	23.0
Indiana	[1]1.2	42.3	10.9	21.6	16.9
Urban	11.8	39.0	15.3	27.2	13.2
Rural	[1]8.2	47.5	4.3	12.8	23.4
Illinois	3.8	33.2	14.0	31.0	25.8
Urban	6.4	27.7	11.8	28.3	23.4
Rural	[1]1.9	73.3	27.5	49.3	44.0
Michigan	1.9	36.8	12.5	30.0	34.2
Urban	8.9	35.1	24.1	42.4	43.2
Rural	[1]3.4	39.5	[1]3.4	12.7	21.7
Wisconsin	9.1	44.3	10.1	28.3	25.8
Urban	9.9	47.0	9.2	25.7	27.8
Rural	8.7	38.3	11.5	32.6	22.6
Western North Central	3.7	48.6	17.4	34.7	32.0
Urban	5.0	49.8	17.6	34.0	29.7
Rural	2.8	45.0	16.9	36.3	37.7
Minnesota	16.1	38.9	7.9	23.5	37.6
Urban	14.5	37.2	10.7	26.2	29.7
Rural	17.2	42.8	3.3	18.9	51.9
Iowa	[1]0.9	30.1	11.4	27.6	20.8
Urban	9.1	29.2	14.3	32.0	25.7
Rural	[1]5.5	32.5	4.4	16.8	9.9
Missouri	[1]5.7	69.5	23.6	42.7	39.0
Urban	[1]2.5	70.4	23.8	41.7	37.8
Rural	[1]9.6	64.6	22.9	47.1	43.0
North Dakota	50.4	62.4	29.2	53.6	63.2
Urban	30.6	4.6	25.7	34.0	[1]5.7
Rural	52.8	80.8	30.3	59.9	80.1
South Dakota	9.9	25.3	12.1	25.8	37.3
Urban	27.1	88.5	49.5	63.7	114.8
Rural	8.5	13.9	6.0	20.0	29.4
Nebraska	7.3	21.7	8.5	24.7	18.9
Urban	13.5	15.1	3.1	17.2	14.8
Rural	5.2	44.5	20.1	42.0	41.7
Kansas	7.7	49.1	31.2	47.5	28.7
Urban	6.7	60.3	18.9	30.5	30.2
Rural	8.1	37.6	53.1	78.6	25.7
South Central division	7.9	71.6	25.5	53.0	52.3
Urban	11.3	56.1	21.3	36.3	42.5
Rural	6.6	81.4	27.9	65.5	60.9
Eastern South Central	2.5	73.2	24.8	49.9	42.8
Urban	8.5	63.7	22.0	37.4	35.5
Rural	0.3	81.7	26.7	60.3	49.8
Kentucky	2.4	67.4	15.6	32.4	26.3
Urban	[1]1.5	75.1	12.8	29.1	29.0
Rural	5.1	51.9	20.5	39.1	20.8
Tennessee	1.9	62.2	31.8	54.9	48.7
Urban	22.5	52.6	36.0	54.2	54.8
Rural	[1]5.1	75.2	27.2	55.7	41.9
Alabama	[1]5.9	75.2	18.0	46.7	51.4
Urban	14.0	56.2	21.9	26.4	14.9
Rural	[1]10.3	79.8	17.0	53.3	64.4
Mississippi	17.5	121.3	44.4	87.4	70.4
Urban	32.9	16.2	9.1	35.1	35.6
Rural	16.1	142.3	48.0	94.3	75.6

[1] Decrease.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table CCXXXVII.—PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE FOR URBAN AND RURAL MANUFACTURES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.		Value of products.
			Average number.	Wages.	
South Central division—Con.					
Western South Central	15.4	69.6	26.5	57.2	64.6
Urban	15.1	46.0	20.2	34.6	52.5
Rural	15.5	87.4	29.7	71.5	73.9
Louisiana	14.5	49.5	36.6	71.9	67.3
Urban	6.2	39.5	12.9	27.8	48.9
Rural	20.3	57.5	54.0	107.8	88.6
Arkansas	9.2	82.4	5.0	42.8	35.0
Urban	20.4	70.9	67.7	88.5	62.9
Rural	7.9	85.7	[1] 2.0	36.3	29.6
Indian Territory	160.3	215.1	107.6	201.7	200.8
Urban					
Rural	160.3	215.1	107.6	201.7	200.8
Oklahoma	107.9	351.1	147.2	221.5	200.6
Urban	78.3	459.1	128.4	203.4	226.1
Rural	116.2	294.8	157.6	233.0	191.2
Texas	1.6	81.7	27.1	44.7	62.0
Urban	16.5	40.0	15.9	27.8	49.8
Rural	[1] 5.5	124.6	36.0	61.9	72.2
Western division	29.0	73.1	29.3	58.7	44.8
Urban	30.5	51.7	27.9	54.3	44.2
Rural	27.7	98.7	30.8	63.5	45.5
Rocky Mountain	17.3	72.6	10.4	31.0	21.3
Urban	17.9	9.4	0.6	20.1	14.6
Rural	17.0	166.7	19.0	41.9	28.9
Montana	[1] 3.3	37.6	[1] 9.1	17.3	25.9
Urban	0.7	33.4	[1] 14.7	15.6	38.9
Rural	[1] 5.4	44.2	[1] 4.0	19.1	4.9
Idaho	26.8	354.9	97.2	151.7	192.2
Urban					
Rural	26.8	354.9	97.2	151.7	192.2
Wyoming	21.6	31.6	[1] 11.0	4.3	7.8
Urban	10.3	13.4	[1] 5.9	1.6	[1] 6.6
Rural	24.5	45.1	[1] 14.2	6.5	17.7
Western division—Continued.					
Rocky Mountain—Continued.					
Colorado	21.4	85.1	11.9	29.0	12.4
Urban	21.3	[1] 5.9	7.6	24.2	[1] 1.9
Rural	21.5	245.5	17.5	35.5	28.1
New Mexico	14.4	114.7	39.7	79.5	40.5
Urban					
Rural	14.4	114.7	39.7	79.5	40.5
Basin and Plateau	7.5	80.5	50.9	81.8	76.7
Urban	24.9	82.8	36.3	60.6	90.9
Rural	1.8	80.0	57.6	90.1	74.4
Arizona	9.7	51.3	53.3	73.5	37.4
Urban					
Rural	9.7	51.3	53.3	73.5	37.4
Utah	5.4	96.7	48.8	86.7	116.5
Urban	24.9	82.8	36.3	60.6	90.9
Rural	[1] 5.4	103.2	62.5	119.2	127.8
Nevada	16.2	131.1	59.1	96.7	145.5
Urban					
Rural	16.2	131.1	59.1	96.7	145.5
Pacific	34.4	72.6	33.2	66.5	51.2
Urban	33.6	69.7	34.4	65.1	54.7
Rural	35.1	76.3	31.8	68.2	46.8
Washington	42.8	133.2	43.4	76.3	81.9
Urban	44.4	135.8	41.8	72.5	87.5
Rural	41.9	131.0	44.2	78.3	77.0
Oregon	13.9	55.2	28.1	67.7	51.7
Urban	9.1	51.2	48.8	94.4	66.3
Rural	16.1	59.5	13.2	46.7	35.8
California	36.9	61.1	30.0	62.1	42.7
Urban	34.7	60.1	31.0	59.9	46.0
Rural	40.1	62.5	28.2	66.0	37.8
Alaska	70.8	199.4	[1] 14.2	[1] 20.3	96.6
Urban					
Rural	70.8	199.4	[1] 14.2	[1] 20.3	96.6

[1] Decrease.

Leading industries in principal cities.—Table CCXXXVIII shows, for the censuses of 1905 and 1900, the 6 leading industries in each of 25 cities selected as the leaders in industrial production. Table CCXXXIX shows the rank of cities in each of 15 selected industries. The industries appear in the order of their rank by value of products in the United States, and for each industry the 6 cities are given which reported the largest value of products for the industry.

Where one branch of an industry is of sufficient importance it is the custom of the Census Bureau to give that branch a distinct classification and present it separately in the various tables. In compiling Tables CCXXXVIII and CCXXXIX, however, it seemed desirable that some of the industries should be presented in their entirety; therefore the classifications covering the different branches were combined. The industry of slaughtering and meat packing, for example, as given in the tables includes the two classes "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale," and "slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing."

While the same industries appear as leading industries in a number of the selected cities in 1905, only 6 ranked first in more than one city. Not only is there this variety, but since 1900 the relative importance of one or more of the industries has changed in every city but one. According to Table CCXXXVIII the only city for which no change in rank of industries is shown is Providence, R. I., each of the leading industries occupying the same relative position at the census of 1905 as it did in 1900, although all reported gains. In Milwaukee and San Francisco the same industries appear in 1905 as in 1900, although there were numerous changes in their ranking.

Radical changes have occurred in the city of Allegheny, Pa., where, although there was a decrease in total value of products, certain industries made substantial increases. In 1900 "cars, steam railroad, not including the operations of railroad companies," held first place, although represented by but 1 establishment; in 1905 the industry had disappeared. In the latter year slaughtering and meat packing attained first place, advancing from fifth. A decrease in value of products for iron and steel caused that industry to fall from second place in 1900 to fourth in 1905, exchanging places with "pickles, preserves, and sauces," which showed a corresponding increase in value of products. "Foundry and machine shop products" remained third in rank, and "structural ironwork" went from sixth to fifth place. Sixth place in 1905 was occupied by "cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies." Such changes, however, are constantly taking place in the relative position of manufacturing industries, and the illustrations here given are largely characteristic of the whole.

The wide distribution of certain industries and the concentration of certain others are indicated by Table CCXXXIX. The clothing industry has the greatest concentration, more than 50 per cent of the value being produced in New York city in 1905, notwithstanding which fact it appears as the leading industry in 4 of the 25 cities. An example of wide distribution is found in "foundry and machine shop products," which in 1905 appears as one of the 6 principal industries in 20 of the selected cities, holding first place in 2, second in 6, third in 7, fourth in 2, fifth in 1, and sixth in 2.

Changes were most frequent among the industries holding sixth place, numbering 18 in the 25 cities. For fifth place there were 15 changes. This disturbance in rank decreases gradually as the higher ranks are reached. For the industries ranking fourth changes occurred in 14 cities; for those ranking third, in 15 cities; for those ranking second, in 12 cities; and for those ranking first, in only 3 cities.

In Table CCXXXIX New York city ranks first in 5 of the industries and Chicago in 3, while no other city ranks first in more than 1 industry. Comparatively little change in ranking has occurred among the cities producing the 6 largest values of product in any of the 15 industries represented in the table. In 1905 the same city as in 1900 held first place in each of the industries, with the exception of furniture and of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, while the city holding second place had changed in 7 industries, and the cities holding third, fourth, fifth, and sixth places in 8 industries each.

A comparison of Tables CCXXXVIII and CCXXXIX develops some facts of interest. For Chicago there was reported a larger value of products for "slaughtering and meat packing" than for any other city, and from Table CCXXXVIII it appears that this industry was also the leading one for the city. On the other hand, the largest value of products in "leather, tanned, curried, and finished" was reported for Philadelphia, although the industry was not among the 6 leading manufactures of the city. For "foundry and machine shop products," however, which appears as the principal industry in Philadelphia, the largest value of products in the industry was reported for Chicago.

TABLE CCXXXVIII.—RANK OF SIX PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN

	CITY.	Census.	First.	Second.
1	New York, N. Y.	1905	Clothing	Printing and publishing
		1900	Clothing	Sugar and molasses, refining
2	Chicago, Ill.	1905	Slaughtering and meat packing	Clothing
		1900	Slaughtering and meat packing	Clothing
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1905	Foundry and machine shop products	Sugar and molasses, refining
		1900	Foundry and machine shop products	Sugar and molasses, refining
4	St. Louis, Mo.	1905	Tobacco manufacture	Liquors, malt
		1900	Tobacco manufacture	Slaughtering and meat packing
5	Boston, Mass.	1905	Printing and publishing	Clothing
		1900	Printing and publishing	Sugar and molasses, refining
6	Cleveland, Ohio	1905	Iron and steel	Foundry and machine shop products
		1900	Iron and steel	Foundry and machine shop products
7	Cincinnati, Ohio	1905	Clothing	Slaughtering and meat packing
		1900	Clothing	Foundry and machine shop products
8	Pittsburg, Pa.	1905	Iron and steel	Foundry and machine shop products
		1900	Iron and steel	Foundry and machine shop products
9	Baltimore, Md.	1905	Clothing	Tobacco manufacture
		1900	Clothing	Canning and preserving
10	Newark, N. J.	1905	Smelting and refining	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished
		1900	Smelting and refining	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	1905	Slaughtering and meat packing	Foundry and machine shop products
		1900	Slaughtering and meat packing	Smelting and refining
12	Milwaukee, Wis.	1905	Liquors, malt	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished
		1900	Foundry and machine shop products	Liquors, malt
13	San Francisco, Cal.	1905	Sugar and molasses, refining	Printing and publishing
		1900	Sugar and molasses, refining	Foundry and machine shop products
14	Detroit, Mich.	1905	Foundry and machine shop products	Cars, not including operations of railroad companies.
		1900	Cars, not including operations of railroad companies.	Foundry and machine shop products
15	Minneapolis, Minn.	1905	Flour and grist mill products	Lumber and timber products
		1900	Flour and grist mill products	Lumber and timber products
16	Providence, R. I.	1905	Worsted goods	Jewelry
		1900	Worsted goods	Jewelry
17	New Orleans, La.	1905	Sugar and molasses, refining	Rice, cleaning and polishing
		1900	Sugar and molasses, refining	Bags, other than paper
18	Louisville, Ky.	1905	Tobacco manufacture	Oil, cottonseed and cake
		1900	Tobacco manufacture	Oil, cottonseed and cake
19	Rochester, N. Y.	1905	Clothing	Boots and shoes
		1900	Clothing	Boots and shoes
20	Indianapolis, Ind.	1905	Slaughtering and meat packing	Foundry and machine shop products
		1900	Slaughtering and meat packing	Foundry and machine shop products
21	Jersey City, N. J.	1905	Sugar and molasses, refining	Slaughtering and meat packing
		1900	Sugar and molasses, refining	Slaughtering and meat packing
22	Lynn, Mass.	1905	Boots and shoes	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.
		1900	Boots and shoes	Boot and shoe cut stock
23	Paterson, N. J.	1905	Silk and silk goods	Foundry and machine shop products
		1900	Silk and silk goods	Foundry and machine shop products
24	Worcester, Mass.	1905	Iron and steel	Foundry and machine shop products
		1900	Iron and steel	Foundry and machine shop products
25	Allegheny, Pa.	1905	Slaughtering and meat packing	Pickles, preserves, and sauces
		1900	Cars, not including operations of railroad companies.	Iron and steel

EACH OF TWENTY-FIVE SELECTED CITIES: 1905 AND 1900.

Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	
Sugar and molasses, refining	Slaughtering and meat packing	Tobacco manufacture	Bread and other bakery products	1
Printing and publishing	Slaughtering and meat packing	Tobacco manufacture	Foundry and machine shop products.	
Foundry and machine shop products	Printing and publishing	Iron and steel	Cars, not including operations of railroad companies.	2
Foundry and machine shop products	Printing and publishing	Iron and steel	Agricultural implements	
Clothing	Printing and publishing	Worsted goods	Petroleum, refining	3
Clothing	Printing and publishing	Carpets and rugs, other than rag	Petroleum, refining	
Boots and shoes	Slaughtering and meat packing	Printing and publishing	Foundry and machine shop products.	4
Liquors, malt	Foundry and machine shop products	Printing and publishing	Clothing	
Sugar and molasses, refining	Foundry and machine shop products	Liquors, malt	Confectionery	5
Clothing	Foundry and machine shop products	Liquors, malt	Chocolate and cocoa products	
Clothing	Slaughtering and meat packing	Printing and publishing	Petroleum, refining	6
Clothing	Slaughtering and meat packing	Liquors, malt	Printing and publishing	
Foundry and machine shop products	Boots and shoes	Liquors, distilled	Printing and publishing	7
Slaughtering and meat packing	Liquors, distilled	Boots and shoes	Tobacco manufacture	
Printing and publishing	Bread and other bakery products	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by railroad companies.	Slaughtering and meat packing	8
Structural ironwork	Iron and steel pipe, wrought	Printing and publishing	Liquors, malt	
Foundry and machine shop products	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet iron working.	Canning and preserving	Shirts	9
Tobacco manufacture	Foundry and machine shop products	Slaughtering and meat packing	Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet iron working.	
Liquors, malt	Jewelry	Foundry and machine shop products	Hats, felt	10
Liquors, malt	Jewelry	Foundry and machine shop products	Slaughtering and meat packing	
Flour and grist mill products	Oil, linseed	Smelting and refining	Liquors, malt	11
Foundry and machine shop products	Oil, linseed	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by railroad companies.	Liquors, malt	
Foundry and machine shop products	Iron and steel	Flour and grist mill products	Slaughtering and meat packing	12
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	Iron and steel	Flour and grist mill products	Slaughtering and meat packing	
Foundry and machine shop products	Slaughtering and meat packing	Shipbuilding	Clothing	13
Slaughtering and meat packing	Shipbuilding	Printing and publishing	Clothing	
Druggists' preparations	Tobacco manufacture	Automobiles	Slaughtering and meat packing	14
Tobacco manufacture	Druggists' preparations	Slaughtering and meat packing	Iron and steel	
Oil, linseed	Bags, other than paper	Printing and publishing	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	15
Bags, other than paper	Printing and publishing	Foundry and machine shop products	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	
Foundry and machine shop products	Silversmithing and silverware	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	Cotton goods	16
Foundry and machine shop products	Silversmithing and silverware	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	Cotton goods	
Bags, other than paper	Oil, cottonseed and cake	Tobacco manufacture	Printing and publishing	17
Rice, cleaning and polishing	Clothing	Tobacco manufacture	Foundry and machine shop products.	
Slaughtering and meat packing	Clothing	Flour and grist mill products	Liquors, distilled	18
Slaughtering and meat packing	Foundry and machine shop products	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	Liquors, distilled	
Petroleum, refining	Photographic materials	Foundry and machine shop products	Flour and grist mill products	19
Foundry and machine shop products	Tobacco manufacture	Flour and grist mill products	Liquors, malt	
Flour and grist mill products	Printing and publishing	Furniture	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by railroad companies	20
Flour and grist mill products	Printing and publishing	Carriages and wagons	Liquors, malt	
Soap and candles	Foundry and machine shop products	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by railroad companies.	Tobacco manufacture	21
Tobacco manufacture	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by railroad companies.	Chemicals	Soap and candles	
Boot and shoe cut stock	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	Patent medicines and compounds	Boot and shoe findings	22
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	Patent medicines and compounds.	Foundry and machine shop products.	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.	Slaughtering and meat packing	Iron and steel	Shirts	23
Dyeing and finishing textiles.	Iron and steel	Liquors, malt	Slaughtering and meat packing	
Slaughtering and meat packing	Clothing.	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	Woolen goods	24
Slaughtering and meat packing.	Boots and shoes	Woolen goods	Wirework, including wire rope and cable.	
Foundry and machine shop products.	Iron and steel	Structural ironwork	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by railroad companies	25
Foundry and machine shop products	Pickles, preserves, and sauces.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Structural ironwork	

TABLE CCXXXIX.—RANK OF SIX PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EACH

	INDUSTRY.	Census.	First.	Second.
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	1905	Chicago, Ill	Kansas City, Kans
		1900	Chicago, Ill	Kansas City, Kans
2	Iron and steel	1905	Pittsburg, Pa	Chicago, Ill
		1900	Pittsburg, Pa	McKeesport, Pa
3	Foundry and machine shop products[1]	1905	Chicago, Ill	Philadelphia, Pa
		1900	Chicago, Ill	New York, N. Y
4	Flour and grist mill products	1905	Minneapolis, Minn	New York, N. Y
		1900	Minneapolis, Minn	New York, N. Y
5	Clothing	1905	New York, N. Y	Chicago, Ill
		1900	New York, N. Y	Chicago, Ill
6	Printing and publishing	1905	New York, N. Y	Chicago, Ill
		1900	New York, N. Y	Chicago, Ill
7	Cotton goods	1905	Fall River, Mass	New Bedford, Mass
		1900	Fall River, Mass	Philadelphia, Pa
8	Tobacco manufacture	1905	New York, N. Y	St. Louis, Mo
		1900	New York, N. Y	St. Louis, Mo
9	Boots and shoes	1905	Brockton, Mass	Lynn, Mass
		1900	Brockton, Mass	Lynn, Mass
10	Liquors, malt	1905	New York, N. Y	Milwaukee, Wis
		1900	New York, N. Y	Chicago, Ill
11	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1905	Philadelphia, Pa	Milwaukee, Wis
		1900	Philadelphia, Pa	Newark, N. J
12	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1905	New York, N. Y	Chicago, Ill
		1900	New York, N. Y	Chicago, Ill
13	Furniture	1905	Chicago, Ill	New York, N. Y
		1900	New York, N. Y	Chicago, Ill
14	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	1905	Schenectady, N. Y	Chicago, Ill
		1900	Chicago, Ill	New York, N. Y
15	Silk and silk goods	1905	Paterson, N. J	New York, N. Y
		1900	Paterson, N. J	New York, N. Y

---

[1] Includes "locomotives" and "stoves and furnaces."

OF FIFTEEN SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1905 AND 1900.

Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	
South Omaha, Nebr.	New York, N. Y.	East St. Louis, Ill.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1
South Omaha, Nebr.	New York, N. Y.	East St. Louis, Ill.	Indianapolis, Ind.	
Youngstown, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	Duquesne, Pa.	Johnstown, Pa.	2
Chicago, Ill.	Youngstown, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	Duquesne, Pa.	
New York, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio	Detroit, Mich.	Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	Cleveland, Ohio	Pittsburg, Pa.	Milwaukee, Wis.	
Buffalo, N. Y.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Kansas City, Mo.	Seattle, Wash.	4
Milwaukee, Wis.	Chicago, Ill.	Toledo, Ohio	Indianapolis, Ind.	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Boston, Mass.	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Rochester, N. Y.	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.	San Francisco, Cal.	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.	Cincinnati, Ohio	
Lowell, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Manchester, N. H.	Pawtucket, R. I.	7
Lowell, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.	Manchester, N. H.	Lawrence, Mass.	
Louisville, Ky.	Chicago, Ill.	Baltimore, Md.	Winston, N. C.	8
Louisville, Ky.	Richmond, Va.	Baltimore, Md.	Philadelphia, Pa.	
St. Louis, Mo.	Haverhill, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Cincinnati, Ohio	9
Haverhill, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	St. Louis, Mo.	
St. Louis, Mo.	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Newark, N. J.	10
Milwaukee, Wis.	Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Louis, Mo.	Newark, N. J.	
Newark, N. J.	Wilmington, Del.	Chicago, Ill.	Peabody, Mass.	11
Milwaukee, Wis.	Wilmington, Del.	Chicago, Ill.	Peabody, Mass.	
Buffalo, N. Y.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Milwaukee, Wis.	12
Philadelphia, Pa.	Buffalo, N. Y.	St. Louis, Mo.	Minneapolis, Minn.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Cincinnati, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.	13
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Cincinnati, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.	
New York, N. Y.	Lynn, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	East Providence, R. I.	14
Schenectady, N. Y.	Lynn, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	East Providence, R. I.	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Scranton, Pa.	West Hoboken, N. J.	Allentown, Pa.	15
Philadelphia, Pa.	West Hoboken, N. J.	Scranton, Pa.	Allentown, Pa.	

Cities and states compared.—The importance of manufactures in the large cities is more fully evident when the totals for the separate cities are compared with the totals for the larger political units, such as states, which contain a greater area, more abundant natural resources, and in most instances a larger population. A comparison of this character is made in Table CCXL, which gives the population and the value of products of manufactures in 30 of the principal cities, and shows for each city the number of states and territories exceeded by it in the value of products reported. The cities are ranked according to value of products in 1905. In 1900 the first 30 cities were not the same in all cases as those shown in the table, and the ranking for that year, therefore, indicates solely the relative importance, according to the figures for 1900, of the cities which comprised the group in 1905.

Table CCXL.—PRINCIPAL CITIES IN MANUFACTURES, AND NUMBER OF STATES AND TERRITORIES OUTRANKED BY EACH IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1905 AND 1900.

CITY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				NUMBER OF STATES AND TERRITORIES OUTRANKED IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		POPULATION.	
	Total.		Rank.					
	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900	1904[1]	1900
New York, N. Y	$1,526,523,006	$1,172,870,261	1	1	49	49	3,887,762	3,437,202
Chicago, Ill	955,036,277	797,879,141	2	2	46	47	1,932,315	1,698,575
Philadelphia, Pa	591,388,078	519,981,812	3	3	45	45	1,392,389	1,293,697
St. Louis, Mo	267,307,038	193,732,788	4	4	38	37	624,626	575,238
Boston, Mass	184,351,163	162,764,523	5	6	34	36	588,482	560,892
Cleveland, Ohio	172,115,101	126,156,839	6	9	34	32	425,632	381,768
Cincinnati, Ohio	166,059,050	141,677,997	7	7	34	35	341,444	325,902
Pittsburg, Pa	165,428,881	165,002,687	8	5	34	36	352,852	321,616
Baltimore, Md	151,546,580	135,107,626	9	8	31	35	538,765	508,957
Newark, N. J	150,055,227	112,728,045	10	10	29	31	272,950	246,070
Buffalo, N. Y	147,377,873	105,627,182	11	13	28	28	372,008	352,387
Milwaukee, Wis	138,881,545	110,854,102	12	11	26	30	308,343	285,315
San Francisco, Cal	137,788,233	107,023,567	13	12	25	28	360,298	342,782
Detroit, Mich	128,761,658	88,365,924	14	15	24	24	[2] 317,591	285,704
Minneapolis, Minn	121,593,120	94,407,774	15	14	23	27	250,122	202,718
Kansas City, Kans	96,473,050	80,023,107	16	16	20	23	57,710	51,418
Providence, R. I	91,980,963	78,657,103	17	17	20	23	194,027	175,597
New Orleans, La	84,604,006	57,446,116	18	23	20	20	305,132	287,104
Louisville, Ky	83,204,125	66,110,474	19	20	20	20	219,191	204,731
Rochester, N. Y	82,747,370	59,668,959	20	21	20	20	177,223	162,608
Indianapolis, Ind	82,227,950	59,322,234	21	22	20	20	204,772	169,164
Jersey City, N. J	75,740,934	72,929,690	22	18	19	23	227,445	206,433
South Omaha, Nebr	67,415,177	69,508,899	23	19	19	21	33,177	26,001
Peoria, Ill	60,920,411	44,569,371	24	26	17	17	63,687	56,100
Bayonne, N. J	60,633,761	38,601,429	25	28	17	15	40,354	32,722
Lynn, Mass	55,003,023	39,347,493	26	27	15	15	75,336	68,513
Paterson, N. J	54,673,083	48,502,044	27	24	15	17	110,257	105,171
Omaha, Nebr	54,003,704	38,074,244	28	29	15	15	116,963	102,555
Worcester, Mass	52,144,965	46,793,372	29	25	14	17	126,192	118,421
Youngstown, Ohio	48,126,885	33,908,459	30	30	13	13	50,081	44,885

[1] Estimated as of June 1.

[2] State census.

The value of products, $1,526,523,006, reported for the city of New York at the census of 1905 exceeded that reported for each of 49 states and territories, including Alaska. Chicago, with products valued at $955,036,277, outranked 46 states and territories. The value of products for Philadelphia amounted to $591,388,078, and exceeded the amount reported for each of 45 states and territories.

One of the striking features of the table is the comparatively small population of some of the cities for which are shown products of value much greater than those for a number of states. For example, South Omaha, Nebr., at the census of 1905, reported products valued at $67,415,177, which exceeded the value reported for each of 19 states and territories at that census. The population of South Omaha, estimated at 33,177 in 1904, was the smallest for any city represented in this table, although 7 had a lower ranking in value of products, and it did not approach in population that of any of the 19 states and territories it outranked in manufactures. The total for the city is increased out of proportion to the size of the city by the inclusion of slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale, in which the cost of materials constitutes a very large percentage of the value of products.

Youngstown, Ohio, had an estimated population of only 50,081, but its products of manufactures were valued at $48,126,885 in 1905, an amount in excess of that reported for each of 13 states. The prominence of this city is due to the iron and steel industry, for which, owing to the high proportion which the cost of materials forms of the value of the products, a larger relative value of products was reported than for most industries, although a comparatively small number of wage-earners were employed.

In 1905 Newark, N. J., retained the same position relative to the other cities shown in the table as in 1900; the increase in its value of products, however, was exceeded by the increase of 2 states, so that in 1905 its manufacturing preeminence extended over 2 less states than in 1900.

Rank of cities.—Table 17 presents comparative statistics for each of the 544 cities and towns included in the urban districts, as compiled for the censuses of 1905 and 1900. In Table CCXLI are presented, for 1900 and 1905, the 100 principal manufacturing cities arranged in the order of the value of products at the census of 1905.

TABLE CCXLI. COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL

CITY.	Census.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.			
		Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Number.	Rank.	Salaries.	Rank.
New York, N. Y.	1905	20,839	1	$1,042,946,487	1	63,586	1	$73,027,655	1
	1900	19,243	1	853,238,133	1	43,783	1	51,656,094	1
Chicago, Ill.	1905	8,159	2	637,743,474	2	40,276	2	45,601,201	2
	1900	7,668	2	511,249,431	2	32,406	2	32,067,676	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	1905	7,087	3	520,178,654	3	22,839	3	25,396,245	3
	1900	7,503	3	445,725,392	3	17,498	3	18,931,020	3
St. Louis, Mo.	1905	2,482	5	265,936,570	4	11,381	4	13,474,841	4
	1900	2,646	5	150,525,899	5	8,867	4	10,078,516	4
Boston, Mass.	1905	2,747	4	131,562,822	10	9,428	5	10,464,168	5
	1900	2,878	4	130,142,653	6	7,691	5	8,179,522	5
Cleveland, Ohio	1905	1,617	9	156,509,252	7	6,883	7	8,308,099	7
	1900	1,349	12	93,021,316	12	5,006	8	5,381,525	8
Cincinnati, Ohio	1905	2,171	7	130,271,811	11	8,190	6	9,077,414	6
	1900	2,454	6	103,463,842	9	6,164	6	6,437,089	6
Pittsburg, Pa.	1905	1,177	14	202,424,240	5	5,976	9	7,146,220	8
	1900	928	16	160,570,413	4	3,929	12	4,291,809	12
Baltimore, Md.	1905	2,163	8	148,763,503	8	6,806	8	7,086,614	9
	1900	2,274	7	107,216,770	7	5,501	7	5,871,110	7
Newark, N. J.	1905	1,600	10	119,026,172	12	5,135	13	6,685,231	10
	1900	1,573	9	97,182,390	10	4,146	10	5,255,512	9
Buffalo, N. Y.	1905	1,538	11	137,023,114	9	5,264	11	5,542,132	14
	1900	1,478	10	95,739,635	11	3,767	13	3,429,473	14
Milwaukee, Wis.	1905	1,532	12	162,129,641	6	5,106	14	5,869,500	13
	1900	1,419	11	105,503,870	8	4,077	11	4,304,609	11
San Francisco, Cal.	1905	2,251	6	102,362,378	13	5,190	12	6,629,948	11
	1900	1,748	8	69,643,100	15	3,413	14	3,929,372	13
Detroit, Mich.	1905	1,363	13	91,228,214	15	5,940	10	6,143,535	12
	1900	1,259	13	67,223,682	16	4,947	9	4,726,201	10
Minneapolis, Minn.	1905	877	17	66,699,604	20	3,542	17	3,560,129	18
	1900	789	18	50,176,730	19	2,158	19	2,112,851	19
Kansas City, Kans.	1905	100	85	27,773,422	54	1,150	47	1,216,068	50
	1900	114	80	18,236,338	57	2,063	21	1,910,765	22
Providence, R. I.	1905	881	16	95,666,407	14	3,051	19	3,818,597	17
	1900	929	15	79,686,394	13	2,493	16	3,053,324	16
New Orleans, La.	1905	691	22	58,547,304	23	2,345	22	2,400,858	24
	1900	688	20	42,858,245	25	1,579	24	1,667,472	25
Louisville, Ky.	1905	842	18	79,998,733	17	3,126	18	3,366,997	19
	1900	860	17	44,015,944	24	2,491	17	2,594,662	17
Rochester, N. Y.	1905	1,119	15	71,529,724	18	4,295	15	4,592,139	15
	1900	1,221	14	45,210,445	23	3,061	15	3,130,523	15
Indianapolis, Ind.	1905	810	20	53,419,820	27	4,115	16	4,096,269	16
	1900	697	19	34,736,371	27	2,325	18	2,248,407	18
Jersey City, N. J.	1905	628	24	82,394,841	16	2,379	21	2,989,880	20
	1900	536	25	78,612,223	14	1,614	23	2,038,967	21
South Omaha, Nebr.	1905	41	96	20,564,155	72	875	59	949,594	65
	1900	41	96	16,382,386	64	769	50	735,731	58
Peoria, Ill.	1905	265	55	22,243,821	67	782	65	875,060	71
	1900	291	47	26,638,370	35	686	55	708,970	63
Bayonne, N. J.	1905	58	93	50,296,704	28	746	69	1,036,787	62
	1900	63	92	26,251,109	38	248	92	412,799	80
Lynn, Mass.	1905	431	36	23,139,185	65	1,706	34	1,530,374	39
	1900	423	34	16,036,623	68	1,175	32	953,647	44
Paterson, N. J.	1905	513	28	53,695,585	26	1,859	31	2,163,909	29
	1900	487	29	46,893,628	21	1,199	30	1,588,313	26
Omaha, Nebr.	1905	318	44	34,557,961	38	966	55	1,079,795	58
	1900	307	46	32,956,435	28	791	48	765,724	56
Worcester, Mass.	1905	470	32	48,771,852	30	2,043	27	2,376,913	26
	1900	465	30	41,384,128	26	1,326	28	1,706,139	24
Youngstown, Ohio	1905	119	80	42,370,660	31	791	63	936,284	66
	1900	103	83	22,063,859	50	414	75	478,369	75
Lawrence, Mass.	1905	187	68	60,063,193	21	633	79	971,244	64
	1900	167	71	48,827,445	20	648	59	996,945	41
Lowell, Mass.	1905	256	60	54,809,038	25	964	56	1,345,120	45
	1900	286	48	45,509,908	22	684	56	929,302	45
Allegheny, Pa.	1905	385	40	58,341,154	24	2,297	24	2,606,773	22
	1900	373	40	51,203,845	18	1,921	22	2,059,341	20
Toledo, Ohio	1905	599	27	38,643,390	35	2,293	25	2,291,688	27
	1900	445	31	23,788,291	45	1,162	33	1,142,884	37

CITIES IN MANUFACTURES, WITH RANK FOR EACH ITEM: 1905 AND 1900.

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.										MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.		
Total				Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years								
Average number.	Rank.	Wages.	Rank.	Average number	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount	Rank.	
464,716	1	$248,128,259	1	314,066	1	147,454	1	3,196	4	$206,825,065	1	$818,029,267	1	$1,526,523,006	1	1
388,586	1	196,655,802	1	263,214	1	120,092	1	5,280	3	131,828,922	1	634,210,045	1	1,172,870,261	1	2
241,984	2	136,404,696	2	191,844	2	46,987	3	3,153	5	96,298,031	2	589,913,993	2	955,036,277	2	3
221,191	2	108,727,154	2	177,388	2	37,186	3	6,617	2	70,445,692	2	502,222,401	2	797,879,141	2	4
228,869	3	107,640,307	3	153,681	3	61,830	2	13,388	1	55,449,026	3	333,352,212	3	591,388,078	3	5
214,775	3	94,737,389	3	144,293	3	58,037	2	12,445	1	39,854,009	3	295,174,969	3	519,981,812	3	6
82,698	4	42,642,358	4	62,626	4	16,772	6	3,300	3	37,183,096	5	137,739,927	4	267,307,038	4	7
64,832	5	29,145,127	4	48,870	4	13,570	8	2,392	6	27,404,021	4	101,838,142	4	193,732,788	4	8
59,160	7	31,873,185	6	40,124	9	18,169	5	867	22	25,006,898	7	94,602,913	7	184,351,163	5	9
52,853	8	28,208,926	5	37,515	9	14,744	6	594	29	18,645,743	7	82,295,297	6	162,764,523	6	10
64,095	6	33,471,513	5	53,358	5	9,374	15	1,363	13	15,062,862	13	97,701,529	6	172,115,101	6	11
52,862	7	24,691,801	7	44,213	6	8,216	17	433	36	9,990,737	13	66,084,468	11	126,156,839	9	12
58,584	8	27,381,569	8	43,387	7	14,213	7	984	20	27,069,745	6	83,258,492	11	166,059,650	7	13
54,942	6	23,103,724	9	40,118	8	13,865	7	959	17	21,162,064	6	71,390,944	8	141,677,997	7	14
56,229	9	31,540,678	7	49,288	6	5,407	25	1,534	9	14,521,511	14	97,945,328	5	165,428,881	8	15
52,540	9	28,018,045	6	46,358	5	4,553	27	1,629	8	11,080,989	12	97,625,551	5	165,002,087	5	16
65,224	5	25,633,550	9	41,571	8	19,767	4	3,886	2	18,224,852	9	81,014,029	12	151,546,580	9	17
66,571	4	23,493,427	8	41,016	7	21,677	4	3,878	4	12,112,419	10	75,222,830	7	135,107,626	8	18
50,697	10	25,621,626	10	36,165	12	13,093	8	1,439	12	17,735,013	10	80,689,255	13	150,055,227	10	19
42,878	10	20,364,784	10	31,193	11	10,434	12	1,251	12	9,001,230	15	60,771,784	15	112,728,045	10	20
43,567	12	21,621,762	13	36,441	10	6,739	21	387	40	15,083,614	12	88,367,338	9	147,377,873	11	21
34,275	14	15,678,428	14	28,937	12	4,828	25	510	31	8,604,939	16	65,938,462	12	105,627,182	13	22
43,540	13	20,910,009	14	33,202	13	8,093	18	2,245	6	20,754,926	8	71,705,220	15	138,881,545	12	23
41,220	11	17,102,265	12	31,756	10	6,556	20	2,908	5	15,868,977	8	59,693,700	16	110,854,102	11	24
38,429	15	25,015,427	11	30,192	14	7,597	19	640	26	12,474,338	16	75,945,898	14	137,788,233	13	25
32,555	15	17,258,604	11	24,360	15	7,424	19	771	22	6,850,3[illegible]	18	65,535,251	13	107,023,567	12	26
48,879	11	22,7[illegible],576	12	36,303	11	10,810	13	1,766	7	15,865,288	11	66,792,687	16	128,761,658	14	27
38,373	12	15,317,342	15	28,001	13	9,137	14	1,235	13	9,779,533	14	47,007,497	18	88,365,924	15	28
21,752	24	11,460,385	22	18,483	19	3,202	44	67	83	9,220,861	19	89,086,269	8	121,593,120	15	29
19,620	25	9,383,404	22	16,640	22	2,826	41	154	61	4,158,196	27	68,909,670	9	94,407,774	14	30
10,529	58	5,440,439	57	9,344	49	833	77	352	42	3,975,364	40	83,884,022	10	96,473,050	16	31
9,483	54	4,258,875	56	8,373	47	765	74	345	39	2,512,439	38	68,875,458	10	80,023,107	16	32
39,804	14	19,554,958	15	26,643	15	11,410	10	1,751	8	7,195,102	21	49,973,310	20	91,980,963	17	33
38,368	13	16,931,442	13	25,676	14	11,073	11	1,619	9	5,077,732	21	42,550,664	19	78,657,103	17	34
17,631	32	7,444,474	38	12,535	33	4,335	35	761	24	6,021,477	24	61,905,300	17	84,604,006	18	35
16,185	33	6,176,27[illegible]	36	10,785	35	4,781	26	619	25	4,310,515	24	40,385,536	20	57,446,116	23	36
24,985	21	10,811,540	24	19,346	18	4,638	33	1,001	19	12,272,141	17	45,681,703	23	83,204,125	19	37
23,062	20	8,435,575	26	18,513	16	3,396	34	1,153	14	12,106,057	11	34,875,937	22	66,110,474	20	38
32,440	16	15,042,978	16	21,625	16	10,317	14	498	33	11,414,450	18	38,801,710	25	82,747,370	20	39
28,049	19	11,365,546	17	18,297	17	8,839	15	913	20	8,163,254	17	28,244,520	25	59,668,959	21	40
26,725	20	12,620,443	18	21,611	17	4,652	32	462	35	7,942,435	20	51,763,357	19	82,227,950	21	41
20,985	23	8,844,089	24	17,394	20	3,340	36	251	49	4,174,538	26	38,286,906	21	59,322,234	22	42
20,353	27	10,021,067	26	14,713	25	5,136	27	504	30	7,031,034	22	48,798,807	21	75,740,934	22	43
17,391	29	7,964,941	29	13,043	25	3,991	30	357	38	6,203,102	19	50,265,642	17	72,929,690	18	44
5,662	89	3,210,335	87	5,243	86	270	91	149	61	2,156,229	69	59,192,589	18	67,415,177	23	45
6,327	74	3,115,078	68	5,787	64	212	88	328	41	1,692,596	56	61,017,930	14	69,508,899	19	46
5,998	86	3,306,803	86	5,438	84	492	85	68	82	37,874,872	4	16,050,664	67	60,920,411	24	47
5,906	79	2,872,353	72	5,204	69	650	79	52	88	24,822,086	5	12,984,629	58	41,509,371	27	48
7,057	78	4,276,613	69	6,805	64	116	96	136	65	3,557,005	43	46,984,412	22	60,633,761	25	49
4,670	88	2,622,741	80	4,512	83	88	92	70	79	763,065	84	33,794,455	23	38,601,429	32	50
21,540	25	11,737,737	20	15,237	24	6,028	23	275	51	3,741,789	42	32,615,644	27	55,003,023	26	51
16,377	32	7,970,542	28	11,399	34	4,875	24	103	72	2,103,491	41	24,471,218	30	39,347,493	30	52
28,509	18	13,001,545	17	18,164	20	9,162	16	1,183	16	6,355,010	23	27,440,733	31	51,673,083	27	53
28,542	18	11,843,098	16	17,697	19	9,409	13	1,436	10	4,898,731	22	25,054,780	27	48,502,044	25	54
5,822	87	3,203,768	89	4,476	91	1,299	67	47	87	4,270,867	37	42,893,426	24	54,063,704	28	55
5,276	87	2,692,707	81	4,325	85	883	72	68	80	3,495,099	31	19,[illegible]28,091	35	28,07[illegible]	33	56
22,796	22	11,825,275	19	17,392	21	4,788	29	616	27	4,863,659	30	27,011,127	32	52,1[illegible]4,965	29	57
22,593	22	11,280,025	18	17,890	18	4,129	29	574	30	3,7[illegible],027	29	23,469,548	31	46,793,872	26	58
8,577	71	5,718,979	54	8,399	56	138	95	40	91	1,0[illegible],196	82	35,874,450	26	48,126,885	30	59
8,679	56	4,729,620	51	8,556	45	106	89	17	94	933,471	77	23,133,338	32	33,908,479	38	60
21,910	23	8,907,784	29	12,534	34	8,204	17	1,172	17	2,030,099	71	29,415,589	30	48,036,5[illegible]3	31	61
20,899	24	8,196,813	27	11,779	30	8,305	16	815	21	1,901,221	47	24,841,477	28	41,741,980	28	62
29,303	17	11,589,724	21	15,570	23	12,221	9	1,512	10	4,787,058	31	26,910,790	33	46,879,212	32	63
29,254	17	10,853,025	19	15,520	24	12,431	10	1,303	11	4,309,121	25	20,279,444	34	41,202,984	29	64
15,389	38	8,264,368	32	12,855	32	2,074	58	460	36	1,565,463	32	26,645,692	34	45,830,272	33	65
19,254	26	9,617,343	21	16,656	21	2,120	52	478	34	1,150,893	28	30,831,981	24	53,195,378	24	66
15,739	35	8,125,761	33	13,553	30	2,140	57	46	86	5,182,006	26	25,680,856	36	41,823,004	34	67
12,747	43	5,575,529	42	10,495	37	1,997	56	255	48	2,186,405	36	19,397,193	36	31,976,094	42	68

TABLE CCXLI.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL CITIES

	CITY.	Census.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.			
			Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Number.	Rank.	Salaries.	Rank.
69	Bridgeport, Conn	1905	306	47	$49,381,348	29	1,955	30	$2,510,932	23
70		1900	286	48	31,624,974	29	1,057	37	1,434,352	30
71	Fall River, Mass	1905	234	64	69,375,125	19	667	78	1,141,642	54
72		1900	240	58	57,414,879	17	512	68	861,431	50
73	Cambridge, Mass	1905	262	57	32,260,238	44	1,478	37	1,712,826	35
74		1900	243	57	24,590,508	44	1,033	39	1,221,449	34
75	Columbus, Ohio	1905	460	34	30,308,424	49	2,397	20	2,385,821	25
76		1900	408	35	23,462,351	47	1,573	25	1,514,908	27
77	New Haven, Conn	1905	490	29	31,412,715	48	1,819	32	2,026,335	31
78		1900	437	32	27,962,460	34	1,396	26	1,442,764	29
79	Dayton, Ohio	1905	431	36	32,900,844	42	2,337	23	2,707,483	21
80		1900	425	33	26,283,389	37	1,378	27	1,513,694	28
81	St. Paul, Minn	1905	614	25	36,401,282	37	2,108	26	2,202,237	28
82		1900	537	24	25,659,214	41	2,079	20	1,874,656	23
83	Brockton, Mass	1905	201	65	15,336,123	87	890	58	930,644	67
84		1900	186	64	9,635,291	86	604	62	639,372	67
85	East St. Louis, Ill	1905	94	87	19,909,166	74	847	61	915,154	68
86		1900	61	93	7,940,954	91	265	91	282,308	90
87	Denver, Colo	1905	722	21	27,433,879	56	1,484	35	1,818,035	34
88		1900	574	23	31,270,593	30	1,036	38	1,181,411	35
89	Kansas City, Mo	1905	612	26	32,126,674	45	2,001	29	2,119,781	30
90		1900	585	22	22,991,858	48	1,183	31	1,164,418	36
91	Syracuse, N. Y	1905	638	23	38,740,651	34	1,728	33	1,960,187	33
92		1900	630	21	28,928,312	31	1,264	29	1,315,821	32
93	Los Angeles, Cal	1905	814	19	28,181,418	53	2,004	28	1,996,838	32
94		1900	534	26	10,045,095	84	717	53	671,300	65
95	Perth Amboy, N. J	1905	53	94	11,583,382	93	346	96	400,267	97
96		1900	47	95	6,373,836	95	157	97	185,361	97
97	Akron, Ohio	1905	187	68	29,188,351	50	969	54	1,135,687	55
98		1900	178	65	23,724,719	46	1,093	36	991,704	42
99	Joliet, Ill	1905	106	81	15,356,337	86	766	68	894,876	70
100		1900	135	76	15,040,445	72	406	77	345,127	85
101	Camden, N. J	1905	298	48	31,992,497	46	1,201	43	1,496,307	42
102		1900	322	43	15,592,585	70	658	58	681,839	64
103	Yonkers, N. Y	1905	106	81	33,731,085	39	464	89	720,599	81
104		1900	107	81	12,239,123	80	308	84	437,488	78
105	Schenectady, N. Y	1905	103	83	22,050,746	69	771	67	915,025	69
106		1900	83	87	13,605,792	77	303	87	296,636	89
107	Trenton, N. J	1905	312	45	41,623,232	32	1,043	51	1,342,640	46
108		1900	246	56	24,624,592	43	739	52	903,253	48
109	Waterbury, Conn	1905	143	76	32,950,166	41	1,173	45	1,520,784	40
110		1900	124	78	21,967,318	51	595	63	912,331	47
111	Troy, N. Y	1905	311	46	32,697,084	43	1,409	38	1,542,409	38
112		1900	327	42	25,273,773	42	972	41	1,267,727	33
113	Grand Rapids, Mich	1905	389	39	25,915,861	60	1,481	36	1,685,017	37
114		1900	382	39	22,691,677	49	1,148	35	1,136,524	38
115	Reading, Pa	1905	404	38	27,505,855	55	1,285	41	1,116,997	56
116		1900	403	37	25,934,188	40	941	43	855,116	51
117	Holyoke, Mass	1905	179	71	37,150,103	36	720	75	1,018,209	63
118		1900	158	73	25,935,200	39	580	65	810,458	53
119	Manchester, N. H	1905	155	74	25,248,460	61	606	80	680,973	82
120		1900	166	72	21,539,585	52	308	84	441,009	77
121	Wilmington, Del	1905	247	61	33,226,991	40	1,112	49	1,269,812	48
122		1900	262	52	26,489,873	36	922	44	1,056,933	40
123	New Bedford, Mass	1905	176	73	40,409,720	33	519	86	780,643	78
124		1900	171	70	28,182,246	32	425	74	535,356	72
125	Newcastle, Pa	1905	72	92	18,508,474	78	572	82	630,685	84
126		1900	71	88	12,952,616	78	184	95	239,052	94
127	Elizabeth, N. J	1905	124	79	23,564,094	64	740	71	866,099	73
128		1900	141	75	15,951,174	69	584	64	800,585	54
129	Terre Haute, Ind	1905	188	67	10,126,426	97	464	89	507,371	91
130		1900	143	74	8,454,007	89	326	82	334,771	86
131	Johnstown, Pa	1905	82	89	59,588,552	22	703	76	720,483	80
132		1900	66	91	16,437,473	63	367	80	432,733	79
133	Portland, Oreg	1905	437	35	19,724,841	75	1,025	52	1,266,157	49
134		1900	408	35	11,632,813	82	663	57	732,369	60

IN MANUFACTURES, WITH RANK FOR EACH ITEM: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Rank.	Wages.	Rank.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Rank.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Rank.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Rank.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Amount.	Rank.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Amount.	Rank.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING. Amount	Rank.	
19,492	28	$9,479,809	27	13,977	28	5,066	28	449	39	$4,361,804	35	$22,334,003	41	$41,586,519	35	69
17,038	30	7,885,474	30	11,591	32	5,211	22	236	53	2,269,437	40	17,286,974	41	33,536,276	39	70
26,836	19	10,098,871	25	14,478	26	11,117	12	1,241	14	3,923,676	41	26,095,619	35	43,473,105	36	71
30,646	16	10,742,158	20	15,848	23	13,082	9	1,716	7	2,878,588	35	18,070,072	39	39,142,710	31	72
14,586	41	7,493,858	37	10,320	41	3,990	38	276	50	3,552,608	44	25,116,539	37	42,407,064	37	73
11,070	47	5,451,265	44	7,726	48	3,277	37	67	81	1,776,886	52	16,772,856	45	29,092,103	47	74
14,777	39	7,563,285	36	11,982	36	2,476	54	319	46	5,384,504	27	19,701,162	49	40,435,531	38	75
13,787	37	6,027,535	38	11,678	31	1,860	58	249	50	3,716,828	30	18,252,017	37	34,718,433	37	76
21,437	26	11,203,550	23	16,224	22	4,714	31	499	32	4,280,928	36	18,521,105	55	39,695,118	39	77
17,594	28	8,520,471	25	12,851	26	4,510	28	233	54	2,655,074	37	16,135,516	48	34,899,437	36	78
17,093	34	8,693,024	31	14,183	27	2,798	50	112	70	5,057,006	29	18,504,735	56	39,596,773	40	79
14,408	36	6,909,204	31	12,013	29	2,277	49	118	68	3,026,303	32	14,330,075	54	31,015,293	43	80
14,363	43	7,210,757	44	10,673	42	3,658	40	32	92	4,473,388	33	19,487,692	51	38,318,704	41	81
13,019	40	5,323,517	45	9,605	38	3,154	38	260	47	2,959,230	33	15,912,582	49	30,056,079	46	82
13,889	46	8,838,379	30	10,169	45	3,617	43	103	73	2,561,013	60	22,552,556	40	37,790,982	42	83
10,296	50	5,775,471	41	7,576	49	2,649	44	71	78	1,036,779	73	15,333,301	50	24,855,362	53	84
7,012	79	3,718,986	78	6,588	68	318	89	106	71	1,870,060	78	30,225,640	29	37,586,198	43	85
5,139	85	2,364,112	87	4,802	75	99	90	238	52	535,797	90	27,791,704	26	32,460,957	41	86
9,672	63	6,711,286	48	8,476	54	1,048	72	148	62	2,862,011	53	20,999,833	44	36,660,410	44	87
8,500	57	5,235,919	49	7,539	50	848	73	113	70	1,898,772	48	24,472,275	29	37,906,171	34	88
11,039	54	5,920,442	53	8,414	55	2,313	56	282	49	4,002,518	39	19,525,121	50	35,573,049	45	89
9,699	52	4,568,919	52	6,885	57	2,597	45	217	56	2,097,481	42	12,531,026	63	23,588,653	58	90
14,578	42	7,129,707	45	11,463	37	2,882	48	233	53	4,250,826	38	16,171,650	65	34,823,751	46	91
11,809	45	5,303,407	46	9,520	39	2,060	54	229	55	2,944,374	34	12,548,331	62	26,546,297	50	92
10,424	60	7,088,175	46	8,954	51	1,306	66	164	59	2,741,413	55	18,689,152	54	34,814,475	47	93
5,173	84	2,600,394	82	4,046	88	982	69	145	62	1,019,803	74	8,087,926	87	15,133,696	83	94
3,950	93	1,827,055	95	3,412	93	471	86	67	83	864,001	97	30,316,381	28	34,800,402	48	95
2,005	98	919,522	100	1,959	97	34	98	12	95	290,999	99	11,346,833	68	14,061,072	91	96
9,817	61	4,985,884	60	8,107	59	1,575	64	135	66	4,443,768	34	20,647,353	45	34,004,243	49	97
8,259	59	3,614,860	62	6,697	58	1,497	63	65	82	1,684,942	57	12,719,788	60	22,015,643	64	98
6,187	85	3,902,268	72	5,902	76	273	90	12	99	1,861,102	79	21,705,492	42	33,788,700	50	99
5,792	80	3,548,330	63	5,661	65	98	91	33	92	1,527,439	61	17,192,915	43	26,131,625	52	100
12,661	49	6,097,913	52	9,636	47	2,522	52	503	31	2,909,320	51	20,422,649	47	33,587,273	51	101
7,742	64	3,216,943	66	5,465	67	2,004	55	273	45	1,285,679	67	10,441,930	70	17,969,954	78	102
9,779	62	4,518,547	64	6,022	74	3,677	39	80	79	2,514,501	63	23,329,973	38	33,548,688	52	103
7,555	66	3,263,587	65	4,543	81	2,746	42	266	46	926,693	78	9,541,473	76	17,303,690	75	104
14,316	44	9,382,360	28	13,288	31	984	73	44	88	1,592,012	84	16,497,228	64	33,084,451	53	105
8,494	58	4,965,627	50	7,474	51	946	70	74	76	575,780	86	9,925,064	75	17,604,859	74	106
14,252	45	7,000,731	47	11,247	39	2,518	53	487	34	2,633,047	59	17,692,467	59	32,719,945	54	107
13,138	39	6,003,316	39	10,525	36	2,310	48	303	43	1,865,553	49	16,581,063	47	28,458,068	49	108
15,406	37	8,015,798	34	10,948	41	4,120	37	338	45	2,546,592	61	17,770,142	58	32,367,359	55	109
13,225	38	6,601,467	33	9,411	41	3,473	33	341	40	1,312,507	64	18,202,221	38	30,330,300	45	110
19,114	29	7,852,718	35	7,730	61	11,181	11	203	55	5,842,341	25	13,740,280	75	31,860,829	56	111
22,933	21	8,876,008	23	7,422	52	15,207	5	301	42	2,504,369	39	11,462,155	66	28,738,800	48	112
15,709	36	7,392,748	40	13,589	29	1,934	59	186	58	3,477,597	45	14,571,758	70	31,032,589	57	113
12,929	41	5,297,720	47	11,492	33	1,327	67	110	71	1,770,163	53	11,120,944	69	22,228,487	63	114
18,315	30	7,366,161	41	12,349	35	4,473	34	1,493	11	2,962,103	49	16,824,030	62	30,848,175	58	115
16,892	31	6,582,602	34	12,537	27	3,344	35	1,011	16	4,678,141	23	16,996,018	44	32,682,061	40	116
14,685	40	6,633,000	49	8,205	57	5,413	24	1,067	18	2,946,250	50	16,578,886	63	30,731,332	59	117
12,519	44	5,253,816	48	6,922	56	5,002	23	595	28	1,766,856	54	12,705,955	61	24,092,610	56	118
17,579	33	7,322,934	42	9,802	46	7,438	20	339	41	1,855,529	80	18,706,986	53	30,696,926	60	119
17,862	27	6,468,480	35	9,422	40	7,941	18	499	32	1,483,434	62	13,803,207	56	24,628,345	55	120
13,554	47	6,530,629	51	11,286	38	1,809	60	459	37	1,909,781	76	18,173,070	57	30,399,039	61	121
14,498	35	6,697,403	32	12,428	28	1,597	60	473	35	1,439,268	63	17,875,845	40	30,586,810	41	122
17,855	31	7,250,819	43	10,351	43	6,550	22	951	21	2,164,988	68	16,091,176	66	29,169,349	62	123
15,263	34	6,123,112	37	8,826	43	5,500	21	928	19	1,569,781	60	11,783,379	65	23,397,491	60	124
5,729	88	3,603,080	80	5,536	81	163	94	30	95	1,529,297	86	21,529,945	43	29,433,635	63	125
4,529	89	2,988,162	70	4,398	84	68	95	63	83	445,875	93	13,146,079	57	20,015,798	69	126
12,335	50	7,397,978	39	11,161	40	1,087	71	87	75	1,417,406	88	16,981,514	61	29,300,801	64	127
9,498	53	5,175,852	43	8,730	44	711	76	57	86	1,288,016	66	12,912,537	59	22,861,375	62	128
6,551	81	3,165,434	82	5,707	78	726	79	118	69	13,372,403	15	10,393,753	92	29,291,654	65	129
4,679	87	1,952,762	92	3,741	90	937	71	11	96	15,207,840	9	7,368,662	93	26,295,629	51	130
6,914	80	3,861,993	74	6,591	67	256	92	67	84	3,038,850	47	19,754,765	48	28,891,806	66	131
5,600	81	2,965,465	71	5,474	66	44	97	82	75	1,799,739	50	13,908,438	55	21,464,745	65	132
8,171	74	5,342,166	58	7,110	63	973	74	88	74	1,900,416	77	17,024,303	60	28,651,321	67	133
5,380	82	2,703,569	76	4,589	79	665	78	126	67	850,416	82	10,177,328	72	16,903,707	77	134

Table CCXLI.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL CITIES

	CITY.	Census.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.			
			Number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Number.	Rank.	Salaries.	Rank.
135	Anaconda, Mont	1905	17	99	13,728,456	90	224	100	461,273	93
136		1900	17	99	16,983,926	62	93	99	181,015	98
137	Duquesne, Pa	1905	15	100	16,591,380	81	328	97	387,756	98
138		1900	7	100	14,350,200	74	76	100	88,157	100
139	Richmond, Va	1905	281	52	31,952,847	47	1,085	50	1,184,174	52
140		1900	262	52	16,203,927	66	976	40	1,076 774	39
141	Hartford, Conn	1905	340	41	28,358,583	52	1,383	39	1,692,889	36
142		1900	322	43	28,057,265	33	1,149	34	1,374,200	31
143	Springfield, Mass	1905	296	49	24,081,099	63	1,188	44	1,499,185	41
144		1900	278	50	16,071,199	67	848	46	982,007	43
145	Pawtucket, R. I	1905	186	70	27,178,438	57	737	72	1,039,791	61
146		1900	191	63	20,451,309	53	495	70	715,465	61
147	Atlanta, Ga	1905	294	51	21,631,162	70	1,303	40	1,360,821	44
148		1900	196	62	14,603,338	73	692	54	758,593	57
149	Seattle, Wash	1905	467	33	22,343,545	66	727	74	852,592	74
150		1900	352	41	7,681,598	92	623	60	560,608	70
151	Haverhill, Mass	1905	320	43	10,305,950	95	551	84	541,599	89
152		1900	390	38	6,357,505	96	479	71	366,468	84
153	Wheeling, W. Va	1905	196	66	18,227,622	79	589	81	676,666	83
154		1900	178	65	12,274,707	79	407	76	409,372	81
155	Nashville, Tenn	1905	263	56	16,463,238	82	1,139	48	1,165,067	53
156		1900	237	59	11,873,734	81	911	45	786,173	55
157	McKeesport, Pa	1905	75	91	16,285,952	83	696	77	777,862	79
158		1900	67	90	15,088,223	71	473	72	445,337	76
159	Somerville, Mass	1905	78	90	10,263,892	96	397	94	431,171	95
160		1900	85	86	9,503,426	87	224	93	230,591	95
161	Utica, N. Y	1905	333	42	21,184,033	71	937	57	1,084,352	57
162		1900	311	45	17,898,119	60	788	49	735,625	5[illegible]
163	Tacoma, Wash	1905	237	63	13,268,613	92	523	85	598,067	[illegible]
164		1900	174	69	6,790,332	93	288	89	322,420	[illegible]
165	Passaic, N. J	1905	95	86	28,611,310	51	776	66	1,072,99[illegible]	59
166		1900	70	89	18,377,299	56	403	78	622,[illegible]	68
167	Memphis, Tenn	1905	296	49	14,130,020	89	853	60	1,058,45[illegible]	60
168		1900	223	60	9,766,846	85	452	73	[illegible]52,002	71
169	Scranton, Pa	1905	258	59	19,160,787	77	746	69	8[illegible]0,262	76
170		1900	247	55	18,983,780	55	550	67	709,648	62
171	Albany, N. Y	1905	490	29	16,676,369	80	1,159	46	1,376,639	43
172		1900	511	27	18,010,515	58	761	51	914,402	46
173	Erie, Pa	1905	267	54	24,114,233	62	734	73	870,901	[illegible]
174		1900	260	54	19,062,773	54	617	61	655,307	[illegible]
175	Woonsocket, R. I	1905	103	83	15,461,523	85	357	95	455,6[illegible]	94
176		1900	104	82	13,954,136	76	162	96	25[illegible]	93
177	Evansville, Ind	1905	275	53	14,947,535	88	790	64	843,508	75
178		1900	273	51	9,428,387	88	561	66	595,547	69
179	Ansonia, Conn	1905	49	95	7,625,864	99	305	98	377,059	99
180		1900	49	94	6,239,962	98	186	94	202,288	96
181	Washington, D. C	1905	482	31	20,199,783	73	1,006	53	1,206,609	51
182		1900	491	28	17,960,498	59	957	42	871,882	49
183	Harrisburg, Pa	1905	177	72	16,065,510	84	482	88	503,283	92
184		1900	175	68	7,996,663	90	377	79	381,992	83
185	Allentown, Pa	1905	259	58	13,557,559	91	569	83	529,853	90
186		1900	216	61	11,342,770	83	356	81	310,309	88
187	Niagara Falls, N. Y	1905	85	88	27,115,761	58	504	87	591,434	88
188		1900	93	84	14,344,446	75	326	82	384,087	82
189	Chester, Pa	1905	131	78	22,070,140	68	431	92	607,146	85
190		1900	121	79	17,672,198	61	307	86	485,674	74
191	Racine, Wis	1905	148	75	26,433,684	59	1,239	42	1,270,669	47
192		1900	135	76	16,205,631	65	845	47	837,650	52
193	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1905	134	77	8,697,349	98	431	92	409,499	96
194		1900	89	85	5,758,880	99	295	88	267,913	92
195	Steelton, Pa	1905	18	98	19,642,853	76	440	91	594,249	87
196		1900	18	98	6,266,068	97	271	90	274,189	91
197	Dallas, Tex	1905	247	61	10,891,084	94	830	62	828,131	77
198		1900	177	67	6,461,684	94	500	69	515,333	73
199	Watertown, Mass	1905	20	97	5,168,661	100	225	99	235,018	100
200		1900	27	97	4,168,613	100	119	98	163,940	99

IN MANUFACTURES, WITH RANK FOR EACH ITEM: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.										MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.		
Total.				Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.								
Average number.	Rank.	Wages.	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.	Average number.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	
2,086	100	$2,569,804	92	2,056	100	5	99	25	97	$2,297,967	66	$20,479,630	46	$28,581,530	68	135
2,392	96	2,088,939	89	2,375	94	6	99	11	96	309,334	98	11,958,368	64	21,002,055	66	136
2,731	99	1,900,580	94	2,687	97	1	100	43	89	966,825	94	23,144,659	39	28,494,303	69	137
1,487	100	1,068,756	97	1,483	99	.....	.....	4	99	434,469	95	14,597,470	53	20,333,476	67	138
12,883	48	4,541,803	63	9,043	50	3,645	41	195	56	5,363,979	28	13,102,042	79	28,202,607	70	139
12,868	42	3,973,704	59	8,400	46	3,821	32	647	24	5,449,966	20	10,375,140	71	23,048,353	61	140
11,221	53	6,562,235	50	9,386	48	1,754	61	81	77	2,795,038	54	11,487,130	85	25,973,651	71	141
10,677	49	5,950,080	40	9,190	42	1,426	65	61	85	1,946,342	44	11,369,033	67	23,828,961	57	142
10,523	59	5,645,289	55	7,908	60	2,315	55	300	47	3,026,444	48	12,379,844	81	25,860,250	72	143
8,152	60	3,974,686	58	5,827	63	2,195	50	130	65	1,585,014	59	8,892,245	80	18,155,071	72	144
12,054	51	5,100,309	59	6,504	72	4,780	30	770	23	2,346,167	64	14,111,583	73	25,846,899	73	145
10,712	48	4,331,007	55	5,848	62	3,928	31	936	18	1,752,847	55	9,976,710	73	19,271,582	70	146
11,891	52	4,434,573	66	8,624	52	2,539	51	728	25	2,639,093	57	13,441,248	77	25,745,650	74	147
7,966	63	2,597,393	83	5,134	72	2,062	53	770	23	1,174,797	70	7,442,973	91	14,418,834	89	148
6,390	83	4,318,080	68	5,763	77	596	82	31	94	2,134,294	71	14,357,808	71	25,406,574	75	149
4,440	90	2,681,609	77	4,130	87	248	87	62	84	824,245	83	8,863,835	81	15,322,531	81	150
9,574	64	4,817,892	61	6,608	66	2,886	47	80	79	1,632,236	83	14,257,243	72	24,446,594	76	151
9,761	51	4,538,120	53	6,605	59	3,100	39	56	87	1,292,454	65	14,904,402	51	23,418,790	59	152
7,215	76	3,842,659	76	5,662	79	1,185	69	368	41	2,312,259	65	13,806,723	74	23,297,475	77	153
6,190	76	2,678,530	78	4,518	82	1,537	61	135	64	1,796,777	51	8,405,903	83	15,071,345	84	154
8,435	72	3,343,166	84	6,555	70	1,689	63	191	57	2,636,082	58	13,497,869	76	23,109,601	78	155
6,726	70	2,275,801	88	4,814	74	1,537	61	375	37	1,205,071	69	9,027,418	77	15,301,096	82	156
8,848	68	5,521,396	56	8,605	53	102	97	141	64	1,378,272	89	12,309,484	82	23,054,412	79	157
7,213	68	4,147,087	57	6,987	55	50	96	176	60	375,877	96	21,834,873	33	36,058,447	35	158
3,474	94	1,752,611	97	3,114	94	319	88	41	90	945,966	95	19,175,935	52	22,955,197	80	159
3,528	92	1,720,818	93	3,154	92	334	86	40	89	500,704	91	16,721,003	46	20,064,519	68	160
10,882	57	4,477,092	65	6,450	73	4,163	36	269	52	2,519,205	62	12,773,547	80	22,880,317	81	161
8,898	55	3,275,527	64	5,270	71	3,027	40	601	27	1,917,839	46	8,193,968	85	16,479,327	79	162
4,892	90	3,208,531	88	4,675	89	209	93	8	100	1,215,726	91	15,836,685	68	22,803,169	82	163
3,552	91	1,954,915	91	3,430	91	87	93	35	90	497,228	92	6,340,670	96	10,301,353	97	164
11,000	55	3,866,098	73	5,315	85	5,232	26	453	38	2,249,836	67	13,109,651	78	22,782,725	83	165
6,399	73	2,374,445	86	4,012	89	2,176	51	211	57	1,075,552	71	7,417,998	92	12,804,805	93	166
8,153	75	3,861,669	75	7,326	62	671	80	156	60	1,967,973	75	11,992,419	84	21,346,817	84	167
6,626	71	2,792,442	74	6,046	61	444	84	136	63	887,341	80	7,879,251	88	14,233,483	90	168
10,912	56	4,428,077	67	6,531	71	3,180	45	1,201	15	2,047,236	73	11,253,248	86	20,453,285	85	169
11,139	46	4,387,700	54	7,370	53	2,727	43	1,042	15	1,590,398	58	17,220,172	42	24,741,837	54	170
8,976	67	4,209,355	70	5,963	75	2,926	46	87	75	2,869,667	52	9,376,627	95	20,208,715	86	171
8,106	61	3,852,485	61	6,107	60	1,909	57	90	74	2,030,990	43	7,506,902	89	17,268,690	76	172
9,153	65	4,763,427	62	8,200	58	742	78	211	54	1,545,711	85	10,102,257	93	19,911,567	87	173
8,032	62	3,924,783	60	7,261	54	522	80	249	50	1,019,231	75	8,207,866	84	16,492,886	78	174
8,672	69	3,550,343	81	5,195	87	2,881	49	596	29	916,236	96	10,578,710	90	19,260,537	88	175
7,591	65	2,853,780	73	4,573	80	2,533	46	485	33	546,416	89	7,160,244	94	14,744,900	88	176
8,596	70	3,838,115	77	6,696	65	1,559	65	341	43	2,120,345	72	10,722,329	88	19,201,716	89	177
6,284	75	2,450,790	85	4,726	76	1,429	64	129	66	881,119	81	6,545,126	95	12,167,524	94	178
3,394	96	1,683,152	98	2,937	95	433	87	24	98	779,122	98	15,307,606	69	19,132,455	90	179
3,288	93	1,707,317	94	2,788	93	496	81	4	99	320,691	97	14,956,288	52	18,515,043	71	180
6,299	84	3,658,370	79	5,614	80	611	81	74	81	2,724,840	56	7,731,971	98	18,359,159	91	181
6,155	77	3,022,906	69	5,360	68	722	75	73	77	1,941,118	45	7,475,216	90	16,426,408	80	182
8,395	73	3,935,350	71	6,587	69	1,727	62	81	77	1,001,563	93	10,608,146	89	17,146,338	92	183
6,439	72	2,528,472	84	4,678	77	1,664	59	97	73	560,317	88	9,005,283	78	14,995,827	85	184
9,004	66	3,320,457	85	4,766	88	3,626	42	612	28	1,521,030	87	9,966,971	94	16,966,550	93	185
7,355	67	2,634,403	79	4,319	86	2,417	47	619	25	1,225,100	68	8,976,684	79	11,990,437	86	186
4,574	92	2,347,539	93	3,706	92	842	76	26	96	2,140,848	70	9,192,069	97	16,915,786	94	187
2,840	95	1,318,318	96	2,365	95	467	83	8	98	756,766	85	4,888,318	99	8,540,184	99	188
7,061	77	3,416,843	83	5,506	82	1,272	68	283	48	1,153,064	92	10,422,066	91	16,641,842	95	189
6,972	69	3,131,184	67	5,291	70	1,386	66	295	41	1,042,993	72	8,570,732	82	14,940,165	87	190
6,504	82	3,155,086	90	5,453	83	946	75	105	72	3,127,746	46	7,142,942	99	16,458,965	96	191
6,138	78	2,711,531	75	4,964	73	997	68	177	59	964,111	76	5,926,406	97	11,676,150	97	192
3,270	98	1,461,822	100	2,708	98	427	84	134	67	722,516	99	12,279,506	83	16,279,706	97	193
2,374	97	986,079	98	1,896	98	361	85	117	69	441,421	94	8,163,335	86	11,135,435	96	194
4,656	91	3,040,773	91	4,570	90	54	98	32	92	1,317,250	90	10,749,753	87	15,711,628	98	195
4,762	86	2,084,206	90	4,655	78	86	94	21	93	924,394	79	9,936,263	74	14,031,342	92	196
3,445	95	1,759,222	96	2,740	96	588	84	117	63	1,712,306	81	9,207,090	96	15,627,048	99	197
2,842	94	1,323,156	95	2,169	96	495	82	178	58	567,807	87	5,397,961	98	9,488,252	98	198
3,322	97	1,665,431	99	2,111	99	1,092	70	119	68	409,053	100	5,528,645	100	15,521,675	100	199
1,935	99	930,789	99	1,227	100	674	77	34	91	145,765	100	3,199,183	100	5,330,026	100	200

In the majority of the cities there have been but slight changes in standing. Some, however, have advanced rapidly, while the relative importance of others has declined. Perth Amboy, N. J., shows the greatest advance in rank according to value of products, from the ninety-first place in 1900 to forty-eighth at the census of 1905, a gain of forty-three places. On the other hand, the relative standing of McKeesport, Pa., in value of product declined from thirty-fifth to seventy-ninth, which was the most pronounced change in this respect. The greatest changes in relative rank are shown for the smaller cities.

The disparities in rank shown by the cities in the different items are due largely to the character of their predominating industries. For example, South Omaha, Nebr., ranks eighty-ninth in the average number of wage-earners and twenty-third in value of products. The principal industry of this city is slaughtering and meat packing. The establishments in this industry report a relatively small number of employees for a product of a given value, material being the principal element of cost. The standing of the city in number of employees is reduced accordingly, while its standing in value of products is advanced, because of the inclusion of the amount expended in the purchase of material. It follows that the value of products is not always a true indication of the relative importance of the manufacturing industries of a city. The value added to the cost of materials by labor and the various manufacturing processes is a better test of the relative importance of the city as a center of manufactures. While the exact amount added to the cost of materials can not be ascertained from the Census statistics, if the total cost of raw and partly manufactured materials were to be deducted from the value of products, the remainder would be generally a truer indication of this amount than can be obtained by any other method. When the value of products, as reported by the different cities, is treated in this manner, there is a considerable change in the ranking of certain cities, as follows: South Omaha would drop from twenty-third to eighty-fifth; Omaha from twenty-eighth to sixty-sixth; and East St. Louis from forty-third to eighty-ninth. In contradistinction other cities would rise in rank, as, for example: Terre Haute from sixty-fifth to thirty-third; Richmond from seventieth to forty-sixth; and Hartford from seventy-first to forty-ninth.

To indicate the states in which the greatest concentration in urban districts occurred, Table CCXLII is presented, which shows, for the censuses of 1900 and 1905, the totals for each state and geographic division, for all cities and towns with a population of 8,000 and over in each state and division, and for the districts which are outside the cities, together with the percentages which the respective totals in the urban and rural districts constitute of the corresponding totals for the state or division.

This table indicates the tendency in the states toward a wider distribution of manufactures. It will be seen that in some states, where manufactures are comparatively unimportant, there has been an apparent increase in the proportions in cities, and that in some other states the proportions for the two censuses are about the same.

Of the 13 states reporting the largest gross value of products in 1905, a decrease in the proportion of urban manufactures is shown for 9 states in capital invested, for 7 in wages paid, for 8 in materials used, and for 7 in the value of products.

Urban and rural statistics are presented separately in Table CCXLII for 44 of the 51 states and territories, and of these 44, a decrease in the proportion of value of products for urban manufactures is shown for 25. Of the remaining 7 states and territories, the District of Columbia is considered as purely urban, while Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Nevada, New Mexico, and Alaska are purely rural, none of them containing a city of 8,000 population and over at the census of 1900.

Of the minor geographic divisions, that of the Pacific shows a uniform movement in the proportion of the value of products manufactured in urban districts, each of the states comprising the division showing an increase, while each state in the Southern North Atlantic shows a decrease.

Measured by the value of products, North Dakota shows the greatest proportional decrease in urban manufactures, the percentages decreasing from 19.7 at the census of 1900 to 11.4 at the census of 1905. The statistics for Florida indicate the most pronounced exception to the general rule of wider distribution of manufactures, the proportion of the value of products of urban manufactures increasing from 38.1 per cent in 1900 to 45.3 at the census of 1905.

Of the main geographic divisions, the greatest concentration in cities is shown for the North Atlantic states, and is due primarily to the magnitude of the manufactures in New York city, which reported 62.7 per cent of the total value of products for the state in 1900 and 61.3 per cent at the census of 1905. The value of products of manufactures in the 46 cities of the state formed 87.4 and 86.9 per cent of the totals for the state at the last two censuses, respectively, the proportions being considerably in excess of those for any of the other large manufacturing states.

Next to the North Atlantic division, the greatest concentration is shown for the North Central states, where manufactures have increased very rapidly during the past twenty-five years. In this division the concentration also is due primarily to the conditions in a single state—Illinois—which, next to New York, shows the highest percentages for urban manufactures. The city of Chicago contains a large proportion of the manufactures of the state of Illinois and accounts for the large proportion in the urban districts.

The territory included in the urban districts should also be considered in connection with the percentages shown in this table. It is probable that in the New England states a much larger proportion of the total area is included in the urban districts than in any of the other subdivisions. The 102 places for which the manufactures are considered as urban in this division include some towns containing areas that are rural rather than urban in character. Thus the larger proportion of the territory in Massachusetts and Rhode Island which is included by the census in the urban districts explains in part the relatively large percentage of manufactures in these districts.

Mining and stock raising are the principal industries of the Basin and Plateau states, and the manufactures are comparatively unimportant. This geographic division contains only 2 cities that had a population of 8,000 and over at the Twelfth Census, and the majority of the manufactures are located in the smaller places. The products of the establishments in the urban districts of the division represent only 15 per cent of the total for the division at the census of 1905, which is considerably less than the proportion for any of the other divisions. While the proportion of the value of products represented by the establishments in the urban districts of the division increased from 13.9 to 15 per cent, the proportion of capital invested increased but two-tenths of 1 per cent.

One of the principal features of the table is the uniformity with which the concentration for value of products has exceeded the concentration in the number of establishments. This greater concentration is shown in every state except Alabama, Colorado, Rhode Island, and Utah, and is due to the fact that the average establishment in the urban districts is much larger than the average establishment in the rural districts.

TABLE CCXLII.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—MANUFACTURES IN URBAN AND RURAL

		NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Average number.	
		1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
1	United States	216,262	207,562	$12,686,265,673	$8,978,825,200	5,470,321	4,715,023
2	Urban	113,101	106,513	8,566,221,[illegible]83	6,382,432,475	3,624,829	3,154,911
3	Per cent of total	52.3	51.3	67.5	71.1	66.3	66.9
4	Rural	103,161	101,049	4,120,044,390	2,596,392,725	1,845,492	1,560,112
5	Per cent of total	47.7	48.7	32.5	28.9	33.7	33.1
6	North Atlantic division	89,978	88,410	6,613,352,082	4,958,248,575	2,827,317	2,456,747
7	Urban	59,037	57,136	4,746,297,573	3,698,535,301	2,073,737	1,817,645
8	Per cent of total	65.6	64.6	71.8	74.6	73.3	74.0
9	Rural	30,941	31,274	1,867,054,509	1,259,713,274	753,580	639,102
10	Per cent of total	34.4	35.4	28.2	25.4	26.7	26.0
11	New England	22,279	22,576	1,870,995,405	1,507,629,619	940,752	851,903
12	Urban	13,150	13,288	1,338,368,469	1,086,453,592	661,791	595,098
13	Per cent of total	59.0	58.9	71.5	72.1	70.3	69.9
14	Rural	9,129	9,288	532,626,936	421,176,027	278,961	256,805
15	Per cent of total	41.0	41.1	28.5	27.9	29.7	30.1
16	Maine	3,145	2,878	143,707,750	114,007,715	74,958	69,914
17	Urban	696	707	41,262,671	38,860,934	26,194	25,832
18	Per cent of total	22.1	24.6	28.7	34.1	34.9	37.0
19	Rural	2,449	2,171	102,445,079	75,146,781	48,764	44,082
20	Per cent of total	77.9	75.4	71.3	65.9	65.1	63.0
21	New Hampshire	1,618	1,771	109,495,072	92,146,025	65,366	67,646
22	Urban	543	572	68,278,677	58,056,728	37,500	37,904
23	Per cent of total	33.6	32.3	62.4	63.0	57.4	56.0
24	Rural	1,075	1,199	41,216,395	34,089,297	27,866	29,742
25	Per cent of total	66.4	67.7	37.6	37.0	42.6	44.0
26	Vermont	1,699	1,938	62,658,741	43,499,633	33,106	28,179
27	Urban	223	285	9,003,697	7,685,574	6,301	5,603
28	Per cent of total	13.1	14.7	14.4	17.7	19.0	19.9
29	Rural	1,476	1,653	53,655,044	35,814,059	26,805	22,576
30	Per cent of total	86.9	85.3	85.6	82.3	81.0	80.1
31	Massachusetts	10,723	10,929	965,948,887	781,867,715	488,399	438,234
32	Urban	8,338	8,502	806,476,244	651,913,306	397,757	355,485
33	Per cent of total	77.8	77.8	83.5	83.4	81.4	81.1
34	Rural	2,385	2,427	159,472,643	129,954,409	90,642	82,749
35	Per cent of total	22.2	22.2	16.5	16.6	18.6	18.9
36	Rhode Island	1,617	1,678	215,901,375	176,901,606	97,318	88,197
37	Urban	1,350	1,385	174,071,308	142,886,012	77,961	71,151
38	Per cent of total	83.5	82.5	80.6	80.8	80.1	80.7
39	Rural	267	293	41,830,067	34,015,594	19,357	17,046
40	Per cent of total	16.5	17.5	19.4	19.2	19.9	19.3
41	Connecticut	3,477	3,382	373,283,580	299,206,925	181,605	159,733
42	Urban	2,000	1,837	239,275,872	187,051,038	116,078	99,123
43	Per cent of total	57.5	54.3	64.1	62.5	63.9	62.0
44	Rural	1,477	1,545	134,007,708	112,155,887	65,527	60,610
45	Per cent of total	42.5	45.7	35.9	37.5	36.1	38.0
46	Southern North Atlantic	67,699	65,834	4,742,356,677	3,450,618,956	1,886,565	1,604,844
47	Urban	45,887	43,848	3,407,929,104	2,612,081,709	1,411,946	1,222,547
48	Per cent of total	67.8	66.6	71.9	75.7	74.8	76.2
49	Rural	21,812	21,986	1,334,427,573	838,537,247	474,619	382,297
50	Per cent of total	32.2	33.4	28.1	24.3	25.2	23.8
51	New York	37,194	35,957	2,031,459,515	1,523,502,651	856,947	726,909
52	Urban	28,296	26,765	1,656,324,224	1,281,662,797	723,201	614,441
53	Per cent of total	76.1	74.4	81.5	84.1	84.4	84.5
54	Rural	8,898	9,192	375,135,291	241,839,854	133,746	112,468
55	Per cent of total	23.9	25.6	18.5	15.9	15.6	15.5
56	New Jersey	7,010	6,415	715,060,174	477,301,565	266,336	213,975
57	Urban	4,704	4,324	529,269,218	383,184,918	200,711	163,037
58	Per cent of total	67.1	67.4	74.0	80.3	75.4	76.2
59	Rural	2,306	2,091	185,790,956	94,116,647	65,625	50,938
60	Per cent of total	32.9	32.6	26.0	19.7	24.6	23.8
61	Pennsylvania	23,495	23,462	1,995,836,988	1,449,814,740	763,282	663,960
62	Urban	12,887	12,759	1,222,335,662	947,233,994	488,034	445,069
63	Per cent of total	54.8	54.4	61.2	65.3	63.9	67.0
64	Rural	10,608	10,703	773,501,326	502,580,746	275,248	218,891
65	Per cent of total	45.2	45.6	38.8	34.7	36.1	33.0
66	South Atlantic division	19,564	19,144	930,419,780	583,328,459	522,611	458,344
67	Urban	5,813	5,556	420,057,966	294,793,179	202,758	183,890
68	Per cent of total	29.7	29.0	45.1	50.5	38.8	40.1
69	Rural	13,751	13,588	510,361,814	288,535,280	319,853	274,454
70	Per cent of total	70.3	71.0	54.9	49.5	61.2	59.9
71	Northern South Atlantic	10,261	10,020	507,813,384	347,309,940	242,991	220,190
72	Urban	4,217	4,312	317,343,170	224,371,994	141,039	134,655
73	Per cent of total	41.1	43.0	62.5	64.6	58.0	61.2
74	Rural	6,044	5,708	190,470,214	122,937,946	101,952	85,535
75	Per cent of total	58.9	57.0	37.5	35.4	42.0	38.8
76	Delaware	631	633	50,925,630	38,791,402	18,475	20,562
77	Urban	247	262	33,226,991	26,489,873	13,554	14,498
78	Per cent of total	39.1	41.4	65.2	68.3	73.4	70.5
79	Rural	384	371	17,698,639	12,301,529	4,921	6,064
80	Per cent of total	60.9	58.6	34.8	31.7	26.6	29.5

DISTRICTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900.

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES—continued. Wages.		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900	
$2,611,540,532	$2,009,735,799	$1,455,019,473	$905,600,225	$8,503,949,756	$6,577,614,074	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	1
1,796,277,612	1,417,123,370	1,110,261,278	722,298,983	5,849,805,532	4,656,459,784	10,310,285,063	8,141,364,055	2
68.8	70.5	76.3	79.8	68.8	70.8	69.7	71.3	3
815,262,920	592,612,429	344,758,195	183,301,242	2,654,144,224	1,921,154,290	4,491,862,024	3,269,757,067	4
31.2	29.5	23.7	20.2	31.2	29.2	30.3	28.7	5
1,365,194,774	1,097,038,399	732,599,687	445,426,588	4,078,268,071	3,215,441,532	7,244,264,373	5,735,067,036	6
1,015,568,704	830,063,771	599,888,475	366,931,261	3,026,799,372	2,448,349,342	5,450,269,564	4,386,112,802	7
74.4	75.7	81.1	82.4	74.2	76.1	75.2	76.5	8
349,626,070	266,974,628	132,711,212	78,495,327	1,051,468,699	767,092,190	1,793,994,809	1,348,954,234	9
25.6	24.3	18.9	17.6	25.8	23.9	24.8	23.5	10
439,050,232	367,674,353	167,203,971	109,963,995	1,116,272,902	904,036,980	2,025,998,437	1,660,348,100	11
314,123,626	264,002,727	128,685,592	86,002,358	812,260,693	655,834,804	1,475,987,505	1,206,013,734	12
71.5	71.8	77.0	78.2	72.8	72.5	72.9	72.6	13
124,926,606	103,671,626	38,518,379	23,961,637	304,012,209	248,202,176	550,010,932	454,334,366	14
28.5	28.2	23.0	21.8	27.2	27.5	27.1	27.4	15
32,691,759	25,730,735	12,485,167	7,528,399	80,042,090	61,210,327	144,020,197	112,959,098	16
10,937,422	10,020,495	4,335,513	3,080,532	25,955,997	21,083,305	46,857,522	40,424,028	17
33.5	38.9	34.7	40.9	32.4	34.4	32.5	35.8	18
21,754,337	15,710,240	8,149,654	4,447,867	54,086,093	40,127,022	97,162,675	72,535,070	19
66.5	61.1	65.3	59.1	67.6	65.6	67.5	64.2	20
27,693,203	25,849,631	9,006,821	6,151,892	73,216,387	60,163,380	123,610,904	107,590,803	21
16,269,070	15,015,293	5,626,963	4,253,009	44,528,066	35,306,436	73,593,767	62,536,626	22
58.7	58.1	62.5	69.1	60.8	58.7	59.5	58.1	23
11,424,133	10,834,338	3,379,858	1,898,883	28,688,321	24,856,944	50,017,137	45,054,177	24
41.3	41.9	37.5	30.9	39.2	41.3	40.5	41.9	25
15,221,059	11,426,548	4,923,366	3,444,175	32,429,852	26,384,812	63,083,611	51,515,228	26
3,208,522	2,597,321	1,433,298	1,300,178	5,874,850	4,912,882	12,251,656	10,786,092	27
21.1	22.7	29.1	37.8	18.1	18.6	19.4	20.9	28
12,012,537	8,829,227	3,490,068	2,143,997	26,555,002	21,471,930	50,831,955	40,729,136	29
78.9	77.3	70.9	62.2	81.9	81.4	80.6	79.1	30
232,388,946	195,278,276	93,840,185	62,392,263	626,410,431	498,655,033	1,124,092,051	907,626,439	31
190,241,770	159,202,765	81,837,417	55,494,453	518,476,129	407,691,316	931,441,989	745,258,444	32
81.9	81.5	87.2	88.9	82.8	81.8	82.9	82.1	33
42,147,176	36,075,511	12,002,768	6,897,810	107,934,302	90,963,717	192,650,062	162,367,995	34
18.1	18.5	12.8	11.1	17.2	18.2	17.1	17.9	35
43,112,637	35,995,101	14,623,430	11,098,680	112,872,261	87,951,780	202,109,583	165,550,382	36
35,106,729	29,341,906	12,342,914	9,076,395	90,762,218	72,876,934	165,514,471	137,208,737	37
81.4	81.5	84.4	81.8	80.4	82.9	81.9	82.9	38
8,005,908	6,653,195	2,280,516	2,022,285	22,110,043	15,074,846	36,595,112	28,341,645	39
18.6	18.5	15.6	18.2	19.6	17.1	18.1	17.1	40
87,942,628	73,394,062	32,325,002	19,348,586	191,301,881	169,671,648	369,082,091	315,106,150	41
58,360,113	47,824,947	23,109,487	12,797,791	126,663,433	113,963,931	246,328,100	209,799,807	42
66.4	65.2	71.5	66.1	66.2	67.2	66.7	66.6	43
29,582,515	25,569,115	9,215,515	6,550,795	64,638,448	55,707,717	122,753,991	105,306,343	44
33.6	34.8	28.5	33.9	33.8	32.8	33.3	33.4	45
926,144,542	729,364,046	535,395,716	335,462,593	2,961,995,169	2,311,404,552	5,218,265,936	4,074,718,936	46
701,445,078	566,061,044	441,202,883	280,928,903	2,214,538,679	1,792,514,538	3,974,282,059	3,180,099,068	47
75.7	77.6	82.4	83.7	74.8	77.6	76.2	78.0	48
224,699,464	163,303,002	94,192,833	54,533,690	747,456,490	518,890,014	1,243,983,877	894,619,868	49
24.3	22.4	17.6	16.3	25.2	22.4	23.8	22.0	50
430,014,851	337,323,585	301,575,788	185,164,066	1,348,603,286	1,018,377,186	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	51
369,228,976	291,373,138	277,039,197	170,527,217	1,159,594,155	884,675,362	2,162,393,701	1,636,586,598	52
85.9	86.4	91.9	92.1	86.0	86.9	86.9	87.4	53
60,785,875	45,950,447	24,536,591	14,636,849	189,009,131	133,701,824	325,951,878	235,244,274	54
14.1	13.6	8.1	7.9	14.0	13.1	13.1	12.6	55
128,168,801	95,164,913	66,552,681	38,824,655	470,449,176	334,726,094	774,369,025	553,005,684	56
97,790,212	74,331,802	54,002,694	31,585,959	339,641,643	255,962,661	574,013,237	424,235,408	57
76.3	78.1	81.1	81.4	72.2	76.5	74.1	76.7	58
30,378,589	20,833,111	12,549,987	7,238,696	130,807,533	78,763,433	200,355,788	128,770,276	59
23.7	21.9	18.9	18.6	27.8	23.5	25.9	23.3	60
367,960,890	296,875,548	167,267,247	111,473,872	1,142,942,707	958,301,272	1,955,551,332	1,649,882,380	61
234,425,890	200,356,437	110,160,992	78,815,727	715,302,881	651,876,515	1,237,875,121	1,119,277,062	62
63.7	67.5	65.9	70.7	62.6	68.0	63.3	67.8	63
133,535,000	96,519,111	57,106,255	32,658,145	427,639,826	306,424,757	717,676,211	530,605,318	64
36.3	32.5	34.1	29.3	37.4	32.0	36.7	32.2	65
175,460,785	130,864,732	91,770,695	54,552,805	550,101,771	395,686,250	974,028,415	711,800,355	66
80,581,637	64,899,572	49,951,833	33,829,743	233,197,222	188,192,760	434,652,790	345,276,766	67
45.9	49.6	54.4	62.0	42.4	47.6	44.6	48.5	68
94,879,148	65,965,160	41,818,862	20,723,062	316,904,549	207,493,490	539,375,625	366,523,589	69
54.1	50.4	45.6	38.0	57.6	52.4	55.4	51.5	70
97,056,947	76,808,083	49,990,908	34,059,989	320,708,198	258,142,682	550,792,632	444,474,584	71
58,493,339	49,904,762	34,676,284	26,041,817	170,218,259	146,041,510	314,976,540	266,694,821	72
60.3	65.0	69.4	76.5	53.1	56.6	57.2	60.0	73
38,563,608	26,903,321	15,314,624	8,018,172	150,489,939	112,101,172	235,816,092	177,779,763	74
39.7	35.0	30.6	23.5	46.9	43.4	42.8	40.0	75
8,158,203	8,457,003	2,401,218	1,919,809	24,883,806	24,725,317	41,160,276	41,321,061	76
6,530,629	6,697,403	1,704,781	1,439,268	18,173,070	17,875,835	30,390,039	30,589,810	77
80.0	79.2	71.0	75.0	73.0	72.3	73.8	74.0	78
1,627,574	1,759,600	696,437	480,541	6,710,736	6,849,482	10,770,237	10,731,251	79
20.0	20.8	29.0	25.0	27.0	27.7	26.2	26.0	80

TABLE CCXLII.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—MANUFACTURES IN URBAN AND RURAL

		NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Average number.	
		1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1909
	South Atlantic division—Continued.						
	Northern South Atlantic—Continued.						
81	Maryland	3,852	3,886	$201,877,966	$149,155,313	94,174	94,170
82	Urban	2,380	2,480	156,743,849	111,842,932	70,855	70,745
83	Per cent of total	61.8	63.8	77.6	75.0	75.2	75.1
84	Rural	1.472	1,406	45,134,117	37,312,381	23,319	23,425
85	Per cent of total	38.2	36.2	22.4	25.0	24.8	24.9
86	District of Columbia	482	491	20,199,783	17,960,498	6,299	6,155
87	Urban	482	491	20,199,783	17,960,498	6,299	6,155
88	Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
89	Virginia	3,187	3,186	147,989,182	92,299,589	80,285	66,223
90	Urban	745	752	80,192,704	50,194,429	38,206	33,427
91	Per cent of total	23.4	23.6	54.2	54.4	47.6	50.5
92	Rural	2,442	2,434	67,796,478	42,105,160	42,079	32,796
93	Per cent of total	76.6	76.4	45.8	45.6	52.4	49.5
94	West Virginia	2,109	1,824	86,820,823	49,103,138	43,758	33,080
95	Urban	363	327	26,979,843	17,884,262	12,125	9,830
96	Per cent of total	17.2	17.9	31.1	36.4	27.7	29.7
97	Rural	1,746	1,497	59,840,980	31,218,876	31,633	23,250
98	Per cent of total	82.8	82.1	68.9	63.6	72.3	70.3
99	Southern South Atlantic	9,303	9,124	422,606,396	236,018,519	279,620	238.154
100	Urban	1,596	1,244	102,714,796	70,421,185	61,719	49,235
101	Per cent of total	17.2	13.6	24.3	29.8	22.1	20.7
102	Rural	7,707	7,880	319,891,600	165,597,334	217,901	188,919
103	Per cent of total	82.8	86.4	75.7	70.2	77.9	79.3
104	North Carolina	3,272	3,465	141,000,639	68,283,005	85,339	72,322
105	Urban	348	286	21,135,385	13,150,942	12,051	10,460
106	Per cent of total	10.6	8.3	15.0	19.3	14.1	14.5
107	Rural	2,924	3,179	119,864,254	55,132,063	73,288	61,862
108	Per cent of total	89.4	91.7	85.0	80.7	85.9	85.5
109	South Carolina	1,399	1,369	113,422,224	62,750,027	59,441	47,025
110	Urban	220	195	15,480,039	12,692,105	8,697	7,409
111	Per cent of total	15.7	14.2	13.6	20.2	14.6	15.8
112	Rural	1.179	1,174	97,942,185	50,057,922	50,744	39,616
113	Per cent of total	84.3	85.8	86.4	79.8	85.4	84.2
114	Georgia	3,219	3,015	135,211,551	79,303,316	92,749	83,336
115	Urban	650	534	51,588,508	36,004,003	28,818	23,822
116	Per cent of total	20.2	17.7	38.2	45.4	31.1	28.6
117	Rural	2,569	2,481	83,623,043	43,299,313	63,931	59,514
118	Per cent of total	79.8	82.3	61.8	54.6	68.9	71.4
119	Florida	1,413	1,275	32,971,982	25,682,171	42,091	35,471
120	Urban	378	229	14,509,864	8,574,135	12,153	7,544
121	Per cent of total	26.8	18.0	44.0	33.4	28.9	21.3
122	Rural	1.035	1,046	18,462.118	17,108,036	29,938	27,927
123	Per cent of total	73.2	82.0	56.0	66.6	71.1	78.7
124	North Central division	73,246	71,253	3,753,349,949	2,633,569,569	1,536,889	1,339,373
125	Urban	36,132	33,839	2,789,920,292	1,992,614,690	1,110,501	961,903
126	Per cent of total	49.3	47.5	74.3	75.7	72.3	71.8
127	Rural	37,114	37,414	963,429,657	640,954,879	426,388	377,470
128	Per cent of total	50.7	52.5	25.7	24.3	27.7	28.2
129	Eastern North Central	51,754	50,521	2,895,446,016	2,056,116,914	1,224,528	1,073,322
130	Urban	27,595	25,709	2,147,746,359	1,563,991,541	889,341	773,862
131	Per cent of total	53.3	50.9	74.2	76.1	72.6	72.1
132	Rural	24,159	24,812	747,699,657	492,125,373	335,187	299,460
133	Per cent of total	46.7	49.1	25.8	23.9	27.4	27.9
134	Ohio	13,785	13,868	856,988,830	570,908,968	364,298	308,109
135	Urban	7,744	7,347	647,365,284	439,040,127	269,088	229,526
136	Per cent of total	56.2	53.0	75.5	76.9	73.9	74.5
137	Rural	6,041	6,521	209,623,546	131,868,841	95,210	78,583
138	Per cent of total	43.8	47.0	24.5	23.1	26.1	25.5
139	Indiana	7,044	7,128	312,071,234	219,321,080	154,174	139,017
140	Urban	2,800	2,504	186,698,784	134,302,053	95,893	83,134
141	Per cent of total	39.8	35.1	59.8	61.2	62.2	59.8
142	Rural	4,244	4,624	125,372,450	85,019,027	58,281	55,883
143	Per cent of total	60.2	64.9	40.2	38.8	37.8	40.2
144	Illinois	14,921	14,374	975,844,799	732,829,771	379,436	332,871
145	Urban	10,536	9,902	822,916,347	644,579,342	319,486	285,863
146	Per cent of total	70.6	68.9	84.3	88.0	84.2	85.9
147	Rural	4,385	4,472	152,928,452	88,250,429	59,950	47,008
148	Per cent of total	29.4	31.1	15.7	12.0	15.8	14.1
149	Michigan	7,446	7,310	337,894,102	246,996,529	175,229	155,800
150	Urban	3,412	3,133	203,581,101	150,694,956	111,290	89,643
151	Per cent of total	45.8	42.9	60.2	61.0	63.5	57.5
152	Rural	4,034	4,177	134,313,001	96,301,573	63,939	66,157
153	Per cent of total	54.2	57.1	39.8	39.0	36.5	42.5
154	Wisconsin	8,558	7,841	412,647,051	286,060,566	151,391	137,525
155	Urban	3,103	2,823	287,184,843	195,375,063	93,584	85,696
156	Per cent of total	36.3	36.0	69.6	68.3	61.8	62.3
157	Rural	5,455	5,018	125,462,208	90,685,503	57,807	51,829
158	Per cent of total	63.7	64.0	30.4	31.7	38.2	37.7

DISTRICTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES—continued. Wages.		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900	
$36,144,244	$32,414,429	$21,904,752	$14,784,769	$150,024,066	$129,354,412	$243,375,996	$211,076,143	81
27,759,670	24,799,598	18,844,743	12,445,676	86,659,937	78,986,177	161,325,760	141,425,073	82
76.8	76.5	86.0	84.2	57.8	61.1	66.3	67.0	83
8,384,574	7,614,831	3,060,009	2,339,093	63,364,129	50,368,235	82,050,236	69,651,070	84
23.2	23.5	14.0	15.8	42.2	38.9	33.7	33.0	85
3,658,370	3,022,906	2,724,840	1,941,118	7,731,971	7,475,216	18,359,159	16,426,408	86
3,658,370	3,022,906	2,724,840	1,941,118	7,731,971	7,475,216	18,359,159	16,426,408	87
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88
27,943,058	20,273,889	14,403,382	11,249,903	83,649,149	59,359,484	148,856,525	108,644,150	89
14,447,534	11,129,769	8,275,711	8,056,119	37,387,866	28,255,752	70,690,741	55,177,217	90
51.7	54.9	57.5	71.6	44.7	47.6	47.5	50.8	91
13,495,524	9,144,120	6,127,671	3,193,784	46,261,283	31,103,732	78,165,784	53,466,933	92
48.3	45.1	42.5	28.4	55.3	52.4	52.5	49.2	93
21,153,042	12,639,856	8,266,716	4,164,390	54,419,206	37,228,253	99,040,676	67,006,822	94
6,097,106	4,255,086	2,921,209	2,159,636	20,265,415	13,448,530	34,210,841	23,079,313	95
28.8	33.7	35.3	51.9	37.2	36.1	34.5	34.4	96
15,055,936	8,384,770	5,345,507	2,004,754	34,153,791	23,779,723	64,829,835	43,927,509	97
71.2	66.3	64.7	48.1	62.8	63.9	65.5	65.6	98
78,403,868	54,056,649	41,779,787	20,492,816	229,393,573	137,543,568	423,235,783	267,325,771	99
22,088,328	14,994,810	15,275,549	7,787,926	62,978,963	42,451,250	119,676,250	78,581,945	100
28.2	27.7	36.6	38.0	27.5	30.9	28.3	29.4	101
56,315,540	39,061,839	26,504,238	12,704,890	166,414,610	95,092,318	303,559,533	188,743,826	102
71.8	72.3	63.4	62.0	72.5	69.1	71.7	70.6	103
21,375,294	14,051,784	17,952,050	9,632,714	79,268,004	44,854,224	142,520,776	85,274,083	104
3,381,366	2,353,672	5,987,753	2,989,169	11,989,008	8,249,834	25,535,638	16,106,425	105
15.8	16.7	33.4	31.0	15.1	18.4	17.9	18.9	106
17,993,928	11,698,112	11,964,297	6,643,545	67,278,996	36,604,390	116,985,138	69,167,658	107
84.2	83.3	66.6	69.0	84.9	81.6	82.1	81.1	108
13,868,950	9,130,269	6,013,241	3,131,202	49,968,626	30,485,861	79,376,262	53,335,811	109
2,456,973	1,853,189	1,415,509	686,144	9,034,620	6,979,029	14,488,514	11,404,995	110
17.7	20.3	23.5	21.9	18.1	22.9	18.3	21.4	111
11,411,977	7,277,080	4,597,732	2,445,058	40,934,006	23,506,832	64,887,748	41,930,816	112
82.3	79.7	76.5	78.1	81.9	77.1	81.7	78.6	113
27,392,442	19,958,153	12,206,634	5,550,959	83,624,504	49,356,296	151,040,455	94,532,368	114
9,797,505	7,069,207	5,119,445	2,804,975	31,988,547	21,317,871	56,856,936	38,047,578	115
35.8	35.4	41.9	50.5	38.3	43.2	37.6	40.2	116
17,594,937	12,888,946	7,087,189	2,745,984	51,635,957	28,038,425	94,183,519	56,484,790	117
64.2	64.6	58.1	49.5	61.7	56.8	62.4	59.8	118
15,767,182	10,916,443	5,607,862	2,177,941	16,532,439	12,847,187	50,298,290	34,183,509	119
6,452,484	3,718,742	2,752,842	1,307,638	9,966,788	5,904,516	22,795,162	13,022,947	120
40.9	34.1	49.1	60.0	60.3	46.0	45.3	38.1	121
9,314,698	7,197,701	2,855,020	870,303	6,565,651	6,942,671	27,503,128	21,160,562	122
59.1	65.9	50.9	40.0	39.7	54.0	54.7	61.9	123
773,486,165	590,248,727	518,132,418	333,602,522	2,907,547,583	2,295,141,276	4,889,813,934	3,826,024,192	124
569,618,715	432,665,715	418,656,288	278,650,029	2,124,124,278	1,691,221,633	3,625,636,084	2,852,192,503	125
73.6	73.3	80.8	83.5	73.1	73.7	74.1	74.5	126
203,867,450	157,583,012	99,476,130	54,952,493	783,423,305	603,919,643	1,264,177,850	973,831,689	127
26.4	26.7	19.2	16.5	26.9	26.3	25.9	25.5	128
615,643,634	473,039,517	413,259,173	269,463,083	2,045,536,931	1,647,576,710	3,605,368,132	2,853,055,527	129
456,699,555	348,413,335	335,592,757	224,644,296	1,533,086,780	1,238,329,995	2,724,620,857	2,157,659,312	130
74.2	73.7	81.2	83.4	74.9	75.2	75.6	75.6	131
158,944,079	124,626,182	77,666,416	44,818,787	512,450,151	409,246,715	880,747,275	695,396,215	132
25.8	26.3	18.8	16.6	25.1	24.8	24.4	24.4	133
182,429,425	136,427,579	102,704,746	63,694,201	527,636,585	409,302,501	960,811,857	748,670,855	134
137,000,574	102,272,574	81,641,784	53,590,847	398,336,205	298,282,142	730,200,214	561,113,610	135
75.1	75.0	79.5	84.1	75.5	72.9	76.0	74.9	136
45,428,851	34,155,005	21,062,962	10,103,354	129,300,380	111,020,359	230,611,643	187,557,245	137
24.9	25.0	20.5	15.9	24.5	27.1	24.0	25.1	138
72,058,099	59,280,131	46,682,513	30,807,171	220,507,007	195,162,566	393,954,405	337,071,630	139
45,704,650	35,926,711	36,286,396	26,055,785	132,653,330	124,341,281	244,612,093	216,076,625	140
63.4	60.6	77.7	84.6	60.2	63.7	62.1	64.1	141
26,353,449	23,353,420	10,396,117	4,751,386	87,853,677	70,821,285	149,342,312	120,995,005	142
36.6	39.4	22.3	15.4	39.8	36.3	37.9	35.9	143
208,405,468	159,104,179	172,185,567	118,047,771	840,057,316	681,450,122	1,410,342,129	1,120,868,308	144
178,374,861	138,984,037	151,105,549	103,443,355	729,117,952	607,230,318	1,222,970,456	990,707,594	145
85.6	87.4	87.8	87.6	86.8	89.1	86.7	88.4	146
30,030,607	20,120,142	21,080,018	14,604,416	110,939,364	74,219,804	187,371,673	130,160,714	147
14.4	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.2	10.9	13.3	11.6	148
81,278,837	62,531,812	46,012,191	25,042,514	230,080,931	175,966,128	429,120,060	319,691,856	149
51,862,342	36,431,481	31,909,478	17,997,422	136,166,577	97,738,152	267,418,050	186,801,339	150
63.8	58.3	69.4	71.9	59.2	55.5	62.3	58.4	151
29,416,495	26,100,331	14,102,713	7,045,092	93,914,354	78,227,976	161,702,010	132,890,517	152
36.2	41.7	30.6	28.1	40.8	44.5	37.7	41.6	153
71,471,805	55,605,816	45,674,156	31,871,426	227,255,092	185,695,393	411,139,681	326,752,878	154
43,757,128	34,708,532	34,649,550	23,556,887	136,812,716	110,738,102	259,420,044	202,960,144	155
61.2	62.5	75.9	73.9	60.2	59.6	63.1	62.1	156
27,714,677	20,897,284	11,024,606	8,314,539	90,442,376	74,957,291	151,719,637	123,792,734	157
38.8	37.5	24.1	26.1	39.8	40.4	36.9	37.9	158

TABLE CCXLII.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—MANUFACTURES IN URBAN AND RURAL

		NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Average number.	
		1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
	North Central division—Continued.						
159	Western North Central	21,492	20,732	$857,903,933	$577,452,655	312,361	266,051
160	Urban	8,537	8,130	642,173,933	428,623,149	221,160	188,041
161	Per cent of total	39.7	39.2	74.9	74.2	70.8	70.7
162	Rural	12,955	12,602	215,730,000	148,829,506	91,201	78,010
163	Per cent of total	60.3	60.8	25.1	25.8	29.1	29.3
164	Minnesota	4,756	4,096	184,903,271	133,076,669	69,636	64,557
165	Urban	1,870	1,633	124,777,794	90,973,360	44,391	40,118
166	Per cent of total	39.3	39.9	67.5	68.4	63.7	62.1
167	Rural	2,886	2,463	60,125,477	42,103,309	25,245	24,439
168	Per cent of total	60.7	60.1	32.5	31.6	36.3	37.9
169	Iowa	4,785	4,828	111,427,429	85,667,334	49,481	44,420
170	Urban	1,663	1,524	82,152,708	63,564,491	35,945	31,456
171	Per cent of total	34.8	31.6	73.7	74.2	72.6	70.8
172	Rural	3,122	3,304	29,274,721	22,102,843	13,536	12,964
173	Per cent of total	65.2	68.4	26.3	25.8	27.4	29.2
174	Missouri	6,464	6,853	379,368,827	223,781,088	133,167	107,704
175	Urban	3,690	3,786	324,670,793	190,540,745	106,078	85,657
176	Per cent of total	57.1	55.2	85.6	85.1	79.7	79.5
177	Rural	2,774	3,067	54,698,034	33,240,343	27,089	22,047
178	Per cent of total	42.9	44.8	14.4	14.9	20.3	20.5
179	North Dakota	507	337	5,703,837	3,511,968	1,755	1,358
180	Urban	47	36	884,188	845,668	386	307
181	Per cent of total	9.3	10.7	15.5	24.1	22.0	22.6
182	Rural	460	301	4,819,649	2,666,300	1,369	1,051
183	Per cent of total	90.7	89.3	84.5	75.9	78.0	77.4
184	South Dakota	686	624	7,585,142	6,051,288	2,492	2,224
185	Urban	61	48	1,748,022	927,128	465	311
186	Per cent of total	8.9	7.7	23.0	15.3	18.7	14.0
187	Rural	625	576	5,837,120	5,124,160	2,027	1,913
188	Per cent of total	91.1	92.3	77.0	84.7	81.3	86.0
189	Nebraska	1,819	1,695	80,235,310	65,906,052	20,260	18,669
190	Urban	487	429	59,543,162	51,587,992	13,101	12,707
191	Per cent of total	26.8	25.3	74.2	78.3	64.7	68.1
192	Rural	1,332	1,266	20,692,148	14,318,060	7,159	5,962
193	Per cent of total	73.2	74.7	25.8	21.7	35.3	31.9
194	Kansas	2,475	2,299	88,680,117	59,458,256	35,570	27,119
195	Urban	719	674	48,397,266	30,183,765	20,794	17,485
196	Per cent of total	29.1	29.3	54.6	50.8	58.5	64.5
197	Rural	1,756	1,625	40,282,851	29,274,491	14,776	9,634
198	Per cent of total	70.9	70.7	45.4	49.2	41.5	35.5
199	South Central division	18,590	17,232	734,267,139	427,983,941	364,699	290,596
200	Urban	5,277	4,741	302,655,173	193,916,102	129,991	107,130
201	Per cent of total	28.4	27.5	41.2	45.3	35.6	36.9
202	Rural	13,313	12,491	431,611,966	234,067,839	234,708	183,466
203	Per cent of total	71.6	72.5	58.8	54.7	64.4	63.1
204	Eastern South Central	10,311	10,058	405,361,127	234,014,569	221,229	177,208
205	Urban	2,962	2,730	180,618,500	110,338,548	84,414	69,214
206	Per cent of total	28.7	27.1	44.6	47.2	38.2	39.1
207	Rural	7,349	7,328	224,742,627	123,676,021	136,815	107,994
208	Per cent of total	71.3	72.9	55.4	52.8	61.8	60.9
209	Kentucky	3,734	3,648	147,282,478	87,995,822	59,794	51,735
210	Urban	1,475	1,498	102,703,314	58,650,380	37,378	33,126
211	Per cent of total	39.5	41.3	69.7	66.7	62.5	64.0
212	Rural	2,259	2,150	44,579,164	29,345,442	22,416	18,609
213	Per cent of total	60.5	58.7	30.3	33.3	37.5	36.0
214	Tennessee	3,175	3,116	102,439,481	63,140,657	60,572	45,963
215	Urban	964	787	55,134,890	36,134,741	32,297	23,740
216	Per cent of total	30.4	25.3	53.8	57.2	53.3	51.7
217	Rural	2,211	2,329	47,304,591	27,005,916	28,275	22,223
218	Per cent of total	69.6	74.7	46.2	42.8	46.7	48.3
219	Alabama	1,882	2,000	105,382,859	60,165,904	62,173	52,711
220	Urban	414	363	18,376,753	11,763,009	12,046	9,879
221	Per cent of total	22.0	18.2	17.4	19.6	19.4	18.7
222	Rural	1,468	1,637	87,006,106	48,402,895	50,127	42,832
223	Per cent of total	78.0	81.8	82.6	80.4	80.6	81.3
224	Mississippi	1,520	1,294	50,256,309	22,712,186	38,690	26,799
225	Urban	109	82	4,403,543	3,790,418	2,693	2,469
226	Per cent of total	7.2	6.3	8.8	16.7	7.0	9.2
227	Rural	1,411	1,212	45,852,766	18,921,768	35,997	24,330
228	Per cent of total	92.8	93.7	91.2	83.3	93.0	90.8
229	Western South Central	8,279	7,174	328,906,012	193,969,372	143,470	113,388
230	Urban	2,315	2,011	122,036,673	83,577,554	45,577	37,916
231	Per cent of total	28.0	28.0	37.1	43.1	31.8	33.4
232	Rural	5,964	5,163	206,869,339	110,391,818	97,893	75,472
233	Per cent of total	72.0	72.0	62.9	56.9	68.2	66.6
234	Louisiana	2,091	1,826	150,810,608	100,874,729	55,859	40,878
235	Urban	793	747	62,534,027	44,834,564	19,476	17,250
236	Per cent of total	37.9	40.9	41.5	44.4	34.9	42.3
237	Rural	1,298	1,079	88,276,581	56,040,165	36,383	23,628
238	Per cent of total	62.1	59.1	58.5	55.6	65.1	57.7

DISTRICTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES—continued.		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
Wages.								
1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900	
$157,842,531	$117,209,210	$104,873,245	$64,139,439	$862,010,652	$647,564,586	$1,284,445,802	$972,968,665	159
112,919,160	84,252,380	83,063,531	54,005,733	591,037,498	452,891,658	901,015,227	694,533,191	160
71.5	71.9	79.2	84.2	68.6	69.9	70.1	71.4	161
44,923,371	32,956,830	21,809,714	10,133,706	270,973,154	194,672,928	383,430,575	278,435,474	162
28.5	28.1	20.8	15.8	31.4	30.1	29.9	28.6	163
35,843,145	29,029,190	24,493,840	12,742,948	210,553,949	150,299,277	307,858,073	223,692,922	164
22,861,380	18,114,300	16,315,762	8,712,584	123,779,896	95,963,701	186,101,775	143,537,216	165
63.8	62.4	66.6	68.4	58.8	63.8	60.5	64.2	166
12,981,765	10,914,890	8,178,078	4,030,364	86,774,053	54,335,576	121,756,298	80,155,706	167
36.2	37.6	33.4	31.6	41.2	36.2	39.5	35.8	168
22,997,053	18,020,653	12,152,888	6,626,455	102,843,892	85,778,867	160,572,313	132,870,865	169
16,945,327	12,837,770	9,305,492	5,035,794	74,540,539	59,197,715	116,033,279	92,341,828	170
73.7	71.2	76.6	76.0	72.5	69.0	72.3	69.5	171
6,051,726	5,182,883	2,847,396	1,590,661	28,303,353	26,581,152	44,539,034	40,529,037	172
26.3	28.8	23.4	24.0	27.5	31.0	27.7	30.5	173
66,641,126	46,713,734	49,522,457	33,641,428	252,258,417	184,189,030	439,548,957	316,304,095	174
54,587,230	38,515,805	43,795,760	31,340,178	176,737,322	130,393,149	335,431,978	243,492,639	175
81.9	82.5	88.4	93.2	70.1	70.8	76.3	77.0	176
12,053,896	8,197,929	5,726,697	2,301,250	75,521,095	53,795,881	104,116,979	72,811,456	177
18.1	17.5	11.6	6.8	29.9	29.2	23.7	23.0	178
1,031,307	671,321	509,880	202,723	7,095,986	4,150,860	10,217,914	6,259,840	179
218,548	163,078	114,966	49,033	555,020	783,246	1,160,832	1,230,658	180
21.2	24.3	22.5	24.2	7.8	18.9	11.4	19.7	181
812,759	508,243	394,914	153,690	6,540,966	3,367,614	9,057,082	5,029,182	182
78.8	75.7	77.5	75.8	92.2	81.1	88.6	80.3	183
1,421,680	1,129,787	833,360	366,225	8,696,831	6,483,677	13,085,333	9,529,946	184
248,200	151,574	239,786	127,893	1,065,693	321,528	1,897,790	883,624	185
17.5	13.4	28.8	34.9	12.3	5.0	14.5	9.3	186
1,173,480	978,213	593,574	238,332	7,631,138	6,162,149	11,187,543	8,646,322	187
82.5	86.6	71.2	65.1	87.7	95.0	85.5	90.7	188
11,022,149	8,842,429	8,490,360	6,168,761	124,051,628	95,925,178	154,918,220	130,302,453	189
7,267,450	6,198,645	7,080,049	5,368,646	104,777,406	82,541,779	126,641,501	110,346,627	190
65.9	70.1	83.4	87.0	84.5	86.0	81.7	84.7	191
3,754,699	2,643,784	1,410,311	800,115	19,274,222	13,383,399	28,276,719	19,955,826	192
34.1	29.9	16.6	13.0	15.5	14.0	18.3	15.3	193
18,883,071	12,802,096	8,870,460	4,390,899	156,509,949	120,737,677	198,244,992	154,008,544	194
10,791,025	8,271,208	6,211,716	3,371,605	109,581,622	83,690,520	133,748,072	102,700,599	195
57.1	64.6	70.0	76.8	70.0	69.3	67.5	66.7	196
8,092,046	4,530,888	2,658,744	1,019,294	46,928,327	37,047,157	64,496,920	51,307,945	197
42.9	35.4	30.0	23.2	30.0	30.7	32.5	33.3	198
151,069,526	98,718,387	82,908,012	46,376,536	498,988,696	330,017,235	879,567,293	577,400,101	199
57,329,008	42,072,194	38,853,824	27,066,389	225,669,091	154,004,211	382,060,004	268,150,675	200
37.9	42.6	46.9	58.4	45.2	46.7	43.4	46.4	201
93,740,518	56,646,193	44,054,188	19,310,147	273,319,605	176,013,024	497,507,289	309,249,426	202
62.1	57.4	53.1	41.6	54.8	53.3	56.6	53.6	203
83,941,797	56,003,048	46,525,537	30,181,286	252,156,463	176,506,503	464,335,811	325,086,235	204
34,947,846	25,442,327	24,850,035	19,140,499	117,298,674	84,476,421	214,332,762	158,151,106	205
41.6	45.4	53.4	63.4	46.5	47.9	46.2	48.6	206
48,993,951	30,560,721	21,675,502	11,040,787	134,857,789	92,030,082	250,003,049	166,935,129	207
58.4	54.6	46.6	36.6	53.5	52.1	53.8	51.4	208
24,438,684	18,454,252	20,530,852	18,115,195	86,545,464	67,406,202	159,753,968	126,508,660	209
15,941,109	12,346,286	15,684,304	14,269,577	58,892,650	44,122,236	109,910,543	85,235,254	210
65.2	66.9	76.4	78.8	68.0	65.5	68.8	67.4	211
8,497,575	6,107,966	4,846,548	3,845,618	27,652,814	23,283,966	49,843,425	41,273,406	212
34.8	33.1	23.6	21.2	32.0	34.5	31.2	32.6	213
22,805,628	14,727,506	12,090,099	6,022,626	79,351,746	54,559,039	137,960,476	92,749,129	214
13,143,739	8,521,661	7,151,260	3,414,497	43,189,377	28,492,722	76,611,034	49,505,056	215
57.6	57.9	59.1	56.7	54.4	52.2	55.5	53.4	216
9,661,889	6,205,845	4,938,839	2,608,129	36,162,369	26,066,317	61,349,442	43,244,073	217
42.4	42.1	40.9	43.3	45.6	47.8	44.5	46.6	218
21,878,451	14,911,683	8,048,819	4,128,294	60,458,368	37,998,233	109,169,922	72,109,929	219
4,616,457	3,651,798	1,669,163	1,113,988	11,668,732	9,449,963	21,835,932	19,003,683	220
21.1	24.5	20.7	27.0	19.3	24.9	20.0	26.4	221
17,261,994	11,259,885	6,379,656	3,014,306	48,789,636	28,548,270	87,333,990	53,106,246	222
78.9	75.5	79.3	73.0	80.7	75.1	80.0	73.6	223
14,819,034	7,909,607	5,855,767	1,915,171	25,800,885	16,543,029	57,451,445	33,718,517	224
1,246,041	922,582	345,308	342,437	3,547,915	2,411,500	5,975,253	4,407,113	225
8.4	11.7	5.9	17.9	13.8	14.6	10.4	13.1	226
13,572,993	6,987,025	5,510,459	1,572,734	22,252,970	14,131,529	51,476,192	29,311,404	227
91.6	88.3	94.1	82.1	86.2	85.4	89.6	86.9	228
67,127,729	42,715,339	36,382,475	16,195,250	246,842,233	153,510,732	415,231,482	252,313,866	229
22,381,162	16,629,867	14,003,789	7,925,890	108,370,417	69,527,790	167,727,242	109,999,569	230
33.3	38.9	38.5	48.9	43.9	45.3	40.4	43.6	231
44,746,567	26,085,472	22,378,686	8,269,360	138,461,816	83,982,942	247,504,240	142,314,297	232
66.7	61.1	61.5	51.1	56.1	54.7	59.6	56.4	233
25,315,750	14,725,437	16,047,105	8,101,311	117,035,305	75,403,937	186,379,592	111,397,919	234
8,445,052	6,606,747	6,557,458	4,476,418	63,814,440	41,673,064	88,908,990	59,719,597	235
33.4	44.9	40.9	55.3	54.5	55.3	47.7	53.6	236
16,870,698	8,118,690	9,489,647	3,624,893	53,220,865	33,730,873	97,470,602	51,678,322	237
66.6	55.1	59.1	44.7	45.5	44.7	52.3	46.4	238

TABLE CCXLII.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—MANUFACTURES IN URBAN AND RURAL

		NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.	
						Average number.	
		1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900
	South Central division—Continued.						
	Western South Central—Continued.						
239	Arkansas	1,907	1,746	$46,306,116	$25,384,636	33,089	31,525
240	Urban	224	186	9,598,492	5,617,756	5,296	3,158
241	Per cent of total	11.7	10.7	20.7	22.1	16.0	10.0
242	Rural	1,683	1,560	36,707,624	19,766,880	27,793	28,367
243	Per cent of total	88.3	89.3	79.3	77.9	84.0	90.0
244	Indian Territory	466	179	5,016,654	1,591,953	2,257	1,087
245	Rural	466	179	5,016,654	1,591,953	2,257	1,087
246	Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
247	Oklahoma	657	316	11,107,763	2,462,438	3,199	1,294
248	Urban	123	69	4,716,751	843,644	1,053	461
249	Per cent of total	18.7	21.8	42.5	34.3	32.9	35.6
250	Rural	534	247	6,391,012	1,618,794	2,146	833
251	Per cent of total	81.3	78.2	57.5	65.7	67.1	64.4
252	Texas	3,158	3,107	115,664,871	63,655,616	49,066	38,604
253	Urban	1,175	1,009	45,187,403	32,281,590	19,752	17,047
254	Per cent of total	37.2	32.5	39.1	50.7	40.3	44.2
255	Rural	1,983	2,098	70,477,468	31,374,026	29,314	21,557
256	Per cent of total	62.8	67.5	60.9	49.3	59.7	55.8
257	Western division	14,802	11,475	644,191,924	372,125,952	216,867	167,703
258	Urban	6,842	5,241	307,290,279	202,573,203	107,842	84,343
259	Per cent of total	46.2	45.7	47.7	54.4	49.7	50.3
260	Rural	7,960	6,234	336,901,645	169,552,749	109,025	83,360
261	Per cent of total	53.8	54.3	52.3	45.6	50.3	49.7
262	Rocky Mountain	2,720	2,318	177,276,892	102,736,493	39,143	35,454
263	Urban	1,074	911	67,295,421	61,503,325	16,671	16,565
264	Per cent of total	39.5	39.3	38.0	59.9	42.6	46.7
265	Rural	1,646	1,407	109,981,471	41,233,168	22,472	18,889
266	Per cent of total	60.5	60.7	62.0	40.1	57.4	53.3
267	Montana	382	395	52,589,810	38,224,915	8,957	9,854
268	Urban	137	136	31,356,371	23,502,935	3,985	4,674
269	Per cent of total	35.9	34.4	59.6	61.5	44.5	47.4
270	Rural	245	259	21,233,439	14,721,980	4,972	5,180
271	Per cent of total	64.1	65.6	40.4	38.5	55.5	52.6
272	Idaho	364	287	9,689,445	2,130,112	3,061	1,552
273	Rural	364	287	9,689,445	2,130,112	3,061	1,552
274	Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
275	Wyoming	169	139	2,695,889	2,047,883	1,834	2,060
276	Urban	32	29	988,615	871,531	751	798
277	Per cent of total	18.9	20.9	36.7	42.6	40.9	38.7
278	Rural	137	110	1,707,274	1,176,352	1,083	1,262
279	Per cent of total	81.1	79.1	63.3	57.4	59.1	61.3
280	Colorado	1,606	1,323	107,663,500	58,172,865	21,813	19,498
281	Urban	905	746	34,950,435	37,128,859	11,935	11,093
282	Per cent of total	56.4	56.4	32.5	63.8	54.7	56.9
283	Rural	701	577	72,713,065	21,044,006	9,878	8,405
284	Per cent of total	43.6	43.6	67.5	36.2	45.3	43.1
285	New Mexico	199	174	4,638,248	2,160,718	3,478	2,490
286	Rural	199	174	4,638,248	2,160,718	3,478	2,490
287	Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
288	Basin and Plateau	890	828	43,291,662	23,987,820	13,647	9,043
289	Urban	256	205	7,700,750	4,212,972	3,859	2,832
290	Per cent of total	28.8	24.8	17.8	17.6	28.3	31.3
291	Rural	634	623	35,590,912	19,774,848	9,788	6,211
292	Per cent of total	71.2	75.2	82.2	82.4	71.7	68.7
293	Arizona	169	154	14,395,654	9,517,573	4,793	3,126
294	Rural	169	154	14,395,654	9,517,573	4,793	3,126
295	Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
296	Utah	606	575	26,004,011	13,219,039	8,052	5,413
297	Urban	256	205	7,700,750	4,212,972	3,859	2,832
298	Per cent of total	42.2	35.7	29.6	31.9	47.9	52.3
299	Rural	350	370	18,303,261	9,006,067	4,193	2,581
300	Per cent of total	57.8	64.3	70.4	68.1	52.1	47.7
301	Nevada	115	99	2,891,997	1,251,208	802	504
302	Rural	115	99	2,891,997	1,251,208	802	504
303	Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
304	Pacific	11,192	8,329	423,623,370	245,401,639	164,077	123,206
305	Urban	5,512	4,125	232,294,108	136,856,906	87,312	64,946
306	Per cent of total	49.2	49.5	54.8	55.8	53.2	52.7
307	Rural	5,680	4,204	191,329,262	108,544,733	76,765	58,260
308	Per cent of total	50.8	50.5	45.2	44.2	46.8	47.3
309	Washington	2,751	1,926	96,952,621	41,574,744	45,199	31,523
310	Urban	998	691	45,063,988	19,109,881	15,266	10,767
311	Per cent of total	36.3	35.9	46.5	46.0	33.8	34.2
312	Rural	1,753	1,235	51,888,633	22,464,863	29,933	20,756
313	Per cent of total	63.7	64.1	53.5	54.0	66.2	65.8
314	Oregon	1,602	1,406	44,023,548	28,359,089	18,523	14,459
315	Urban	479	439	22,156,618	14,653,215	9,001	6,049
316	Per cent of total	29.9	31.2	50.3	51.7	48.6	41.8
317	Rural	1,123	967	21,866,930	13,705,874	9,522	8,410
318	Per cent of total	70.1	68.8	49.7	48.3	51.4	58.2
319	California	6,839	4,997	282,647,201	175,467,806	100,355	77,224
320	Urban	4,035	2,995	165,073,502	103,093,810	63,045	48,130
321	Per cent of total	59.0	59.9	58.4	58.8	62.8	62.3
322	Rural	2,804	2,002	117,573,699	72,373,996	37,310	29,094
323	Per cent of total	41.0	40.1	41.6	41.2	37.2	37.7
324	Alaska	82	48	10,684,799	3,568,704	1,938	2,260
325	Rural	82	48	10,684,799	3,568,704	1,938	2,260
326	Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DISTRICTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, STATES, AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES—continued. Wages.		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900	1905	1900	
$14,543,635	$10,184,154	$6,648,345	$2,382,359	$21,790,346	$18,288,045	$53,864,391	$39,887,578	239
2,406,640	1,276,576	897,597	402,423	5,502,253	3,303,928	10,605,512	6,511,554	240
16.5	12.5	13.5	16.9	25.2	18.1	19.7	16.3	241
12,136,995	8,907,578	5,750,746	1,979,936	16,288,093	14,984,117	43,258,882	33,376,024	242
83.5	87.5	86.5	83.1	74.8	81.9	80.3	83.7	243
1,144,078	379,188	442,530	86,112	4,848,646	1,697,829	7,900,451	2,620,067	244
1,144,078	379,188	442,530	86,112	4,848,646	1,697,829	7,900,451	2,620,067	245
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	246
1,655,324	514,879	979,016	170,958	11,545,306	3,732,618	16,549,656	5,504,869	247
608,559	200,560	541,962	51,082	3,063,337	854,138	4,871,392	1,493,998	248
36.8	39.0	55.4	29.9	26.5	22.9	29.4	27.1	249
1,046,765	314,319	437,054	119,876	8,481,969	2,878,480	11,678,264	4,010,871	250
63.2	61.0	44.6	70.1	73.5	77.1	70.6	72.9	251
24,468,942	16,911,681	12,215,472	5,454,510	91,603,630	54,388,303	150,528,389	92,894,433	252
10,920,911	8,545,984	6,006,772	2,995,967	35,990,378	23,696,660	63,341,348	42,274,420	253
44.6	50.5	49.2	54.9	39.3	43.6	42.1	45.5	254
13,548,031	8,365,697	6,208,700	2,458,543	55,613,252	30,691,643	87,187,041	50,620,013	255
55.4	49.5	50.8	45.1	60.7	56.4	57.9	54.5	256
145,233,703	91,490,874	57,756,945	25,483,720	465,301,689	339,565,198	806,228,548	556,635,017	257
73,179,548	47,422,118	32,910,858	15,821,561	240,015,569	174,391,838	417,666,621	289,631,309	258
50.4	51.8	57.0	62.1	51.6	51.4	51.8	52.0	259
72,054,155	44,068,756	24,846,087	9,662,159	225,286,120	165,173,360	388,561,927	267,003,708	260
49.6	48.2	43.0	37.9	48.4	48.6	48.2	48.0	261
29,226,163	22,311,246	12,532,023	5,252,552	111,649,687	95,626,076	184,557,334	152,143,797	262
13,462,758	11,204,972	6,532,947	3,043,975	54,793,402	49,945,758	92,187,885	80,476,021	263
46.1	50.2	52.1	58.0	49.1	52.2	50.0	52.9	264
15,763,405	11,106,274	5,999,076	2,208,577	56,856,285	45,680,318	92,369,449	71,667,776	265
53.9	49.8	47.9	42.0	50.9	47.8	50.0	47.1	266
8,652,217	7,376,822	4,052,081	1,585,758	40,930,060	30,068,101	66,415,452	52,744,997	267
4,496,420	3,888,833	3,087,877	792,885	28,090,887	18,834,332	45,316,127	32,629,120	268
52.0	52.7	76.2	50.0	68.6	62.6	68.2	61.9	269
4,155,797	3,487,989	964,204	792,873	12,839,173	11,233,769	21,099,325	20,115,877	270
48.0	47.3	23.8	50.0	31.4	37.4	31.8	38.1	271
2,059,391	818,239	1,111,699	142,421	4,068,523	1,438,868	8,768,743	3,001,442	272
2,059,391	818,239	1,111,699	142,421	4,068,523	1,438,868	8,768,743	3,001,442	273
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	274
1,261,122	1,209,123	420,597	155,123	1,300,773	1,369,730	3,523,260	3,268,555	275
549,746	540,876	152,874	61,459	389,893	586,756	1,244,223	1,332,288	276
43.6	44.7	36.3	39.6	30.0	42.8	35.3	40.8	277
711,376	668,247	267,723	93,664	910,880	782,974	2,279,037	1,936,267	278
56.4	55.3	63.7	60.4	70.0	57.2	64.7	59.2	279
15,100,365	11,707,566	6,519,100	3,230,169	63,114,397	60,750,784	100,143,999	89,067,879	280
8,416,592	6,775,263	3,292,196	2,189,631	26,312,622	30,524,670	45,627,535	46,514,613	281
55.7	57.9	50.5	67.8	41.7	50.2	45.6	52.2	282
6,683,773	4,932,303	3,226,904	1,040,538	36,801,775	30,226,114	54,516,464	42,553,266	283
44.3	42.1	49.5	32.2	58.3	49.8	54.4	47.8	284
2,153,068	1,199,496	428,546	139,081	2,235,934	1,998,593	5,705,880	4,060,924	285
2,153,068	1,199,496	428,546	139,081	2,235,934	1,998,593	5,705,880	4,060,924	286
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	287
9,820,055	5,402,180	2,858,927	1,199,714	41,162,660	19,979,076	70,105,930	39,681,640	288
2,462,045	1,532,759	946,414	392,525	5,209,243	2,656,046	10,541,040	5,521,140	289
25.1	28.4	33.1	32.7	12.7	13.3	15.0	13.9	290
7,358,010	3,869,421	1,912,513	807,189	35,953,417	17,323,030	59,564,890	34,160,500	291
74.9	71.6	66.9	67.3	87.3	86.7	85.0	86.1	292
3,969,248	2,287,352	1,208,320	409,468	14,595,057	7,876,542	28,083,192	20,438,987	293
3,969,248	2,287,352	1,208,320	409,468	14,595,057	7,876,542	28,083,192	20,438,987	294
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	295
5,157,400	2,762,522	1,465,707	741,471	24,939,827	11,440,250	38,926,464	17,981,648	296
2,462,045	1,532,759	946,414	392,525	5,209,243	2,656,046	10,541,040	5,521,140	297
47.7	55.5	64.6	52.9	20.9	23.2	27.1	30.7	298
2,695,355	1,229,763	519,293	348,946	19,730,584	8,784,204	28,385,424	12,460,508	299
52.3	44.5	35.4	47.1	79.1	76.8	72.9	69.3	300
693,407	352,306	184,900	48,775	1,627,776	662,284	3,096,274	1,261,005	301
693,407	352,306	184,900	48,775	1,627,776	662,284	3,096,274	1,261,005	302
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	303
106,187,485	63,777,148	42,365,995	19,031,454	312,489,342	223,960,046	551,565,284	364,809,580	304
57,254,745	34,684,387	25,431,497	12,385,061	180,012,924	121,790,034	314,937,696	203,634,148	305
53.9	54.4	60.0	65.1	57.6	54.4	57.1	55.8	306
48,932,740	29,092,761	16,934,498	6,646,393	132,476,418	102,170,012	236,627,588	161,175,432	307
46.1	45.6	40.0	34.9	42.4	45.6	42.9	44.2	308
30,087,287	17,065,140	11,034,750	3,927,918	66,166,165	38,276,944	128,821,667	70,831,345	309
10,234,563	5,932,940	4,650,451	1,875,842	37,474,170	19,411,996	61,820,374	32,973,483	310
34.0	34.8	42.1	47.8	56.6	50.7	48.0	46.6	311
19,852,724	11,132,200	6,384,299	2,052,076	28,691,995	18,864,948	67,001,293	37,857,862	312
66.0	65.2	57.9	52.2	43.4	49.3	52.0	53.4	313
11,443,512	6,822,011	4,185,595	1,979,287	30,593,763	20,788,843	55,525,123	36,592,714	314
5,854,514	3,011,336	2,102,439	1,003,039	18,951,202	11,577,048	31,743,949	19,084,106	315
51.2	44.1	50.2	50.7	61.9	55.7	57.2	52.2	316
5,588,998	3,810,675	2,083,156	976,248	11,642,561	9,211,795	23,781,174	17,508,608	317
48.8	55.9	49.8	49.3	38.1	44.3	42.8	47.8	318
64,656,686	39,889,997	27,145,650	13,124,249	215,726,414	164,864,269	367,218,494	257,385,521	319
41,166,668	25,740,111	18,678,607	9,506,189	123,584,552	90,809,990	221,373,373	151,576,259	320
63.7	64.5	68.8	72.4	57.3	55.1	60.3	58.9	321
23,490,018	14,149,886	8,467,043	3,618,060	92,141,862	74,054,279	145,845,121	105,809,262	322
36.3	35.5	31.2	27.6	42.7	44.9	39.7	41.1	323
1,095,579	1,374,680	1,851,716	158,054	3,741,946	1,762,583	8,244,524	4,194,421	324
1,095,579	1,374,680	1,851,716	158,054	3,741,946	1,762,583	8,244,524	4,194,421	325
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	326

CHAPTER XIV.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.[1]

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the total foreign commerce of the United States, exclusive of imports and exports of silver and gold coin and bullion, was valued at $2,636,074,737, a new high mark in the history of the country for a fiscal year and an absolute increase of $391,650,471, or 17.5 per cent, over the total for the fiscal year of 1900. Since 1880 the foreign commerce of the United States has increased in value 75 per cent, a rate of increase unequaled by any of the other great commercial countries during the same quarter of a century. Notwithstanding this enormous increase, however, the value of the foreign commerce of both the United Kingdom and the German Empire exceeded that of the United States throughout the period.

Analysis of this supremacy of the United Kingdom and the German Empire in commerce shows that it results more from their necessities as great manufacturing nations than from their preeminence as producers of merchandise. The United Kingdom is compelled to import immense quantities of foodstuffs for the sustenance of the millions dependent upon the factories and workshops of the country, and, in addition, must buy from other lands the raw materials necessary for the great textile industries of England. Thus it is not surprising that the value of the imports into the United Kingdom for 1904 was greater than the value of the total foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and that imports of food, drink, and tobacco alone reached a total value greater than that of all the imports entering the United States for the same period. Similarly, though not to so great an extent, Germany is dependent upon foreign countries for foodstuffs and for raw materials for several of the industries now flourishing in the Empire. In marked contrast to these two nations is the United States, whose resources, both agricultural and mineral, are amply sufficient to supply the majority of the great staples required by the home market and to furnish in addition a large surplus for export. It follows that for both the United Kingdom and the German Empire the imports far exceed the exports, whereas for the United States the reverse is true. In 1904 the value of this excess of imports for the United Kingdom was $1,218,219,000 and for the German Empire $271,674,000, whereas the value of the excess of exports credited to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1905, was $374,232,000.

Domestic exports.—Statistics of exports of domestic products indicate the importance of the great commercial nations as producers of merchandise for the markets of the world. Table CCXLIII shows the exports of this nature for the four leading commercial countries from 1900 to 1904.

TABLE CCXLIII.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE FOR THE FOUR LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES: 1900 TO 1904.[1]

COUNTRY.	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
United States	$1,425,711,000	$1,457,647,000	$1,333,268,000	$1,438,079,000	$1,453,010,000
United Kingdom	1,463,410,000	1,415,179,000	1,379,283,000	1,362,729,000	1,417,086,000
German Empire	1,242,987,000	1,193,483,000	1,113,313,000	1,054,685,000	1,097,509,000
France	859,035,000	820,685,000	820,671,000	774,498,000	792,679,000

[1] Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, November, 1906, page 1090.

Throughout the period covered by the table, which is for calendar years, the United States and the United Kingdom were the leaders in exports of domestic products. For three out of the five years the United States was supreme in this field of commerce. The German Empire, however, showed the greatest and most consistent increases for the five years, the exports of domestic products rising in value from $1,097,509,000 in 1900 to $1,242,987,000 in 1904.

Under the new grouping of exports and imports recently adopted by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor a distinction is made between manufactured merchandise and raw materials practically identical with that of the Census Bureau, and the growing preponderance of the former group of exports is revealed clearly. Table CCXLIV shows the six great groups into which the exports of domestic products are now classified, so arranged that the aggregate values of manufactured and of unmanufactured exports may be compared for the years from 1896 to 1905.

---

[1] This chapter was prepared by Francis C. Wilson, of the division of manufactures.

TABLE CCXLIV.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE BY GREAT GROUPS: 1896 TO 1905.[1]

YEAR.	Aggregate value.	EXPORTS UNMANUFACTURED.					EXPORTS MANUFACTURED.				
		Total.		Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	Crude materials for use in manufacturing.	Miscellaneous animals not for food, plants, trees, etc.	Total.		Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.	Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	Manufactures ready for consumption.
		Value.	Per cent of aggregate.				Value.	Per cent of aggregate.			
1905	$1,491,744,641	$597,254,387	40.0	$118,185,098	$472,665,309	$6,403,980	$894,490,254	60.0	$283,064,680	$209,361,541	$402,064,033
1904	1,435,179,017	603,023,344	42.0	135,747,224	461,716,328	5,559,792	832,155,673	58.0	308,835,694	174,574,136	348,745,843
1903	1,392,231,302	601,088,674	43.2	185,308,064	408,679,699	7,100,911	791,142,628	56.8	323,244,251	140,415,620	327,482,757
1902	1,355,481,861	572,785,660	42.3	184,786,389	373,595,243	14,404,028	782,696,201	57.7	328,831,350	131,918,311	321,946,540
1901	1,460,462,806	658,079,436	45.1	246,394,140	397,767,463	13,917,833	802,383,370	54.9	336,605,378	148,013,625	317,764,367
1900	1,370,763,571	567,790,834	41.4	227,347,193	325,589,000	14,854,641	802,972,737	58.6	318,126,502	152,890,591	331,955,644
1899	1,203,931,122	518,789,543	43.1	232,903,066	277,723,374	8,163,103	685,141,579	56.9	304,754,736	117,730,260	262,656,583
1898	1,210,291,913	600,884,165	49.6	305,108,915	286,311,334	9,463,916	609,407,748	50.4	284,879,827	101,990,563	222,537,358
1897	1,032,007,603	485,712,308	47.1	181,420,814	296,834,858	7,456,636	546,295,295	52.9	235,051,930	98,284,243	212,959,122
1896	863,200,487	385,778,028	44.7	128,550,669	251,817,571	5,409,788	477,422,459	55.3	219,413,574	76,219,728	181,789,157

[1] Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. Annual Review of Foreign Commerce, year ending June 30, 1906, page 42.

In 1905 exports of domestic merchandise were valued at $1,491,744,641, of which the value of articles partly or wholly manufactured comprised 60 per cent. In 1896 this proportion was 55.3 per cent, but fell to 50.4 in 1898, owing to immense exportations of grain, which carried the exports of unmanufactured merchandise to a point previously unequaled. After 1898, however, the proportion of unmanufactured exports diminished in importance until in 1905 it reached the lowest point in the history of the export trade of the country. The table shows that this decrease in relative importance did not result from any falling off in the value of unmanufactured merchandise exported, which, indeed, increased considerably during the ten years, but was due to the more rapid increase in exports of manufactured goods. The percentages of increase given in Table CCXLV illustrate this fact more graphically than does Table CCXLIV.

TABLE CCXLV.—*Per cent of increase in value of domestic exports, by groups: 1896 to 1905.*

GROUP.	Per cent of increase.
Aggregate	72.8
Exports unmanufactured	54.8
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	[1]8.1
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	87.7
Miscellaneous animals not for food, plants, trees, etc	18.4
Exports manufactured	87.4
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	29.0
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	174.7
Manufactures ready for consumption	121.2

[1] Decrease.

The table shows that the aggregate value of exports of domestic merchandise increased 72.8 per cent during the ten years, but the value of exports of unmanufactured merchandise increased only 54.8 per cent, against an increase of 87.4 per cent in the value of manufactured exports. Under unmanufactured exports "foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals," which includes chiefly grains and live animals, decreased 8.1 per cent, while "crude materials for use in manufactures," principally cotton, coal, tobacco, and crude mineral oil, increased 87.7 per cent. Under manufactured exports "foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared," composed chiefly of meats and dairy products, flour, oil cake, cottonseed oil, and dried and preserved fruits and vegetables, increased only 29 per cent, but "manufactures for further use in manufacturing," made up largely of copper in pigs, bars, and ingots, iron and steel partly manufactured, leather, lumber, and naval stores, increased 174.7 per cent, and "manufactures ready for consumption," which is composed chiefly of iron and steel manufactures in finished form, refined mineral oil, manufactures of cotton, agricultural implements, cars, carriages, boots and shoes, and manufactures of wood, increased 121.2 per cent. The increases in the two latter groups, therefore, were by far the leading features of our export trade during the past decade.

Relation of exports of domestic manufactures to domestic production.—Previous to the recent changes in the grouping of exports and imports already referred to, it was difficult to estimate with any accuracy what proportion the value of exports of domestic manufactures formed of the value of the total production of manufactures during a census year. This condition was due in large part to the fact that the Treasury Department, and later the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, classed as products of agriculture and the forests large quantities of domestic exports which were considered as true products of manufactures by the Bureau of the Census. While this obstacle has been removed by the new grouping of exports and imports, others yet remain which seriously impair the value of such a comparison. These difficulties result from unavoidable differences in the respective methods by which Census statistics and statistics of exports are obtained.

Prior to the census of 1905 the statistics of manufactures collected by the Bureau of the Census included the value of the output of the mechanical trades and neighborhood industries. Since the products of these branches of industry either do not conform individually to a single standard or are not produced to supply a general demand, but are consumed or utilized only in the immediate neighborhood in which they are produced, they can not be said to have the essential characteristics of true manufactures, which are in the main production for general consumption and the standardization of processes and products. Neither the mechanical trades nor the neighborhood industries, from the very nature of their functions in the industrial world, can ever contribute to the exports of manufactures. Therefore Census figures anterior to 1905, including values of a class not properly assignable to manufactures, are not strictly comparable with statistics of exports of domestic manufactures. It is probable that from 10 to 15 per cent of the value of the manufactured output of the United States, as reported by censuses prior to 1905, was made up of products of the mechanical trades and the neighborhood industries.

Furthermore, the duplications which have inflated the gross value of products at every census constitute additional reasons against the use of comparisons of Census figures and statistics of exports. The cause of these duplications of value is explained at length in Chapter VI, and the impossibility of correctly eradicating them indicated. A brief restatement of their nature is essential here to give a clear understanding of their effect on comparisons of Census and export values.

During the census year the values of large quantities of manufactured articles are reported as the finished products of many factories which are consumed in the same year as materials for other establishments. The reports of the value of the output of the latter necessarily include the value of the partially manufactured articles constituting them, which is thus included twice and often several times in the gross value of products for the census year. Obviously this source of inflation does not exist in export values, for while the value of exported manufactures necessarily includes the cost of all materials which constitute them, yet the value of these materials can enter into export figures from this source only, and hence occurs but once. Accordingly in attempting to compare the statistics it must be remembered that Census values are considerably inflated by duplications which do not exist in export values.

In Table CCXLVI are presented the value of products of manufactures according to Census figures and the value of exports of domestic manufactures for each census year for the last quarter of a century, together with the percentages of increase shown by each during the intercensal periods. The table also shows the ratio of the value of domestic exports of manufactures to the value of the domestic production for the census years. For the reasons stated in the foregoing paragraphs these percentages should not be accepted as indicating the actual proportion of the annual production which was exported. They are presented because they furnish the only means of measuring the variations in the ratio between the two values. The figures for 1880, 1890, and 1900 have been revised so as to exclude, as far as the returns of each census permit, the values for the mechanical trades and the neighborhood industries.

TABLE CCXLVI.—*Value of products of domestic manufactures, according to Census reports, and of domestic manufactures exported: 1880 to 1905.*

YEAR.	Value of products (Census).	Value of exports of domestic manufactures.[1]	Per cent of domestic production exported.
1905	$14,802,147,087	$894,430,254	6.0
Per cent of increase	29.7	11.4	.....
1900	[2] 11,411,121,122	802,972,737	7.0
Per cent of increase	37.8	98.9	.....
1890	[2] 8,282,180,175	403,738,622	4.9
Per cent of increase	62.9	28.1	.....
1880	[2] 5,084,943,000	315,171,021	6.2

[1] Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, Annual Review of Foreign Commerce, year ending June 30, 1906, page 42.

[2] Revised so as to exclude the mechanical trades and neighborhood industries, which, however, could not be eliminated entirely for 1880 and 1890.

Both the value of the products according to Census figures and the value of exports of manufactures nearly tripled during the quarter of a century considered by the table. There were, however, considerable variations in the rate of increase from decade to decade. The most remarkable variation between the growth of exports and of the domestic production of manufactures occurred between 1890 and 1900, when the former increased 98.9 per cent and the latter only 37.8 per cent.

In considering the column in which is presented the per cent of the total value of products of domestic manufactures that were exported it must be remembered that Census values were inflated to about the same degree, approximately, in each year, so that if the source of the inflation could be removed and the true per cent obtained, the variations in the percentages from census to census would not differ materially from those presented in the table. The percentages, then, indicate that from decade to decade the proportion of the value of the total production of manufactures which were exported was subject only to slight changes. In fact, the proportion at the end of the quarter of a century was apparently about the same as at the commencement.

While it is impossible to determine the actual extent of the inflation of values in Census figures, it is certain, as already pointed out in Chapter VI, that it does not equal the cost of the partially manufactured materials which enter into the products. However, by eliminating the cost of these materials from the total value of the products there will result a sum which, though too small, will more nearly represent the actual value of the production of manufactures during a census year than the gross value which is presented in the table. The value of the partially manufactured materials was not segregated previous to 1900, and thus the calculation can not be made for either 1880 or 1890.

For 1905 the value remaining after deducting the cost of the partially manufactured materials and mill supplies was $9,821,205,387, and the proportion which the value of exports of domestic manufactures formed of this value was 9.1 per cent. But the per cent is too great, because, by the elimination of the cost of all the partially manufactured materials, a sum considerably greater than the actual duplication contained in the gross total was deducted. Thus in 1905 the actual proportion of the total value of the output of manufactures which was exported must have been between 6.2 and 9.1 per cent.

The reports on foreign commerce of the Bureau of Statistics show the leading exports of manufactured goods. Table CCXLVII presents the value of these manufactures for the past five years.

TABLE CCXLVII.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE EXPORTED: 1900 TO 1905.

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Total exports of manufactures	$894,400,254	$832,155,673	$791,142,628	$782,606,201	$802,383,370	$802,972,737
Per cent of total exports	60.0	58.0	56.8	57.8	54.9	58.6
Agricultural implements:						
Mowers and reapers, and parts of	10,559,891	11,568,062	10,326,641	8,818,370	9,943,680	11,243,763
Plows and cultivators, and parts of	2,892,060	3,537,810	3,169,961	2,791,092	1,888,373	2,178,098
All other, and parts of	7,269,790	7,643,763	7,510,020	4,077,278	4,481,381	2,677,288
Aluminum, and manufactures of	175,859	183,197	133,256	118,268	221,240	244,091
Art works: Paintings and statuary	410,593	409,694	512,558	250,009	344,287	263,443
Asbestos, and manufactures of	234,553	183,962	133,427	132,342	135,258	93,600
Asphaltum, and manufactures of	291,120	160,186	104,586	89,654	97,851	121,751
Babbitt metal	67,215	42,373	44,635	36,750	102,909	76,145
Beeswax	24,966	16,545	21,337	36,541	39,464	91,913
Billiard balls	1,467	656	4,228	2,057	1,607	1,108
Blacking:						
Stove polish	64,134	70,394	198,152	236,762	321,237	418,374
All other	535,232	527,003	511,136	462,670	478,658	462,224
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter	4,844,160	4,347,304	4,442,653	3,997,977	3,472,343	2,943,435
Brass, and manufactures of	3,025,764	2,557,484	2,000,432	1,930,810	2,007,450	1,866,727
Breadstuffs:						
Bread and biscuit	645,909	635,133	589,536	604,136	606,811	938,513
Corn meal	1,113,295	1,691,609	1,382,127	1,046,643	2,065,432	2,148,410
Oatmeal	1,423,742	463,062	1,839,106	1,617,298	2,308,649	1,547,900
Rye flour	19,618	11,302	12,818	8,403	10,860	14,757
Wheat flour	40,176,136	68,894,836	73,756,404	65,661,974	69,459,296	67,760,886
Preparations of, for table food	2,064,790	2,172,571	2,067,409	2,205,018	2,832,930	2,362,715
All other, for animal feed—						
Bran, middlings, and mill feed	722,582	306,213	945,053	962,595	1,383,246	2,638,719
Dried grains and malt sprouts	1,485,671	1,062,336	1,320,065	1,157,636	992,836	(1)
All other	845,909	602,521	661,131	629,797	584,838	1,470,448
Bricks:						
Building	210,887	112,200	26,310	51,350	91,640	116,128
Fire	431,614	387,227	403,598	449,161	564,968	400,353
Brooms and brushes	327,083	275,522	283,994	261,729	254,047	232,968
Candles	701,357	510,183	514,753	286,531	236,547	191,687
Carbon	41,863	38,359	44,494	62,313	16,540	13,210
Cars, carriages, other vehicles, and parts of:						
Automobiles, and parts of	2,481,243	1,895,005	1,207,065	948,528	(1)	(1)
Cars, passenger and freight, and parts of						
For steam railways	1,934,352	2,607,592	2,687,303	3,017,537	4,195,019	2,558,323
For other railways	1,219,656	763,144	915,273	788,816	1,419,930	884,354
Cycles, and parts of	1,378,428	1,965,026	2,132,629	2,627,572	2,515,804	3,553,149
Wheelbarrows, push carts, and hand trucks	276,117	350,450	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other carriages, and parts of	3,320,641	3,354,801	3,556,925	2,490,063	2,790,178	2,809,784
Celluloid, and manufactures of	294,979	246,001	249,488	189,974	211,781	174,310
Cement	1,484,795	530,216	419,361	651,526	438,915	163,162
Chalk, crayons, etc	59,089	47,616	37,238	26,313	20,064	27,469
Charcoal	23,479	22,646	5,118	4,929	4,164	1,598
Chewing gum	14,923	10,865	27,242	9,062	11,686	8,725
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:						
Acids	325,020	245,813	219,568	235,458	198,323	147,233
Ashes, pot and pearl	30,156	56,800	60,376	62,529	56,072	49,566
Baking powder	437,837	326,231	397,965	363,835	292,081	(1)
Copper, sulphate of	790,024	1,133,686	736,137	1,242,914	2,324,738	2,120,745
Dyes and dyestuffs	475,334	517,878	619,645	531,225	394,278	498,905
Lime, acetate of	1,245,776	1,103,389	987,067	962,265	1,101,037	776,413
Medicines, patent or proprietary	4,911,005	3,897,793	3,407,696	3,137,890	3,440,177	2,999,153
Washing powders or mixtures, etc	310,602	349,869	352,537	299,821	(1)	(1)
All other	5,924,736	5,730,235	5,800,480	5,305,074	5,505,925	5,540,358
Cider	61,204	103,314	84,084	21,869	61,132	64,283
Clocks and watches:						
Clocks, and parts of	1,192,246	1,186,279	1,091,724	1,146,381	1,296,222	1,199,074
Watches, and parts of	1,124,168	1,094,916	1,041,805	998,109	1,044,529	787,620
Coal and coke: Coke	2,228,442	2,223,233	1,912,459	1,720,457	1,433,497	1,233,921
Coal tar	50,252	19,284	15,531	41,062	(1)	(1)
Cocoa, ground or prepared, and chocolate	279,819	250,084	213,476	166,245	333,036	231,509
Coffee, roasted or prepared	82,451	64,516	89,899	71,152	(1)	(1)
Coins, United States:						
Copper	(1)	37	41	200	395	2,040
Nickel	(1)	11,408	2,650	1,635	5,478	21,193
Copper manufactures:						
Ingots, bars, plates, and old	81,795,226	54,870,072	37,354,061	39,190,619	41,209,376	55,772,196
All other manufactures	4,430,065	2,272,000	2,313,135	2,027,754	2,006,645	2,080,794
Copper residue	24,820	41,344	42,385	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cork, manufactures of	47,625	39,581	33,844	46,044	36,717	29,264
Cotton manufactures:						
Cloths—						
Colored	7,325,408	5,439,277	8,143,148	7,350,288	6,554,225	4,839,491
Uncolored	33,995,134	9,256,922	16,990,436	18,501,998	7,581,812	13,279,443
Wearing apparel	3,477,052	2,700,420	2,490,136	2,099,592	1,654,536	1,092,098
Waste, cotton mill	1,040,356	1,585,765	1,294,064	467,653	1,203,250	610,120
Yarn	310,237	172,286	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	3,517,293	3,249,043	2,969,520	3,458,921	3,278,595	3,721,125
Curios, antiques, etc	3,525	2,582	1,098	8,036	1,409	2,594
Dental goods	777,619	520,678	401,761	362,000	252,418	247,462
Earthen, stone, and china ware:						
Earthen and stone ware	796,491	614,130	519,159	549,571	469,220	519,489
China ware	84,336	78,701	63,900	51,227	52,693	57,213
Egg yolks	917	28,294	48,108	14,700	1,610	883

(1) Not reported separately.

TABLE CCXLVII. VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE EXPORTED: 1900 TO 1905—Continued.

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Emery, and manufactures of:						
Emery	$42,446	$25,475	$19,975	$32,427	$18,310	$14,957
Manufactures of—						
Cloth	16,200	12,348	9,654	7,789	7,625	6,443
Paper	1,612	1,254	1,389	2,315	1,367	580
Wheels	287,343	288,387	216,345	183,230	163,774	148,329
Fertilizers: All other	734,612	595,116	380,077	367,440	377,567	841,857
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of:						
Bags	321,884	301,413	387,840	416,462	469,892	397,740
Cordage	920,127	926,278	935,587	713,439	832,375	927,805
Twine	4,698,090	4,396,364	3,331,101	2,955,377	2,591,412	2,646,482
All other	826,708	790,581	636,420	489,941	409,197	469,808
Fish:						
Dried, smoked, or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock	214,056	167,103	148,557	270,440	345,597	404,212
Herring	53,986	44,336	33,632	57,287	84,239	82,407
All other	11,688	10,295	23,020	15,707	24,422	56,684
Pickled—						
Mackerel	17,014	7,848	7,360	15,634	16,858	14,352
All other	77,361	41,784	74,346	83,602	99,766	99,627
Salmon—						
Canned	3,035,469	5,224,598	4,350,791	3,991,402	4,230,271	2,693,648
All other, fresh or cured	1,832,655	1,163,489	869,352	694,435	426,738	535,276
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish	112,510	115,283	105,228	166,053	200,626	133,244
Caviare	31,313	16,462	39,278	41,851	118,486	100,786
All other fish and fish products	74,219	70,039	77,776	120,302	37,021	24,044
Fly paper	72,891	95,341	38,579	65,337	(1)	(1)
Fruits:						
Apples, dried	2,208,414	2,791,421	2,378,635	1,190,593	1,510,581	2,247,851
Apricots, dried	606,777	608,511	713,887	178,143	(1)	(1)
Prunes	2,455,056	3,410,497	3,512,507	1,404,422	589,113	1,646,332
Raisins	372,087	281,402	284,530	149,216	218,715	139,689
Preserved—						
Canned	2,541,025	2,637,002	1,739,571	1,195,635	3,006,109	3,127,278
All other	71,868	115,490	66,757	94,323	71,597	63,448
Furniture of metal	214,957	147,456	124,856	224,285	271,289	289,795
Furs and fur skins	6,599,222	5,422,945	6,181,115	5,030,204	4,404,448	4,503,968
Ginger ale	1,297	1,633	1,911	1,963	3,420	4,930
Glass and glassware:						
Window glass	65,869	71,498	59,519	51,952	55,286	36,218
All other	2,186,930	1,906,983	2,091,180	1,908,154	2,071,023	1,899,901
Glucose or grape sugar	3,206,794	2,949,545	2,460,022	2,319,286	3,113,898	3,600,139
Glue	279,534	258,511	253,768	284,413	254,447	225,844
Gold beaters' skins	600	800	1,140	1,000	1,000	750
Gunpowder and other explosives:						
Gunpowder	149,466	136,383	151,658	224,779	193,345	197,438
All other explosives	2,410,371	2,305,213	2,302,852	1,837,602	1,518,757	1,694,106
Hair, and manufactures of	778,471	724,514	616,133	633,337	674,881	676,688
Household and personal effects	3,146,969	2,615,076	2,652,787	2,570,369	2,880,765	2,506,699
India rubber, and manufactures of:						
India rubber, reclaimed	522,602	178,335	93,265	206,977	229,365	263,853
India rubber, scrap and old	204,945	534,500	404,586	362,721	412,728	492,284
Belting, hose, and packing	994,100	880,010	819,985	634,146	565,726	541,830
Boots and shoes	1,214,342	1,086,364	1,056,491	1,046,315	724,015	420,746
All other	2,572,375	2,469,750	2,299,875	1,781,941	1,727,527	1,405,212
Ink:						
Printer's	276,330	238,314	220,544	189,903	171,758	145,321
All other	162,556	136,021	138,103	119,098	119,467	114,455
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes:						
Electrical appliances, including telegraph and telephone instruments	4,962,972	4,861,204	4,206,617	3,631,759	(1)	(1)
All other	3,210,008	3,436,519	2,923,891	1,757,717	7,361,231	6,435,766
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:						
Pig iron	828,123	605,976	362,068	898,118	3,764,583	3,124,753
Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture	270,224	248,093	96,107	216,272	544,394	749,495
Bar iron	1,180,901	936,145	721,284	778,708	884,094	378,120
Bars or rods of steel—						
Wire rods	592,732	503,298	1,059,130	405,445	336,680	513,866
All other	1,470,859	1,014,934	802,173	816,737	2,651,089	1,444,522
Billets, ingots, and blooms	4,515,586	3,582,126	68,064	78,355	3,158,239	441,605
Hoop, band, and scroll	127,193	145,715	78,745	85,568	167,942	70,186
Rails for railways—						
Iron	3,036	30,005	3,154	23,472	32,567	138,304
Steel	10,288,346	4,253,376	710,886	4,613,624	10,841,189	9,218,144
Sheets and plates—						
Iron	316,449	313,474	191,332	290,139	498,964	549,975
Steel	2,788,571	839,922	734,151	593,177	1,752,873	1,249,576
Tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin	880,810	306,930	66,010	99,792	66,550	19,062
Structural iron and steel	3,622,320	1,943,281	1,963,797	3,202,020	3,357,023	2,835,588
Wire	6,264,918	5,821,921	5,172,140	5,278,454	4,104,563	5,982,400
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools—						
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware	5,402,036	6,156,170	7,461,594	5,938,156	5,569,903	5,915,929
Saws	556,869	563,459	413,679	319,464	327,859	267,923
Tools, not elsewhere specified	5,487,923	5,006,562	4,189,551	3,586,482	3,306,751	3,465,072
Car wheels	177,638	159,706	156,601	156,388	203,396	166,829
Castings, not elsewhere specified	1,330,228	1,544,850	1,916,091	1,472,264	1,135,453	1,576,174
Cutlery						
Table	90,060	107,826	69,848	46,062	33,647	91,083
All other	347,328	339,812	253,662	211,966	200,640	205,712
Firearms	1,399,120	1,520,396	1,002,410	937,081	958,324	1,403,915
Machinery, machines and parts of—						
Cash registers	2,036,107	1,836,233	1,475,199	1,144,062	873,121	813,096
Electrical machinery	7,290,932	5,645,809	5,779,459	5,379,746	5,812,715	4,340,992
Laundry machinery	518,800	553,912	512,108	536,716	479,274	441,562
Metal working machinery	4,332,665	3,716,709	2,826,111	2,977,290	4,054,313	7,193,390
Printing presses, and parts of	1,470,156	1,396,746	1,050,773	808,943	1,005,929	1,219,774
Pumps and pumping machinery	3,116,088	2,703,397	2,715,553	2,159,999	2,187,246	3,112,525
Sewing machines, and parts of	6,104,279	5,623,423	5,105,852	4,022,697	4,095,663	4,541,774
Shoe machinery	1,273,015	1,071,090	719,797	966,582	953,898	1,163,265
Steam engines, and parts of—						
Fire	16,856	12,527	19,650	28,956	23,370	14,915
Locomotive	3,617,010	5,261,422	3,219,778	3,257,894	4,039,006	5,592,403
Stationary	991,852	1,069,401	725,294	709,975	901,888	673,197
Boilers and parts of engines	2,280,362	2,169,753	2,485,226	1,791,062	1,696,385	1,767,856
Typewriting machines, and parts of	1,745,285	4,537,125	3,966,741	3,302,191	2,827,329	2,697,544
Woodworking machinery	613,578	738,609	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	24,656,066	19,894,135	20,387,065	20,505,421	20,864,352	21,913,202

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE CCXLVII.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE EXPORTED: 1900 TO 1905—Continued.

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.						
Nails and spikes—						
Cut	$404,400	$445,033	$347,007	$318,539	$575,285	$647,711
Wire	1,793,230	1,517,876	1,245,946	947,272	982,313	2,124,528
All other, including tacks	397,974	309,054	290,862	258,655	257,700	278,709
Pipes and fittings	8,148,187	6,310,551	5,431,459	5,153,080	5,139,895	7,024,888
Safes	266,305	222,842	184,706	156,860	112,068	149,637
Scales and balances	674,771	652,303	650,250	517,758	532,640	556,040
Stoves, ranges, and parts of	855,223	881,603	961,562	811,896	548,716	585,385
All other manufactures of iron and steel	11,183,892	9,435,056	9,048,992	12,749,284	15,459,491	15,322,922
Ivory, manufactures of, and scrap	54,646	60,896	68,816	33,664	18,495	22,824
Jewelers' ashes and sweepings	48,850	86,349	174,158	239,969	225,815	230,803
Jewelry and other manufactures of gold and silver:						
Jewelry	1,033,808	964,659	939,797	1,060,056	1,017,881	892,327
All other manufactures of gold and silver	385,417	400,995	353,224	269,291	211,791	251,311
Lamps, chandeliers, and all other devices for illuminating purposes	1,579,125	1,502,888	1,133,290	963,638	1,021,435	978,874
Lead, and manufactures of:						
Pigs, bars, and old	2,508	4,384	15,527	282,405	285,158	14,081
Type	167,585	128,471	137,875	191,099	137,803	125,271
All other manufactures of	497,101	405,165	299,300	224,840	248,718	191,705
Leather, and manufactures of:						
Sole leather	9,444,873	6,978,497	6,920,467	6,569,857	6,577,732	6,433,303
Upper leather—						
Kid glazed	1,576,204	1,512,179	1,995,200	1,755,599	1,561,352	1,909,914
Patent or enameled	166,320	170,940	122,782	151,930	82,868	101,708
Splits, buff, grain, and all other upper	15,057,791	15,049,602	13,493,499	12,817,017	11,841,610	11,913,256
All other leather	1,813,154	1,140,364	982,251	1,055,731	1,257,084	1,438,976
Manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes	8,057,697	7,238,940	6,665,017	6,182,098	5,526,290	4,276,656
Harness and saddles	502,660	560,346	373,677	378,775	289,089	505,467
All other	1,318,046	1,329,747	1,064,496	887,316	787,628	713,730
Lime	64,970	52,984	32,694	42,674	34,562	85,854
Malt	342,851	315,676	252,801	266,894	250,099	215,198
Marble and stone manufactures:						
Roofing slate	424,777	726,715	628,612	945,352	898,262	950,543
All other	630,443	645,286	641,753	644,071	646,332	606,229
Matches	52,834	68,003	56,330	57,742	88,739	95,422
Metal polish	37,091	37,688	32,274	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mica	2,611	1,118	4,615	3,857	508	3,406
Mucilage	11,417	12,527	12,563	15,855	8,907	8,275
Musical instruments:						
Organs	898,878	1,095,415	1,137,713	1,186,745	1,098,521	993,309
Pianofortes	513,725	404,454	419,029	421,614	335,219	355,665
Pianolas and other piano players	842,817	889,951	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other, and parts of	889,367	841,162	1,824,767	2,085,784	1,347,056	609,805
Naval stores:						
Rosin	7,069,084	6,621,870	4,817,205	4,202,104	4,742,457	3,796,367
Tar	60,520	44,944	50,802	55,854	77,669	77,082
Turpentine and pitch	74,938	32,253	36,379	44,356	45,795	45,823
Turpentine, spirits of	8,902,101	9,446,155	8,014,322	7,431,248	7,715,029	8,554,922
Nickel, and manufactures of:						
Nickel oxide and matte	3,196,622	940,558	864,221	1,190,606	1,510,508	1,219,812
Manufactures of	97,083	54,205	97,787	12,523	15,428	447
Notions, not elsewhere specified	71,003	50,360	186,653	485,086	613,895	602,948
Oakum	32,871	34,020	26,740	28,134	23,156	30,474
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:						
Corn	278,526	169,921	95,568	164,056	131,774	48,783
Cottonseed	13,897,178	9,134,088	12,732,497	12,271,009	13,119,968	11,229,188
Flaxseed or linseed	7,600,907	7,765,169	7,011,214	7,508,133	5,471,930	5,528,331
Oilcloths:						
For floors	52,643	45,571	56,902	67,300	70,269	46,005
All other	217,286	185,726	164,515	121,991	102,366	95,912
Oils:						
Animal—						
Fish	266,461	213,257	377,551	358,533	293,004	184,403
Lard	154,409	244,499	306,334	327,794	438,645	337,260
Whale	11,026	10,197	13,174	22,835	28,376	24,766
All other	217,596	273,481	159,505	201,535	258,406	172,568
Mineral, refined or manufactured—						
Naphthas, including all lighter products of distillation	2,575,851	1,802,207	1,225,661	1,677,738	1,565,608	2,016,802
Illuminating	56,169,606	57,902,503	47,078,931	53,390,345	51,477,267	55,979,566
Lubricating and heavy paraffin	13,142,860	12,048,842	12,052,927	10,274,743	10,006,937	9,744,367
Residuum, including tar and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled	1,545,470	733,994	566,115	875,178	1,376,047	506,855
Vegetable—						
Corn	890,937	998,613	1,467,493	1,769,370	1,831,980	1,351,867
Cottonseed	15,125,802	10,717,280	14,211,244	12,992,393	16,541,321	14,127,568
Linseed	125,354	147,721	98,116	68,617	66,653	54,148
Volatile or essential—						
Peppermint	135,060	124,728	34,943	51,898	63,672	90,298
All other	215,860	440,588	252,770	202,983	169,004	166,424
All other vegetable	139,219	189,451	169,796	220,372	363,056	554,781
Paints, pigments, and colors:						
Carbon black, gas black, and lampblack	501,736	329,013	299,587	281,412	305,663	214,559
Zinc, oxide of	605,526	672,136	446,786	433,486	412,719	474,296
All other	2,019,055	1,755,132	1,604,564	1,378,481	1,317,961	1,213,512
Paper, and manufactures of:						
Paper hangings	304,338	243,417	256,243	301,339	124,983	145,992
Playing cards	225,032	210,518	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Printing paper	3,050,444	2,572,447	2,613,117	2,020,616	3,489,589	2,521,520
Writing paper and envelopes	975,099	887,181	901,700	744,029	532,709	463,248
All other	3,671,175	3,630,165	3,408,954	3,346,046	3,201,560	3,085,273
Paraffin and paraffin wax	7,789,160	8,859,964	9,411,204	8,858,841	6,857,288	8,602,722
Paste	11,396	6,313	5,631	2,251	863	1,753
Pencils, lead and slate	289,189	261,671	186,363	629,877	511,059	463,315
Pens and penholders	130,654	62,595	66,317	93,126	95,156	119,104
Perfumery and cosmetics	490,297	489,567	390,502	355,219	380,994	370,827
Photographic goods	153,929	[illegible]	758,320	2,100,533	1,998,145	[illegible]
Plaster, builders'	116,997	[illegible]	50,427	63,713	42,180	13,182
Plaster of Paris	16,810	[illegible]	21,479	(1)	(1)	(1)
Plated ware	703,783	[illegible]	962,708	795,626	517,208	599,773
Platinum, and manufactures of, and scrap	10,516	[illegible]	17,786	8,721	3,079	[illegible]

---

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE CCXLVII.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE EXPORTED: 1900 TO 1905—Continued.

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:						
Meat products—						
Beef products						
Beef, canned	$6,588,958	$5,882,888	$7,916,928	$6,646,130	$5,307,501	$5,233,982
Beef, fresh	22,138,365	26,841,586	25,013,323	29,045,056	31,851,361	29,643,830
Beef, salted or pickled	3,095,304	3,260,475	3,814,671	3,031,027	3,145,219	2,697,340
Beef, other cured	14,057	20,542	102,184	72,836	72,677	197,051
Tallow	3,022,173	3,801,302	1,623,852	1,924,577	3,848,561	4,398,204
Hog products—						
Bacon	25,428,961	24,446,752	22,178,525	35,449,797	37,499,026	38,975,915
Hams	21,562,204	22,293,867	25,712,633	25,222,744	22,842,778	20,416,367
Pork, canned	993,394	963,321	1,369,687	832,910	708,381	658,402
Pork, fresh	1,291,794	1,669,818	2,035,491	3,652,464	2,424,537	1,925,772
Pork, salted or pickled	9,412,034	9,527,388	9,959,762	10,117,562	9,926,633	8,243,797
Lard	47,243,181	46,347,520	50,854,504	52,375,864	46,560,148	41,939,164
Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.)	3,613,235	3,581,813	3,607,542	2,687,653	1,449,878	1,475,064
Mutton	52,503	40,618	532,476	37,067	46,643	64,313
Oleo and oleomargarine—						
Oleo, the oil	11,485,145	12,873,558	11,981,888	12,254,969	11,846,373	10,503,856
Oleomargarine, imitation butter	711,038	605,874	798,273	601,521	484,501	416,544
Poultry and game	897,425	1,009,304	1,079,056	856,801	1,070,190	463,905
Sausage and sausage meats	671,241	602,528	585,088	726,437	923,974	(1)
Sausage casings	2,646,868	2,353,167	1,964,524	1,795,044	2,778,854	2,307,571
All other meat products—						
Canned	1,974,693	2,254,235	1,831,940	1,801,385	1,556,671	1,724,064
All other	2,267,359	2,062,813	2,101,785	3,624,764	3,212,009	3,941,394
Dairy products—						
Butter	1,648,281	1,768,184	1,604,327	2,885,609	4,014,905	3,143,509
Cheese	1,084,044	2,452,239	2,250,229	2,745,597	3,950,999	4,943,609
Milk	2,156,616	1,367,794	921,026	1,473,564	1,437,818	1,139,402
Quicksilver	653,337	834,764	762,201	425,728	400,298	556,142
Quills, crude and prepared	1,618	23,164	3,976	6,168	8,281	11,105
Rags and other paper stock	147,863	110,948	89,710	73,186	103,739	122,270
Rice, bran, meal, and polish	266,891	200,263	122,589	228,010	143,922	167,023
Roofing felt and paper	207,818	183,403	104,280	89,543	(1)	(1)
Root beer	358	455	834	1,014	2,018	4,661
Salt	190,376	99,066	70,296	83,264	67,316	55,833
Shoe findings	10,921	912	57,406	177,644	134,566	107,739
Silk:						
Manufactures of	620,572	466,519	412,415	301,758	244,678	252,608
Waste	9,806	30,814	19,968	9,759	9,138	53,851
Soap:						
Toilet and fancy	888,838	721,776	573,588	459,092	562,514	494,406
All other	1,781,393	1,778,157	1,879,189	1,171,846	1,006,666	1,279,618
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax	28,124	39,964	44,915	91,899	54,778	67,125
Spices	32,372	28,521	36,787	23,471	20,204	19,131
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors:						
Malt liquors—						
In bottles	932,372	769,432	1,082,982	1,199,293	1,643,517	1,945,059
In other coverings	80,436	84,687	95,758	90,769	79,508	194,157
Spirits, distilled—						
Alcohol—						
Wood	603,385	585,359	452,892	338,619	476,582	320,306
All other, including pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	223,664	112,291	23,510	220,453	97,633	59,277
Brandy	18,217	44,119	19,213	30,174	28,176	83,698
Rum	1,175,837	994,959	1,458,393	1,425,920	1,468,110	903,808
Whisky—						
Bourbon	246,115	254,693	203,137	638,061	687,969	764,860
Rye	207,606	217,551	223,480	275,717	251,583	121,241
All other	97,328	67,854	62,358	82,950	44,670	24,921
Wine—						
In bottles	28,242	33,136	24,624	42,980	43,013	49,927
In other coverings	355,215	403,557	290,552	407,345	461,500	575,665
Sponges	18,390	36,646	50,306	39,279	29,554	32,199
Starch	1,430,572	1,340,282	832,943	656,705	2,005,865	2,604,362
Stereotype and electrotype plates	41,838	26,957	37,419	37,780	45,999	48,877
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	502,132	471,392	480,569	368,559	412,668	402,861
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery:						
Molasses	591,879	592,288	492,260	416,470	291,063	434,585
Sirup	2,076,200	1,846,563	1,714,899	2,048,561	2,235,014	1,682,102
Sugar—						
Brown	969	3,427	3,545	14,089	6,056	11,262
Refined	745,639	528,616	358,537	292,715	437,523	1,004,135
Candy and confectionery	717,020	551,911	535,412	465,494	543,833	565,487
Teeth, artificial	7,604	7,913	4,715	3,492	3,736	86
Theatrical effects, etc	274,183	60,152	41,656	53,985	136,422	55,690
Tin:						
Scrap	29,702	30,853	6,611	7,796	49,914	44,716
Manufactures of	721,900	731,553	656,096	517,159	516,343	387,381
Tobacco manufactures:						
Cigars	59,653	36,545	46,962	34,632	53,174	74,623
Cigarettes	2,934,376	2,320,112	2,281,531	2,104,893	1,877,255	2,290,876
Plug	1,830,308	1,700,028	1,683,152	2,794,060	2,416,175	2,624,670
All other	865,866	986,034	1,182,151	735,268	745,999	1,019,772
Toys	506,638	308,067	281,591	282,817	280,546	216,512
Tripoli	44,193	32,990	16,039	13,401	4,750	8,107
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags	231,728	174,372	188,875	139,751	115,881	119,777
Varnish	791,578	726,585	667,475	607,685	611,459	620,104
Vegetables:						
Canned	580,048	719,580	597,759	560,612	528,914	603,288
All other, including pickles and sauces	929,742	785,076	745,697	667,761	544,764	496,542
Vessels, sold abroad—steamers and sailing	786,180	210,048	196,164	172,019	112,906	202,948
Vinegar	17,158	19,192	18,072	19,754	13,231	12,583
Vulcanized fiber	37,075	23,647	9,331	8,143	28,357	34,135
Wax, shoemakers'	(1)	8,382	5,961	6,285	6,648	13,539
White metal	3	8	(1)	(1)	331	296

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE CCXLVII.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE EXPORTED: 1900 TO 1905—Continued.

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Wood, and manufactures of.						
Timber and unmanufactured wood						
Sawed	$7,294,168	$8,472,355	$7,462,111	$5,225,003	$6,376,686	$5,763,390
Hewn	913,654	881,557	787,082	1,030,687	802,528	785,305
Lumber						
Boards, deals, and planks	24,483,214	28,603,355	20,965,328	16,978,322	20,106,242	17,731,696
Joists and scantling	704,305	875,062	647,920	472,384	572,704	550,495
Shingles	60,251	82,377	86,245	86,799	89,588	169,667
Shooks—						
Box	825,145	869,802	779,777	700,035	590,271	587,047
Other	1,278,972	795,595	829,248	798,884	882,438	728,753
Staves	3,613,635	4,032,344	4,740,680	3,830,432	3,757,048	4,337,418
Heading	148,042	170,874	134,383	123,376	137,961	78,146
All other	3,068,115	3,190,687	3,732,782	3,572,328	4,422,384	3,613,190
Manufactures of—						
Doors, sash, and blinds	853,350	1,433,037	1,727,387	920,688	990,698	1,132,510
Furniture, not elsewhere specified	4,439,944	4,555,411	4,454,309	4,125,953	3,951,498	4,191,036
Hogsheads and barrels, empty	188,996	215,532	175,020	127,603	117,442	167,855
Trimmings, moldings, and other house finishings	616,331	561,504	565,213	492,907	436,325	428,185
Woodenware	782,138	981,888	886,080	758,578	777,040	981,938
Wood pulp	473,585	593,474	445,228	740,103	1,051,867	458,463
All other	5,209,286	4,640,266	4,818,014	4,451,858	3,774,773	3,872,851
Wool manufactures:						
Carpets	64,641	50,921	57,979	86,771	105,156	115,052
Dress goods	15,572	7,829	6,442	7,074	8,239	24,381
Flannels and blankets	81,556	105,044	48,141	88,374	123,054	140,463
Wearing apparel	1,624,472	1,457,748	1,290,853	852,179	805,717	570,389
All other	248,813	306,396	318,713	478,059	500,567	150,077
Yeast	21,215	18,772	24,675	8,439	6,809	8,086
Zinc manufactures:						
Dross	895,133	645,311	674,262	369,811	164,140	224,210
Pigs, bars, plates, and sheets	1,153,356	885,965	186,192	328,164	870,229	1,584,702
All other	166,263	72,745	99,481	101,309	95,211	84,513
All other articles, manufactured	239,887	147,180	187,293	307,064	678,308	337,365

In 1900 wheat flour ranked first in value of exports, illuminating oil second, and copper ingots, bars, plates, and old copper third. During the intercensal period, however, the value of exports of illuminating oil underwent only a slight increase, and there was a considerable falling off in the value of exports of wheat flour, while exports of copper ingots, bars, and plates increased at such a rate as to place them for the year 1905, with respect to value, considerably in the lead of any of the manufactured products itemized in the table.

The falling off in exports of manufactured breadstuffs is very marked. Since 1900, with the unimportant exception of rye flour, every item composing this group suffered a loss. The value of exports of wheat flour decreased $27,584,750, or 40.7 per cent, the greatest absolute decrease for any item shown in the table.

Exports of manufactures of cotton generally showed a very material growth during the five years. Uncolored cloth was particularly noticeable in this respect, increasing from $13,229,443 to $33,995,134. None of the products in this group underwent any decrease in value with the exception of those included in "all other," which suffered very slightly for the period shown.

In the iron and steel group, exclusive of the cruder products, such as pig iron, bar iron, etc., there were large increases in the value of exports in several cases, and where decreases are shown they are for the most part slight. Increases in the value of exports of cash registers, typewriting machines, and electrical machinery were particularly notable, the value of exports of the first named more than doubling and that of the last two classes nearly doubling. The most marked falling off in the value of exports of any one class of machinery appears in metal working machinery, which decreased from $7,193,390 to $4,332,665. Exports of locomotives have been irregular, amounting in value to $5,592,403 in 1900 and falling to $3,219,778 in 1903, increasing again in 1904 to $5,261,422, and in 1905 decreasing nearly to the figures for 1903.

Exports of leather, particularly upper leathers, have increased during the period shown by the table. Of the manufactures of leather, exports of boots and shoes, which have nearly doubled in the five years, show the greatest increase.

Exports of oils of all kinds form an important portion of the export trade of the United States. Of the mineral oils, illuminating is the most important from the standpoint of domestic exports, but there has been only a slight increase since 1900 in the exports of this commodity. Of the vegetable oils, cottonseed is by far the most important, but in the value of the exports of this oil also there has been but a slight increase since 1900.

In the group "wood, and manufactures of," lumber, such as boards, deals, and planks, figures most largely in the export trade, increasing in value from $17,731,696 in 1900 to $24,483,214 in 1905.

Of the products of industries of comparatively recent growth, exports of automobiles are of considerable interest. In 1900 and 1901 such exports were not of sufficient importance to warrant segregation in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, but in the reports for the year 1902 exports of "automobiles, and parts of" appeared to the value of $948,528; in two years this value had nearly doubled, and by 1905 it had reached $2,481,243.

Rank of the United States as an exporter of domestic manufactures.—While the leading position of the United States as an exporter of domestic merchandise at the present day is due in a large part to the development of domestic manufactures, yet if the ranking depended upon products of manufactures alone, the United Kingdom would have an incontestable claim to first place and the German Empire would have an equally certain hold on second place. It is probable that in 1904 the value of exports of domestic manufactures from the United Kingdom amounted to at least 85 per cent of the value of exports of all kinds of domestic products, or about a billion and a quarter of dollars, while for the German Empire it would appear that at least 75 per cent—about nine hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars—of the total value of domestic exports were products of German mills and factories. Thus, notwithstanding that the position as the leading manufacturing nation has been conceded to the United States for several years, as an exporter of domestic manufactures the country can not claim a higher rank than third.

This has resulted logically from a home market whose rapidly expanding demands have in the past proved sufficient to absorb the products of domestic industry. Naturally the American manufacturer, in full possession of a domestic market far greater than that possessed by the manufacturer of the United Kingdom or of any of the continental countries, has been apathetic in his attitude toward foreign trade. This attitude, however, is rapidly changing. Manufacturers are beginning to realize that if the output of manufactures increases in the future in anywhere near the same ratio as in the past, the home market, notwithstanding its tremendous demands, will be outgrown, and therefore efforts must be made to secure a larger share of the trade of the world at large.

Never has the competition between the great industrial nations for the trade of the people of less favored nations been waged more fiercely than at the present time. Germany and England are reaching forward with the knowledge that much of their future prosperity and greatness depends upon their success in this direction. In this friendly commercial struggle the United States has resources, both agricultural and mineral, unequaled by either England or Germany. Moreover, the ingenuity of American inventors and the enterprise of domestic manufacturers have united to produce many articles possessing utility and constructive perfection far in advance of similar products of industry in other countries. Thus a demand for certain American manufactures has sprung up in many quarters of the globe, which originally resulted not so much from the energy of the manufacturers in seeking foreign markets as from the intrinsic value and superior usefulness of the American product. Particularly has this been true in the case of agricultural implements, typewriting machines, sewing machines, locomotives, cash registers, electrical machinery, all kinds of builders' hardware, saws and tools, and metal working, wood working, and shoe machinery, etc. Unlimited natural resources with a high degree of ingenuity, resourcefulness, and energy available for their best development and application to the uses of manufactures, if combined with adequate methods for entering and holding foreign markets, should soon give the United States a share in supplying the world's consumption of manufactured goods which will be more justly proportioned to its position as the greatest manufacturing nation than is at present the case.

Imports.—The reports on foreign commerce of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor distinguish between general imports and imports entered for consumption. General imports include all goods imported, whether for immediate consumption or for warehouse, while imports entered for consumption embrace merchandise entered for immediate consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption. In 1905 the value of general imports was $1,117,513,071 and of imports for consumption, $1,087,118,133. These values were the highest ever attained during a fiscal year and represent an increase over the total for 1896 of 43.3 per cent in the case of general imports, as also for imports for consumption, against an increase of 72.8 per cent in domestic exports for the same period.

The value of imports does not represent the cost to the first purchaser in the United States of the goods imported. The value of merchandise imported is the wholesale value of the goods and packages ready for shipment, as declared by the importer at the port of shipment, and it does not, therefore, include duties, freight charges, commissions for handling, etc. In 1905 the amount of $258,426,294 was collected as duty, representing an average ad valorem rate of 23.77 per cent on free and dutiable imports. Therefore the value as declared at the port of origin, $1,087,118,133, plus the duty, $258,426,294, a total of $1,345,544,427, represents more nearly than import values the actual cost to the consumer of the articles imported for consumption in 1905.

The progressive changes which have taken place in the nature of the merchandise imported during the past ten years show the effect of the recent great expansion of manufactures. During this period the rapid increase in imports of raw materials for use in manufactures stands in marked contrast to the moderate increase in imports of manufactures, particularly those ready for final consumption. Table CCXLVIII indicates the extent of these changes in imports from 1896 to 1905.

TABLE CCXLVIII.—VALUE OF GENERAL IMPORTS: 1896 TO 1905.[1]

YEAR.	Aggregate value.	IMPORTS UNMANUFACTURED.					IMPORTS MANUFACTURED.				
		Total		Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.	Crude materials for use in manufacturing	Miscellaneous: animals not for food, plants, trees, etc.	Total		Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.	Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	Manufactures ready for consumption.
		Value	Per cent of aggregate.				Value	Per cent of aggregate.			
1905	$1,117,513,071	$541,956,622	48.5	$146,130,903	$389,160,658	$6,665,061	$575,556,449	51.5	$145,355,839	$177,827,960	$252,372,650
1904	991,087,371	459,772,946	46.4	132,223,895	320,794,431	6,754,620	531,314,425	53.6	118,222,892	160,233,860	252,857,673
1903	1,025,719,237	455,590,583	44.4	119,202,674	330,491,084	5,896,825	570,128,654	55.6	116,620,623	195,750,847	257,757,184
1902	903,320,948	428,893,580	47.5	120,280,302	303,001,868	5,611,410	474,427,368	52.5	95,350,256	147,656,292	231,420,820
1901	823,172,165	364,549,007	44.3	110,385,208	248,006,751	6,157,048	458,623,158	55.7	125,540,654	127,576,924	205,505,580
1900	849,941,184	379,565,424	44.7	97,916,293	276,241,152	5,407,979	470,375,760	55.3	133,027,374	134,222,045	203,126,341
1899 ...	697,148,489	312,229,810	44.8	98,933,256	208,565,691	4,730,863	384,918,679	55.2	123,448,135	91,953,914	169,516,630
1898 ...	616,049,654	297,645,017	48.3	103,984,608	189,322,244	4,338,165	318,404,637	51.7	86,091,010	79,288,417	153,025,210
1897 ..	764,730,412	329,151,137	43.0	128,379,785	196,159,371	4,611,981	435,579,275	57.0	129,244,951	88,490,406	217,843,918
1896	779,724,674	333,208,275	42.7	130,002,310	197,646,852	5,559,113	446,516,399	57.3	118,805,703	101,070,937	226,639,759

[1] Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, Annual Review of Foreign Commerce, year ending June 30, 1906, page 42.

In 1905 the value of unmanufactured imports comprised 48.5 per cent of the aggregate value of general imports, while ten years previous this proportion was 42.7 per cent. The increasingly important position of importations of crude materials is due to the remarkable increase in the group "crude materials for use in manufacturing" and the relatively slow growth of the group "manufactures ready for consumption." In 1905 the value of crude materials imported for use in manufactures exceeded the value of manufactures imported ready for consumption by $136,788,008, while in 1896 the latter group of imports exceeded the former by $28,992,907. In this connection the percentages of increase shown in Table CCXLIX are significant.

TABLE CCXLIX.—*Per cent of increase in value of general imports, by groups: 1896 to 1905.*

GROUP.	Per cent of increase.
Aggregate	43.3
Imports unmanufactured	62.6
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	12.4
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	96.9
Miscellaneous—animals not for food, plants, trees, etc	19.9
Imports manufactured	28.9
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	22.3
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	75.9
Manufactures ready for consumption	11.4

Unmanufactured imports increased 62.6 per cent against an increase of only 28.9 per cent for manufactured imports. For the six groups the greatest increase was made by "crude materials for use in manufacturing" and the second group in this particular was "manufactures for further use in manufacturing." The least progress for the ten years was made by the group "manufactures ready for consumption," which increased only 11.4 per cent. Thus the greatest increases were recorded for the two groups which owe their existence to domestic manufactures.

Under unmanufactured imports the group "crude materials for use in manufacturing" does not include all raw materials imported for manufacturing. In 1905 at least 66 per cent of the group "foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals" was made up of raw materials, such as green coffee, crude cocoa, etc., which were for the most part subjected to one or more manufacturing processes before they were offered for consumption. Thus in 1905 approximately 90 per cent of the value of unmanufactured imports was imported as materials for manufacturing. Therefore the increase during the decade in the value of unmanufactured imports is directly attributable to the development in manufacturing during the same period. The expansion of home industries, then, has resulted in a great increase in the consumption of imported raw materials, and it is natural that because of this growth the demands of the home market for manufactures have been more nearly satisfied in every line by the manufacturers of the country than ever before. Apart from the effect of the tariff, which of course acts as a continual check upon imports of manufactures, it is certain that our home industries are becoming more and more able to compete successfully with foreign goods, and as a result are steadily supplanting them in the home market. Thus the same cause which gave an impetus to the increase in unmanufactured imports has had the effect of retarding the increase in manufactured imports, particularly in the group of "manufactures ready for consumption."

A notable feature in the statistics of imports for the past ten years has been the remarkable increases in tropical and subtropical products imported raw for use in manufactures. Many such products are not indigenous to the soil of the United States, and the manufacturers are dependent upon imports for their supplies. Extraordinary increases in such products are largely responsible for the increase in the group "crude materials for use in manufacturing" shown in Table CCXLVIII. Leading imports of raw materials of this description which showed exceptional increases from 1896 to 1905 are presented in Table CCL.

TABLE CCL.—*Leading crude products of tropical or subtropical growth imported for use in manufactures, with percentages of increase: 1905 and 1896.*

PRODUCT.	1905	1896	Per cent of increase.
Silk, unmanufactured	$61,040,053	$26,763,428	128.1
India rubber and gutta-percha	50,729,873	16,781,533	202.3
Fibers, unmanufactured flax, hemp, istle, jute, manila, and sisal	38,118,071	12,870,694	196.2
Gums—arabic, camphor, copal, gambier, shellac, etc	10,630,481	6,922,111	53.6
Cocoa, or cacao, crude and leaves and shells of	8,577,649	2,387,078	259.3

For three of the products in the table—raw silk, india rubber, and cocoa—which are not produced in the United States, the increases are fully explained by the fact that since 1890 the value of the products of the rubber and elastic industry has increased 336 per cent, the value of the products of the chocolate and cocoa industry 340 per cent, and the value of manufacture of silk 152 per cent. The imports of fibers, chiefly tropical, increased $25,247,377, or 196.2 per cent, and since 1890 the manufactures of one of this group of fibers, jute, increased nearly eightfold.

Summary.—In 1896 the value of exports and imports of manufactures was nearly the same, but ten years later the value of manufactures exported exceeded the value of those imported by $318,933,805. The most significant change of this kind took place in the value of manufactures exported and imported ready for consumption. In 1896 exports of the commodities in this group were valued at $181,789,157, or $44,850,602 less than the value of imports, but in 1905 this condition was reversed, and exports exceeded imports of manufactures ready for consumption by $149,691,380.

In 1905 exports of crude materials of all kinds were valued at $55,297,765 more than imports of the same class, but exports of manufactured merchandise exceeded imports of manufactured goods by $318,933,805. Of the total excess of the value of domestic exports over general imports, therefore, about 90 per cent results from the exports of manufactured merchandise.

Estimating that 90 per cent of the value of unmanufactured imports and 46 per cent of the manufactured imports, including imports of sugar for refining purposes, were imported as materials for manufacturing in 1905, the aggregate value of imports for this purpose would amount to about $753,000,000, or in the neighborhood of 67 per cent of the aggregate value of the general imports for the year. The value of exports of domestic manufactures for 1905 was $894,490,254, or 60 per cent of the total value of domestic exports of merchandise of all kinds. In the same year the aggregate value of all general imports and domestic exports was $2,609,257,712, and the aggregate of the values, as estimated above, of imports of materials of all kinds for manufactures and exports of domestic manufactures was approximately $1,647,490,000. Therefore about 63 per cent of the foreign commerce of the United States, exclusive of foreign exports, was due directly to the manufactures of the country.

CHAPTER XV.

THE RANK OF THE UNITED STATES AS A MANUFACTURING NATION.[1]

None of the great industrial nations has followed the example of the United States in attempting to measure at regular intervals the value of the manufactured products of the country, so that it is difficult to furnish figures that will indicate, by industries, the relative positions of the competing nations. It is possible, however, to obtain information which, although not official, is sufficiently reliable to supply the deficiency to some extent. Estimates published by eminent statisticians and the figures appearing annually in certain commercial papers are the principal sources of information.

In respect to the value of manufactures produced annually the English statistician, Michael G. Mulhall, assigned the United States to fourth place in 1860 and conceded that it was first in 1894.[2] A more recent authority, however, has expressed the belief that this lead was probably gained as early as 1885.[3] According to the same authorities it is probable that the United Kingdom can claim second place, with Germany third, and France fourth. Germany has made greater relative progress during the past twenty-five years than either England or France,[4] and now the products of German mills have supplanted English wares in many markets which Great Britain had previously monopolized.[5] However, Germany has probably not yet reached the United Kingdom in the value of industrial production.

According to the English Board of Trade the exports of manufactured goods of the United Kingdom constituted from 17 to 20 per cent of the total industrial output of 1902,[6] and upon this basis the value of manufactures of the United Kingdom for that year may be reckoned at about $4,588,630,000, or over three billion dollars less than the net value of the manufactured products, exclusive of hand trades, of the United States in 1900, according to the census of manufactures. These figures give some indication of the supremacy that the United States has obtained in the industrial world.

Iron and steel. The manufacture of iron and steel has long been considered as the most significant indication of national progress and prosperity. The ore when reduced to pig iron becomes one of the most powerful instruments for industrial production that a country can possess. In no industry has the United States made more remarkable progress, and in none is the present ascendency of America more certain. The figures in Table CCLI show the record of the principal producing countries during the past century.

---

[1] This chapter was prepared by Francis C. Wilson of the division of manufactures.

[2] Michael G. Mulhall, Industry and Wealth of Nations: 1896.

[3] P. Leroy-Beaulieu, Les Etats-Unis au XX Siècle, Chap. V, page 195; Paris, 1904.

[4] Ibid., and measured by the exports of the three countries during the past twenty years.

[5] Special Consular Reports, vol. 33, 1904, page 149. The Basis of German Industrial Progress. Report of Chamberlain Tariff Commission, vol. 2, part 1, paragraph 153.

[6] Gilbert Slater, "The Free Trade View of Tariff Reform," in Hazell's Annual, page 230; 1904.

TABLE CCLI. QUANTITY OF PIG IRON PRODUCED IN THE WORLD: 1903, 1895, 1850, AND 1800.[1]

COUNTRY.	1903		1895		1850		1800	
	Thousands of tons.	Per cent of total	Thousands of tons.	Per cent of total.	Thousands of tons.	Per cent of total.	Thousands of tons.	Per cent of total.
Total...	46,381	100.0	29,500	100.0	4,422	100.0	460	100.
United States.	18,000	38.8	9,450	32.2	560	12.7	40	8.
Great Britain.	8,935	19.3	8,020	27.3	2,250	50.9	190	41.
Germany.....	10,085	21.8	5,790	19.8	402	9.1	40	8.
France.....	2,840	6.1	2,010	7.0	570	12.9	60	13.
Other countries.	6,512	14.0	4,070	13.7	640	14.4	130	28.

[1] Data for 1903 taken from Bulletin of American Iron and Steel Association, Sept. 15, 1905. Remainder of data from Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics (1899).

It is impossible to present a more conclusive illustration than that contained in the above table of the rapid progress made by the civilized world in the utilization of iron for machinery and other industrial purposes. During the first half of the nineteenth century the total production of pig iron increased from 460,000 tons to 4,422,000 tons, or nearly ninefold. The fact that Great Britain produced 41.3 per cent of the total production in 1800 and 50.9 per cent in 1850 is indicative of the lead England had taken in the manufacture and utilization of machinery. The relative increase, however, was greater for the United States than for any of the competing nations, and the thirteenfold gain in the production of pig iron during a half century, which was essentially a formative period in the history of the Republic, gave promise of still more phenomenal progress in the following fifty years.

It has been estimated that in 1740, 26,000 tons of pig iron were produced in France, 20,000 in Great Britain, and 18,000 in Germany;[1] but it is shown by the table that in 1800 the position of the leaders was reversed, while Germany and the United States were tied for third place. Fifty years later the United Kingdom had increased its production to 50.9 per cent of the total, France barely holding second place with 12.9 per cent, the United States following closely with 12.7 per cent.

The period from 1850 to 1900 witnessed great advances in industrial progress in both Europe and America. The rapid increase in the use of steampower and the application of machinery to practically every industry made iron and steel essential to the industrial growth of the nations. Those countries which had great undeveloped resources have forged to the front, until now, aided by immense deposits of iron ore and coal, the United States and Germany lead the world in the production of iron and steel.

In 1895 the United States produced 32.2 per cent of the total output of pig iron, while England produced only 27.3 per cent, and Germany 19.8 per cent; but in 1903 the United States produced 38.8 per cent, Germany 21.8 per cent, and Great Britain 19.3 per cent of the total output.

The superiority of steel over iron for nearly all the purposes to which the latter is applied has led to successful inventions during the past fifty years for cheapening and improving the processes for converting pig iron into steel. The result has been an immense increase in the production of steel and a vast expansion of its field of usefulness the world over. Industrially, steel forms the essential basis of the mechanism upon which the highly developed industry of to-day depends. Thus the quantity of pig iron converted into steel is a good indication of the industrial progress of any nation.

Table CCLII shows, since 1885, the production of the principal countries in thousands of tons.

Table CCLII.—*Quantity of pig iron and steel produced in the world: 1903, 1895, and 1885.*[1]

[Thousands of tons.]

COUNTRY.	1903		1895		1885	
	Pig iron.	Steel.	Pig iron.	Steel.	Pig iron.	Steel.
Total	46,381	35,885	29,300	14,600	19,340	6,210
United States	18,009	14,534	9,450	6,110	4,040	1,710
Great Britain	8,935	[2]5,134	8,020	3,880	7,420	1,920
Germany	10,085	8,801	5,790	2,160	3,690	1,140
France	2,840	1,885	2,010	810	1,630	530
Other countries	6,512	5,531	4,030	1,640	2,560	910

[1] Data for 1903 taken from the Bulletin of American Iron and Steel Association, September 15, 1905. Remainder of data from Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics (1899).

[2] Does not include direct steel castings.

From 1885 to 1895 the total production of steel more than doubled, and from 1885 to 1903 it increased over fivefold. In 1885, 32.1 per cent of the total production of pig iron was converted into steel, and in 1903, 77.4 per cent ultimately became steel. In 1885 Great Britain was first in the production of steel with 1,920,000 tons, or 31 per cent of the total production, but this represented a conversion of not quite 26 per cent of the pig iron produced by the nation; the United States was second with 1,710,000 tons, or 27.6 per cent of the total output, and this represented the conversion of 42.3 per cent of the tonnage of pig iron for the nation; Germany came next in production with 1,140,000 tons, or 18.4 per cent of the total output of steel, and 30.9 per cent of the pig iron output of the nation.

By 1895 a radical change had occurred in the position of the leaders, the United States contributing 41.8 per cent, Great Britain 26.6 per cent, and Germany about 14.8 per cent of the entire production of steel.

In 1903 there were other significant changes. The United States produced 40.5 per cent of the output of steel, Germany 24.5 per cent, and England only 14.3 per cent. Germany, by converting 87 per cent of the pig iron production into steel, led in this regard, with the United States next with 80.7 per cent. In 1903, as compared with 1895, the relative increase in the production of steel was greater for Germany than for the United States.

Textiles.—The greatest expansion of the textile industry has always accompanied industrial progressiveness. It is natural, therefore, that Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France should lead in the production of textile fabrics. Mechanism was first applied to the manufacture of textiles in England during the last half of the eighteenth century. The advantage of this early start, the development of the factory system, and the maritime supremacy of Great Britain combined to command the markets of the world for English textiles for some time after the opening of the nineteenth century. The United Kingdom is still the greatest producer of textiles; but in the case of many markets the English manufacturers do not have the undisputed control they possessed during the first half of the nineteenth century, for both the United States and Germany are active and often successful competitors.

From the standpoint of the number of persons employed and the amount paid in wages, it is probable that the textile industry is of greater economic importance than any other factory industry in the above countries. England is dependent largely upon the cotton industry, the products of which annually constitute about one-fourth of the value of the total exports leaving British ports, exclusive of bullion and coin, and France is dependent to a great extent upon the silk industry, the products of which from the standpoint of value have been for many years first on the list of the exports of the country.

The following statement shows by countries the number of wage-earners employed in textile factories:

---

[1] Brooks Adams, America's Economic Supremacy, page 3.

COUNTRY	Year.	Number of wage-earners.
United States [1]	1905	862,732
Great Britain [2]	1904	1,029,353
Germany [3]	1903	802,452
France [4]	1903	634,378

[1] Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1905. These figures represent the greatest number employed. The average number employed during the census year was 763,375.
[2] Tenth Abstract of Labor Statistics for United Kingdom, 1904, page 214.
[3] Statistical Yearbook of German Empire, 1905, page 38.
[4] Statistical Yearbook of France, 1904, page 126.

It appears from the report of the factory inspectors of Great Britain that the textile industry supports about one-fourth of all the wage-earners employed in English factories.[1] In no other country, with the possible exception of France,[2] is there so large a proportion of factory employees dependent upon one industry. It is difficult to make close comparisons because of the difference in the laws governing the collection of such information in the several countries, but it is probable that in Germany [3] about one-fifth of the factory employees are employed in textile factories, and in the United States [4] about one-seventh.

The table shows that Great Britain employed by far the greatest number of wage-earners in the manufacture of textiles; the United States and Germany rank close together in this respect, notwithstanding the fact that the former country is conceded to lead the latter in textile production. This seeming inconsistency is explained by the different methods applied to production and the kind of goods produced in these countries. In the United States the concentration of wage-earners in factories is far greater than in either Germany or France; and such concentration makes possible the practice of economies which are not practicable when labor is scattered through many small factories. The following statement illustrates this characteristic difference:

COUNTRY.	Year.	Number of establishments.	Number of wage-earners.	Average number per establishment.
United States [1]	1905	4,876	862,732	177
Germany [2]	1903	13,559	802,452	59
France [3]	1903	15,302	634,378	42

[1] Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1905.
[2] Statistical Yearbook of German Empire, 1905, page 38.
[3] Statistical Yearbook of France, 1904, page 126.

In textile production in general the productivity per wage-earner is greater in the United States than in Germany and France. This would result naturally from the fact that the ascendency of the United States is due largely to the cotton industry, in which, more than in any other branch of textiles, machinery has supplanted labor. In France the production of silk is still dependent to a great extent upon hand looms. The product of the hand looms of Lyon remain unequaled for fineness of texture and beauty of pattern. In America, on the other hand, high-speed power looms weave all the silk dress goods produced and highly developed machinery is applied to every branch of the silk industry.

The manufacture of cotton goods is the most important branch of the textile industry. The number of spindles and the amount of cotton consumed are the standards by which the positions of the competing nations are judged.

Table CCLIII presents the statistics of cotton spindles and of the mill consumption of cotton by countries, 1905–6.

Table CCLIII.—*World's cotton spindles and mill consumption, by countries: 1905–6.*[1]

[500-pound bales.]

COUNTRY	Cotton spindles (number).	Mill consumption (bales).
Total	120,090,595	17,879,137
United States:		
Cotton growing states	8,994,868	2,373,677
All other states	16,255,228	2,535,802
Europe:		
United Kingdom	48,826,144	3,865,000
Germany	9,730,209	1,755,000
Russia	7,000,000	1,000,000
France	6,702,800	920,000
Austria	3,621,220	675,000
Italy	3,500,000	840,000
Spain	1,800,000	320,000
Switzerland	1,462,752	95,000
Belgium	1,122,000	190,000
Portugal	350,000	60,000
All other Europe	1,115,000	200,000
British India	5,250,000	1,520,000
Japan	1,403,740	871,546
China	619,648	194,112
Brazil	733,890	135,000
Mexico	628,096	150,000
Canada	775,000	119,000
Other countries	200,000	60,000

[1] The statistics for the United States were collected by this Bureau. Those for other countries have been compiled from a number of authorities, among them being the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, New York; Cotton Facts, Lyon & Co., Bombay; and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Osaka.

The table discloses at a glance the commanding lead which Great Britain and the United States have obtained over all competitors. The 23,576,048 spindles which separate the two leaders indicate the preponderance of Great Britain in the industry. This fact is not altered by the difference in favor of the United States in the consumption of cotton. English manufacturers have for many years devoted their attention to the production of the finer counts of yarn and lighter grades of goods, whereas in America, especially in the Southern states, coarser yarns and heavier cloths are the rule.

The past fifteen years have witnessed a phenomenal growth in the cotton industry in the United States, which is indicated fairly by the increase in the number of spindles. Although the industry has progressed in Great Britain, the increase has been very slow compared with that of the United States, as shown by the following statement:

---

[1] Tenth Abstract of Labor Statistics for United Kingdom, 1904, page 214.
[2] Statistical Yearbook of France, 1904, page 126.
[3] Statistical Yearbook of German Empire, 1905, pages 38 and 39.
[4] Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1905.

COUNTRY	SPINDLES.		Per cent of increase.
	1906	1890	
United States	[1]25,250,096	[2]14,384,180	75.5
Great Britain	[3]48,826,144	[4]40,511,934	20.5

[1] Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 63, Tables 11 and 15.
[2] Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 63, Table 11.
[3] Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 63, Table 15.
[4] Tenth Abstract of Labor Statistics for United Kingdom (1902-1904), page 212.

Not only was the percentage of increase far greater during the decade and a half in the United States than in Great Britain, but the actual gain in spindles was about two and a half millions more.

Next in importance to the cotton industry comes the woolen industry, but the data available for use in determining the position of the nations competing in the manufacture of woolen textiles is not so conclusive as in the former industry. For the sake of comparison it is customary to rank the countries according to the amount of wool retained for consumption. However, the wide difference between the value of wool used in the manufacture of carpets and of that used in making cloth goods causes a ranking based upon the weight of wool consumed to be open to well-founded objection.

According to the special report on textiles prepared for the census of 1900, Great Britain ranked first in the quantity of wool retained for consumption, France second, and the United States, Germany, and Austria were on a fairly even footing. Figures for France, Germany, and Austria are not available for 1904, but in the following tabular statement the consumption of wool in the textile factories of the United States is compared with the wool retained for consumption in Great Britain for the years 1900 and 1904:

COUNTRY.	THOUSANDS OF POUNDS.	
	1904	1900
United States[1]	501,468	412,745
Great Britain[2]	469,600	528,600

[1] Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1905 and 1900—Wool consumption in textile mills.
[2] The Statesman's Yearbook, 1906 and 1905.

In 1904 as compared with 1900 the consumption of wool had increased in the United States, while in Great Britain considerable decrease had occurred in the quantity retained for consumption. From the fact that there has been a notable decrease in the total supply of wool since 1900, specially marked in the clip of Australasian wool, upon which Great Britain and the continent are to a considerable degree dependent for their supply, it is reasonable to suppose that the industry has not expanded to any great extent in either France or Germany. From these facts the conclusion may be drawn that the United States is now a close competitor of Great Britain and France, instead of holding, as in 1900, a doubtful tenure on third place.

In the manufacture of silk and silk fabrics the United States and France led in 1900.[1] The value of the product was estimated at $122,000,000 for the latter country and $92,000,000 for the former. However, if the value of imported Japanese and Chinese foulards printed at Lyon and included in the total for France should be deducted, the value of the manufactures of silk for the nation would be reduced by approximately $4,000,000. It would seem doubtful if the output of France has increased appreciably since 1900,[2] whereas the United States census of manufactures for 1905, shows an increase of 25 per cent over 1900 in the value of silk manufactures in the United States. This remarkable increase has materially cut down the lead which France had in 1900, and at present it would seem that the two countries are on a nearly even footing.

The manufacture of textiles from flax, hemp, and jute is not comparable in importance with the other branches of the textile industry in the United States.[3] The gross value of all the products manufactured from these fibers, as reported by the census of 1900, was not one-half the gross value of the manufactures of silk. While linen fabrics are manufactured to a greater extent in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany than in America, the comparative unimportance of the industry is shown by the fact that there are probably not more than two and a half million flax-spinning spindles in Great Britain and on the continent together.[4] The other products of the manufacture of flax, hemp, and jute contain the fibers in such a variety of forms and quantities that there is no measure by which the nations may be ranked. However, the value of the manufactures of these fibers is not sufficient to alter the position of the great textile producing nations, as determined by the value of the products of the more important textiles.

While it is not possible to rank the countries in every branch of the textile industry, in the most important, namely, the manufacture of cotton, the positions are so clearly marked as to render the task of ranking the nations for the entire industry comparatively simple. It is certain that the great advantage of an extraordinary lead in the manufacture of cotton gives Great Britain an undeniable position at the head of the textile producing nations; and a like advantage over every other rival in the same industry renders equally certain the position of the United States as the second nation. Between Germany and France, it seems probable that the cotton industry is also the deciding factor; for, while France may lead Germany in the manufacture of woolen goods, and does so in the manufacture of silk goods, the margin in both industries is not large enough to overcome the advantage which Germany has in the manufacture of cotton. Germany, therefore, is entitled to third place, with France fourth.

---

[1] International Universal Exposition at Paris. Report of United States Commissioner Peck; Report on Silk Fabrics, contributed by Franklin Allen, juror of the United States in the silk section, page 565. Government Printing Office, 1901.

[2] Statistical Yearbook of France for 1900 and 1904, Exports of Silk Manufactures for 1899, 278.3 million francs; for 1903, 293.4 million francs. P. Leroy-Beaulieu, Les Etats-Unis au XX Siècle, page 356.

[3] Twelfth Census, Manufactures, Report on Textiles, page 237.

[4] The Linen Industry, by Sir R. Lloyd Patterson, in British Industries under Free Trade, edited by Harold Cox.

Food preparations.—In the manufacture of food preparations the United States has attained a lead which is the natural result of immense advantages in the production of raw materials. Widely diversified agricultural products and every natural facility for the raising of live stock have enabled the United States not only to produce food preparations sufficient for the needs of a numerous and growing population, but also to contribute largely toward the food supply of Europe and other parts of the world.

The extent to which the aggregation of industries producing food products swells the total for all industries and helps to place the United States far beyond the reach of all competitors with respect to the value of industrial products is indicated by the figures for the present census of manufactures. The industrial group of food and kindred products showed a net value of $2,176,489,626, which constituted 22.1 per cent of the net value of all products. However, the economic value of this group from the standpoint of manufactures can not be measured by the value of its products, since the report shows that while it ranked first in net value of products, it stood sixth among the fourteen great groups when measured by the number of wage-earners employed.

The slaughtering and meat packing branch of the group has had an enormous growth in the past twenty-five years, and in 1905 showed products with a net value of $791,223,872, or about $300,000,000 more than the estimated value of the average yearly production of cotton manufactures of every description in the United Kingdom.[1] The industry has no counterpart either in the United Kingdom or on the continent, where slaughtering is for the most part still a neighborhood industry and meat packing as an industry is of slight importance.

Flour and grist mill products swell the total value of the manufacture of food preparations by over a half billion dollars yearly, and, after the slaughtering and meat packing industry, contributed, in 1905, a larger sum than any other industry to the net value of all products.

Leather products.—Dependent largely upon the slaughtering industry for raw material, the manufacture of leather and leather products in the United States has expanded with it and has attained a magnitude unequaled by the industry in any other nation. It has been estimated that the United States produces over one-fifth of the total output of hides and manufactures over one-fourth of the total production of leather.[2] No other nation produces one-half as much leather as the United States, although Argentina contributes very largely to the supply of hides. Some idea of the immensity of the production of hides in this country may be obtained from the following statement:

Slaughtering of cattle at seven points in the United States: 1904.[1]

CITY.	Number.
Total	4,576,264
Chicago, Ill.	1,932,853
Kansas City, Kans.	1,012,665
Omaha, Nebr.	642,277
Sioux City, Iowa.	68,913
St. Paul, Minn.	105,963
Denver, Colo.	47,162
St. Louis, Mo.	706,431

[1] Hide and Leather, January 21, 1905.

For the sake of comparison, the following statement is instructive:

The exports of hides from South America to the largest European markets: 1904.[1]

CITY.	Number.
Total	1,448,883
Antwerp	1,053,788
Havre	369,429
Liverpool	65,666

[1] Hide and Leather, January 21, 1905.

The leading sources of cattle hides for the European markets are the South American countries, yet Chicago produced nearly a half million more hides for the tanners of America than South America exported to the three leading receiving ports of Europe.

Among the many necessary articles derived from leather, boots and shoes rank as the most important. The manufacturers of the United States have transformed this industry from a hand trade to a highly developed factory industry,[3] and American boot and shoe machinery is now the standard in Europe. The output of the factories in the United States has been hardly more than enough to satisfy home consumption until recent years, when, as a result of the increased output, the manufacturers have turned their attention to foreign markets. The result has been a rapidly growing demand for the product in Europe, in spite of sharp competition from English and other European manufacturers.

The following statement[4] indicates the popularity which American shoes have gained abroad during a decade:

---

[1] The Cotton Industry, by Elijah Helm, in British Industries under Free Trade, edited by Harold Cox.

[2] Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics.

[3] John T. Day, The Boot and Shoe Trade, British Industries under Free Trade, page 237.

[4] Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Statistical Abstracts, 1894 and 1904.

	1904	1894
Pairs	4,642,531	647,318
Value	$7,238,940	$777,354

The exporting of boots and shoes from the United States had no more than commenced in 1894, but during the ten years following it increased about sixfold in quantity and nearly eightfold in value.

Thus, out of the four leading divisions of industry, the products of which are essential to the comfort and advancement of civilized people at the present day, the United States leads in three, namely, the production of iron and steel, of leather and leather products, and of food preparations, and is second in the production of textiles.

The supremacy of the United States as a manufacturing nation may be attributed to several causes, but none has had a more stimulating effect than the possession of a home market, untrammeled by local restrictions and protected from foreign competitors, whose growth until recently has more than kept pace with the remarkable industrial progress of the nation. At the present day American manufacturers practically supply the needs of a population double that of the United Kingdom, more than double that of France, and nearly a third again as numerous as the population of the German Empire, and in addition, export to foreign markets domestic manufactures valued at more than three-quarters of a billion dollars.

But to measure the consuming power of the home markets of these countries according to population alone does not present a complete picture. It is the material and social progress of the nation which furnishes the significant background and brings out most clearly the purchasing power of the people. With respect to the diffusion of wealth and education among the great mass of the people, none of the great industrial nations can point to greater progress than the United States. To such an extent have the resources of the United States been developed and to such perfection have the facilities for intercourse between the different sections of the Union been brought, that the internal commerce of the country during 1903 equaled the entire international commerce of the world.[1] Recently it has been authoritatively stated that the home market of the United States is ten times as great as that of Great Britain.[2] Such statements are especially significant in the bearing they have upon the present position which the nation has attained in the manufacturing world.

---

[1] Article by Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, cited in Bulletin of National Association of Wool Manufacturers, September, 1904, page 253.

[2] Testimony rendered before the Chamberlain Tariff Commission, cited in Bulletin of American Association of Wool Manufacturers, December, 1904, page 316.

CHAPTER XVI.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUSES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Although no other nation appears to have taken an industrial census which is comparable in every respect with the census of manufactures of the United States, the laws in a number of countries provide for censuses of production and for the collection of certain information concerning industrial pursuits in connection with the census of population. As the provisions of law and methods followed in their execution are of interest in connection with a study of the census and Census methods of this country, they are made the subject of a separate chapter in this report.

GERMANY.[1]

Early industrial censuses.—The first industrial census[2] embracing Germany in its present extent, was taken on December 1, 1875, nearly five years after the foundation of the Empire, and was connected with the population census of that year.

It covered horticulture and commercial gardening, fisheries, mines, foundries, salt works, manufactures, including the building industry, commerce, transportation, and the business of furnishing lodging, food, and drink. It did not include (*a*) operations of an industrial character under the administration of the army and navy; (*b*) the operation of the railway, postal, and telegraph systems; (*c*) the insurance business; (*d*) medical institutions, the business of physicians and their assisting personnel, and midwives, and the burial of the dead; (*e*) musical and theatrical pursuits and shows of any kind; (*f*) itinerant business; (*g*) industrial operations for the employment of inmates of reformatory and penal institutions; (*h*) concerns devoted exclusively to supplying the needs of the household of the manager. But while the workshops connected with the railways, posts, and telegraphs were not included in the general census, they were covered by a separate investigation, the data being collected by the respective administrations by means of an inquiry schedule conforming to the general industrial schedule.

A distinction was made between industrial concerns with five operatives or less and those with more than five. In the case of the former, the questions concerning the number of assistants and apprentices, by sex, the number of looms, stocking frames, sewing machines, and motor engines were generally included in the household schedule or the corresponding general schedule of the population census or were otherwise stated. The concerns having more than five operatives were investigated by means of special industrial schedules which called for the following information: Location; name of the manager (active manager), lessee, administrator (and firm name); legal form of organization; nature of the industry; the secondary industries; number of managers, by sex; number of persons engaged besides managers, by sex and age; the number, kind, and, as far as possible, power of the motor engines; and, where certain machines were characteristic of the industry, their number and kind.

The unit for the purpose of the census was the independent industrial concern—that is, every industrial concern operated independently by a person as owner, lessee, or manager; and, in the shipping industry, the concern of the master or shipowner. Thus the census unit included the concern of every individual person working either in the house of the customer or in his own home or workshop on the account of outside parties. Each of the industrial concerns of the same owner, different in kind, whether locally united or separated, and each of the concerns, similar in kind, but locally separated and independently operated, was separately enumerated. An industrial concern belonging to several owners but under one management was counted but once.

The German Imperial Statistical Office is of the opinion that, as the questions at this census were not precise enough and provisions for preventing duplication were wanting, the accuracy of the results was not equal to that secured by the following census.

This census was taken on June 5, 1882, in connection with a general occupation census. It was somewhat more comprehensive than the census of 1875; but the methods were much the same. The nature of the industrial activity was more accurately investigated; and the examination of the industrial conditions in detail was extended to all trade and manufacturing enterprises except those carried on by an individual owner working alone. Household and industrial schedules were again made use of. The former, which was the regular schedule for the occupation census, was used for industrial concerns without co-proprietors, assistants, or motors; the latter for those with co-proprietors, assistants, or motors. Since this census was substantially the same in method and scope as the succeeding census of 1895, its details need not be dwelt upon here, the principal points of difference will be noted in describing the later census.[1]

---

[1] This and the succeeding chapters on France, Austria, Belgium, and Hungary are synopses of reports prepared by Dr. R. R. Kuczynski.

[2] Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Neue Folge, Band 6 7, cf. Band 1.

THE CENSUS OF 1895.

Origin.—In his message of November 17, 1881, Emperor William I. had designated the taking of a census of occupations and industries as a prerequisite to the social legislation inaugurated by that message. The census of 1882 was taken for this purpose. It was followed by the law of June 15, 1883, dealing with the insurance of workmen against sickness, the law of July 6, 1884, dealing with insurance against accidents, and the law of June 22, 1889, dealing with insurance against infirmity and old age. But it soon became evident that this census alone could not provide a permanent basis for legislation. To be sure, the data furnished regularly by the trade associations gave valuable information about changes which occurred in the industrial enterprises subject to the laws regarding accident insurance; but this did not embrace all industries and did not cover many important details. At the same time, these statistics, like the statistics of steam boilers and the special investigations of the manufacturing development in different cities, made it evident that important industrial changes were in progress and early in the nineties, parliament, the press, scientific investigators, and various branches of the administration, particularly the Imperial Statistical Office and the chiefs of the municipal statistical bureaus, began to recommend the taking of a new census, on the ground that the data of 1882 had become obsolete and that it was desirable to find a basis of comparison in order to determine the changes which had occurred in the economic situation of the country. The government finally yielded to the arguments and admitted the necessity of a new occupation and industrial census.

The legislation for the census.—In 1894 the secretary of the interior decided that a new occupation and industrial census should be provided for by a law similar to that authorizing the census of 1882, with a view to obtaining results comparable with those of that census. The law was promulgated on April 8, 1894, and contained the following provisions:

> SEC. 1. In the year 1895 an occupation and industrial census shall be taken for the extent of the Empire.
>
> SEC. 2. The statistical investigations shall be carried out by the governments of the states. The furnishing of the necessary forms and the working up of the material in so far as not assumed by the governments of the states shall devolve upon the Empire. The expenses incurred by the governments of the states for furnishing the material shall be defrayed by the Empire according to a rate to be fixed by the Federal Council.
>
> SEC. 3. The questions to be propounded, aside from those relating to personal and conjugal condition and religion, may refer only to the conditions of occupation and other regular breadwinning activity. Any probing into the conditions of property or income is excluded.
>
> SEC. 4. The Federal Council[2] shall determine the day for the census and issue the regulations necessary for the execution of this law.
>
> SEC. 5. Whoever consciously answers untruthfully the questions addressed to him on the basis of this law or refuses to make the statements required of him by this law and the regulations issued and promulgated for its observance (sec. 4) shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 30 marks.

The scope of the census.—The general purpose of the industrial census, as officially defined, was to afford a basis of comparison with the census of 1882 and to furnish new and reliable data regarding the number and size of trade and manufacturing concerns.

In detail the census was designed to present a survey of the number and size (personnel and machines) of the concerns in each industry, distinguishing fixed concerns (including domestic industry) from itinerant (hawkers) and showing the form of ownership (individual, corporate, etc.), the composition of the personnel by working condition, age, sex, and real occupation, and the use of motors and machines—all this data to be returned in such a way as to allow the freest possible comparison with the corresponding results of the census of 1882.

The drafting of the plan.—The plan of the census was prepared in the Imperial Statistical Office. It was then discussed by a conference of statisticians,[3] debated by parliament, and finally adopted by the Federal Council, without suffering any material change. The amendments proposed by the press and by scholars during its passage through these different stages did not essentially affect the original form. From the first the idea had been that the possibility of comparison with the census of 1882 should be preserved. In the main, therefore, the plan of that census was adhered to, while the experience gained under it determined the trend of such changes as were made.

---

[1] Printed sources used:

Verhandlungen des Reichstages, 1894–95.

Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, Neue Folge, Bandseite 101–119, Berlin, 1897–1899, especially 111,119.

Preussische Statistik, Band 142, Berlin, 1898.

Geschichte und Einrichtung der amtlichen Statistik im Königreich Bayern, München, 1895.

Zeitschrift des kgl. sächsischen statistischen Bureaus, 41. Jahrgang. 1895.

Statistik des Hamburgischen Staates, Heft 18, Hamburg, 1900.

Statistische Mitteilungen der niederösterreichischen Handels- und Gewerbekammer, Heft 3, Wien, 1898.

Hans von Scheel (director of the Imperial German Statistical Office), Die deutsche Berufs- und Betriebszählung vom 14, Juni, 1895. (Jahrbuecher fuer Nationaloekonomie und Statistik, III. Folge, 15. Band, pages 1–17.)

Protokoll ueber die am 13, 14, 15, and 16, Mai, 1895, zu Frankfurt, a m. abgehaltene X. Conferenz der statistischen Aemter deutscher Städte.

Protokoll ueber die am 23, 24, 25, and 27. April, 1896, zu Magdeburg, abgehaltene XI. Conferenz der Vorstände der Statistischen. Aemter deutscher Städte.

Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Berlin, XXI. Jahrgang.

Mittheilungen des Statistischen Amtes der Stadt Muenchen, XV. Band.

Breslauer Statistik, Band XVIII.

Verwaltungsberichte der Städte Dresden (1895), Leipzig (1895), Stuttgart (1892–1895).

Besides this, verbal and written information was obtained from Regierungsrat Dr. Friedrich Zahn, member of the Imperial German Statistical Office; Ministerialrat Dr. Max Proebst, director of the Royal Bavarian Statistical Bureau; Dr. E. Hirschberg, assistant director of the statistical office of the city of Berlin; Mr. I. Theill of the statistical office of Munich. Unprinted and unpublished material was obtained from the royal statistical bureaus of Prussia and Bavaria and from the Municipal statistical offices of Berlin and Munich. Various other governmental and municipal statistical bureaus furnished copies of their publications pertaining to the census.

[2] The Federal Council (Bundesrat) numbers 58 members, who are appointed by the government of the individual states and vote according to instructions.

[3] For the census of 1882 the corresponding conference of imperial and state statisticians discussed only the technical execution, not the plan of the census.

The date.—As the census was not a periodical one, there was no motive to take it in any particular year. The decennial period following the census of 1882 had elapsed, and as it now seemed advisable to take another census as soon as possible, the year 1895 was chosen. The law had left the day and month to the decision of the Federal Council, and, as it was desired to compare the results of the new census with those of the old, it was decided that the census should be taken on Friday, June 14.

The administrative authorities.—The German Empire consists of 25 confederate states (4 kingdoms, 6 grand duchies, 5 duchies, 7 principalities, 3 free cities) and 1 imperial province (Reichslande Elsass-Lothringen).

Although the census was authorized by an imperial law accepted by the representatives of the whole nation, the expenses to be borne by the Empire, and the methods and plans fixed by the Federal Council representing all the state governments, the arrangement and execution of the work were not in every respect and at every stage subject to the central administration.

It was the general opinion that the states and large cities—with the consent of their state governments—ought to have the right of supplementing the official schedules according to their local needs. This opinion was respected by the Federal Council, which proclaimed that the models printed as appendices to its decree were authoritative with regard to content, but that changes in form and the inclusion of additional questions by the state governments were allowable. The deviations, then, might comprise the insertion of additional questions, the enlargement of questions or of explanations, certain changes in the regulations regarding the method of census taking, and immaterial changes in form; but in fact no deviations were made which had the effect of altering in any essential feature the schedules and instructions decided upon by the Federal Council.

Bavaria, Saxony, and Hamburg were the only states to introduce additional questions, and of these only one, a trifling addition made by Saxony, touched upon trade and manufacture. Besides this, some states made a few formal changes in headings and in single expressions. To some extent this was necessitated by differences in administrative and economic conditions.

The census taking itself was decentralized; it was to be effected by state governments. The general regulations, schedules, and instructions had been issued by the Federal Council on April 25, but special regulations and communications had to be issued by the state governments, together with the schedules and instructions, and sent to the imperial chancellor by May 15. They were issued in Prussia on April 16, in Wurttemberg on April 22, in Bavaria on April 23, in Saxony on April 30.

The same system as that observed in furnishing the schedules was adopted in the revision and working up of the returns. A part of the commission which formulated the plans for the census had asked for a centralization of the whole tabulation; but the representatives of the governments in the commission declared that, for political reasons, the Federal Council would not give its consent to restricting the state governments in the disposition of their census material or in their option of tabulating it themselves instead of having it tabulated by the imperial office.

I. IMMEDIATE PREPARATIONS.

The division of the country.—As has been stated, the law ordered that the census be taken by the individual state governments. Accordingly it was their task to subdivide their territory for census purposes; but the federal instructions to the local authorities, which were issued as an appendix to the regulations of the Federal Council, laid down certain general principles which had to be observed throughout the whole Empire. It was here directed that the census be taken by communes, and that enumeration districts be formed within the communes of such a size that one enumerator could distribute the schedules in one day and collect them in another day. Furthermore, it recommended that each enumerator be given not more than fifty households, also that buildings with numerous occupants, such as barracks, penitentiaries, and hospitals, constitute one special district. It would be unnecessary to subdivide communes of not more than fifty households unless the farms or plants were very much scattered.

It devolved upon the individual governments to give further instructions. These instructions did not vary essentially in the different states, or make any considerable addition to the federal instructions. The details of the subdivision into districts were left to the communal authorities. The larger the commune the greater were the difficulties of their task. In the smallest communes no subdivision was required. In the largest cities the methods were more or less elaborate. Here the subdivision was generally made on the basis of a preliminary census or other preparatory investigation, where such took place; or with the help of real estate, house, or household registers, where they were available; and occasionally with regard to the industrial geography of the city.

Below is a tabular statement showing by groups of communes the subdivision of the kingdom of Prussia into enumeration districts, with the average size of these districts. Corresponding figures are also given for some of the larger cities outside of Prussia.

COMMUNES WITH INHABITANTS.	Number of communes.	Number of enumeration districts.	Inhabitants.	Households.	Industrial concerns.	Enumeration districts by communes.	AVERAGE PER ENUMERATION DISTRICT. Inhabitants.	Households.	Industrial concerns.
State.	54,176	216,789	31,491,209	6,644,098	742,119	4.0	145	31	3.4
100,000 and more.....	18	46,069	4,472,764	1,033,828	150,886	2,448.3	97	22	3.3
20,000 to 100,000....	95	20,353	3,380,814	714,003	97,702	214.3	166	35	4.8
5,000 to 20,000.....	506	25,968	4,522,298	966,738	139,354	51.3	174	37	5.4
2,000 to 5,000.....	1,193	21,004	3,628,781	764,024	108,926	17.6	173	36	5.2
Less than 2,000.....	52,364	103,395	15,486,552	3,165,505	245,251	2.0	150	31	2.4
Munich........		2,201	391,307	92,236	16,239	......	178	42	7.4
Leipzig		2,033	386,397	85,822	14,666	....	190	42	7.2
Dresden........		2,287	324,341	76,399	13,907	....	142	33	6.3
Stuttgart........		680	153,811	32,961	6,175	....	226	48	9.1

From this table it appears that the average size of the enumeration district was much below the maximum of 50 households prescribed in the federal instructions. In Prussia it was 31 for the state as a whole and also for communes of over 2,000 population, which, of course, were all subdivided. The smallest districts are found in the group of largest communes. Here the number of households to a district is only 22 and the number of persons 97. The average number of industrial concerns for which schedules had to be made out varies in the five groups of communes from 2.4 to 5.4. The number of inhabitants, households, and industrial concerns per enumeration district was largest in towns of 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.[1] In Dresden, and especially in Munich, Leipzig, and Stuttgart, the enumeration districts were larger than in the large Prussian cities, but did not reach the limit prescribed by the federal instructions. In the free city of Lubeck there were about 900 enumeration districts, each containing from 15 to 20 households, a condition similar to that of large Prussian cities. But in the two other free cities, Hamburg and Bremen, the subdivisions were quite different and even in contradiction of the federal instructions, for in Hamburg the 1,262 districts contained on an average not less than 122 households, with 525 inhabitants and 21 industrial concerns, and in Bremen, which altogether was subdivided into only 77 enumeration districts, there were about 400 households and 1,800 inhabitants to a district.

The distribution of forms.—The census law had authorized the state governments to furnish the forms if they wished to do so. The regulations of the Federal Council added that if they were not furnished by a state authority compensated by the Empire, they would be furnished by the Imperial Statistical Office and that the state governments should come to some understanding with the Imperial Office in regard to this matter. Most of the larger states made use of their right to undertake this work themselves[2] and generally assigned it to their statistical bureaus.

Financial preparation.—All the expenses, except for the enumeration itself, had to be borne by the Empire. The rate provided in the federal regulations as compensation to the states willing to furnish the forms and work up the material was 3 pfennigs (0.7 cent) per head of the population found in the census of 1890, one-third of which could be drawn on April 1, 1895, the second on October 1, and the last on January 1, 1896. The compensation was finally to be fixed according to the actual population found at the census. On April 23, 1896, the Federal Council decreed that one and one-fourth pfennigs (0.3 cent) additional per head be placed at the disposition of the states from October 1, 1896.[3]

As the law stated that the census was to be effected through the state governments and, further, that the expenses of furnishing the schedules and working up the material were to be borne by the Empire, the implication seemed to be that the state governments were to bear the expenses for the actual enumeration. But that was not the case. The Prussian instructions to the administrative presidents expressly state that no compensation for enumerators could be claimed from either the imperial or the state treasury and that this fact should be especially impressed upon the authorities of the communes. Later on, motions on the part of the communes that they receive compensation for this expense were rejected.

It fell, consequently, to the lot of the single communes to provide the means not only for the staff for the census taking and revision, but likewise for the preparatory work which was sometimes very expensive.

Organization of the staff.—(*a*) The higher officers: The census law contained no provisions regarding the organization of the census takers. The regulations issued by the Federal Council stated that the communal authorities might, upon their own responsibility, organize census commissions. The regulations issued for Prussia did not add anything to these federal regulations. The same may be said of the Bavarian instructions, which, however, recommended very strongly the formation of census commissions.

---

[1] The subdivision seems to have been complete in the cities as well as in the country. As an exception, in Prussia it may be mentioned that in the subdivision of the city of Danzig, corner lots, short communicating streets between market places, and in one rural district an entire mill lot, were overlooked.

[2] Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse, Braunschweig, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

[3] The total cost of the census to the Empire was $845,000 (3,550,420 marks). Of this amount, $556,000 (2,336,134 marks) was expended for the occupation census, $96,000 (403,361 marks) for the agricultural census, and $193,000 (810,925 marks) for the trade and manufacturing census.

Thus the details of selecting and organizing the staff of census takers were left to the discretion of the communal authorities. In the smaller communes all the preparatory work was done by the chief communal officer. This was, however, not possible in the large cities. Here, and in extensive rural communes, census commissions were generally established. Still there were some cities, like Leipzig, Konigsberg, Strassburg, Dortmund, Lubeck, and Mainz, which did not have them.

The organization of the commissions and superior officers may be shown in detail by the examples of two cities, Berlin and Breslau. Of these, the former had one and the latter several commissions. In Berlin the first step was the constitution of a census commission of 12 members, all being councilors and delegates of the city, which was "authorized and required to order, administer, and supervise all the measures necessary for a legally complete and trustworthy execution of the work of taking the census."

The commission appointed a deputy for each one of the 96 police districts in Berlin, selecting generally one of the chairmen of the city districts, while the chairmen of the police wards were required to perform the police functions of the canvass. The deputy and the chairman of the police ward were to work in harmony until the completion of the census taking; and the latter was also to be invited to the meetings of the deputies.

In cooperation with a commissioner of the police and the director of the municipal statistical office, the census commission issued, on May 9, the working plan for the deputies of the districts and the circuit commissioners (the superior officers of the census). According to this plan, each deputy had to obtain from the statistical office before the 21st of May a list of the residents in his district who had declared themselves ready to cooperate in the census taking. Between the 21st and the 25th he was to divide his district into circuits, respecting as far as possible the proposals of the chairmen of the city districts. Each chairman was to choose the circuit of which he himself wished to be the commissioner. The deputy was then to put a circuit commissioner at the head of each of the other circuits, and to provide substitutes for himself and for the circuit commissioners.

He was authorized to ask the transfer of a municipal officer to assist in the office work, especially in the distribution and collection of the census material and in the verification, revision, compilation, and statement of the results. The cost of these assistants and the expenses of the deputies amounted to $3,185. The deputy was to complete the organization of his district by May 30 and to send, on May 31, a plan of the whole subdivision to the statistical office. From this date until the census taking began, it was the duty of the deputies to see that vacancies in the staff of the census personnel were filled and that any lack of schedules was supplied.

In Breslau a chief commission was formed, consisting of the seven members of the statistical deputation, including the director of the municipal statistical office and a police councilor. Its scope was defined in language similar to that used in Berlin. It was "to order and supervise all the measures necessary for a complete and trustworthy execution of the work of taking the census." In each of the twenty-four police wards the census taking was under the charge of ward census commissions. These were composed of a citizen, as chairman, and his substitute, both nominated by the chief commission; the commissioner of the police of the ward; an officer of the magistracy selected by the first mayor; and at least three assessors who were nominated by the chairman of the commission from among the enumerators of the ward. The municipal statistical office, acting as the organ of the chief commission, was to conduct the correspondence regarding the formation of the ward commissions; to secure appropriate rooms for the meetings of the enumerators as well as for the later collection and preliminary revision of their portfolios; to determine by consulting the real estate lists the number of schedules that would be needed in the several enumeration districts; and to fill out the portfolios accordingly, and provide for their transportation to the census wards.

While, then, in Berlin the formal direction of the census was withdrawn from the statistical office and placed in the hands of a census commission, in Breslau the part which the statistical office had in the supervision was considerable.

Although, on the whole, especially in the large cities, the census commissions seem to have promoted the work considerably, that was not everywhere the case. Sometimes they proved to be useless and inadequate, and in a few cases even the chiefs of the communes were not able to take up the duties they were called upon to perform in connection with the census.

(*b*) The enumerators: As regards the enumerators, the federal instructions to the local authorities simply stated that there must be one for every enumeration district, and that they should be selected with care and should be, as far as possible, unpaid volunteers. The regulations issued by the state governments did not add any details. Thus the matter was left entirely to the discretion of the communes, and the methods by which the enumerators were selected varied according to the organization of the higher census officials in the different places. In the small communes the selection was made entirely by the chief of the commune. The methods followed in some of the larger cities may be shown by examples.

In Berlin the circuit commissioners were to name the enumerators between May 26 and May 30, selecting, as a rule, the house owners or their representatives, and sending the list to the deputy of the district. In Breslau the members of the ward commissions, and especially the police commissioners, were required to secure the enumerators by selecting "residents of their wards who are ready to accept the honorary office, and whose public spirit and capabilities guarantee that they will discharge the duties of census taking with care and in accordance with the regulations." In the city of Hamburg the enumerators were paid and were appointed by the census commissioners. In Bremen, where they were likewise paid, they were appointed by the police authority. In response to the appeal issued by this authority in the daily press 172 persons presented themselves, and 77 were chosen after it had been ascertained that they had never been offenders against the law. In the last two cities, where the office was remunerative, and also in the state of Mecklenburg, where the acceptance of the position as an honorary office without remuneration was obligatory, enumerators were secured with comparative ease. But elsewhere it proved, as a rule, extremely difficult to find a sufficient number of competent persons who could be induced to accept the unpaid honorary office. Naturally the methods resorted to in order to obtain voluntary enumerators varied considerably in different places.

It may be worth while to describe in detail the plan followed in one large city, noting the points of difference in the methods of other cities. Dresden, a city which experienced comparatively little difficulty in obtaining enumerators, will be taken as the main example. In order to obtain voluntary enumerators for the 2,287 districts of this city, the statistical office adapted the following devices:

1. A notice was posted in the streets and published in a newspaper inviting the citizens to act as enumerators. The number of persons who presented themselves was 109.

Likewise, in the city of Berlin a communication was printed in ten newspapers and posted in the streets daily for a week asking teachers, municipal officers, policemen, house porters, etc., to volunteer their services. In a similar way in Hanover the procuring of voluntary enumerators was begun early with an editorial appeal in the press of all the parties. Similar public invitations were issued in Leipzig, Chemnitz, Dortmund, Altona, and other cities.

2. Letters numbering 4,632 and accompanied by blanks for the answer were written to private persons. Of the replies, 1,120 were affirmative.

Likewise in Frankfurt private persons were secured as enumerators through letters forwarded by the magistracy. The lists of citizens, aldermen, and jurymen kept by the statistical office were utilized for this purpose. In the city of Breslau the police used a register of the persons who had been engaged in the population census of 1890, to whom a verbal invitation was addressed by the policemen. Likewise in Leipzig all persons who had been enumerators at the population census of 1890 were addressed by letters. The statistical bureau of the city of Hanover sent personal requests to the members of the chamber of commerce; to numerous persons engaged in trade or manufactures; to selected house owners; to members of the union of architects and engineers; to the chairmen and other members of the boards of guilds; to a number of honorary officers (corporals of citizens, chairmen of the city districts, arbiters, councilors of orphans, overseers of the poor); and to the sworn estimators of fire insurances. In a similar way the services of private persons were solicited in Cologne, Chemnitz, Dortmund, Gorlitz, Mannheim, Mainz, Munich, Plauen, and elsewhere. But there were also cities which did not choose this method. The city of Stuttgart did not use this means on account of the fact that at the last preceding population census, out of 1,200 private persons invited by letter three-fourths had not answered at all, and only about 40 had accepted the office. But, as it could not dispense with the cooperation of private persons, it made use of the organization of the unions of citizens for enrolling voluntary enumerators. The communal council, acting as a census commission, sent corresponding circular letters to the presidency of the eleven unions. In a similar way the overseers of the poor were asked to cooperate. The city of Altona addressed circular letters to all the overseers of the poor, the delegates of the cities, the guilds, the communal, military, and other unions. In Hanover a number of citizens, unions, political clubs, and technical unions were invited to participate as enumerators.

3. The authorities of the Empire and the state and a number of larger firms were required to circulate among their personnel a list sent to them for that purpose. The lists went back to the statistical office with 158 names.

The city of Altona likewise addressed circular letters accompanied by several copies of lists for the entry of the names to the provincial tax authority, the railway administration, the superior custom house authorities, the imperial post offices, the county courts, and to several institutions, such as banks. Such direct invitations to the governmental officials seem on the whole not to have been very successful. The appeal of the city of Stuttgart to the various officials of the government proved to be an entire failure. Only after an appeal to the governmental statistical office and through its assistance were 300 officers secured as enumerators. Other cities left it to the government from the beginning to request its officials to cooperate. In Hanover the imperial and royal authorities were asked by the administrative president to recommend to their officers participation in the census work. Likewise in Munich the governmental departments facilitated the securing of the enumerators by encouraging their officers to cooperate.

4. Proclamations were issued and posted in the lobbies of the royal technical high school, the royal academy of arts, the royal high school of veterinary surgery, and the royal school of art industry; 23 students presented themselves.

The services of the students of the university of Breslau were solicited in the same manner. In Leipzig all the students, with the exception of the foreigners, were personally addressed by letter. Appeals were likewise made to university students in Munich, Strassburg, and elsewhere.

5. The school board issued an appeal to the teachers of the municipal schools. In this way 426 teachers were secured as enumerators. The same request was addressed by the city council to the superintendents of the nonmunicipal schools; 51 teachers presented themselves.

The census commissioners of Altona asked the superintendents of the higher schools and the city councilor of schools to secure enumerators among the teachers. Similar steps, apparently with much success, were taken in Berlin, Breslau, Frankfurt, Gorlitz, Hanover, Leipzig, Mannheim, Mainz, Munich, Plauen, and elsewhere. In Hanover even the professors and instructors of the two royal high schools were asked to serve as enumerators.

6. By an order of the school board, the pupils of the municipal colleges, and, at the request of the statistical office, the pupils of the two seminaries of school teachers were asked by their respective superintendencies to cooperate as enumerators. About 400 presented themselves.

In Leipzig the superintendencies of all the colleges were requested by letter to urge the pupils of the higher classes to give their services. In a similar way the older pupils of the higher schools of Plauen were asked to cooperate.

On the whole it seems that the willingness, the zeal, and the capability were greatest among common school teachers. In some cities, however, for very diverse reasons the appeal to private persons met with but little success. Often there was a real deficiency of competent persons. In Breslau one-fourth of the enumerators actually selected were wholly incapable. On the other hand, there was a want of interest, an antipathy against the enumeration, and a reluctance occasioned by the unpleasant experiences that enumerators had undergone in unknown houses at former censuses. Sometimes persons who were able and willing to accept the office were really prevented from doing so by the nature of their occupation. At other places the citizens believed that the census was a municipal concern, and that it was parsimony on the part of the city not to pay the enumerators. Sometimes even those persons who declared themselves willing to accept the office abandoned it later on. In the city of Munster two-thirds of the enumerators declined at the last moment to perform their duties. The difficulty of the task of finding enumerators does not seem to have been wholly appreciated by the governmental authorities. The Prussian statistical bureau states that "the securing of voluntary enumerators has, for the most part, been accomplished with ease," and the director of the Imperial Office says that "the census was taken by the way of voluntary and unpaid enumerators with a few exceptions where a small compensation was conceded, as in Oldenburg." Now the securing of voluntary enumerators, to judge from the complaints of the minor administrative authorities, was everywhere difficult and in some places impossible. In only 6 of the 35 administrative districts of Prussia could a sufficient number of enumerators be obtained without pay. In every one of the 29 other districts some of the enumerators received more or less pay, the amount varying from 24 cents to $4.76 each. The average was about 83 cents. In this way the city of Halle spent $381, Elberfeld $238, and Bromberg $63. But the cities naturally tried to avoid incurring the extra charges and if possible filled the deficiencies by enlisting the services of municipal clerks, policemen, or military persons.

The occupations of the enumerators in some of the cities are given in the following tabular statement:

OCCUPATION.	CITY.				
	Berlin.	Dresden.	Leipzig.	Stuttgart.	Breslau.
Total	20,955	2,287	2,033	630	3,165
High school teachers	123	47	755	16	45
Common school teachers	998	436		132	363
Higher state officers	118	326	18	64	209
Lower state officers	578			98	
Higher municipal officers	28		304	39	86
Lower municipal officers	647			53	
Policemen	270	29	13	0	[1]949
Merchants	4,495	295	0	83	
Private employees		119	0		
Saloon keepers, etc		48	0		994
Fabricants		41	0		
Others engaged in manufactures	1,615	42	0		
Mechanics	3,742	312	[3]166	57	
Renters	3,531	168	0	23	84
Proprietors					285
Military persons	71	17	0	0	..
Clergymen	31	0	0	6	..
Students	15	269	261	.	..
Pupils			449		.
Apothecaries	124	10	0	7	
Physicians	115				
Agriculture, forestry, and gardening	86	16	0		
Pensioned officers and military persons	170	51	0		
Vice-landlords	2,510	0	0		
Porters					
Workingmen	75	16	0		
Authors	32	11	0	36	
Artists	70		0		
Engineers, etc	.	31	0	......	
Others	440	0	67	16	78
Not stated	653	0	0	0	72
Women	118	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes 80 other officers.

[2] Including men of science.

[3] Paid enumerators and helpers.

The instruction of the staff.—Owing to the fact that the law authorizing the census ordered that it be taken by the states, and to the further fact that the Federal regulations directed that within the state it be taken by communes through the agency of enumerators, instructions had to be issued to state officers, to communal officers, and to enumerators.

As the Federal regulations stated that the further necessary ordinances and communications should be issued by the states, the instruction of the higher administrative bodies was committed to the state governments. The Prussian minister of the interior sent the regulations, containing remarks, explanations, and orders—particularly in regard to the royal district and county authorities—together with the forms and the instructions for the local authorities and the enumerators, to the chief presidents of the provinces, to the presidents of the administrative districts, and to the royal police president of Berlin. By these regulations the administrative presidents were required to submit any doubts about the inquiries in the schedules or the instructions to the Royal Statistical Bureau. In case this office was not able to decide the question itself, it was to submit the matter to the secretary of the interior. The administrative presidents were further required to instruct the county authorities and to send them for that purpose three complete sets of the schedules and instructions.

It then became the duty of the county authorities to provide for the proper instruction of the local authorities and chiefs of the communes and census commissions, and supply them with the special instructions issued by the Federal Council. The Federal Council also issued special instructions for the enumerators. The enumerators were asked to read these instructions thoroughly before beginning their work, in order to be able to take the census properly and decide any questions that might arise on principles uniform throughout the whole Empire. The federal instructions to the local authorities added only that the enumerators had to be well instructed regarding their duties and that the method of filling out the schedules could be learned from the instructions printed on them. The Prussian regulations said, in a very vague way, that the county authorities, including the chief officials of the city counties, should provide for the proper instruction of the census commissions and the enumerators. The Bavarian instructions added that the local authorities were to assist the enumerators by enlightening and informing them and in every other way necessary, and that the administrative authorities of the districts were to see that the enumerators of their districts met in adequate divisions at the beginning of June and conferred regarding a uniform enumeration and its proper performance. As far as practicable, an officer of the administrative authority of the district was to assist at these meetings.

The local authorities then regulated the further details. The first step referred to the instruction of the higher officials of the census taking.

In Stuttgart, where no special organization was established, the city resolved to restrict itself to printed instructions. These were published in two long articles by all the newspapers of the city, and each enumerator received, besides, a printed "special instruction." In those cities in which special ward bureaus were established the enumerators were authorized to get further information there.

On the whole, the rather troublesome task of instructing the staff was left to the communes. Some communes claimed that the Federal instructions were inaccurate and ambiguous, while many denounced them as incomplete.

Measures for increasing the trustworthiness of the census taking.—The measures to secure the trustworthiness of the individual canvass consisted mainly in inducing the public to answer the inquiries willingly and correctly.

In order to remove every suspicion from the public mind, the census law stipulated that the questions to be decided upon by the Federal Council, aside from those relating to personal and conjugal condition and religion, might refer only to the occupation and other regular breadwinning activity. Any probing into the condition of property or income was excluded. The object of this restriction was to avoid asking for information which might be used by the financial authorities for tax purposes. While the law on the one hand thus tried to allay public suspicion, it endeavored to enforce truthful answers by providing that whoever knowingly answered the question untruly or whoever declined to give the information requested of him according to the law and the regulations decreed by the Federal Council would be fined not more than 30 marks ($7.14). This was inserted in the law because the same regulation in the census law of 1882 was believed to have considerably promoted the success of that census. With the same object in view, the following declaration was printed at the head of the household schedules:

> In order to obtain the basis for new statistics of the economic conditions of the German Empire, a new occupation census, which is to be connected with an investigation of the agricultural, forestry, and industrial concerns, has been ordered by the imperial law of April 8, 1895.
>
> The statements will not be used for tax purposes, but only for statistical tabulation. Whoever knowingly answers the questions untruly or refuses to give the prescribed statements will be punished by a fine not exceeding 30 marks.

On the bottom of the schedule was printed the following:

> Confirmation: That the statements in this household schedule have been made completely and according to the truth is certified by * * * (signature of the head of the household or his substitute).

The industrial schedule begins in a similar way with the words:

> Through these industrial schedules the endeavor is made to obtain the basis for a census of the trade and manufacturing concerns by number of persons, employment of motors and machinery. According to the law of April 8, 1895, the industrial persons are obliged to give the information necessary for the filling out of the industrial schedules.

It finished with the words:

> The truthful filling out of this industrial schedule is certified by * * (signature).

The Prussian regulations said that as the household schedules contained a short declaration explaining the legal basis and the extent of the occupation and industrial census, the obligations and rights of the heads of the households, and the fines imposed, the government had desisted from making an additional declaration to this same end, and recommended that these statements on the household schedules, together with the main rules regarding the occupation and industrial census, be published in the official county newspapers, and that timely notice be given in the cities and in the country, especially in the communal meetings, in regard to the census taking, with an explanation of its scope, its problems, and the schedules.

While the threat of the fines seems to have had the desired effect —only a few had to be imposed—it seems that the enumerators did not always receive fair treatment from the public. It was charged that the people had not been instructed regarding the voluntary and honorary nature of the service of the enumerators or requested to assist them as far as possible. Some of them had been treated by the better classes as distributors and messengers. It also was charged by a number of magistrates that the instructions to the public printed on the schedules were too extensive and involved to be understood.

Preliminary investigations.—The regulations of the Federal Council stated in a very indefinite manner that before the distribution of the schedules the enumerator should learn how many households and agricultural and industrial concerns were in his district, in order to obtain a sufficient number of schedules, to arrange his work well, and to overlook nothing. The state regulations did not add any details. It was then practically left entirely to the local authorities to determine what kind of preparatory investigations should be made. The large cities generally made more or less elaborate preparations. Some of them were of the opinion that a direct preliminary census was necessary where the municipal statistical bureaus were not able to furnish from other material a statement of the number of lots, households, and industrial concerns as a basis for the distribution of the schedules. But this opinion was not shared by all. On the contrary, some held that a preliminary census was both questionable and superfluous. They were doubtful whether the municipal administrations had the legal right to take such a census, since it did not stand under the protection of the imperial law, and they maintained that the returns made by the house owners would be in many cases inaccurate, and that sufficient guidance for the enumerators could be obtained from existing material.

II. THE ENUMERATION.

The unit of the census.—The unit of the industrial census of 1895 was to be the independent industrial concern (selbständiger Gewerbebetrieb). It will then be necessary to state how the three words "industrial," "independent," and "concern" were to be understood.

According to the explanations in the household schedule, the following were to be considered as industries:[1] Handicraft, industrial, and manufacturing trade or business of any kind. These included sewing, milliner's trade, laundry, and the like; building and artistic trades and art industry; mining, smelting, and salt works; horticulture and commerical gardening; fisheries; professional rearing of silkworms, singing birds, dogs, and like animals; banking, commerce and agencies for commerce, insurance, auctioneering, lending, renting (comprising the rental of steam engines and thrashing machines); employment agencies, and "commissionaire" businesses; burial of the dead; carting and livery business, including post chaises and street railways; water transportation, as freighter or ship owner, including rafting and ferry business; port and pilot service and other transportation business; also the business of lodging, boarding, and the sale of food and drink. Industrial undertakings of this description conducted by government communes or corporations—as building concerns and railway or telegraph workshops—were included, and also penitentiaries or houses of correction, if the product of these institutions was for sale or the work was carried on on the account of another.

The following were not classified as industries: Agriculture and forestry; hunting; breeding of farm animals; musical, theatrical, and show business; the business of physicians and accoucheurs; sanitariums and hospitals; educational institutions and schools; and the operation of railways, posts, and telegraphs.

The federal instructions to the enumerators added that distilling, brewing, tile burning, peat cutting, stone and limestone quarrying, the livery business of a farmer, and industrial dairying were also to be considered as industries.

The finding of the units.—The federal instructions to the enumerators had, as already remarked, given the very vague rule that the enumerator, before the distribution of the schedules, should learn how many and what households and industrial concerns were in his district, so that he might provide himself with the necessary number of forms, distribute his work wisely, and omit nothing. To this rule the state governments added no further directions. Its insufficiency for practical purposes, resulting, in particular, from its failure to distinguish between the country and large cities, was criticised by the local authorities. In the villages where there were, as a rule, only a few enumeration districts, the enumerator, as a member of the common council, or as a teacher, might very well know every house and every person, or if he did not have that knowledge, he might easily acquire it. It was quite different in the cities, where generally he would not know any district perfectly and would not always be appointed for the one he knew best. In such cases, then, the federal instructions virtually asked the enumerator to take a preliminary census, to do which he had no authority, and, moreover, not the least inclination.

---

[1] In the following pages "industry" and "industrial" will always mean "trade and manufactures."

In many cases the local authorities endeavored to supply this deficiency and ascertain the number of households and industrial concerns to be canvassed. It remains to be seen how, in general, the cities, on the basis of that preparatory work, tried to aid the enumerators in their task.

In all of the seven cities where preliminary censuses were taken (Berlin, Munich, Breslau, Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, and Gorlitz) the enumerators obtained from the authorities more or less detailed and exact information in regard to the houses belonging to their districts and generally in regard to the households and the industrial concerns also. They received either the schedules made out at the preliminary census or the addresses entered in the schedules to be used at the census proper. Sometimes, however, as in Munich and Dresden, they were especially instructed to rectify and complete the schedules of the preliminary census and to pay particular attention to the changes that might have occurred since it was taken. Some of the cities which had not taken a preliminary census, but made preparatory investigations from the material at hand, as Frankfurt and Mannheim, provided their enumerators with information about the households belonging to their districts, if not about the industrial concerns. But most of the cities did not even give this aid to the enumerators—as, for instance, the city of Cologne, which came to the conclusion that the cards of the control office of the inhabitants were not trustworthy; that the necessary statements about the place of business of the industrial concerns were altogether wanting; and that, moreover, if entries were made in the schedules previous to the canvass, many omissions must be expected from less zealous enumerators. With the same idea the city of Lubeck, which claimed to have a fair knowledge of the single households, did not furnish any addresses, fearing that the enumerators in distributing the schedules might content themselves with calling only on those whose addresses had thus been communicated.

The method of canvassing. The federal regulations prescribed the use of the following forms:

1. The household schedule.
2. The agricultural card.
3. The industrial schedule.
4. The instructions to the enumerator.
5. The control list.
6. The instructions to the head official of the commune.
7. The commune schedule.

The principal schedule was the household schedule, which was the only one used for the occupation census and which furnished the basis for the larger part of the industrial census. It was of four pages (13.2 inches long and 9.6 inches wide). It contained on the first page the statements individualizing the schedule, namely, the number of the schedule, the name of the state, district, commune, place, street, and the number of the house and of the enumeration district. Then followed in a few lines the short statement, previously quoted (see page cccxxiv), concerning the purpose of the census and the fines. After this came instructions for the filling out of the schedule, which were practically addressed to the enumerators. Then followed explanations in regard to entries to be made in the several columns. These explanations were continued on page 4. Pages 2 and 3 contained the inquiries arranged in 18 columns. These pages were subdivided into two parts. The upper and larger, of 15 lines (List A), was for all the persons present on the night of June 13 to 14 in the dwelling place of the head of the household and the rooms belonging to it; the lower one, of 4 lines (List B), for the persons belonging in the household, but temporarily absent. For both parts an example was printed at the head. The order in which the persons were to be entered was: Head of the household, wife, children, other relatives, industrial helpers, domestic and industrial servants, other members of the household, and persons temporarily present. The last part of page 4 contained statements in regard to filling out the agricultural cards and industrial schedules. Last of all came the affirmation to be signed by the head of the household or his representative.

According to the instructions printed on the household schedule, it was to be filled out in the forenoon of June 14. The head of the household was to enter in List A (persons present) all who passed the night of June 13 to 14 in his dwelling and the rooms belonging to it, no matter whether they were permanently or temporarily present, or whether they were natives or foreigners, military persons or civilians. If a person during the census night had been in different dwellings, his own dwelling, or if he was only in dwellings other than his own, that in which he stayed last was to be considered as his quarters for the night. Persons who had passed the census night in no dwelling (as those who were traveling through the night, especially railway and postal employees, workers, watchmen, etc., who were occupied in the night outside of their dwelling) were to be entered in the schedule of that household in which they arrived in the forenoon of the 14th.[1] Persons born before midnight or deceased after midnight were to be included. In List B (persons temporarily absent) the temporary absentees were to be entered, especially the head of the household if temporarily absent.

---

[1] This rule being somewhat contradictory to the instructions to the enumerators—which ordered that household schedules be left in tents serving temporarily for night lodging for building laborers, etc.—caused double enumerations, such as building watchmen, etc., being often counted at both places.

The federal instructions as to the concerns for which an industrial schedule must be filled out proved to be so insufficient that even the directors of the municipal statistical bureaus judged themselves unable to give an authoritative interpretation of them and resorted to an inquiry of the Imperial Statistical Office. Upon further requests from various authorities, members of census commissions and enumerators, the Prussian statistical bureau on June 7 issued a communication containing the following brief orders:

> An industrial schedule is also to be filled out by such industrial persons, mechanics, domestic weavers, innkeepers, owners of small commercial businesses as do not work with helpers especially appointed for the business but whose family members (wife and children) assist them in the business, if not as proper helpers yet regularly and not merely occasionally. In such cases an industrial schedule is to be made out even when the assistance of family members is not active on June 14 but takes place regularly and not merely occasionally during the period of operation. For branches (offices and shops) in which only one appointed (dependent) person is occupied an industrial schedule must, nevertheless, be made out. That is necessary, since otherwise the dependent single salesmen, etc., in such branches would be lost to the industrial statistics as a part of the industrially active population. But if the branch shop is operated by an independent owner (perhaps for a share of the profit, or the like), but without helps or motors, no industrial schedule is to be made out.

The industrial, like the household, schedule was of four pages (13.2 inches long and 9.6 inches wide). It began with the individualizing statement (state, district, commune, number of the household schedule to which it belonged, number of the enumeration district, number of industrial schedules in addition to this filled out by the same person and corresponding to the same household schedule). Then followed the very short exhortation, previously quoted, to the industrial persons and the instructions for filling out the schedule; then the inquiries which were continued on page 2. These numbered 14, all but one of which could be answered by simply writing one or two words, a figure, a "yes" or "no," or by underscoring one or several words. The remaining question required the filling out of tables and included a classification of the employees according to their actual occupation. Page 3 was reserved for this classification. It was headed by an illustrative example and called for a table, the rubrics of which were not specified, so that the method of answering was left to the discretion of the one who had to fill out the schedule.

For the control of the delivery of the schedules the enumerators received control lists. It was a schedule of four pages (13.2 inches long and 9.6 inches wide), containing 75 lines—one for every household. The heads of the columns were: (1) Designation of the houses in which the enumeration took place by street, ward, or other designation; (2) number of the house or other designation of the building; (3) designation of the household (the firm, the institution, etc.); (4) current number of the household schedule; (5) males present entered therein; (6) females present entered therein; (7) agricultural cards filled out; (8) industrial schedules filled out; (9) remarks.

At the head of the list the location, nearer designation, and boundary of the enumeration district, and the name of the enumerator were to be entered, and (at the bottom of the fourth page) the sums of the columns, the signature of the enumerator, and the date of the control. Every enumerator received two of these control lists.

The inquiries.—The law, as already explained, did not designate the census inquiries. It merely provided that the questions, besides those relating to personal and conjugal condition and religion, could refer only to the occupation and regular breadwinning activity, and prohibited any prying into the conditions of property and income.

The household schedule called for the following data regarding each person present and each person temporarily absent: (1) The first name; (2) the family name; (3) the relationship to the head of the household or other position in the household; (4) the sex; (5) day and year of birth; (6) the conjugal condition (single, married, widowed, divorced); and (7) the religious confession. It further asked for the principal occupation (or only occupation) as indicated by (8) the branch of occupation, that is, the principal or sole source of income, and by (9) the position therein, whether independent or otherwise; also the accessory occupation (secondary industry), by (10) branch and (11) position. Independent industrial persons and domestic workers had furthermore to state (12) whether the business was itinerant (hawkers), and whether it was conducted for the most part at home for an outside business; also (13) whether it was conducted with at least one helper, apprentice, or other laborer, etc., or with active co-proprietors or cooperating members of the family; and (14) whether any motors propelled by wind, water, steam, gas, oil, benzine, ether, hot air, compressed air, or electricity, or any steam boilers, steam vats, steamships, or sailing vessels were used. The following questions applied to male and female laborers, servants, journeymen, or other employees; also, to domestic laborers (Heimarbeiter) and home workers (Hausindustrielle), with the exclusion of those who were permanently unable to gain their own livelihood: (15) whether at the present time working (employed); (16) if not, how many days out of work (unemployed); (17) Whether unemployed by reason of temporary inability to work. The last column (18) of the schedule was devoted to remarks (especially whether only temporarily present, and in the list of those absent, the reason for the absence).

The above list includes all the questions that were asked in regard to concerns not employing either helpers or motors.[1] On the back, the schedule asked whether any industrial schedules had been filled out; and if so, how many? If several co-proprietors or other managers existed, the name and residence of the one who had taken charge of filling out the industrial schedule was to be given. The place of business of the concern was to be stated if it was distant from the residence.[2]

The industrial schedule to be filled out for each industrial independent concern employing helpers or motive power contained the following inquiries: (1) The name of the industrial person or of the manager of the business, and, if different from it, the firm name of the business; (2) the home of the industrial person; (3) the business place of the concern, and, for branch establishments, the place of the main industrial concern also; (4) the kind of industry; (5) in case the concern is not fully operated during the whole year, the months of full operation; (6) whether other business managers participate in the direction of the concern; if so, the name and home of the one who has undertaken to fill out the schedule; (7) whether the industry is conducted by a single person, several partners, or a legal body (corporation, etc.); (8) whether the manager of the concern is owner, lessee, or other manager, whether he works at home for the account of another, and whether he works exclusively with members of his family; (9) whether the industry is a principal or a secondary occupation. The next inquiry (10) asked for the number of persons employed both on June 14 and on an average during the year or period of operation and was divided into (A) the number of persons by sex occupied within the business place of the concerns, and (B) the number occupied outside the working place but on the account of the business. The former (A) were classified as (*a*) active owners, co-proprietors, lessees, managers; (*b*) administration, countingroom, and office personnel, among them the apprentices; (*c*) technical superintending personnel and higher technical officials; and (*d*) other personnel (helpers, laborers, carters, machine hands, etc.), including the members of the family occupied professionally and regularly in the concern as helpers, journeymen, apprentices, and the servants engaged for the industrial concern. As regards this group of "other personnel" the schedule furthermore required a classification by age (over or under 16) and by occupation; also (a statement of) the number of apprentices and of married females,[3] with the number of the former living in the household of the manager; finally (*e*) the number of individuals by sex, occupied as a rule or on an average during the year or period of operation. Then (*f*) the other family members cooperating in the business on an average during the year or period of operation were to be given classified by age (over or under 16) and sex. The outside workers (Class B) were to be classified with respect to situation as follows: (*a*) Workers at home, and also their helpers; (*b*) itinerants; (*c*) workers in penitentiaries and houses of correction. The remaining questions were: (11) Whether the concern used motors or power engines moved by elementary power; (12) the horsepower of each; (13) the number and kind of machines; (14) in case there were industrial branches constituting one "combined" concern, the name of these branches, the designation of the combined concern, the total number of persons, and the total horsepower of the motive machines.[4]

---

[1] The answering of questions 8 to 11 regarding the principal and accessory occupation caused the most difficulties. In spite of their importance these columns were often not properly filled out. Workingmen and merchants, for instance, were apt to designate themselves simply as such without any additional detail. This incompleteness of the answers was sometimes attributed to the unclear wording and to the deficiency of the explanations; sometimes to the fact that these explanations were not read by the public. The doubt whether question 13 had to be answered by "yes" or "no" has already been mentioned.

[2] The differences between the inquiries in 1882 and 1895 are several: (1) In 1882 for children under 14 years of age not working for wages or serving, only the total number by sex in every household was asked; in 1895 all the data were asked for every person, as the Imperial Office believed that the summary inquiry of 1882 was the reason for the deficiency of 400,000 in the number of children reported at that census. (2) While in 1882 only the number of years of age at the last birthday was asked, in 1895 the day of birth was asked. (3) The religious confession was asked in the same way at both censuses. It is hard to understand how the Imperial Office could state that the confession was a new question in 1895. (4) In 1882 the question whether the business was performed itinerarily (as hawkers) or mostly at home on the account of another was not asked. (5) In 1882 the questions about unemployed were not asked. (6) In 1882 the former occupation was asked for persons who had exercised a principal occupation but on account of old age, or as consequence of wound or illness, had become permanently unable to gain their own livelihood (are no longer or only secondarily breadwinning). From widows was asked the principal occupation of the (last) deceased husband. These questions were not asked in 1895. (7) In 1882 the questions about persons temporarily present were more detailed.

[3] The Imperial Office states that information about the age and conjugal condition was asked with a view to labor legislation. For this purpose it was thought desirable to ascertain the proportion in which the adult juvenile classes were represented among laborers, and especially among the cooperating members of the family, and the number of married women industrially active as laborers. Under juvenile laborers, in agreement with the legislation (sections 135 and 136 of the industrial code) were understood the laborers 16 years of age and under. But it may be added that, on the whole, the widely extended unfactory-like occupation of children obliged to attend school, especially in the domestic industry, and further as distributors, errand boys, skittle boys, etc., are only imperfectly stated.

[4] The main differences between the inquiries on the industrial schedules of 1882 and 1895 were as follows:

Question 5. In case the industry is not in equal operation during the entire year, state the months of full operation added in 1895.

In question 6 only the name and home of the one who has filled out the schedule is asked, while in 1882 the names and addresses of all the proprietors were asked.

In question 7 the specification of the ownership is larger in 1895.

In question 8 the question "Do you work exclusively with members of your family?" was added in 1895.

In question 10 the specialization of the personnel was extended in 1895. The office personnel (10Ab) is distinguished from the technical superintending personnel (10Ac). Among the other personnel (10Ad) the persons under and over 16 years of age are distinguished, the number of apprentices and of married females are especially asked, and the number of the former living in the household of the manager of the concern. The specialization of the actual occupation of the personnel entered under 10Ad on page 3 is an addition, and question 10Af concerning the members of the family is also new. Question 10B is enlarged.

Question 11 has been extended in 1895 according to modern exigencies.

Questions 12 and 13 regarding horsepower and machines, including the register of machines on page 4, were added in 1895.

III. THE REVISION.

By the enumerators and other inferior officers.—With regard to the collection and the verification of the schedules, the federal instructions to the enumerator say:

> The enumerator will begin by noon of the 14th the collection of the household and industrial schedules and agricultural cards and finish, in any event, by the 17th. By this day, also, the agricultural cards and industrial schedules which it was necessary to furnish additionally or which were otherwise behindhand must be filled out and collected. The enumerator will, at the place where the schedule was made, immediately examine it closely in all its parts, rectify errors, and have deficiencies supplied or supply them himself. He will also see that no agricultural card and no industrial schedule is wanting. Where several kinds of industry are to be stated at the concern of the owner, the corresponding number of industrial schedules must be filled out. Every filled-out schedule must be provided with the signature asked for thereon.

With regard to the industrial schedules, the enumerator had to see that one or more were filled out for every industrial concern. He was directed to make sure, in particular, (*a*) that every industrial employer of the kind described in the instructions printed on the industrial schedule had filled out a schedule, even if he did not employ persons within his dwelling place or workshop, but only outside; (*b*) that where there were co-proprietors or several managers of the business, they agreed as to which should fill out the industrial schedule; (*c*) that where anyone conducted commonly several kindred industrial concerns—for example, a grain and a saw mill, a weaving and a dyeing mill—he first made out an industrial schedule for each single branch of the combined concern, distributed the total personnel among them, and then entered the statements about the combined business on the schedule of the principal branch. In this way each person was to be enumerated but once. Those who operated in several concerns were to be enumerated where they worked the greatest length of time.

The enumerator, in order to furnish for himself, as well as for the communal (local) authority (census commission), a check on the completeness of the returns, was obliged to fill out a clean copy of the control list and to arrange the schedules in an order corresponding to that list, so that for every building and every household the household schedules, agricultural cards, and industrial schedules lay together. He was also to take the opportunity of obtaining any schedules that might still be lacking. When the residence of the industrial person lay in another district, and for that reason the industrial schedule was not accompanied by a household schedule, that fact was to be made evident by entering the place of residence on the control list in the column for remarks.

Neither the state government nor, as a rule, the cities seem to have made more definite these rather vague directions for the verification to be made by the enumerators.

According to the federal instructions, the enumerator was to deliver the schedules, together with the two copies of the control lists, to the local authority (census commission) by noon of June 21. The state governments were authorized to fix an earlier limit. The Saxon instructions, for instance, chose June 19.

In the cities where there were officials between the enumerator and the local authority, or census commission, special regulations were of course issued concerning the revision to be made by the different officials and concerning also the terms of delivery.

By the communal authorities.—The federal instructions to the local authorities in regard to the work of revision were, to the regret of some cities, as vague as those to the enumerators. They contained simply a provision that the verification of the entries with reference to completeness and accuracy should begin immediately after the delivery of the schedules. In this absence of more explicit directions the cities sometimes adopted very elaborate schemes of their own.

By the central authorities.—The census law and, in a more definite manner, the regulations of the Federal Council had, as has been seen, made it discretionary with the state governments to tabulate the material themselves, with compensation from the Empire, or to have it tabulated in the Imperial Statistical Office.

The following 10 states undertook the tabulation themselves: Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Anhalt, Hamburg, and Lubeck.[1] For the other 16 states the Imperial Statistical Office was the central station. The regulations of the Federal Council ordered that the government of these latter states see that the filled-out schedules, completely and carefully verified, reach the Imperial Office on time, and that the inquiries and after inquiries which the Imperial Office would have to make in connection with the tabulation be answered as quickly as possible.

The statistical bureau of Prussia, which state had more than three-fifths of the entire population of the Empire, was the largest central station; the smallest was in Lubeck, with sixteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the inhabitants of the Empire. The population tabulated by the Imperial Office amounted to but one-twelfth of the whole.

In the hands of these central authorities the census material was again subjected to a process of verification and revision. In the plan adopted by the Prussian bureau the first step was to ascertain that the material was complete. The county register was gone over to make sure that schedules for all communes and manors had been received. The commune schedules and enumerators' control lists were consulted to see whether the number of household and industrial schedules and agricultural cards corresponded to the entries in these documents. An examination was then made to see whether the industrial schedules which were required by the entries in the household schedules had been filled out and returned. Then the contents of the inquiry schedules were inspected with reference to the completeness and consistency of the entries. Finally, on the basis of the results of this examination, the commune schedules and control lists were revised and corrected.

---

[1] It may be mentioned that there was, besides, one city—Munich—which likewise tabulated the returns for itself.

On the average for the Empire, then, the first stage of revision was made by the enumerators, the second by the local authorities, the third by the county authorities, the fourth by the central governmental statistical office. It was criticised severely as a deficiency of organization that three stages were designated without any clearer definition of what each really was to accomplish; that the result was merely a planless repetition with a considerable waste of time and money.

With the final verification of the schedules by the central authorities the census taking, that is, the collecting of the raw material for the publication, was terminated. The compilation followed. Although not centralized, it took place after wholly uniform principles.

BELGIUM.[1]

Early industrial censuses.—The first general industrial census in Belgium was taken as early as 1846, in connection with a population census.[2] The forms used at that time covered the following points: (1) Principal and secondary industry; (2) average number of workers by sex and age (under 9, 9 to 12, 12 to 16, and over 16 years); (3) classification of the children, the male, and the female workers by wages (9 groups from less than 50 centimes, or 10 cents, to more than 5 francs, or 96.5 cents, a day); (4) motors, machines, etc. The Belgian labor office considers that this census of 1846 "affords a substantial guarantee of exactness by the methods it followed, as well as by the care taken in the criticism of the results."

No general industrial census was taken in the following fifty years. The attempt in 1866 to take such a census in connection with the population census proved a failure, the returns being so deficient that the government preferred not to publish any results. Again, in 1880, an industrial census was planned[3] on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom. The failure of the attempt in 1866 was attributed to undertaking too much, and this time the census was restricted to a number of selected industries, the workers of which amounted to about one-half of the total industrial workers of the country. This census was taken on December 31, in connection with the population census. The forms distributed to the heads of enterprises referred to the following points: (1) The personnel. Under this questions were asked, by means of a table, as to head of the concern, master, employer, directors, engineers, foremen, overseers, clerks, other salaried employees; workers over 16 years of age, from 14 to 16, from 12 to 14, under 12 years; apprentices over 16 years of age, from 14 to 16, from 12 to 14, under 12 years. The heads of the columns of the table were the following: Number of males, number of females; average duration in hours of day labor, of night labor; average daily wage of laborers in money, in natura (estimated in money); share of the profit; total wages; remarks. It also asked the average number of workers and apprentices for the working days of the year 1880. The other questions referred to (2) the motors and steam boilers (kind, power, construction); (3) the machines; (4) the yearly production by quantity and value. With regard to the returns of this census the statistical commission stated:

> Of about 30,000 schedules distributed to the industrial persons many have come back not filled out, and most of the others furnished only incomplete, fantastic, and contradictory results. These schedules were sent back to the industrial persons, this time accompanied by a circular which should have made intelligible to them the purpose of the census, etc. By this means the bureau succeeded in inducing at least a certain number of persons to give wholly or in part the desired information. But the total result of this second investigation was still far short of the result desired. * * * About 20,000 schedules, still deficient, were sent back to the communal authorities and delivered for the third time to the industrial persons, each accompanied by a written communication which stated the deficiencies, etc. No satisfactory result was reached through these labors which occupied four employees an entire year. The officer who had charge of editing and tabulating the returns then tried to profit from the good relations existing between himself and the manufacturers by making long and tiresome researches in the reports of the joint-stock companies, in industrial papers, etc. In spite of such persevering efforts it has been impossible to secure complete and exact facts, and it has been necessary to supplement a great number of schedules by comparisons and average figures.

Moreover, the returns of a number of industries were so incomplete that they were omitted altogether from the publication. For the same reason the returns regarding the machines were not utilized at all.

No other industrial census was taken until October 15, 1896.

---

[1] The review of the previous industrial censuses in Belgium is based mainly on a paper of the chief of bureau in the Belgian labor office (Dr. Emile Waxweiler, Die belgische Industrie-und Gewerbezählung von 1896). This paper will appear in the Allgemeine Statistische Archiv, VI. Band, 1. Halb., Prof. Dr. George von Mayr, editor of the "Archiv," has kindly furnished advance sheets of the paper.

[2] Statistique de la Belgique: Industrie. Recensement général (15 X 1846) publié par le Ministre de l'intérieur: Brussels, 1851.

[3] Statistique de la Belgique: Industrie. Recensement de 1880 publié par le Ministre de l'Intérieur et de l'Instruction publique: Brussels, 1887.

It is this census which will be described in the following paper.[1]

THE INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF 1896.

Origin.—When the question of taking an industrial and agricultural census in connection with the regular population census of 1890 came up for consideration, the central statistical commission,[2] having in mind the failure of the industrial census of 1880, unanimously declared that three or even two censuses should not be taken simultaneously. This opinion, which departed from the traditions of the Kingdom, was adopted by the minister of the interior, and it was resolved that, if there was to be an agricultural or industrial census, it should be taken separately and not in connection with the periodical general population census.

Nothing further was done in reference to the special censuses until 1894, when the Belgian Parliament suggested taking an agricultural census. The government, acting on this suggestion, ordered such a census for 1895, and on further consideration came to the conclusion that an industrial census was also necessary. The steadily growing importance of manufacturing industries in the Kingdom of Belgium made it more and more imperative to obtain, for the purposes of administration and legislation, a thorough insight into the conditions of these industries. The budget accordingly included an appropriation for an industrial as well as for an agricultural census. But before the plan for the former could be matured, an important change in the administration occurred. On April 12, 1895, the labor office was created, for the special purpose of examining the conditions of the working classes, and on May 25 it was annexed to the new ministry for industry and labor. The task of making preparations for the industrial census naturally devolved upon this office. The work was readily undertaken, the office being convinced that a statistical knowledge of industrial conditions was the most important prerequisite of effective social legislation. A plan and a bill were drawn up and were submitted in the spring of 1896 to the central statistical commission, which referred the matter to a specially appointed subcommission. In this body the discussion of the industrial census was carried on for several months.[3] Meanwhile the census bill, accompanied by explanations, was submitted, on June 16, 1896, to the chamber of representatives[4] and adopted without change. It was also adopted by the senate,[5] and on June 29 the King declared it a law. In the meantime he had issued, on June 22, a "royal decree determining the principal regulations to be followed with regard to the census as well as the duties of the enumerated."

The legislation for the census.—The law of June 29, 1896, authorizing the census, was the following:

> SEC. 1. A general census of the manufacturing industries and the handicrafts will be taken in 1896 under the chief direction of the minister of industry and labor, with the cooperation of the provincial and communal administrations, and, if necessary, of the various ministerial departments.
>
> SEC. 2. The regulations to be observed in taking the census and the obligations of the individuals called upon to furnish the information deemed necessary, would be determined by royal decree.
>
> SEC. 3. Any person who fails to perform the said obligatiens will be liable to a fine of from 1 to 25 francs and to imprisonment of from one to seven days or to only one of these penalties.
>
> SEC. 4. In case individuals refuse to conform to the regulations, the authorities may enforce these regulations ex officio at the expense of the offenders.
>
> These costs will be collected, if the case occurs, by the local administration, as are direct taxes.

In view of its cost the census was ordered by a law and not by a simple decree. But the law contained practically nothing regarding the date, the methods, or the scope. All these matters were left to be decided later by royal decree. The plan of the census was outlined, however, in the explanations accompanying the census bill.

Scope of the census.—The royal decree of June 22, 1896, stated that the object of the census was to secure information in regard to two general classes of data, the first (*A*) referring to the industrial establishments, the second (*B*) to the workers. The division was as follows:

Division A.

(1) The nature, number, geographical distribution, and date of foundation of the manufacturing and handicraft enterprises existing in Belgium; (2) the nature

---

[1] The report is based mainly upon oral information secured from Dr. Emile Waxweiler, chief of bureau in the Belgian labor office, who had charge of this census; upon his paper, Die belgische Industrie-und Gewerbezählung von 1896, mentioned above; and upon the following documents issued by the Belgian ministry of industry and labor (labor office, division of statistics, general census of manufactures and handicrafts in 1896).

Arrêté royal déterminant les principales règles à suivre en vue du recensement ainsi que les obligations des recensés. Donné à Bruxelles, le 22 juillet 1896. (Annexe I. 1. Feuillet de dépouillement, Annexe II: Bulletin questionnaire A. Annexe III. Bulletin B.)

Circulaire A aux administrations provinciales et communales. Bruxelles, le 20 juillet 1896.

Circulaire B aux administrations communales. Bruxelles, le 20 juillet 1896.

Instructions pour les commis chargés de la confection des feuilles de dépouillement (Annexe: Liste des professions industrielles et métiers exercés par les chefs d'entreprise).

Instructions pour les commis chargés de la confection de Bulletin B.

Instructions pour les agents recenseurs.

Instructions pour les agents contrôleurs.

[2] There is no central statistical office in Belgium. Each department makes its statistics itself; the central statistical office is merely an advising body. A royal regulation of March 26, 1841, states in this regard: "The minister of the interior will communicate to his colleagues the views of the commission; they are free to adopt or to modify them."

[3] Cf. Ministre de l'Intérieur et de l'Instruction publique. Administration de la statistique générale. Bulletin de la commission de statistique. Tome XVII. Années: 1890 à 1896. Brussels, 1897.

[4] The chamber of representatives (chambre des députés) consists of a number of members, not to exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants, elected for four years directly by general suffrage.

[5] The senate (sénat) consists of a number of members varying with the number of members of the chamber of representatives, elected for eight years, partly directly and partly indirectly.

of the products of the manufactures and handicrafts; (3) the number and position of the heads of enterprise; (4) the number of persons who participate in the direction, administration, and supervision; (5) the number of workmen and workwomen by age groups; (6) the usual daily duration of the work and of the periods of rest; (7) the amount of wages by special occupation, sex, and age; (8) the kind and number of motors used as well as the power of some of them; (9) the number and construction of steam boilers serving to produce the motive power, as well as their heating surface and pressure of steam.

Division B.

(10) The places where the laborers of the manufacturing industries and handicrafts dwell and those where they work; (11) the number and the composition of the families constituting a household of which one or several members are engaged as workers in the manufacturing industries and handicrafts; (12) the place and year of birth, the sex and conjugal condition of the workers, as well as of the members of their family belonging to the same household.

The date.—A law passed in 1856 provided that population censuses in Belgium should be taken every ten years. But it contained no provisions regarding agricultural and industrial censuses. In 1876 the population census was postponed until 1880 in order that it might enter into the decimal system. Reference has already been made to the industrial census of 1846 and to the attempts to take such a census in connection with the population censuses of 1866 and in 1880. It was not thought advisable to repeat this undertaking in connection with subsequent population censuses, but when the labor bureau was organized in 1895 it urged the taking of an industrial census as soon as possible, and it was accordingly decided to take such a census in 1896.

With regard to the season of the year, it was considered of fundamental importance to select a time when the great majority of industries are normally active. But for various reasons it was not thought best to choose the month of June, which is generally selected by other countries. In the first place it seemed hardly possible to complete the preparations by June of the current year, and the idea of a postponement to the year following did not meet with favor. Besides, this June of 1896 was unfavorable, because the elections took place then. It seemed, moreover, that in Belgium, at any rate, industries were in a more normal condition in October. A census taken in June would have had the disadvantage of omitting the important sugar industry, which in the months from October to December employs about 25,000 hands. Then there are many persons who, in October, after the termination of the agricultural work, seek a livelihood—sometimes, it is true, only temporarily—in some industrial pursuit. In the country there are even industries which are regularly suspended during the harvest season, such as making of wooden shoes, and to some extent spinning and weaving. Still another reason was that the first Belgian industrial census of 1846 had been taken in October, and it was considered of interest to show the progress of the industries by a census taken just fifty years later. The exact date of the former census, October 15, was not, however, observed; and the date finally selected was October 31. The reason for postponing the census to the end of the month was to bring it as near as possible to All Saints' Day, a time at which the activity in the cloak and garment business, the milliners, tailor shops, etc., acquires a fresh impetus. On the other hand, it was not wise to go beyond the beginning of November, because by that time the slack season of the building trades sets in. The 31st was selected because it came on Sunday and, since the enumerators were obliged to call upon the workers themselves, it was especially easy to meet them in their homes then or on the following feast day.

The administrative authorities.—According to the law the census had to be taken under the direction of the minister of industry and labor, with the cooperation of the provincial and communal administrations and, if necessary, with that of the various ministerial departments. The minister accordingly was charged with the issue of further regulations and the entire direction. All the printed matter was furnished by that department. The census taking itself was done by the communes, with some slight supervision on the part of the governors of the provinces. The final verification of the schedules and the editing, classification, tabulation, and publication of the returns were centralized in the labor office belonging to the ministry of industry and labor.

I. PREPARATIONS.

The division of the country.—The Kingdom of Belgium is divided into 9 provinces (départements), headed by governors (gouverneurs). The 9 provinces are subdivided into about 2,000 communes, headed by mayors (bourgmestres). The territorial unit for the purposes of the census was the commune. The further subdivision of the country was left to the communal authorities.

As has been indicated, the census was: (1) A census of the establishments; (2) a census of the working population.

As these were taken independently of each other by a different personnel and on different schedules, they must be treated separately: (1) With regard to the census of the establishments, the royal decree ordered that the communal administrations, before September 25, 1896, more than five weeks before the census, were to divide their communes into enumeration districts (circonscription), each containing not more than 50 heads of enterprises, as entered in the records of population. The circular A to the provincial and communal administrations—issued on July 20 by the ministry of industry and labor—added that in case of very important enterprises the enumeration districts were to be reduced to 40 or even 30 establishments. A list was to be sent not later than September 20 to the governor of the province, who would ascertain that no enumeration district contained more than 50 heads of enterprises, as entered in the population records. (2) With regard to the census of the workers, the royal decree directed that the communal administrations, before October 15, 1896, should divide the commune into enumeration districts, containing each not more than 100 "industrial households," as entered on the population records. The term "industrial households" included every family in which, one or several members were engaged as workers in the manufactures and handicrafts, and also every worker in manufactures and handicrafts living alone or in a family of which he was not a member.

The formation of the enumeration districts was not originally made on a territorial basis, but with regard to both censuses the communal authorities were directed to group together the blanks copied from the population records relating, in the one case, to neighboring establishments, and, in the other, to neighboring industrial households. This was done so that the blanks referring to the same street in case of an important commune, or to the same neighborhood in case of a small commune, were arranged in the order of the house numbers. On the basis of the blanks thus arranged, enumeration districts with strictly limited boundaries were finally formed for both censuses.

The distribution of forms. The royal decree stated that all printed forms necessary for the census would be furnished gratuitously to the communal administration by the ministry of industry and labor.

The communal authorities were to distribute these forms to the persons connected with the census taking and keep a record of the schedules as delivered.

Financial preparations. An appropriation for an industrial census was included in the budget of 1895. This was intended to cover not only the cost of the work to be done at the central office, but all the other expenses of the census taking, no charges devolving upon any other body than the central government.

The total expenses amounted to about $100,000.

The organization of the staff. (*a*) The higher officers: The law provided that the census should be taken under the direction of the minister of industry and labor, with the cooperation of the provincial and communal administrations, and, if necessary, with that of the various ministerial departments.

(*b*) The enumerators: The selection of the enumerators devolved on the communes.

(1) As regards the census of the establishments, the royal decree ordered the communal administrations to appoint a sufficient number of educated and able enumerators (agents recenseurs) to insure the prompt execution of the work, making the selection as far as possible from among the communal clerks, the teachers, the retired officials, or other persons whose present or past pursuits would qualify them for the duties of the office.

As regards the remuneration the royal decree provided as follows:

(*a*) Twenty centimes (4 cents) for each schedule properly filled out.

(*b*) For the schedules referring to enterprises employing more than 50 workers the enumerator will be allowed a supplementary remuneration of 1 centime (0.2 cent) for every ten workers enumerated above 50; but the total remuneration shall not exceed 2 francs (38.6 cents) per schedule.

These rates were sometimes even doubled in order to secure able enumerators.

(2) With regard to the census of the "industrial households," the royal decree ordered the communal administrations to designate as agents (agents contrôleurs) "educated and able persons, chosen, preferably, from among those who best know the commune or certain sections of the same."

The rates of remuneration as provided in the royal decree were as follows:

(*a*) Five centimes (1 cent) for each properly filled out schedule referring to industrial families or workers residing in the agglomerated parts of the communes or living in places the population of which exceeded 5,000 inhabitants on December 31, 1895.

(*b*) Ten centimes (2 cents) for all other schedules.

They were allowed, in addition, 2 cents for each "industrial household" not entered on the population records.

Special instructions were issued to the enumerators of the census of establishments and to the agents of the census of "industrial households." The royal decree stated that the enumerators and agents were to study the instructions carefully and, if any point seemed obscure, to ask immediately for explanations.

Measures for increasing the reliability of the census. The main inducement offered for a thorough enumeration was payment by piece. In the instructions the attention of the enumerators and agents was especially called to the fact that they were thus personally interested in canvassing their district with great care, and that in case they delivered schedules incompletely or insufficiently filled out, their remuneration would be entirely or partially withheld.

To guarantee the trustworthiness of the individual canvass, measures were taken to allay possible suspicions on the part of the people, to instruct them properly, and to define their legal obligation to answer the questions. As regards the first point the schedule delivered at the establishments began with the following observation:

> The present industrial census is merely a repetition of the operations of the same kind effected in 1846, in 1866, and in 1880.
>
> Its purpose is to make known the principal industrial conditions. It is not connected with any definite project of regulation or with any fiscal measure.

The question referring to the products was accompanied by the special remark designed to awaken even the interest of the heads of enterprises:

> Independently of the interest attaching to a knowledge of the products of the national industry, this question is put with the view of furnishing information to the Belgian consuls abroad and of thus favoring the exportation of Belgian products.

With the same object in view the instructions to the enumerators contained the following detailed directions regarding the treatment of the heads of enterprises:

> You will explain to the head of the enterprise with the greatest courtesy the object of your visit; you will explain to him also that the purpose of the census is to secure general information of the manufactures and handicrafts: that similar censuses have already taken place in 1846, in 1860, and in 1880; that an agricultural census has just been taken some months ago; that in the other countries censuses of this kind take place periodically; and that it is in consequence of much interest for Belgian industry now to make itself known abroad.
>
> Many persons imagine that their declarations will be published with statement of their name, occupation, etc. It is important that you dispel this mistaken idea: Only totals will be published, all the establishments of the same industry being grouped and intermixed, so that no one among them will be recognizable. You will, furthermore, add that the schedules properly filled out will be put by you in a closed envelope when you come to collect them. You will especially insist on the following: The census refers to no predetermined project or regulation of manufactures and handicrafts, nor to any project of taxation. The object is simply to know exactly the actual condition of the Belgian industry as the actual condition of the agriculture is already known.
>
> You will do well to provide yourself with the present instructions, in order to be able, if necessary, to read the preceding section in case you meet heads of enterprises little disposed to answer the schedule.

The royal decree added:

> It is expressly forbidden to the enumerators to divulge the information which they have obtained during their commission.

There was, however, no legal means to punish an enumerator who might disregard this order.

The only measure taken to allay suspicions in the "industrial households" is contained in the following article of the royal decree:

> The agents will summarily state the purpose of their calling, insisting on the fact that it does not refer to any fiscal or police measure.

Nor was any special measure taken for the instruction of these "industrial households." This was hardly necessary, since the agents had to fill out the schedules themselves.

As regards the census of establishments, however, the schedules contained a number of explanations, and the enumerators, moreover, received detailed directions about instructing the heads of enterprises who were to fill out these schedules. In case anyone desired a schedule edited in Flemish, the enumerators were instructed to secure such at the city hall.

With regard to the obligation to answer the questions, section 3 of the census law said that those persons who failed to perform the duty of furnishing the information required from them would be subject to a fine of from 19.3 cents to $4.82 and to imprisonment of from one to seven days, or to one of these penalties.

The royal decree said with regard to the census of establishments:

> The heads of enterprises are bound to fill out faithfully and accurately the schedules which will be delivered to them.

They had to certify to this at the bottom of the schedule.

The general observations printed at the beginning of these schedules quoted the provisions of the law in regard to penalties for refusing to answer; but the enumerators were instructed not to refer to these penalties except as a last resort.

It will be remembered that the census law provided that in cases of refusal to comply with the law, its provision might be executed ex officio by the authorities and at the expense of the offenders, the costs to be collected by the local administration, as in case of direct taxes.

Circular A describes in detail the procedure to be followed in such cases:

> In case the enumerator declares that a head of enterprise refuses to fill out the Schedule A, the communal administration will delegate an agent of the local police to accompany the enumerator to the head of enterprise in question and to deliver to the latter, in case he persists in his refusal, a verbal protest. This protest will be transmitted to the court with the least possible delay. Then the communal administration will proceed to an investigation with a view to gathering the necessary information so as to fill out the schedule for the offending head of enterprise.
>
> This one will, according to article 4 of the law of June 29, 1896, bear the expenses of this investigation and those caused by the making out of the Schedule A.

Circular B contained a similar statement in regard to refusals on the part of the head of an "industrial household," but, foreseeing that the agent might himself be an agent of the local police, it added that in this case he himself might draw up the verbal process.

As a matter of fact, these penalties were never imposed.

Preliminary investigations.—The preliminary investigations formed the most important feature of the preparations for both censuses. They were based upon the population records (registres de la population).

II. THE ENUMERATION.

The unit of the census.—The census originally planned by the labor office was intended to be a census of the manufacturing and handicraft concerns. But the desire to secure information about the social conditions of the industrial working population, especially the size of their families, etc., made it necessary to take at the same time a census of the industrial working population. The consequence was that the census, as a whole, was constructed upon a double basis: (1) The independent industrial concern; and (2) the "industrial household"— that is, the household including dependent industrial workers. It will, therefore, be necessary to show (*a*) what was to be considered as "industrial," both in the census of the concerns and of the households; (*b*) what was to be considered as "independent" in the former and, consequently, as "dependent" in the latter; and (*c*) what was to be considered as "concern" and what as "household."

(*a*) The law authorizing the census states that it was to cover the manufactures and handicrafts. According to the royal decree, industrial establishments were those which effected the preparation or production or distribution of goods or services for an outside consumer. This definition was intended to include not only the manufactures and handicrafts, as prescribed in the law, but also transportation. On the other hand, such occupations as street cleaning, the public lighting service, the burial of the dead, the maintaining of streets and canals, the posting of bills, etc., were excluded since these industries did not aim at the transfer, preparation, or production of goods. Since only those establishments were to be considered as industrial which worked for an outside consumer, workshops, shops, etc., where electricity was produced for use on the owner's premises were not to be enumerated as electric concerns. The same was true of a bakery run exclusively for the use of a cloister, a hospice, a barracks, or coal works, and of the painters, joiners, or tin workers employed exclusively for maintaining the buildings connected with public administrations (communes, provinces, ministeries, etc.). Establishments such as the royal gun foundry, which furnishes guns exclusively for the state, were also excluded. It was evident, on the other hand, that gas or electric enterprises conducted by the commune were to be included.

On the whole, the definition in the royal decree was followed, but this was not always the case. The minister of railways resisted the investigation of the governmental railways, which without doubt should have been included. Again, the idea of including only those concerns which were conducted on purely economic principles led to other deviations. Those cloisters, industrial schools, governmental charity colonies, prisons, and almshouses in which goods were prepared for an outside consumer should, according to the definition, have been included, but the labor office judged that as these institutions were conducted under peculiar conditions and not as purely economic enterprises, they would, if included in the census and enumerated together with other establishments of the same industry, furnish totals not composed of comparable units.

The labor office, moreover, starting with the idea that it would be wiser to comprehend in the census taking itself all doubtful cases and leave the question of their ultimate inclusion to be decided at the tabulation of the data collected, gave the enumerators only very broad and vague instructions. It simply ordered that all the "mines, works, factories, yards, or workshops—in one word, all the industrial enterprises"—were to be enumerated, calling the attention of the enumerators especially to the fact that all the "carriage hirers, mail coach or public carriage managers, etc.," were to be enumerated, transportation being considered an industry. The rule was followed for establishments, whether at work or idle.

The fact that analogous economic criteria were appealed to in deciding the question whether a worker was to be considered "industrial," led to the inclusion of a large number of workers whose employers were not enumerated in the census of establishments. That was true not only for all those who worked at home for the account of persons not industrial, but also, for example, for engineers operating the steam boiler used in the illumination of a large restaurant, etc. The labor office here adopted the theory that this engineer, with regard to his social condition and occupation, differed in nothing from the engineer of a weaving mill, both belonging, perhaps, to the same trade union, to the same sick union, etc. Thus all the manufacturing workers and dependent artisans had to be included, regardless of the economic condition of their employer.

(*b*) With regard to the distinction between the heads of enterprises, the "independent" persons, and the workers, the "dependent" persons, the first of whom were to be enumerated in the census of the establishments, the second in the census of the "industrial households," the royal decree states:

> The head of an enterprise is one who with his own implements works either alone or with the cooperation of persons paid by him.
>
> The worker is one who by virtue of an expressed or understood contract furnishes his services to a head of enterprise for a salary.

As heads of enterprises and "independent" had also to be considered those who, as seamstresses, tailors, masons, slaters, carpenters, etc., worked for daily wages in the houses of private customers.

All persons who at home worked for the account of another, however large might be their business, were considered dependent.

The instructions to the agents expressly called their attention to the fact that the foremen were to be considered as workers.

(*c*) With regard to the unit constituting a concern, it was ordered that in case different industries were carried on in one establishment, or if the establishment had "several subdivisions which might exist separately," each of the different industrial subdivisions which, "owing to its importance, might form a separate establishment," was to be considered as one unit.

The explanations for the filling out of the schedules attempted to indicate how this was to be understood by giving the following example:

> In the typolithographic industry will be considered as subdivisions: (1) Printing; (2) lithographing (including copper plate engraving, engraving on stone, autographing as well as zincographing); (3) chromolithographing (including chromozincographing); and (4) the workshops where special processes are carried on, such as phototyping, photoengraving, helioengraving, chromotypographing, etc. In case, however, the importance of these workshops is slight, they will be assigned to that of the first three subdivisions with which they have the closest relations.

This single example could by no means help to clear up the interpretation of the very vague general rule. At the same time it shows best, perhaps, the difficulty of the task devolving upon the enumerator and enumerated, and the scope left to arbitrary decisions. The need of explicit directions was all the greater, as the enumerators being paid by unit (establishment schedule) had an interest in carrying the subdivision as far as possible. The consequence was that at some places the number of concerns (schedules) had grown enormously, while at other places the subdivision of the establishments into separate concerns had not been carried far enough. Sometimes, for instance, the number of painters who were separately counted as glaziers was very large; sometimes only painters were counted and no glaziers. Thus confusion resulted, and it was only at the revision in the central office that the proper unit could be restored.

By reason of the fact that each of the subdivisions of an establishment rather than the entire concern was to be considered as a unit, all the industrial subdivisions of commercial enterprises were to be enumerated. The enumerators, as will be seen later on, were especially exhorted not to omit these.[1]

The finding of the units.—Since the previous industrial censuses in Belgium had been taken in connection with general population censuses, the methods of discovering the industrial units were closely connected with the methods of finding out the individual inhabitants. When the new special industrial census came to be considered, it was at first proposed to take a summary population census to determine both the heads of the enterprises and the workers' families, and then take the census proper by delivering special schedules to both these classes. This plan, however, involving practically the taking of a general population census, was given up for administrative and financial reasons. The idea then arose of using the returns of the population census of 1890 and grafting an industrial census upon them. The schedules, however, could not be found in the department of the interior, which had charge of the census. Thereupon resort was had to the local population records, which contained all the necessary data of the last population census.

(1) The main basis, then, for the census of establishments was the "preparatory blanks," copied from the population records, in which the name, occupation, and residence of the persons classified in these records as industrial masters were entered by clerks appointed for that purpose, who also attempted to supply from personal knowledge the place of the establishment if it was separated from the manager's residence. But at the same time the enumerators also received special instructions for the discovery of those concerns for which blanks had not been made out. This comprised cases in which owners of establishments had not been entered at all in the population records, or had been entered under wrong designations or as commercial persons because their main business was a commercial one, although a subdivision of their establishments was devoted to a manufacturing activity. The instructions say briefly on this point:

> By examining your preparatory blanks you will see what streets or what sections of commune are assigned to you.
>
> Provided with these blanks you will make in the streets of your enumeration districts a preparatory tour, which is very important from the standpoint of the exactness of the results of the census.
>
> It can happen, indeed, that workshops, perhaps even factories, do not appear on the preparatory blanks remitted to you, although they are situated in your enumeration district. It is intended by the preparatory tour to find out these establishments. In order to discover them, you must observe that a small workshop or a master working at home, even without workers, are to be enumerated as well as a large mill.
>
> You will then carefully observe each dwelling place, and notice whether signs, plates on the doors, fashion plates, or announcements placed against the windows, at the ground floor, or an upper floor, etc., do not indicate that there lives in the house a person (man or woman, boy or girl) carrying on an industry or a handicraft on his own account. You will ascertain each time whether you have a corresponding blank. If not, you will note the address, so as to be able to call there later on.
>
> Notice that it need not necessarily be the head of the family who carries on the industry. You will, for instance, note also a house where the wife is tailoress and the husband official, or a house where the son is shoemaker on his own account, the father being shopkeeper, etc.
>
> You will further note the persons who, while keeping a shop or public house, carry on besides an industry on their own account.
>
> It frequently occurs, especially in the cities, that a workshop is accessory to a store or shop. For instance, linen goods, clothing, millinery, hat, and shoe and stocking shops, etc., may employ workmen or workwomen; a merchant in household goods may be at the same time a lead and zinc worker; a jeweler and fancy goods shop may have a workshop where artistic work or repairing is done; a

---

[1] At the tabulation, however, the labor office decided to exclude as a matter of principle all industrial activity which is generally performed only accessorily to commerce; for instance, slaughtering, which is generally associated with the commercial business of the butchers; the repairing of watches and jewels, generally closely connected with the business of watch sellers and jewelers; the mending of umbrellas and hats, which also is generally done in the corresponding retail shops, etc. It is believed that since in general the census was not to include commerce it would be impossible in practice to include all the industrial activities of those industries, and that the including of these few cases where the industrial work is done separately from the commercial business would only give a false picture of the real conditions.

> furniture shop may possess as an annex a workshop where furniture is manufactured, etc. When you come upon shops of this kind, you will inform yourself by entering whether manufacture or handicraft is carried on within. In case it is, you will note the address.

The success of this preparatory tour, which depended entirely upon the zeal of the enumerators, varied very much in the different districts. The total number of preparatory blanks made out for 68 larger communes (each with more than 10,000 inhabitants) amounted to 59,633. The enumerators discovered 5,289, or 8.9 per cent, more concerns. In the city of Brussels, however, where an especially large number of additional concerns might have been expected, not one single concern was found by the enumerators.

(2) With regard to the census of the "industrial households," the entries in the population records referring to the name, sex, place and year of birth, conjugal condition, relationship to the head of the household, and occupation of all the members of an industrial household were transcribed to Schedule B, which was then used in taking the census proper. Accordingly the agent by whom the census was taken received these schedules partially filled out. The instructions to the agents merely stated that an agent in going through the streets assigned would perhaps find "industrial households" for which no schedules had been delivered, and that in such cases he was to make out a schedule himself. He was reminded that he was personally interested in making these researches very carefully, as his reward would be higher for the forms of those households which he discovered himself.

This appeal, however, had not the desired effect, probably because the additional reward did not pay for the trouble of making a research for unknown "industrial households," and it seems that a considerable number of them were actually omitted.

The method of canvassing.—The schedule used in the census of the establishments was a book of 28 pages printed on 17 pages. At the head of each odd page was a rectangle containing the individualizing statement as to province, administrative district, commune, and number of preparatory blank. On the page referring to the habitual duration of labor and rest the rectangle required, besides, the entry of the street and house number of the concern. The first two pages contained general observations. The inquiries were divided into 7 sections, the first section, which asked the general information, being divided into 14 inquiries, each requiring a direct answer. The 5 sections referring to the personnel, the habitual duration of the daily labor and of the periods of rest, the wages, the motors, and the steam boilers, were to be answered in very elaborate tables, only one of which was accompanied by a model filled out. No form was prescribed for the section containing the inquiry concerning products, and the last section was reserved for remarks. The explanations for the filling out of the schedules were printed as notes to the individual points.

Observations as to general census of manufactures and handicrafts in 1896.—The present industrial census is merely a repetition of the operations of the same kind effected in 1846, in 1866, and in 1880. Its purpose is to make known the principal conditions of the industry. It is not connected with any determined project of regulation or with any fiscal measure.

One schedule can include only the information regarding one single industry. In case different industries are carried on in one establishment, or if the establishment has subdivisions, as many schedules must be used as there are different industries or subdivisions. With regard to mines and underground quarries, one schedule will be used for the underground work and another for the surface work.

In case the establishment is in operation at the date of the census, the information furnished must correspond to the conditions existing at that date; in case it happens to be idle, the information will be given for the period of operation nearest to that of the census. If the head of the enterprise considers that the conditions at the date of the census are not normal, he will mention this circumstance in his answers, under the final rubric of "remarks." He will indicate at the same time and at the same place in a summary manner what would be the normal condition with regard to the different points touched by the schedule—for instance, the number of workmen or workwomen, the duration of the work and of the rests, the wage rates, etc.

In case the establishment is not in operation at the date of the census and the shut down is not purely accidental, the information furnished will relate to the normal condition of the establishment when in operation.

The head of the enterprise, authorized representative, director, or manager who refuses to answer this schedule or who does not fill it out faithfully and accurately exposes himself to the penalties provided by article 3 of the law of June 29, 1896, as follows: "Any person who fails to perform the said obligations will be subject to a fine of from 1 to 25 francs and to imprisonment of from one to seven days or to only one of these penalties."

The inquiries.—The schedule of Inquiry A asked for each establishment (1) the kind of ownership (whether the concern was conducted by the state, province, commune, an individual, or a joint-stock company, etc.); (2) the full name of the head of enterprise or manager; (3) his residence; (4) the principal or only industry; (5) the other industries or occupations, if any; (6) the situation of the principal and of the other establishments; (7) the name of the principal and of the other establishments; (8) the name, nature, and situation of the subdivision of the establishments under consideration; (9) the date of foundation of the entire establishment and that of the subdivision in question; (10) whether the concern was actually in operation; (11) if it were, whether the operation was normal; (12) if shut down, the cause; (13) in case the operation was intermittent, the periods of work; (14) the number of days generally in operation per year; (15) the personnel by number, sex, and position (heads of enterprise, directors, superintendents, foremen, office employees, other salaried employees, workers, including apprentices) and by age; (16) the habitual duration of the daily labor and of the periods of rest of the workers by time of work (by day exclusively, by night exclusively, partly by day and partly by night), by special occupation, sex, age; (17) the wages of the workers by special occupation, age, and sex, and by kind of payment (by day, hour, piece, job, contract, etc.) and kind of wages (premiums, shares of profits, etc.); (18) the product of the concern; (19) the nature and horsepower of the motors; (20) the system, the ordinary and maximum pressure of the steam and the heating pressure of the steam, and the heating surface of the steam boiler.

In addition to notes intended to explain to the heads of enterprises the meaning of some of the questions, detailed explanations were contained in the instructions to the enumerators to verify the preliminary entries; to complete these by filling out the schedule completely; to ascertain whether there were at the time of the census any members of the families of the workers living in the common household who had not been entered on the schedules, and, if so, to fill out schedules; to ascertain whether there were any persons entered on the schedules who did not live in the families, and, if so, to scratch out their name and the other entries made for them; and to discover at the same time those "industrial households" for which no schedule at all had been made out.

The enumerators also were instructed to verify with special care the statements in regard to occupations—making sure that the persons were workers in manufactures and handicrafts, and ascertaining and entering the precise nature of their occupation in case it was not already stated with sufficient explicitness.

III. THE REVISION.

By the enumerators.—According to the royal decree, the enumerators of the census of the establishments were to collect the schedules between November 5 and 7, to ascertain that the entries were properly made, and to have the deficient schedules filled out by the heads of enterprises. The schedules were to be put in an envelope bearing the name of the enumerator, that of the head of the enterprise, and the corresponding number of the preparatory blank. These were sealed by the enumerator in the presence of the head of the enterprise and immediately delivered, together with the preparatory blanks, to the communal authority.

By the local authorities.—The verification to be done by the communes was, on the whole, only formal. This was especially true for the census of the establishments.

(1) The communal authorities, after having given a receipt to the enumerators for the envelopes delivered, had to ascertain whether all the heads of enterprises entered on the preparatory blanks had delivered their schedules, and were to require the enumerator to take the necessary steps to supply any schedule that might be lacking. If an enumerator declared that the head of an enterprise refused to fill out a schedule, he was to bring charge against the offender.

(2) With regard to the census of the industrial households, the communal authorities were to ascertain, by means of the records kept of the delivery of the schedules to the agents, whether all had been returned; to examine whether the schedules had been properly verified and completed; to secure lacking schedules, if required; to rectify and complete deficient ones; and, if necessary, to bring charges against the head of a working family refusing to make the necessary statements. In case a schedule was deficient on account of the change of residence, the communal administration transferred it to the agent of the enumeration district to which the family or worker had removed.

By the central authorities.—After the material had reached the department of industry and labor, it was transferred to the labor office, which had to effect the central revision. The work consisted (*a*) in finding out those concerns and "industrial households" for which a schedule had erroneously not been made out; (*b*) in finding out those concerns for which erroneously more than one schedule had been made out; (*c*) in a verification of the contents of the schedules, which suggested the revision of the entire material of some industries; and (*d*) in additional and sometimes very comprehensive researches, surpassing in some respects the original scope of the census, and thus representing special investigations grafted upon the original returns.

The success which attended the general revision suggested the idea of securing, on the basis of the returns of the census, statistics of the domestic or house industry. The execution of this plan necessitated the return of 10,000 Schedules A. Three agents with one chief reviser were occupied during seven months at this extra revision. A further special verification was found necessary, when, after the revision of all schedules, the classification of the industries was undertaken.[1] Finally an attempt was made to supply the wage statistics for groups of workers secured through the census by a statement of the wages of all the individual workers of the entire country. Two means were adopted for this purpose: A number of Schedules A were returned with very detailed notes to the heads especially of small enterprises; and one special agent, a former manufacturer, visited every large establishment in the country, securing the individual wages from the lists of 1896 kept by the employers. When the special agent had completed this trip, which took three years, the whole work of revision was terminated.

---

[1] It may be noted that no preconceived plan of classifying the industries was adopted. The classification of the industries was made on the basis of the knowledge of the industrial conditions gained at the census and only fixed after the whole material had been revised.

DENMARK.

Early industrial censuses.—The first attempt to take a general manufacturing census in Denmark was made in 1871. The government desired that complete manufacturing statistics should be prepared by the Royal Danish Statistical Bureau as a basis for proposed changes in the customs laws. The chief of the bureau, however, had great misgivings about putting such a work into execution. An enumeration of the factories and of handicrafts carried on in the manner of a factory had already been undertaken in that year, for the purpose of showing the development of industries in the towns and places of trade since the crisis of 1857; so the government contented itself with supplementing this by a corresponding enumeration in Copenhagen and the rural districts. For every single branch of industry information was secured regarding the number of factories, the year of their foundation, and the number of their laborers. In 1882 a census of manufactures in Copenhagen was taken by a local statistical bureau. But the first general industrial census in Denmark was taken in 1897. This is the one which forms the subject of the following study:

THE INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF 1897.

Origin. The desire for a general manufacturing census, which had been steadily increasing during two decades previous to 1897, was even expressed by the manufacturers themselves. In August, 1895, the joint representatives of the Danish handicrafts and manufacturing industries submitted a memorial requesting the ministry of the finances to take the initiative in the preparation of complete and careful statistics of industries, or at least of manufacturing industries. The matter received the attention of the newly reorganized governmental statistical bureau, and on October 16, 1896, the ministry of finances introduced in the lower house of the Danish parliament[1] a bill providing for a handicraft and manufacturing census in the year 1897. This bill was approved by the Diet and proclaimed a law on March 22, 1897. On April 1, 1897, a circular, referring to the taking of the census, was issued by the ministry of the interior to all the head officials of the rural districts and to all the chiefs of the provincial towns; and a communication of a similar content was delivered to the magistrate of Copenhagen.

The legislation for the census.—The law provided that the census should embrace all the independent mechanics and manufacturers, and also those persons for whom any handicraft or manufacture formed a secondary source of profit or afforded a part of their livelihood. Joint-stock companies or corporations carrying on the classes of industry mentioned were to be treated as persons, and manufacturing concerns of the state or commune were also to be included.

Section 3 of the law read as follows:

> The census shall be taken through the filling out of enumeration schedules, which will be prepared by the governmental statistical bureau and which must be approved by the ministry of the interior. They shall contain nothing about the conduct or net proceeds of the business, but may contain questions concerning such external conditions as the number, sex, and age of laborers, or the number and kind of motor engines, together with further questions about the wages paid, and the gross quantity and gross value of products. The last-named questions and the questions about machines must also be answered if, outside of the schedules, they are put by the factory inspectors, appointed with reference to law No. 56 of April 12, 1899, to the handicraft and manufacturing concerns subject to their inspection or to concerns of a factory-like character corresponding to those embraced by the factory inspection.

It was provided that the schedules should be distributed and collected by the local authorities in accordance with the more detailed regulations of the ministry of the interior.

A fine of from 2 to 20 crowns could be imposed for refusing to answer the questions put in the schedule or by the factory inspection, in conformity with section 3, or for giving notoriously wrong information, or otherwise intentionally ignoring the requirements stated in the schedule or by the factory inspection. Moreover, the authorities could, if necessary, enforce the delivery of the requested information by imposing daily fines of from 2 to 20 crowns.

It appears, then, that the law contained a few statements about the methods and the plan of the census, and also some indications as to its extent. But while the government thus reserved to itself the decision of the most important points, it plainly indicated to parliament its intentions in the detailed commentary accompanying the bill.

Scope of the census.—The determination of the special scope of the census gave rise to great difficulties. The government did not consider it necessary, nor, on account of the limits in time, money, and forces, practical to make the census for all the industries at once. It was pointed out in the commentary on the bill that foreign industrial censuses, even when very comprehensive, did not include everything. Some of the principal industries were omitted and reserved for special investigation. This was considered the more reasonable for Denmark, because, in the field of other industries than the manufacturing, valuable statistical material was already at hand.

---

[1] The Diet (Rigsdag) comprises an upper house (Landsting) numbering 66 members, 12 of whom are nominated for life by the Crown, the other 54 being elected indirectly by the people for the term of eight years, and a lower house (Folketing) consisting of 114 members, directly elected by universal suffrage for the term of three years

Accordingly it was decided that the census should be merely an investigation of the handicraft and manufacturing industries. Moreover, the idea of taking a general occupation census, as a method of getting at the industrial concerns to be enumerated, was likewise rejected. On this point the commentary on the bill says:

> It is clear enough that a handicraft and manufacturing census can not procure information about all the laborers who work in the service of handicrafts and manufactures, since only those will be enumerated who at the time work for employers. What will in fact be ascertained is principally the number of concerns and trades, the large and the small, those with and those without mechanical motive power, and so on. Investigations of the total number of laborers can only be made through enumerations of the individuals—that is, population censuses. It should be observed that even if such a census is taken at the same time as a manufacturing census it can not be expected that the numbers will correspond with each other, for the reason that the laborers are not usually entered under the same designation by both themselves and their employers, and the same laborer might work for several concerns. Even in Germany such a conformity was not expected in spite of the great apparatus which had been put into operation. It is doubtful, moreover, whether a part of the domestic industrial activity in the form of the helpers' assistance and the labor of persons who do not work immediately for a master (independent business man) will not also be omitted. But an investigation having in view data regarding the importance of the house industry, even if the attempt should be made to secure information through the manufacturing census, can, beyond a doubt, only be undertaken by way of an "enquête" or individual investigation of those industries in which domestic industry bears some part. This is the method that has been followed in foreign countries when it was especially desired to get to the bottom of these conditions.

Drafting of the plan.—With regard to the drafting of the plan, the law decreed that the schedules should be prepared in the statistical bureau and approved by the ministry of the interior. Before being delivered to the ministry for approval the schedules designed in the statistical bureau were submitted to the factory inspection, with which the bureau had entered into negotiation for assistance in the census taking.

The date.—Since the census was the first of its kind, there was no precedent for taking it in any particular year. The year chosen was the first after the newly organized statistical bureau could draw a plan.

The law begins with the statement that the census was to be taken in the year 1897. The comments accompanying the bill add:

> The census is expected to be taken in 1897, and, as far as possible, in the second half of the month of May, at which time the handicrafts and manufactures, with few exceptions, are in full activity all over the country. A definite day will be determined upon. The information to be secured through the factory inspection will be asked for in the course of the next month after the enumeration.[1]

The date finally selected was May 25.

The authorities.—The census was entirely centralized in the government at Copenhagen. The forms were furnished by the governmental statistical bureau belonging to the ministry of finances. The census was to be taken partly by the communes, according to instructions issued by the minister of the interior, and partly by the factory inspection. The work of revising and tabulating the material was to be done in the governmental statistical bureau, assisted by the factory inspection. The publication of the results devolved upon the bureau. In the parishes the taking of the census was to be under the direction of the parish boards (Sogneraadene). In those rural districts which as regards charities and schools belonged to towns the governing body (district board, Bestyrelse, Distriktsraad) was to have charge of the work; in the towns, the town council (Byraad); and in places of trade, the communal governing body (Kommunalbestyrelse).

1. IMMEDIATE PREPARATIONS.

The division of the country. According to the provisions of the census law the census was to be taken for the Kingdom of Denmark, which includes the Faroe Islands,[2] but as it proved too difficult to extend the enumeration to these islands, the census was in the end confined to Denmark proper.

The distribution of the forms.—The census law provided that the schedules be furnished by the statistical bureau. The printing was therefore centralized and performed in one private office. The law also stated that the further distribution of the schedules should be performed by the authorities according to more detailed regulations of the ministry of the interior. These regulations provided that the necessary number of schedules should be sent to the head officials of the counties. As it was added that the chairman of the local boards in the rural districts and the police stations in the towns were to keep in readiness a number of copies for possible need, it is to be presumed that this excess was included in the number of schedules the bureau judged necessary.

Financial preparations.—The sum appropriated by the census law to cover expenses incurred by the governmental statistical bureau for the enumeration, the printing of the schedules, technical assistance, including that of the factory inspection, and the tabulation of the material, was 12,000 crowns, or \$3,216—8,000 crowns, or \$2,144, for the fiscal year 1897–98 and 4,000 crowns, or \$1,072, for 1898–99.

The remarks on that section of the bill say:

> While for the last population census about 30,000 crowns, or \$8,040, have been spent, it is conjectured that this special census, in spite of its comprehensive character, can, in view of the increased forces of the bureau, be effected for the sum of 12,000 crowns,

---

[1] It was later decided that this investigation should be made between June and October.

[2] The Faroe Islands are 22 in number, 17 of which are inhabited. They constitute a royal county and are represented in the Danish Diet.

or $3,216. This amount is arrived at by an accurate calculation of the expenses for the printing and the paper of the schedules, for which it is assumed that at least a third of the whole amount will be spent. Out of the remaining two-thirds shall be paid the expenses partly for the assistance of the subordinate personnel of the factory inspection and partly for the extra work in the two years which the tabulation is assumed to occupy, without which extra work it could not be accomplished.

The organization of the staff.—(*a*) The higher officers: The census law contained the indefinite statement that the census was to be taken by the authorities, adding that the details would be regulated by the ministry of the interior. It mentioned, however, the assistance of the factory inspectors.

The remarks accompanying the census bill stated that the statistical bureau had applied to the factory inspection for its support and had received a favorable reply.[1]

By the circulars of April 1 the local boards were directed to provide for the distribution of the schedules to the industrial persons.[2]

(*b*) The enumerators: The choice of the enumerators was left to the communes. The only requirement in the circulars of April 1 was that in the rural districts the parish boards should elect as enumerators trustworthy men fit to instruct the industrial persons regarding the filling out of the schedules. In the towns and places of trade the distribution and collection of the schedules was to be made by taxgatherers, policemen, or such other communal functionaries as were naturally best adapted for this work.

The enumerators did not receive any pay. Men chosen by the communal authorities were obliged to accept the office. That was the case in the towns, where officers were charged with the canvassing, as well as in the rural communes, where mostly private persons performed the duty.[3]

The instruction of the staff.—Neither the census law, the explanations accompanying the census bill, nor the circulars issued to the head officials of the counties contained any indication of the manner in which the enumerators were to be instructed. This was left entirely to the communal authorities.[4]

Measures for increasing the trustworthiness of the census. No general precautions were taken in order to make the population more stable or to increase in any other general way the reliability of the census taking. Here, again, it was left to the communes to awaken the conscientiousness and zeal of the enumerators, who were not obliged to take any oath before entering upon their duties.

The census law contained one provision which was calculated to allay suspicion on the part of the public. It stated that the schedules should not contain any question concerning the conduct of a business or its net proceeds, but that they should be restricted to questions about such external conditions as the number, sex, and age of the laborers, the quantity and kind of motor engines, the machines, the wages paid, and the gross quantity and gross value of the product. After a description of the subjects of the individual rubrics in the draft of the schedule, the remarks accompanying the census bill state in this connection:

> With regard to these rubrics perhaps some hesitation might arise on account of the question of wages. But no information is required here which an employer would have any intelligible reason for wishing to conceal. The statistical knowledge reached through the information is, indeed, limited—the question referring only to the wages of one week, and being asked only for class groups of laborers. Reliable wage statistics possess interest for the employer as well as for the laborer—as is shown by the reviews of wages prepared several times by the statistical bureau of Copenhagen—and a presentation of the income of the laborers can not be furnished without the additional knowledge of the extent of time unemployed. The material which may come in through the schedules, therefore, can not be used immediately for a presentation of average wages in the different branches, much less for a statement of the regular yearly incomes.

The remarks on the bill also emphasize the fact that this section defends the citizens against an inspection of the private conditions of his business. Moreover, in a communication concerning the census, which, in May, 1897, was issued by the governmental statistical bureau to the daily papers, it was said:

> As a census like the present is both a difficult and comparatively expensive enterprise, it is hoped and believed that the manufacturing population, in whose interest mainly the census is taken, will so well and conscientiously fill out the schedules that the information looked for will on every point give a true picture of the real conditions. The inquiries on the schedule are so formulated as to avoid an unfair treatment of the private relations inquired into; this is also guaranteed by the regulations of the law and the approval of the schedule by the ministry of the interior. It should be understood, therefore, that the delivery of the information can be made without scruple and without objection on the part of the citizen. It is hardly necessary to add that it will be used for a statistical purpose only, and will not be employed in any way which concerns the taxpaying ability of the individual citizen, his other relations to the government, or his private affairs.

On the other hand, the census law decreed that whosoever would not answer the questions put in the schedules or addressed by the factory inspectors, or should give notoriously wrong information, or otherwise intentionally disregard the requirements in the schedule or those made by the factory inspection, would incur a fine ranging from 2 crowns, or 53.6 cents, to 20 crowns, or $5.36. The answering could be further enforced by imposing a daily fine of the same amount.

---

[1] This assistance of the factory inspection was originally planned on a rather large scale, as indicated in the census law, section 3. For practical reasons, however, the special factory statistics to be made by the factory inspection were not extended, as provided in the law, to those establishments of a factory-like character which were not subject to the factory inspection. As the supplementary census to be made by the factory inspection had then to cover only 1,005 factories, or 5.2 per cent of the total manufacturing and handicraft concerns, the methods of that census will be referred to only in a few footnotes.

[2] The information about the governmental industrial concerns was to be directly returned by the governmental authorities.

[3] The investigation left to the factory inspection was performed by the assistants of the factory inspectors.

[4] The assistants of the factory inspectors received very detailed instruction prepared for that purpose.

The remarks accompanying the census bill explain the necessity of that section of the law, as follows:

> A condition involved in the successful execution of the present census is that the legislature shall constrain the citizens to answer the inquiries. The facts required are not more numerous or more difficult to give than those which are often obtained without special investigation from many industrial persons. But there is no security that all the industrial persons will in every case fill out the schedule in its entirety, and it will doubtless be necessary for the legislature to issue a special injunction on the point, as is done in the larger foreign censuses.

In the above-mentioned communication to the daily press the statistical bureau says on the same point:

> The answering of the inquiries on the enumeration schedule, according to the requirements stated on the schedule—including also the answering of the questions which the law authorized the factory inspection to put—is made a duty of the individual persons concerned. Negligence on their part may result in a mulct or daily fine. But there is hardly a doubt that only a very few will give the government an opportunity to apply these measures. It may be safely assumed that all will understand that it is to the interest of the individual, as well as to the general interest, that through the present handicraft and manufacturing census, material should be gathered which by a careful explanation can furnish the basis for a general view of the position of the manufactures in Denmark.

The section of the law referring to the fines was printed on the enumeration schedules.

But while great pains were taken to reassure the public regarding the census, and also to warn them of their liability if they failed to answer the inquiries, not much was done to instruct them in regard to filling out the schedules. The remarks accompanying the census bill point out that there were not in Denmark, as in Germany, enumerators who might instruct the people—a measure which, it is said, would be very expensive in Denmark.[1]

The circular, however, that was issued to the head officials of the rural districts expressly states that enumerators should be chosen who were capable of instructing the industrial persons about the filling out of the schedules. Moreover, the head officials of all the counties were required to publish the circular sent to them.

II. THE ENUMERATION.

The unit.—It will be remembered that the idea of taking a general industrial census, as suggested by the joint representatives of the Danish manufactures and handicrafts, was rejected, and that it was decided to confine the census to the handicraft and manufacturing industries. The law decreed that it should embrace all the independent mechanics and manufacturers, including those for whom the trade or industry was only an accessory source of profit or constituted only a part of their livelihood. It was to include also the manufacturing joint-stock companies or corporations as well as the manufacturing enterprises of the state or the commune.

The remarks on the census bill state:

> The persons to whom the census applies are the mechanics and manufacturers proper, including the country mechanics and owners of cloak and garment (konfektion) trades, etc., who carry on commerce and manufactures at the same time; also the corresponding companies and corporations; and, finally, governmental and communal concerns. With these latter are to be included also those concerns of a manufacturing kind which are not intended to yield a profit (for instance, the communal establishments for the supply of water).

The remarks accompanying the bill then define the extent and the limit of the inquiry, as follows:

> The schedule is to be addressed to every man or woman in town or in the country who carries on a handicraft or manufacturing industry independently or conducts a clothing (cloak and garment) business. This rule will therefore exclude agriculture, commerce (except the cloak and garment business), fisheries, navigation, forestry, and all the professions. On the other hand, it will include handicrafts and manufactures proper, also the manufactures connected with agriculture but without an agricultural character, as, for instance, mills, dairy farms, and slaughterhouses, and as a matter of course, it will include the country handicrafts also when carried on in connection with some agriculture.

The circular issued by the ministry of the interior added that establishments which, owing to the season or other causes, were not working at the time the census was taken were nevertheless to be enumerated, and that if several branches of industry were carried on by the same person, each one was to be looked upon as a unit. The instructions on the schedule said that this division was to be carried as far as possible. This latter regulation, however, was observed in the census taking only in a restricted degree, in the case of combined concerns where both personnel and machine power worked now in the one, now in the other branches of the combined industry. The governmental statistical bureau says that these combined concerns, in perfect agreement with the actual conditions, were to be considered as units and that the boundary chosen offered itself as the most natural from the industrial standpoint.

The method of canvassing.—The law decreed that the census should be taken by the use of enumeration schedules and by questions put by the factory inspectors. For communal concerns the enumeration was to be conducted under arrangements made by the local boards, while information about the governmental operations was to be obtained from the administrative authorities. For all other concerns the schedules were to be filled out by the independent mechanics and manufacturers who received them from the enumerators.

The schedule itself was a sheet of two pages, containing in the first half of the first page a short extract from the census act and some general instructions explaining the unit of the census. Then followed the questions which were continued on the second page. At the end of the second page was to be placed the signature of the person giving the information. No explanation was given of individual questions. In most cases the answer could be made by entering a single word or by underscoring one word or figure. But some of the information called for had to be communicated by filling out tabular forms printed on the schedule.

---

[1] It was said that the assistance of the factory inspection would be of great importance for the successful accomplishment of the census. But it must be remembered that this assistance did not take place on the large scale on which it was planned.

About the general success of the method of making inquiries in tabular form the bureau states:

> Easy and natural as such tabular work is for one who is trained in bookkeeping and in handling figures generally, it may, nevertheless, be very difficult for one who is not so trained. When it is considered that the inquiry schedules were to be filled out by every independent industrial person, even by the most modest village mechanic, and that the filling out was made without instruction by enumerators, it is surprising that the result on the whole proved as good as it did, rather than that failures are found in connection with a matter in itself so difficult as wages and the conditions belonging to them.

> The inquiries finally put in the general enumeration schedule were the following: Name of the industrial person; whether the business was a principal or an accessory industry, and in the latter case, the principal industry; in case the industrial person carried on several industrial concerns, the number of schedules filled out; further, the kind of industry; the firm name of the business; the address of the business; the time of the foundation of the business; whether it works mainly for other businesses and, if so, for which; the number of persons in superior positions — the supervision, bureau and commercial personnel, the messengers and other inferior personnel, the laborers by sex, age, conjugal condition, birthplace, and whether working at the place of the business or at home; further, the helpers of the home workers, by sex, and for idle concerns the approximate number of persons employed at the period of operation, by sex; whether machines moved by mechanical power were used; whether steam boilers without motive power were used; horsepower of the engines used in the regular operation; workingmen by occupation and wages, also kind of payment.

That part of the census which was to be taken through the factory inspection related principally to the quantity and value of products and the number and kind of machines. It was deemed inadvisable to include questions on these topics in the general schedule, because it was believed that satisfactory answers could not be obtained without direct personal instruction or questioning of the individuals conducting the business. The following explanation of the plan for obtaining this information through the agency of the factory inspectors is contained in the remarks on the census bill:

> It can not be denied that — especially for the factory industry proper, it is of great importance to know the extent of the production. But as a general inquiry on that subject could hardly be carried through, and as the most essential part of the factories and a considerable part of the handicraft concerns come under the factory inspection, the statistical bureau has applied to the factory inspectors for their support in the solution of this question. It has been agreed that the factory inspectors will, for every concern subject to their inspection, secure direct information about the quantity and value of the production after rules adopted by general agreement and varying with regard to the method which would be most practical in every individual case. This information will be gathered by means of personal application to every concern under factory inspection.[1]

> At the same time information will be secured regarding the kind and number of machines. It would be hardly right to place these questions on the general schedule, as without nearer definition one could get only incomplete and confusing answers. A full statement on the schedules of the names of all the machines which might exist in the different industries would be impracticable and, in certain respects, secure information without sufficient interest. When, however, the factory inspection arranges and puts the questions, homogeneous and valuable information will be obtained for all the concerns to which the inspectors have admission, and all that can be gained by an enumeration of machines will substantially be realized.

> As the factory inspection in certain branches of industry covers nearly all the concerns, but in others does not touch upon certain concerns because they do not use mechanical motive power or employ children and young persons, the help of the factory inspection must of course be extended to embrace the concerns conducted like a factory, i. e., with a large number of laborers or machines similar in kind to those already under inspection, even if these do not come by law under factory inspection.

The additional inquiries of the factory inspection about the value of products and the machines had to do especially with the kind of product, its commercial value, its quantity, the value of repairing work or work done for others, the kind, number, and horsepower of power engines and the machines. The additional inquiries about the boilers referred to the kind of industry and boiler, the extent of the heating surface, the working steam pressure, the place and the year of the manufacture of the boiler.

III. THE REVISION.

By the local authorities.—After the schedules were collected and delivered to the local authorities, in accordance with the circulars sent to the head officials of the counties, it was ascertained whether all the schedules had come in properly filled out, and, if necessary, corrections were made. Not later than June 14 the schedules accompanied by the lists of the industrial persons and their addresses were to be forwarded to the governmental statistical bureau, directly, by the towns and places of trade, and through the authorities of the county by the rural communes.

By the central authorities. The largest part of the material of the general census was turned in at the governmental statistical bureau in the month of June, 1897, so that the comprehensive revision work could be started on July 1. Although, as the bureau states, the schedules were generally filled out with creditable care — the penal clauses being availed of in only a very few cases — and although the communal authorities had effected with much accuracy, on the whole, the work of distribution and collection, the material naturally needed to be supplemented and rectified in many points. This was done through the communes as the revision advanced.

---

[1] This idea was explained a little more in detail in the instructions to the assistants of the factory inspection.

The plan had been that the governmental statistical bureau should ascertain whether the delivery of the schedules was made in a satisfactory manner, with the help of registers of firms, inventories of guilds and corporations, and so on. The explanations accompanying the census bill further added that it was naturally very important that in case of a larger and more developed industry, a revision of the material be made by experts at the place itself. These experts were presumed to be the factory inspectors. But, as already mentioned, their assistance was not in reality so important as was anticipated.

FRANCE.

Early industrial censuses.—In the years 1839 to 1845 the French Government for the first time made an official investigation of the manufacturing industries. It was restricted, however, to establishments employing more than ten laborers. In the latter part of 1860, immediately after the commercial treaty with England, the minister of agriculture and commerce ordered a second investigation,[1] covering all workshops and factories indiscriminately. It was not, however, taken simultaneously for all parts of the country, having been begun in 1861 and not finished until 1865. The official report states that it included only about four-fifths of all the manufacturing establishments. A census taken in 1873 [2] again covered practically the factories alone. The next census was that of March 29, 1896, which forms the subject of the following study:[3]

THE INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF 1896.

Origin.—The taking of an industrial census was deemed necessary in order to furnish a scientific basis for the class of industrial and social legislation which the trend of public opinion demanded and the government was assumed to aspire to grant. It was urged that the economic policy of the country must be determined with reference to the comparative importance of the various industries and their territorial distribution, and that labor legislation required a study of industrial transformations and exact and definite statements showing the extent of the want of employment and measuring the importance of large as compared with small establishments. While the occupations of the people were ascertained by the regular population census, and while certain investigations in regard to industries were undertaken in connection with the administration of direct taxes and other data was obtained by provincial authorities, the information derived from these sources was not considered sufficiently complete or sufficiently reliable to subserve the purpose in view.

Influenced by such considerations as these, the superior council of statistics and subsequently the labor office were led to recommend the taking of an industrial and occupation census, which should group the industrial population of the country by concerns as well as by kinds of occupation, and should ascertain the number of employees in each establishment, the period of employment, and the rates of wages. The recommendation of the superior council addressed to the ministry of commerce and industry was made in 1886. The ministry decided that the project involved too great expense, and there the matter rested until the labor office came to be established in 1891. That office at once turned its attention to the question of taking a special occupation census. But the limited means and personnel of the office were inadequate for a work so extensive and complicated. Fully realizing this, the director of the office in 1893 submitted a report to the ministry of commerce, recommending that a bill to provide the necessary appropriation for a census be submitted to parliament. This recommendation was not acted upon; but the next year, 1894, the ministry, at the request of the new director of the labor office, appointed a commission which was charged to prepare, in cooperation with that office, a plan and an estimate for an industrial census. The commission was composed of eleven members; the president was the statistician, M. Levasseur; the other members were officials connected with the different branches of the government service. The commission submitted a report prepared by the assistant director of the labor office. In this report two alternatives were considered: (1) A special and independent industrial and occupation census, similar to the one in Germany; (2) an occupation census to include some data in regard to industries and to be connected with the general population census in such a way that all the information could be collected on the same schedule.

The commission recommended from the scientific standpoint the first method and outlined a plan proposing an individual schedule for every person over 12 years of age, with a recapitulative household schedule, and, in addition to these, an establishment schedule for the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial industries and the professions. It distinguished between principal and accessory occupations, between principal habitual and principal temporary occupations. The intention was to enumerate the subdivided concerns, classifying them according to their importance and distinguishing those which used mechanical motors and those which employed home workers without helpers. The commission insisted on the advantages of such a special census and submitted estimates of the expense for the state. But, anticipating that the expense and the fear of annoying the people might deter the government from undertaking a special census, the commission considered also the possibility of modifying the schedule of the ordinary population census so as to obtain valuable information in regard to occupations and industries.

---

[1] Statistique de la France. Industrie. Résultats généraux de l'Enquête effectuée dans les années: 1861-1865. Nancy, 1873.

[2] Statistique de la France; statistique sommaire des industries en 1873. Paris. 1874. reprinted with corrections in Statistique de la France. Nouvelle Série. Tome III. Statistique annuelle. Année 1873. Paris, 1876.

[3] The main printed source used is: Direction de l'Office du Travail, Service du recensement professionnel. Résultats statistiques du recensement des industries et professions. (Dénombrement général de la population du 29 mars 1896.) Tome 1, Paris, 1899. The introduction contains many documents referring to the census.

Some further data were secured from:

Direction du Travail. Statistique de la France. Résultats statistiques de dénombrement de 1896. Paris, 1899.

Direction du Travail. Office du Travail. Répartition des forces motives à vapeur et hydrauliques en 1899. Tome 1, Moteurs à vapeur. Paris, 1900.

Bulletin de l'Office du Travail. Le recensement professionnel en 1896 de année Nöll, pages 958-967. Novembre, 1899.

The sources of printed information regarding the census of the city of Paris were, besides the special schedules for that city and the instructions: (1) Instructions aux contrôleurs. (2) Instructions aux agents recenseurs. (3) Instructions pour le dépouillement du recensement.

Besides this, verbal and written information was obtained from M. Lucien March, chief of the industrial census, and from Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chief of municipal statistics of the city of Paris.

The government did not approve of a special census, and finally decided that the general population census in 1896 should be modified according to the propositions of the commission so as to include a detailed presentation of occupations and industries. The chambers,[1] moreover, in voting appropriations, asked that particular stress be laid upon inquiries concerning occupation. The decree ordering the census was signed on February 10, 1896, and on February 13 special instructions were issued to the presidents of all the provinces of France and Algeria by the minister of the interior.

The legislation for the census.—The decree ordering the census consisted of three articles. It provided that the census of the population should be taken on Sunday, March 29, 1896, under the supervision of the mayors; it specified certain classes—such as military and naval troops, the inmates of prisons, houses of correction, and hospitals, and the personnel of certain kinds of educational institutions—which were not to be included in the population serving as a basis for the assessment of taxes or the application of the laws of municipal organization; and it provided that the president of the council and the ministers of the departments of state should be charged with the execution of the decree within the limits of their several jurisdictions.

The recommendation of the director of the labor office that the census of 1896 be ordered by the legislative body for France was not followed.[2] The administration feared that the measure would be defeated if submitted to the legislature, and therefore issued the order for a census purely as an executive act. The decree made hardly any reference to the industrial features of the census and left the details to be determined by ministerial instructions, which, as has been stated, were issued on February 13.

The date.—The industrial census, as a result of its connection with the regular quinquennial population census, was taken in the year 1896. The last population census had been taken on April 12. Spring was again regarded as the proper season, but it was thought that an earlier day would on some accounts be preferable. At the same time it seemed most convenient to take the census on Sunday,[3] as had been done in 1891. Accordingly the date fixed by the decree of the president was Sunday, March 29.

France is subdivided into 87 provinces (départements), headed by the provincial presidents (préfets). The 87 provinces are subdivided into 362 districts (arrondissements), which are headed by the administrative presidents (sous-préfets), with the exception that the provincial capitals forming districts and the districts of the province of the Seine are headed by mayors. The 362 districts are subdivided into 36,170 communes, headed by the mayors (maires). The city of Paris, in which the duties pertaining in other cities to the mayor's office are mostly performed by the provincial president of the Seine (préfet de la Seine), is subdivided into 20 districts, which, as just stated, are headed by mayors. Algeria is subdivided into 3 provinces, likewise headed by provincial presidents (préfets).

The administrative authorities.—The president's decree provided that the mayors of the different municipalities should conduct the census work within their several jurisdictions. An exception was, however, made in the case of the city of Paris. For Paris, its environs, and the province of the Seine the census was conducted by the bureau of municipal statistics. The instructions issued by the minister of the interior defined the duties of the mayors of communes and of the presidents of provinces. These officials not only controlled the census taking, but did a part of the tabulating of the returns, so that much of the raw material never reached the central office. It appears, however, that all data referring to occupations and industries were turned in to the labor office and that all tabulation of those returns was made under the direction of that office.

I. IMMEDIATE PREPARATION.

The division of the country.—The decree authorizing the census prescribed that it be taken by communes. The ministerial instructions gave directions that the commune be divided into enumeration districts (circonscriptions de recensement) embracing about 100 inhabitants each. If that rule had been followed everywhere, a district would not, on the average, have comprised more than 20 households, but in fact the districts were not infrequently much larger, containing in some cases 1,500 inhabitants.[1]

---

[1] The French parliament consists of a senate (sénat) composed of 300 members (225 of whom are elected for nine years by indirect vote), and the chamber of deputies (chambre des députés) composed of 581 members, elected for four years by universal suffrage.

[2] The request for a law precisely determining the conditions of the census and including a clause regarding penalties to be inflicted had often been expressed before in France. As a result of an investigation made by addressing inquiries to the provincial presidents, M. E. Bouffet, director of the provincial and communal administration in the ministry of the interior, added to this demand a proposition that certain regulations should be made in regard to the recruiting of the enumerators, the obligatory proportion of their number to the population, the minimum of their salary, and the verification of each schedule.

[3] At the population census of Germany, 1895, the wish to avoid Sunday, had led to the choice of December 2 instead of December 1, which had been the date ever since the founding of the Empire.

The distribution of forms.—The expense of furnishing the schedules, the form of which was given as an appendix to the ministerial instructions, devolved upon the communes. As a natural result, the schedules were for the most part printed by local printers and the work was more expensive than it would have been if centralized.

Probably there was not much uniformity in the methods of furnishing the schedules to the enumerators. Generally the task seems to have devolved upon the mayor. In the city of Paris it was the duty of the supervisors to provide the enumerators with schedules, instructions, and cards of authorization. The number of schedules needed was determined by the enumerator on the basis of a preliminary census.

Organization of the staff.—(*a*) The higher officers: The decree ordered that the census be taken through the mayors. The circular to the provincial presidents adds that if, contrary to all expectation, they met with either evident ill will or a formal resistance from any commune, they could resort to the legal means provided by section 85 of the municipal law of 1884 and charge a special delegate with the task of taking the census. While, as a rule, the securing of the entire staff was the duty of the chiefs of the commune, the city of Paris created an intermediate station. The provincial president of the Seine named for each of the 20 districts a supervisor (contrôleur). These, elected according to the proposals of the mayors, were generally officers of the mayoralty. They directed the census in their respective districts and represented the mayors in all matters pertaining to it.

(*b*) The enumerators: In the ministerial instructions the mayors were directed to appoint for each enumeration district one enumerator (agent recenseur), who should be charged with the distribution, verification, and collection of the schedules. In order to make clear the official character of their mission, the enumerators received a copy of the order by which they were named. In the rural districts especially the "garde-champêtres" (officers charged with the care of rural production and also empowered to arrest delinquents in the fields) were chosen. The enumerators were generally, although not in all cases, insufficiently paid. In Paris they received six-tenths of 1 cent (3 centimes) for each individual schedule, 1 cent (5 centimes) for each household schedule, and 2 cents (10 centimes) for each house blank.

In Paris large public establishments (such as barracks, boarding schools, or hospitals) were withdrawn from the regular enumerator, and the task of delivering and collecting the schedules was delegated to some employee of the establishment.

Preliminary investigations.—The ministerial instructions state:

> The first care of the enumerator will be to establish on a special form, called the "notebook" (carnet de prévision), the number of houses and households of which his district is composed, and, as exactly as possible, the number of individuals comprehended in each household.
>
> This first operation, which must precede by about eight days that of the census proper, is intended to make known the number of house blanks, household schedules, and individual schedules which it will be necessary to distribute. In order to get the complete list in every commune, of all houses and all factories, in short, all lots built upon, the municipalities will prepare the notebooks on the basis of the last records of 1896, deposited in the municipal archives. It is important that no house, inhabited or not, shall escape the enumeration.

In Paris this preliminary census was taken in the following way: The enumerator obtained the information needed for filling out the notebooks by a house-to-house canvass. He was directed by the instructions to begin this canvass on March 19 and complete it by March 24. He was to learn by inquiry the number of households and of inhabitants in each house in his district and enter the data in his notebook. On the basis of this information he could determine how many schedules would be required. Much stress was laid upon the importance of fidelity and accuracy in this work.

This notebook, as used in the city of Paris, was more elaborate than the general one provided by the ministerial instruction. It was a quarto of 36 pages containing questions regarding the occupation, an extract of the instructions to the enumerators, and a model illustrating the filling out of the notebook.

II. THE ENUMERATION.

The unit of the census.—The labor office expressed the opinion that the study of industrial transformations required, first of all, the distribution of the persons carrying on an industry by establishments, then the separation within the individual establishments of the various distinct branches of industry. In that way, it was said, the periodical censuses would furnish a basis for measuring the progress and the concentration or disintegration of manufacturing industries and for investigating the various social and economic questions connected with industrial organization.

In agreement with these views the establishment was adopted as the unit of the census.

The ministerial instructions defined the term "establishment" as follows:

> By establishment will be understood the union of several individuals working together habitually in a building or in a definite place or in several neighboring buildings or places under the direc-

---

[1] The labor office mentions among the modifications to be introduced at subsequent censuses a smaller size of the enumeration districts.

> tion of one or several representatives of the same firm. * * * A worker working alone at home is considered as constituting a separate establishment. A group of laborers sent to a definite place for the erection, construction, or repairing of a building, etc., does not constitute an establishment, because this group works at that place only temporarily. The establishment is the bureau to which the workers assign themselves or the depot where they get their pay and where the chief of the establishment is.

The authorities themselves fully realized that this unit of the establishment would not always be a homogeneous one. Where it was a combination of different branches of industry, it might present a very diversified aspect. The labor office says:

> Two distinct branches of activity can be simply joined together or associated; such is the case, for instance, with a grain mill and a mechanical sawmill belonging to the same proprietor.
>
> Different branches can be so joined that although independent, as regards operation, they contribute to a common result, the realization of which constitutes a distinct industry. Thus an establishment for the construction of agricultural implements can comprehend a joinery, carriage building works, mechanic's workshop, and locksmith's business. Each of these workshops constitutes a distinct branch for the carrying on of a distinct industry. These different industries, then, are considered as branches of the general industry carried on in the establishment, namely, the construction of agricultural implements.
>
> Often different branches of industry are connected as the successive links of a chain, the one being engaged on a process which is subsequent to the operations of the other. Such is the case of an establishment in which are grouped the scouring, the combing, the spinning, the weaving, the dressing, and the dyeing of wool.
>
> Finally, in a great number of industrial establishments, there exist, in addition to the industries which form the object proper of the industrial activity, auxiliary industries; as a workshop for the repair of the looms in a weaving mill.

With regard to the general definition of an establishment as officially given the labor office said:

> According to the ministerial instructions it is the grouping of the laborers which constitutes the establishment and not the buildings in which the industry is carried on. An establishment can exist in the open air; for example, a timber cutting yard. But it is necessary that the group of workers be placed under the direction of one or several representatives of the same firm; that is, the principal characteristic of the establishment is the legal situation of those who are legally responsible for its conduct. Finally the "branch of activity" must have a certain character of permanence in a determined place (place of the branch or the establishment); each one of the different yards of a manager of masonry in a city does not constitute an establishment.

With regard to the statement in the ministerial instruction, that a worker working alone at home is considered as constituting a separate establishment, the labor office said:

> Besides the establishments, there are isolated individuals, scattered independent laborers, not employing anyone and not working under the direction of anyone; for instance, the basketmaker, domestic or itinerant; the domestic shoemaker. One must count also the individuals, who, although working under the direction of another, are not employed permanently by the same person and do not properly belong to establishments, the term "establishments" implying always a certain permanence of employment. As examples of scattered employees or laborers of this kind, with irregular employment, can be cited the wharfmen of boats, the day seamstresses, etc.

Altogether the definition of the term "establishment" does not seem to have been precise enough to insure uniformity in its interpretation. But since all the inquiries were alike addressed to every person pursuing a breadwinning occupation, and since the decision as to what had to be considered as an "industrial" establishment was made only through the classification in the central offices, this is not the place to enter upon that question.

The finding of the units.—Reference has already been made to the notebooks used in the preliminary canvass which was made for the purpose of discovering the concerns to be enumerated.

In the city of Paris the principal instructions in regard to filling out this notebook, so far as it concerned the industrial census, were briefly as follows:

> If the absence of a porter, the occurrence of a funeral, or any other circumstance compels the postponement of the canvass of a house, the enumerator will nevertheless insert at its proper place (in column c) the number of the house not canvassed; but he will not give it the order number in column a. He will immediately state in column b why it is impossible to canvass the house immediately. For example, he will write the words, "porter absent." Sometime later, when, after having canvassed other houses, he is finally able to canvass the house in question, and when he has given it an order number in column a, he will enter this number in column b behind the words entered formerly. For instance, after the words "porter absent," already entered, he will add "see col. a, No. * * *"
>
> After having made known his authority and shown his card (without waiting to be asked for it), the enumerator will first enter on his notebook the name of the porter of the house (col. f) and the number of persons who constitute the household (col. g). On the same line he will enter (col. h) the word "porter."
>
> He will then address to him questions in the following order:
>
> (1) How many stories are in the house? (Enter the answer in col. b.)
>
> (2) On the first story, how many dwellings are on the ground floor?
>
> (3) What is the name of the person (head of household) who occupies each of these dwellings? (Enter the answers in col. f, assigning one line to each dwelling.)
>
> (4) What is the number of inhabitants who are in each of these dwellings (give notice to the porter that it is necessary to enumerate even the children of small age). (Enter the answers in col. g.)
>
> (5) What is the occupation of each head of household? (Enter the answers in columns h, i, and j, according to the indications contained in the head of these columns.) It is of much importance that these columns be carefully filled out.
>
> (6) Same questions for the "entre-sol" (apartment between the ground and first floor) and each of the other floors.
>
> (7) Same questions for the other stories of the house. If one of them is a story for servants, care must of course be taken that the same dwellings are not counted twice.
>
> Special attention must be paid to the dwellings situated at the top of the houses, the arrangement of which the enumerators must inquire into very carefully, so as not to make omissions; also to the shopkeepers, especially in houses forming a corner, since their dwelling often opens not to the interior of the house but only to the shop, and it may easily happen that one forgets to enumerate them; and to the persons who may live (i. e., sleep habitually) in basements, shops, stores, workshops, stables, barns, coach houses, sheds, cabins, and other low buildings situated on the level of the soil.
>
> Where a person is absent, if the probable date of his return is rather near (for example before March 29), it will be necessary to count him in col. g; if not, or if the date of his return is unknown, it

will not be necessary to count him. If an entire family is absent (for instance, in the country, without otherwise residing there more than six months of the year), the enumerator will mark it on his notebook and will enter in col. b the words "family absent."

The houses without porters will be enumerated like the others. The enumerator will obtain his information from a lodger familiar with the house; but he will verify it with as much care as possible in order to avoid omissions.

Hotels and furnished rooms will be canvassed exactly in the same manner as the other houses. It will be necessary to note the name of the hotel (col. b), the name of the hotel keeper (col. f), the number of persons who compose his household, i. e., his family and the domestics, cooks, and other servants of the hotel (col. g). In col. h will be written the words "hotel owner." It will be necessary further to bring to the hotel as many individual schedules as there are travelers present, as many household schedules as there may be isolated travelers or groups of individuals living together. It will be useful to note with care the name and occupation of the inhabitants of the inns and furnished houses patronized by poor, ignorant people, who badly fill out their individual schedules. This will be necessary likewise in the case of individuals who are not transiently located in the furnished houses but have there a domicile practically fixed. It will be less useful in the inns patronized by travelers. A large part, indeed, of those who are there on March 19, for example, will not be there still on the 29th, and the information secured concerning them will be useless. It will then be sufficient in filling out the notebook to note the number of these passing travelers.[1] But it will be necessary in collecting the schedules and likewise in the verification to be the more careful in requiring a good filling out of all the individual schedules of the travelers lodging in these inns. If necessary, the enumerator will ask for the register of the hotel. He will ask the proprietors of the hotels to have individual schedules and household schedules filled out by the travelers who stop at their establishments on Sunday after having passed the night from March 28 to 29 on the railway and who would consequently not have filled out their individual schedule at the point of departure.

In the asylums for passing the night the enumerator will first ask the name and the occupation of the director and the employees who sleep in the establishment. He will then ask: "What is the maximum number of persons who come to pass the night here?" He will enter it on his notebook (col. g). In col. b he will enter "night asylum," and in col. h the word "lodged." For the night from March 28 to 29 it will be necessary to make out an individual schedule and a household schedule for each individual lodger.

At the railway stations, the enumerator will address himself to the station master or his substitute. He will ask of him the number of persons living in the station. The employees and laborers retained by night work, but who have a domicile outside of the station, will be enumerated at their domicile. The enumerator will ask for a statement of the persons (watchmen's inspectors, pointsmen, watchmen of the storerooms, etc.) who live in any construction established in the dependencies of the station, in case these lodgings have not, besides, a direct communication with the exterior.

With regard to factories, the enumerator will remember that each factory is inhabited at least by a porter or watchman. The word "factory" will be entered in col. b of the notebook.

If—an extraordinary case—a porter refuses to allow the house to be canvassed, the enumerator will ask him the name and address of the proprietor of the house. He will note on his book (col. b) the answer of the porter, whatever may be that answer, and will report the matter to the supervisor.

Such were some of the principal instructions for finding the population which was to furnish the data used in the industrial statistics. It would lead too far to enter into the detailed instructions regarding the population living in other special buildings and the population enumerated separately according to the presidential decree.

The method of canvassing.—The commission named by the minister of commerce passed a set of resolutions presenting its views in regard to the best method of taking an industrial census; and although its recommendation that a special industrial census be taken was not accepted, in other respects the general principles it formulated were applied as far as practicable in the executive measures which were adopted later on. These resolutions were as follows:

(1) The plan of taking a special census organized with a view to investigating the individual occupations and the number of laborers of all kinds in the different branches of economical activity is the best one; it is far preferable to the plan of asking accessorily information regarding occupations at the ordinary population census and extracting the data from the schedules of this census.[2]

(2) To secure by a census the statistical data which seems actually indispensable, it will be necessary either to deliver an individual schedule to every inhabitant old enough to pursue a breadwinning occupation and also a summary household schedule to each household, or else deliver a household schedule alone, making it more complete so as to comprise for every person to be enumerated, all the statements which by the other alternative would be entered on the two schedules.

The employer can not, since the suppression of the "worker's record," furnish the answers referring to the age and nationality of his laborers; he can not give information about the members of their families dependent upon them; he can not make statements regarding the number of individuals without employment in the occupation in question. Moreover, if all the persons of breadwinning age are not canvassed by an individual schedule or by a household schedule, there would be the danger of omitting from the investigation the persons whose industry is carried on at home; as, for instance, the homeworkers and, in general, all the employers and laborers working on their own account who are not already entered on the official lists by the tax authorities, the labor inspection, etc. This last consideration explains why the enumeration could not be restricted to a portion of the industrial population determined in advance, even if the actual data regarding agriculture and the professions were judged sufficient.[3]

(3) Questions about the constitution and the size of each establishment grouped as much as possible on a separate schedule, called the establishment schedule, should be addressed to the employers.

The chief importance of the establishment schedule is for the study not of the individuals but of the enterprises; it alone elucidates the situation of the employers and the conditions in regard to wages. This information will verify to a certain degree the census of the individuals and will be verified by it. The two censuses furnish mutual guaranties of accuracy.

To these resolutions the commission, rather anticipating that the project for a special census would not be approved, added the following:

(4) In case the project defined by the first three propositions is not executed, it is important not to give up entirely a useful plan, and it would be well to profit by the schedule of the ordinary population census in order to put certain questions and to secure at least a classification of persons by industrial groups.

---

[1] This simplification was made partly because of the fact that at the census of 1886 some proprietors of hotels had received the enumerators with little kindness, in the fear that their lodgers would be troubled by inquiries, the purpose of which they would not understand.

[2] This decision, which was in agreement with the request made in 1886 by the superior statistical council, did not raise any objection of principle in the commission.

[3] This proposition received a unanimous vote in the commission.

The model of the individual schedule proposed by the commission was a sheet 7.6 inches wide and 10.8 inches long, printed on both pages. At the head of the first page were entered the province, district, commune, ward, street, and house number. In the upper half of the schedule followed the questions referring to the name, sex, age, birthplace, nationality, conjugal condition, number of children, residence, and occupation. In the lower half were the additional questions addressed to industrial persons, the left side being reserved for the employers directing an establishment and the right for the employees and laborers. The commission, having been obliged to sacrifice the establishment schedule, tried to supply the lack as far as possible by asking the persons directing an establishment as employer or director to state the firm and the place of the establishment, as well as the number of persons employed, by sex. Every individual answering the questions of that part of the schedule would already have entered in the upper part his status as employer, but not every individual entered in the upper part as employer would be obliged to answer in the lower one. That would not be necessary if his partner had answered these questions, since every establishment was to be entered only once on the schedules. The home worker, considered as an independent industrial person, answered the questions in this part of the schedule. The questions addressed to laborers and employees, to wage-earners, working under the orders of another or being in the service of another, including engineers, etc., referred to the nature of the industry of the employer, the name of the establishment, and if they were unemployed the reasons for their want of employment. The back of the schedule contained the explanations to the questions, with examples to illustrate the proper method of filling out the lower part of the front of the schedule.

The inquiries. The representative of the ministry of the interior in the commission had insisted upon putting only a limited number of questions. The commission had yielded and, in regard to the industry of the person enumerated, resolved to introduce only a few supplementary inquiries.

The questions addressed to all persons alike referred to the following points: (1) Name, (2) sex, (3) age, (4) birthplace, (5) nationality, (6) conjugal condition, (7) number of children living, (8) whether resident in the commune or temporarily present, and (9) occupation. Then, in case of an independent industrial person, the questions were (*a*) firm, name, address of the conducted establishment; (*b*) number of persons occupied; (*c*) whether home worker. In case of an employee or laborer they were (*a*) name and address of the employer; (*b*) nature of the industry of the employer; (*c*) if unemployed, whether by reason of sickness or infirmity, season, or other reason; (*d*) how many days without a position.

With regard to the selection of the questions to be put on the individual schedule, the labor office expressed the opinion that information in regard to the organization of the enterprises, the implements, the production, the salaries, etc., must, at least in France, be obtained by special investigations and not by a general census. That a general industrial census might, however, enumerate not only the persons engaged in industries, but also the inanimate motive power, together with the various occupations of each person, was admitted to be possible. This, it seems, had been contemplated in the project for a separate industrial census in 1894. The labor office, however, deemed it inadvisable to complicate matters in the first application of a new method, and accordingly the idea of investigating inanimate motive forces and secondary occupations in 1896 was given up. Moreover, it was pointed out that the ministry of public works collected information in regard to the motive power furnished by steam and navigable water courses, and the ministry of agriculture in regard to water courses not navigable. The labor office suggested that it would be easy for these administrative authorities to furnish on a slip a statement for each industrial establishment using motive power of this description, and that these slips could be classified in the same way as the personnel of industrial establishments.[1]

In spite, however, of the very limited number of questions included in the schedule, those regarding the occupation and industry were not answered in a satisfactory manner. The returns constituting the basis of the industrial census—that is, the data in regard to the address of the establishment—were especially deficient.

III. THE REVISION.

By the enumerators.—The first verification of the schedules was made by the enumerators. The instructions for this work were as follows:

> Beginning with Sunday evening, the enumerator will go from house to house, according to the order of his notebook, collecting the filled-out schedules and filling out, with the cooperation of the porters, the house blanks. This work will be continued Sunday evening, Monday, and Tuesday. It must be finished by Wednesday evening.
>
> The enumerator will first ascertain whether the envelopes, each of which represents a household (that is, corresponds to a name entered in col. f of his notebook), are all delivered to him. For this purpose he will mark on his notebook by a cross the name of each head of household whose envelope is delivered.
>
> If one or more envelopes are wanting, the enumerator will demand it either from the porter or from the head of the household. In case he can not get it, he will note the name of the head of the household in arrears and will demand the lacking envelope the next day. Finally, he will notify the supervisor of the deficiency.

---

[1] Such slips, it seems, were in fact subsequently provided and were tabulated by the occupation bureau in accordance with the principles which had served as a basis for the tabulation of the census schedules, using, that is, the same definitions of establishment and principal industry. The slips, however, referred to the year 1898, and when they reached the office the tabulation of the schedules of the census was finished and it was not thought advisable to go through them again

> If an individual has neglected to fill out his schedule, the enumerator will obtain the necessary information and fill it out at the residence of the person concerned.
>
> If that task can not be accomplished, or if an individual refuses under any pretext to be enumerated, the enumerator will take note of his name and report him to the supervisor.
>
> In case a whole family residing ordinarily in Paris is absent during the night of March 28 to 29 and has not filled out its schedules, the enumerator, assisted by the neighbors or by the porter, will fill out the household schedule of this absent family. No individual schedules are to be filled out for persons absent.

With regard to the occupation questions, the enumerator was reminded that the answers must be verified with particular care, and that this could be done easily with the help of his notebook (cols. h, i, j). Insufficient answers like "journeyman," or "employee," or "merchant" were not to be accepted. The actual occupation of the journeyman or the merchandise which forms the object of his industry must be stated. The enumerator was furthermore directed in particular to see that the names and addresses required in the lower part of the schedule had been supplied, and that the line entitled "nature of the occupation, the industry, the commerce of your employer" had been filled out.

Especial emphasis was laid upon the importance of the distinction between the manufacturing industries and the industries purely commercial. In all cases in which the designation of the occupation did not make it clear whether the person was a manufacturer or a merchant, the enumerator was to procure more explicit information. For instance, in case the person enumerated declared himself to be a "jeweler," without further explanation, it was necessary to inquire whether he was occupied with the manufacture of jewelry or only with its sale. So, too, if he returned himself simply as hatter or armorer. On this point the instructions contained the following general rule:

> Every person manufacturing any products (either with raw material or with manufactured products) or connected in any manner with their manufacture must write after the name of his occupation the word "manufacturer." Persons carrying on industries having as the principal purpose the repairing of objects already manufactured will also be considered as manufacturers. Every person pursuing principally the sale of objects manufactured by others without making them undergo any preparation must write behind his occupation the word "merchant." If these distinctions are not made on the individual schedules, the enumerator will have to obtain the information and supply the lack.

By the communes.—The sending of the schedules to the adjacent communes had to be done before May 15.

The labor office said:

> According to the ministerial instructions the grouping of the industrial blanks by the place of work, which is stated on the blanks that is, by establishment—devolved upon the mayoralties. The principal aim of that regulation was to impress upon the mayoralties the necessity of receiving from the enumerators only well filled-out schedules. Further, in case deficiencies appear during the classification it is easy to make on the spot the necessary supplementation Finally, the mayoralty, often knowing most of the establishments of the commune, can detect the mistakes which may arise at the reconstruction of these establishments. The grouping of the blanks according to the establishment to which they refer is moreover not more difficult than the grouping of the mail which is done daily in all the postal offices; the mayoralties can do it easily, and they possess with regard to the names, the addresses, and the personnel of the establishments facilities of information practically much superior to the resources of a central bureau; for the technical classification, superiority of the central office; for the grouping by establishments, superiority of the local authorities.
>
> If, however, one should restrict oneself to referring to the establishments of the commune the schedules collected on its territory, one would in many cases group only a fraction of the personnel of these establishments, since many laborers live in adjacent communes. If no account was taken of those, it would happen that the number of blanks referred to an establishment would differ much from the actual number of laborers, and from the number stated on the blank of the chief of the establishment; then the clerk charged with the grouping could not do any verification; he would not, on account of the insufficiency of this classification, even notice the utility of the grouping required from him.
>
> The ministerial instruction then prescribed the exchanging of blanks between adjacent communes to take place before the grouping by place of work.
>
> Each commune was to send to its neighbor the blanks collected in its own territory of persons working in establishments having their place of business in that adjacent commune, the exchanges between adjacent communes to be accomplished without resort to any intermediate factor. They were restricted to contiguous territories, precisely on account of the difficulties of transmission and in order to avoid the intermediation of the post.
>
> The deficiencies which a certain number of schedules presented with regard to the determination of the establishment to which they referred ought to have been supplied in the communes at the time of the grouping by place of work. Unfortunately the ministerial instructions prescribed that the individual schedules be cut into two parts before proceeding to the grouping, so as to separate the industrial from the population data, and then the clerks of the mayoralties found trouble in grouping the industrial blanks incompletely filled out; since the industrial blank does not generally (that is, in the case of employees) bear the name of the person enumerated, it was too late to remedy the difficulty.
>
> Besides, the instructions about the grouping by place of work have not always been followed. Particularly a certain number of great cities have dispensed with it. Among the large cities, however, some, as Rouen, St. Etienne, Rheims, Le Havre, and others less important like Le Mans, Verdun, Angouleme, Lens, etc., have, by transmitting schedules perfectly grouped by establishments, shown that the work could be done by the commune. If done by the commune before the cutting of the schedules, it permits the completion on time of those which might be too insufficiently filled out to be classified.

The ministerial instruction fixed June 15, 1896, as the latest date for the sending of the industrial blanks to the provincial authority. Unfortunately the changes in the municipal authorities which took place in May, 1898, occasioned unusual work to the employees of the mayoralties and caused a certain amount of delay in transmitting the schedules to the central office. Some communes did not forward schedules at all, either because they had been destroyed or miscarried or had not been made out.

By the central office.—On account of the changes in the municipal authorities, certain communes had not sent the material to the provincial authorities by June 15,

1896. That circumstance, however, could not justify the excessive delays of certain provinces. Although these were required to send the material to the labor office before August 1, the schedules of the last province were not forwarded until December, 1897. The labor office adds that the last departments to be ready were not those where the operations had been the best conducted. It has already been stated that a certain number of communes had not furnished schedules at all. Out of the 87 departments, 47 did not send in schedules for all their communes. From a total of 36,170 communes, 858, or 2.4 per cent, did not send in schedules. These were nearly always rural communes and of such small importance that it seemed legitimate to supply the schedules by the "nominative lists" of the inhabitants. Reluctant to begin anew the operations of the census in these communes, the labor office had first in mind to ask them to make the tabulation with the help of the information furnished by these "nominative lists." It was decided, finally, that this work did not offer sufficient guarantees of reliability and the nominative lists were sent to the central office for exploitation. These lists furnish in regard to the personal condition of each inhabitant the information habitually entered upon the industrial blanks exclusive of the statement referring to the place of birth (born in or outside of the province).

The next task of the central office was to ascertain the completeness of the classification of the schedules by place of work. This proved to be an immense task. Out of about 3,522 communes, with more than 800 industrial blanks each, the classification had to be entirely made or had to be completed in 2,057. If the 66 communes of the city of Paris—for which it was decided that the grouping by place of work should be made by the labor office—were set aside, for 1,991 out of 3,456 communes, or 58 per cent, this supplementary work had to be done at the central office. This does not include all the communes where the work had been insufficiently done.[1]

Together with the verification of the completeness of the classification, the rectification had to be made. With regard to the rectification of the classification by the place of work, the ministerial instructions prescribed:

> The blanks of persons working either as chiefs or as employees or laborers in the same establishment must be grouped and kept together. Insufficient or wrong classification will be rectified first.
>
> The home workers must not be credited to the establishment which furnishes them work in case they do not work in that establishment.
>
> In case two very different industries are carried on in the same establishment, two separate establishments will be constituted. Likewise the members of the same family who pursue very different occupations must be grouped with their respective occupations, even if they pursue these different occupations under the same roof. Thus the husband as mason master, the wife as haberdasher, will be grouped each with their industry and will be considered as directing separate establishments. On the other hand, the husband as tailor for men, the wife as seamstress, probably helping her husband, compose only one establishment where the industry pursued is that of tailor for men.
>
> An establishment, a yard, the principal place of business of which is in another commune than that where it is itself situated, must never be referred to the principal establishment; it must always constitute a distinct establishment.
>
> In the same commune no separate establishment will be formed for the factory and the sale shop pertaining to the same firm; but a separate establishment will be constituted for every retail sale shop.

With regard to the determination of the position of the enumerated, the following rules were issued:

> It is necessary to rectify the blanks for the employees and laborers who should have filled out their schedule in the left part instead of the right part. In the grouping of the blanks of the establishment the schedules of the chiefs of the establishment (answers at the left of the blank) must come first; those of the employees and laborers (answers at the right of the blank) will come next. The blanks of the personal servants must be placed after all the others.
>
> The woman pursuing the same occupation as her husband, chief of establishment, will always be considered as chief of establishment, even if she was entered as employee of her husband. It will not be the same for the children.
>
> Those working at home on the account of one or more houses which furnish them work are independent laborers and are considered as chiefs of establishments.
>
> The laborers employed sometimes by one person, sometimes by another, day laborers, day seamstresses, housekeepers, etc., will be included in their occupation class in the category of independent workers.
>
> Every blank of an independent worker must be marked by the letter T. In case a blank is filled out neither in the part reserved to the employer nor in the part reserved to the employees and laborers, and if it is possible to determine from the indicated location whether he is employer, employee, or laborer, there will be entered at the left, as the case may be, one of the letters P, E, or O (patron, employé, or ouvrier).

With regard to the rectification of the number of employees and workers stated on the blank of the first chief of establishment, three cases were to be distinguished:

> (1) In case the number of employees and laborers stated on the blank of the chief is equal to the number of employees and laborers whose blanks have been joined, excluding the personal servants, this number, if right, must be underscored.

---

[1] The labor office adds in this regard: "It is to be noticed that the schedules incompletely filled out are the most numerous in the communes which have not made the grouping by place of work. The reason is plain. In the communes where the municipal authority has aimed to execute the operations of the census in a manner entirely conforming to the instructions, the enumerators have been requested to return only schedules entirely filled out, and it has been seen that they did so. It has besides been ascertained that in most of the communes where the operations have been executed in a satisfactory manner, the majority of the schedules were filled out by the hand of the enumerators. It follows from these observations that by imposing upon the communes, in lieu of other tasks withdrawn, the grouping of the industrial blanks by place of work, the municipal administrations have been induced to watch more closely the execution of the work transferred to the enumerators. They were obliged to insist on fresh attempts whenever the schedules collected at the first round of the enumerators were not properly filled out. Where the provincial administrations have on their part taken care that the communes executed the instructions and transmitted without delay the grouped blanks, the operations have generally been well performed; the tabulation has been easy and has furnished statistics without deficiencies."

> (2) In case the stated number of employees and laborers is greater than that of the blanks found, one will still consider it right, unless the employer has counted himself, his wife, or his partners; unless, also, he has personal servants or has counted home workers. It is generally possible to ascertain these facts which, in a given commune and for certain industries, are nearly always analogous. When they are stated the units counted in excess will be deducted from the number stated on the blanks of the chief of the establishment.
>
> Not considered as personal servants are the agricultural domestics and servants, the servants of both sexes employed by retailers of drinks, fruiterers, grocers, bakers, innkeepers, also those in the schools. The male servants of millers and bakers are considered as laborers.
>
> (3) In case the number of employees and laborers stated is smaller than the number of corresponding blanks found, the figure stated will be replaced by the number of the blanks really found, unless it be evident that the surplus blanks belong to home workers who have answered in an incorrect manner.
>
> (4) In case the number of employees and laborers remains unknown, put at the place the sign X.

It was further added:

> There will be found blanks of persons working in a regular manner as laborers or employees in an establishment, but who have not stated the name of that establishment. It is often possible to infer, from the occupations stated, to which industries these blanks belong. These blanks can then be assigned to the establishments of the same industry in the locality, in case the numbers of employees and laborers stated by the employers are greater than the numbers of blanks which had been assigned in the first part of the work.
>
> In all doubtful cases put aside the blanks until supplementary information has been secured.

The labor office stated that the troublesome cases were settled after much research. But the negligence of the communes, together with the impossibility of remedying it at the central office—a consequence mainly of the centralization of only the industrial part of the schedules—interfered with the satisfactory realization of the plan of the industrial census.

AUSTRIA.[1]

No general industrial census had been taken in Austria up to 1901. But the government has made various attempts to secure information in regard to industrial conditions by means of statistical investigations.

The basis for the industrial statistics of the country is to be found in the reports of the chambers of commerce and industry, which since their formation in 1848 have been intrusted with the collection of data relating to industries for submission to the ministry of commerce. For nearly half a century,[2] however, these reports lacked uniformity and completeness. Certain reforms were introduced by a decree of the minister of commerce on June 6, 1891, as a result of a conference of the secretaries of the chambers of commerce held in January, 1890, at Vienna;[3] but these also failed of the desired effect, and the "statistics of the Austrian industry according to the condition of the year 1890,"[4] although restricted practically to the factories, proved to be incomplete, heterogeneous, and insufficient. In brief, as the ministry of commerce remarked, they did not meet the requirements of modern industrial statistics.

The reason must be sought in the nature and the limited scope of the material forming the basis of the enumeration, for the chambers of commerce in collating these statistics relied upon the records of trade taxes (Gewerbsteuerregister) kept by them. These records constituted in many chamber districts the exclusive, in others at least the main basis of the enumeration. That being the case, errors and omissions were inevitable, since the organization or cancellation of industrial concerns were not regularly and promptly communicated to the chambers. Moreover, the enumeration, as a rule, would include only those concerns for which the assessments of the trade tax had been settled; and owing to the very long duration of the assessment—in Vienna it lasted, on the average, three years—a number of newly created enterprises would not be taken into consideration at all, while, on the other hand, a number of concerns no longer existing would be counted because the cancellations of the trade tax had not been effected at the time of the enumeration.

These and other inconveniences, which resulted from basing the statistics upon records containing only tax data, induced the ministry of commerce to send, at the beginning of May, 1894, a circular of inquiry to all the chambers in order to ascertain their wishes and propositions in this matter. Nearly all emphasized the necessity of a revision of the regulations in regard to trade records. Among the concrete proposals the one which attracted the most attention was submitted to the chamber of commerce and industry in Vienna and explained in detail by the statistical bureau. It coincided with the ideas of the ministry of commerce, which accordingly incorporated its principles in a plan for new instructions concerning the keeping of trade records (Gewerbekataster) and for the taking of industrial censuses through the chambers of commerce. These two projects were submitted to a conference of the secretaries of the Austrian chambers of commerce convoked in Vienna in June, 1895, in which representatives of the central statistical commission and of the ministries of the interior, of agriculture, and of finance participated.[1]

---

[1] Oral information was secured from Mr. Richard Reidl, director of the statistical bureau of the chamber of commerce and industry of Lower Austria. Materials were secured from him and from the ministerial advisor, Dr. Victor Mataja, chief of the Austrian bureau of labor statistics.

[2] Cf. Statistischer Bericht über die volkswirthschaftlichen Zustände des Erzherzogthums Öesterreich unter der Enns im Jahre 1890. An das hohe k. k. Handels ministerium erstattet von der Handels-und Gewerbekammer in Wien. 1. Band, Vienna, 1893, and Statistische Mittheilungen der Niederösterr. Handels-und Gewerbekammer, Heft 3. Die Deutschen Gewerbezählungen und die Reform der Gewerbestatistik in Oesterreich, von Richard Reidl. Wien, 1898, and the sources quoted in both publications.

[3] Cf. Protokoll über die am 15, 18 und 20. Januar, 1890, zu Wien im Sitzungssaale der Niederösterreichischen Handels-und Gewerbekammer abgehaltenen Berathungen der Plenar-Versammlung der Sekretäre der Handels-und Gewerbekammern der im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder betreffend die Reform der von diesen Kammern zu erstattenden statistischen Quinquennial Berichte. Vienna, 1890.

[4] Nachrichten über Industrie, Handel und Verkehr aus dem statistischen Department im k. k. Handelsministerium, LVI Band, I. Heft. Statistik der Österreichischen Industrie nach dem Stande am Ende des Jahres 1890. Vienna, 1894.

The proposed instructions for keeping the trade records were adopted by the conference almost without change and put into effect by an order of the ministry of commerce issued July 18, 1895.[2] These records had not hitherto been based on the organization and cancellation of concerns, but were founded exclusively upon the communications of the tax authorities announcing the entry, diminution, and cancellation of the trade tax and, in some chamber districts, of the income tax. According to the instructions of 1895, the chambers received in addition regular communications regarding the corresponding official transactions reported by virtue of the provisions of the industrial code.

The Austrian legislation required that the industrial authorities be notified and a permit be obtained before a concern could be started. The dissolution of a concern was also reported to these authorities either directly or through the tax authorities. They were informed, furthermore, of the appointment of a representative, of the granting of a lease, and of its expiration. In case of the death of the owner they were notified of the continuation of the business—permitted by law on the basis of the old license without new notification—on account of the widow or minor heirs. Finally they were apprised of the removal or the rebuilding of the place of business. Hawkers were subjected to special and more rigorous legislation. Their warrant of trade was accorded for only one year; after its expiration it could be renewed for the same length of time. On violation of certain legal prescriptions it was revoked altogether. Other industries carried on itinerantly by special license were subjected to analogous regulations.

By the instructions of July 18, 1895, in regard to keeping the trade records, all these transactions were to be reported to the chambers of commerce on prescribed blanks, which the industrial authorities were to fill out and transmit in the course of the month following the transactions in question.

The blanks arranged in a card catalogue constituted the basis of the trade records. The notifications in regard to trade taxes, which were required to enable the chambers to keep their lists of voters and apportion the assessments, were transmitted to them as before and served only as a secondary basis for the records.

The instructions of July 18 provided that these notifications should be transmitted to the chambers by the state financial authorities. This was done by sending to the chambers the quarterly reports furnished by the tax authorities and containing the single entries, increases, diminutions, and revocations of trade tax during the quarter year. In those chamber districts where such reports were not made, special reports made at least quarterly by the authorities assessing taxes were transmitted. Changes in the entries of income were also to be communicated.

As regards those concerns not included in the industrial code (for instance, banks, savings banks, credit institutions, insurance institutions, railways, steamship enterprises, etc.), but subject to the trade tax, these communications from the tax authorities still constituted the main basis of the trade records. In all other cases, however, the concerns were no longer to be entered in the records at the date of the assessment of the tax, but at the date of the granting of the trade license. The latter nearly always coincided with that of the starting of the concern. The agreement of the records with the actual state of the industries was in this way assured. Likewise withdrawal from the records did not take place at the moment of the cancellation of the tax, but upon the receipt of the application for the cancellation of the concern. The data in the trade tax records at the time of the change to the new method were transferred to the blanks of the prescribed form and incorporated in the new records. These are subject to a permanent supervision by comparison with the records of the firms kept by the chambers on the basis of the communications of the commercial courts.

Instructions of July 18, 1895, made the following provision for a simple enumeration of the recorded industrial concerns:

> In the year 1896, and in every fifth year following, the chambers shall make an enumeration of all the concerns entered in their trade records according to their condition on June 1, and shall submit the results not later than November 1 of the same year to the ministry of commerce.

In making the enumeration a tabulation blank was used, containing in one column the "classes, groups, and names of industries," in another the "total number of concerns according to the conditions on June 1."

With regard to the filling out of these blanks, the instructions contained the following regulations:

> In this blank the industries must be entered with the same designations under which they appear in the trade records, and only designations entirely synonymous—as, for instance, cobbler and shoemaker, tailor and clothing maker—may be combined in one entry.
>
> If several different industries are combined in one announcement—for instance, inn and bakery, flour and saw mill—these industries must be enumerated separately. In the first of these examples one industry will then be credited to the innkeepers and

---

[1] Protokoll über die im Juni 1895 zu Wien abgehaltenen Berathungen der Secretare der Handels-und Gewerbekammern der im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder, betreffend die Gewerbekataster und den nächsten statistischen Quinquennial-Bericht dieser Kammern. Vienna, 1895.

[2] Instruction, betreffend die Führung der Gewerbekataster und die Vornahme von Gewerbezählungen durch die Handels-und Gewerbekammern. (Erlass der Ministerien des Handels, des Innern und der Finanzen vom 18 Juli, 1895. Z. 39. 628.)

one to the bakers; in the second, one to the flour millers and one to the saw millers.

Announcements which, merely to designate exactly the extent of the concern, contain an enumeration of different goods or operations, the production, sale, or performance of which form the subject of a single industrial concern—as, for instance, "production of carpets and furniture stuffs," or "carpenter and cabinetmaker," "cloth and yarn dyer," "colorer and japanner"—are not to be treated as cumulative announcements but as announcements of a single concern. They are to be enumerated but once. This is especially true for commercial concerns, so that such a one, however many different kinds of goods appear combined in one trade license or permit, shall always be considered as only one concern.

In addition to this enumeration the combinations of industries appearing in the form of cumulative announcements were to be separately enumerated in a special statement on the same blank.

Finally a statement was to be made out for all the cases in which two or more concerns were joined within the same commune in the hands of one and the same industrial person.

The first enumeration on the basis of the new trade records was to be effected in the year 1896, representing the conditions on June 1. As, however, several chambers reported that the preparation of the new records had not yet advanced sufficiently to allow the expectation of a favorable result, the date of the enumeration was postponed to June 1, 1897.

It will now be in order to consider briefly (*a*) what were the main defects of the material available to the chambers; (*b*) how they used it; and (*c*) how the central authority revised it.

(*a*) *The defects of the material.*—(1) The fundamental prerequisite for making the enumeration was the existence of the trade records. At the date of the enumeration such records, in a more or less satisfactory condition, were kept by 26 of the 29 chambers. The three Dalmatian chambers of commerce and industry could not afford the expense and the men required for this work.

(2) On account of the different sources from which the material came, it proved impossible to keep the trade records in such a state that they always gave an absolutely true and up-to-date picture of the facts sought for.

(3) Another defect of the trade records, resulting, even more than the one just mentioned, from the fact that they originated from the old trade tax records, was the insufficiency of the designations of industries. According to the reports of several chambers, 80 per cent of the total designations of industries were taken from these old records. In numerous cases they gave only an indefinite, sometimes even an entirely incorrect, idea of the specialty of the single industrial concern.

(4) The cumulative announcements did not offer any special deficiencies other than those already mentioned, although it seems that they did not always make it certain whether the concerns referred to were combined concerns, either in the sense of the industrial code or from the technical or economic point of view.

(5) With regard to the statements to be made about the cases, in which two or several industries within the same commune were joined in the hands of one and the same industrial person at the date of the enumeration, the majority of the chambers reported that the records did not contain evidence by which the identity of industrial persons with the same name could be determined.

(6) Because of the above-mentioned inaccuracy in many designations of industries, the records did not always make it possible to determine whether the concern was subject to the industrial code, etc., and was therefore to be included in the enumeration.

(*b*) *The use the chambers made of the trade records.*—(1) The three Dalmatian chambers which did not keep trade records could not, of course, make the enumeration required, although one of them at least tried to supply the data from other sources.

(2) Several chambers stated later on that they had enumerated on the basis of their trade records some concerns which were not in business at all, or were no longer in operation at the date of the enumeration, and that, on the other hand, they had not included some existing concerns, because at the time of the enumeration they were not yet entered in the trade records.

(3) The chambers tried by special researches to get a better insight into the specialty of the individual concerns for which the notification in the trade records was not exact enough (as in the case of sculptors). But their attempts to remedy the faults resulting from vague statements (such as "mixed goods shop") were successful only in a few cases. Moreover, the same "designations" of industries were not always entered under the same "kinds" of the systematic register. On the whole, the classification made by the chambers did not prove to be quite satisfactory.

(4) On account of the insufficiency of the records, 15 of the chambers declared it impossible to state the cases in which two or several concerns within the same commune were united in the hands of one and the same industrial person.

(5) The uncertainty as to whether certain concerns were subject to the industrial code or not induced some chambers to enumerate all the enterprises found in the trade records. Others excluded from the enumeration only those which beyond doubt were not subject to the industrial code and included all the doubtful cases.

(*c*) *Verification of the material by the central authority.*—(1) The instructions provided that the chambers submit their reports by November 1, 1897; but the majority submitted their material in the spring of 1898, and some did not send it until the summer of 1898, or even the spring of 1899; while, as already stated, from two of the Dalmatian chambers no material was received, so that the central authority was obliged to dispense with their cooperation and tried to obtain the missing information in other ways. Application was made to the ministry of finances, which thereupon transmitted to the ministry of commerce a statement made out on the basis of the material of the tax authorities in regard to those enterprises subjected to the trade tax in the three Dalmatian districts. As one of the three chambers had in the meantime sent a report made out by methods analogous to those applied by the ministry of finances, the latter's reports were used only for the two other districts. Because of these delays in the delivery of the reports, the sifting and preparatory verification of the material did not begin until June, 1898. The result was that from a considerable number of chambers some of the required statements were still lacking. To obtain these and to supplement others a correspondence was entered into which proved in some respects quite successful.

(2) With regard to the lack of uniformity in the treatment of the different branches of industry, the central authority tried, on the basis of the tax legislation, to remedy it to some degree. But, of course, researches in regard to the accuracy of the records used were impracticable.

(3) In the same way the central authority, assuming that the chambers had done their utmost to secure exact information about the specialty of concerns entered inaccurately in the trade records, made no change in the designations. But it tried—not always with success—to rectify the lack of uniformity resulting partly from the differing entries in the trade records and partly from the mistakes in the classification, which was sometimes too mechanical. As the Dalmatian statements contained only "kinds" of industry, the register of "designations" could not be made use of there.

(4) A verification of the cumulative announcements as reported by the chambers showed the necessity of a repetition of the entire enumeration of these concerns. Many designations treated as cumulative announcements and divided under the several industries specified proved to represent but one industry, and vice versa, and the investigation by the central authority was therefore conducted entirely from the technical and economic point of view.

(5) Since only fifteen chambers made statements about the cases in which two or several concerns within the same commune were in the hands of one and the same industrial person, the central authority abandoned the use of this data altogether.

(6) The elimination of the industries not to be enumerated led to various complications as a result of the lack of uniformity in the proceedings of the chambers. With regard to the bathing establishments, the majority of the chambers had given data only about those subject to the industrial code. The central authority, after making additional researches which proved to be partly successful, concluded that their inclusion would be a less serious error than their omission altogether. Analogous considerations led to the inclusion of the banking, money, exchange, account business, and the like, although they might comprise enterprises which were exempt from the regulations of the industrial code. On the other hand, private business agencies, not being returned by the majority of the chambers, were excluded, although under this designation some concerns may have been reported which had as their exclusive object the mediation of commercial transactions and should therefore have been enumerated. It follows that some concerns subject to the industrial code were excluded, while others exempt from it were enumerated.

A few additional remarks may be made about the meaning of the unit which was affected by the fact that the enumeration was an enumeration of records rather than of concerns themselves.

It has been seen that with a few exceptions only those concerns were enumerated which were subject to the industrial code.

There being no indication in the records of whether the concerns were in operation at the date of the enumeration or not, all were treated alike.

Moreover, the number of enumerated records might not have agreed with the number of really existing concerns, as one concern may have been operated on the basis of several licenses corresponding to the different branches of the industry and entered separately in the trade records, and so may have been enumerated several times.

Finally the records, emanating mostly from the old trade tax records, contained main enterprises as well as branch establishments. The latter, however, comprised mostly only such as were separate establishments from the standpoint of the tax legislation and without regard to the existing trade regulations.

The Austrian labor office itself came to the conclusion that neither in its basis nor in its extent, nor even with regard to the special features to which it related, can an enumeration like that of 1897 replace an industrial census.

The idea of taking an industrial census in connection with the general population census had been entertained as far back as 1890. Circumstances hindered its realization at the population census of that year. It could not be carried into effect until 1901, the first general industrial census of Austria being planned for April 10, 1901, on the basis of the general population census of December 31, 1900. The information at hand in regard to this census is not utilized here, since this report restricts itself to the censuses taken up to January 1, 1901.

Of the other countries in Europe, none has ever taken a general industrial census or, like Austria, attempted on the basis of existing records to make an enumeration of the manufacturing and handicraft concerns. The purpose of the present report, therefore, seems to be fulfilled. But it may be interesting and not inappropriate to touch upon the industrial investigations which have been undertaken to supply the lack of a census in some of these other countries. The methods followed in making such investigations in Switzerland and in the United Kingdom will serve as illustrations.

SWITZERLAND.[1]

No general industrial census has yet been taken in Switzerland. On three occasions, however, returns in regard to the establishments subject to the factory inspection have been collected, conforming to the same principles and referring to the same date throughout the whole country. Although these investigations were intended to cover only certain establishments beforehand, and thus can not be strictly considered as censuses, they included a very large part of the industrial workers, and for that reason it seems worth while to give a brief account of the methods followed. It must be borne in mind, however, that the establishments to be included were not determined by any statistical criteria but indirectly by the characteristics which made them subject to the factory legislation. It will be necessary, then, to state first these characteristics.

The fundamental law inaugurating the factory legislation in Switzerland was the "federal law, regarding the work in the factories, of March 23, 1877,"[2] issued three years after the adoption of the federal constitution. Section I of this law reads as follows.

> Every industrial establishment, where a more or less considerable number of workers are simultaneously and regularly employed outside their homes and in an inclosed place, is to be considered as a factory and subject to the provisions of this law.
>
> When there is doubt as to whether an industrial establishment is or is not to be ranged in the category of factories, the federal council decides in the last instance, after having previously taken the advice of the government of the canton.[3]

In the main the definition given in this section of the law determined the scope of these investigations. The first took place in May, 1882,[4] the motive of which was the national exhibition planned for the year 1883. In the meantime a number of regulations had been issued defining or specifying more precisely the scope of the term "factory." In general, everything that could be considered as a simple carrying on of manual work or small industry was to be excluded. But it appears that such considerations as the danger to the health and life of workmen, the employment of children, the use of motors, the factory-like character of the method of work, the number of looms, etc., might justify the inclusion of establishments which would not perhaps come under the general definition of factory as formulated in the law of 1877. On the basis of these or other considerations the following industrial establishments were among those expressly enumerated as belonging in the category of factories: Dye works and cement works, "although largely carried on in the open air or at least in places not entirely closed;" straw plaiting, "although it frequently presents itself as a simple manual trade carried on on a small scale and most often during a rather short period of the year;" tobacco and cigar mills; finishing works, "inasmuch as there is in question the industry of textiles unbleached and bleached;" elastic manufactories, "even if the work is done only by hand;" embroidery workshops with three or more looms, "in case the members of the family are not the only persons occupied;" brick works "operated with the help of motors and occupying a large number of workers;" wood carving, if "carried on in entirely or partly inclosed places in which motors are used and more than 5 workers are employed;" printing works operated with motors and employing more than 5 workers; and illuminating gas works employing more than 5 workers, whether with or without motors. It was decided that mines were not subject to the factory law; that corn mills and breweries employing only adult persons who as a rule lived in the home of the employer were not to be considered factories; neither were finishing works where the retouching, cutting out, ironing, and folding of embroidery articles was done.

Such were some of the principal regulations up to March, 1882, by which the establishments subject to factory inspection, and therefore included in this statistical investigation, were determined. It is evident, as already remarked, that they did not start from any statistical basis. They included, on the one hand, very small concerns and excluded, on the other hand, very large ones; for instance, all the "finishing mills," out of which, as stated in the justification of the circular ordering their exclusion, 10 per cent employed 25 or more workers. The regulations were, moreover, so vague that they were necessarily not uniformly followed in the different cantons. In some their application was carried to an extreme; in others a larger or smaller number of establishments were omitted which it was the intention of the legislature to include. On the whole the scope of the investigation of 1882 in regard to the number of employees by sex and age (14 to

---

[1] Oral information was secured in the federal department of industry of Switzerland

[2] La loi fédérale concernant le travail dans les fabriques, du 23 mars 1877, commentée par son exécution pendant les années 1878 à 1899. Publié par le département fédéral de l'industrie. Lausanne, 1900. (The law is erroneously dated 1887 on the cover and the title page of this publication.)

[3] The Helvetian confederation consists of 24 sovereign cantons.

[4] Schweizerische Fabrikstatistik, die dem Bundesgesetze betreffend die Arbeit in den Fabriken, vom 23. März 1877, unterstellten Etablissemente umfassend. Auf Grundlage der im Mai 1899 vom eidgenossischen Fabrikinspektorat in den Fabriken der Schweiz vorgenommenen Erhebungen, herausgegeben vom schweizerischen Handels- und Landwirtschafts-Departement. Bern, 1883.

16 years, 16 to 18 years, and over 18 years) and the motive power employed (horsepower of water, steam, gas, hot air, horses) can not claim much credit from a statistical standpoint.

To secure a basis for certain legislative measures a similar investigation was made in 1888.[1] Although this still presented the same fundamental lack of any uniform statistical characteristic in the factories included, its scope was somewhat more extended than in 1882, and the application of the factory act seems to have become more uniform. The following regulations had been formulated in circulars issued by the Federal Council to the cantonal governments:

> The Jacquard weaving workshops having more than 5 workers who work in one or several places belonging to the same proprietor, must be considered as factories in case the looms are moved or provided with lead weights. If these workshops present neither of these two conditions, they will be treated as factories only in case they employ more than 25 workers. (Circular of November 29, 1881.)
>
> All the establishments and workshops for polygraphical arts employing more than 5 workers are to be subject to the law. (Circular of April 17, 1885.)
>
> The mills and breweries employing more than 5 workers are subject to the law. (Circular of April 13, 1886.)

This last provision was modified by the circular of September 2, 1886, as follows:

> The classification adopted in the circular of April 13, 1886, in subjecting to the law the mills employing more than 5 workers, is extended to all the mills employing more than 2 workers who are not all members of the family of the proprietor.

The investigation covered all the establishments, both in operation and idle, subject on December 31, 1888, to the factory act and secured about the same kind of information as the investigation of 1882. The differences were that among the employees only those of less than 18 years and those of 18 years and over were distinguished, and that the hot air and animate motors which had practically disappeared were no longer asked for. A question was put about the maximum and minimum number of employees occupied during the year 1888, and the horsepower of the electricity used was asked for.

In comparison with the two investigations of 1882 and 1888, the recent investigation of 1895,[2] made on account of the national exhibition to be held in Geneva in 1896, presented one essential improvement. On June 3, 1891, the following decree was issued by the Federal Council:

> There will be considered as factories in the sense of article 1 of the federal law regarding the work in the factories of March 23, 1877, and made subject to the same law in so far as they correspond to the general conditions mentioned in the quoted section:
>
> *a*) The concerns which employ more than 5 workers and use mechanical motors, or employ persons less than 18 years of age, or present particular dangers for the health and the life of the laborers;
>
> *b*) The concerns employing more than 10 workers and presenting none of the conditions mentioned under *a*.
>
> (*c*) The concerns employing less than 6 workers and presenting exceptional dangers for the health and life of the workers, or those employing less than 11 workers and presenting the evident characteristics of factories.

The investigation of 1895, then, covered all the industrial establishments, both in operation and idle, which occupied 10 or more workers outside of their homes and in inclosed places, and, in addition, a large number of other establishments employing fewer workers. The questions were more numerous than those put in 1888. They included the nationality of the laborers, the hours of work by the week, the necessary number of horsepower under the normal operation, etc.

Since the methods followed at the taking of the three investigations were practically the same, it will be sufficient to describe only those of the recent investigation of June 5, 1895.

This investigation was ordered by the department of industry with a view to preparing for the national exhibition at Geneva a description, as complete as possible, of the manufacturing industries of Switzerland and of their development.

The investigation was made by 9 factory inspectors. They had to provide the enumeration cards, the printing of which was done at different places after approval was obtained from the department of industry. The factory inspectors then sent these to the manufacturers, finding their addresses in the lists of factories which were prepared and kept as a part of the execution of the factory act.

The establishment as entered on the list, however, was not accepted as a unit for the investigation, for in case several branches of industry, which as a rule were separately conducted, were joined in one establishment (for instance, spinning and weaving, a flour and a saw mill) and carried on to such an extent that each single division could very well represent an independent concern; these divisions, entered in the factory list as one establishment, were to be separately treated in order to secure more correct data regarding the individual branches.

There was no way of compelling the manufacturers to fill out the schedules, so the success of the undertaking depended entirely on their good will. It was therefore decided to put but very few questions, and only such as the proprietor of the establishment could answer without difficulty and, if necessary, the factory inspectors could verify.

Nevertheless the questions were more detailed than at the former investigations. Thus the adult workers were subdivided into those under and those over 50 years of age. A new question regarding the nationality of the workers employed in the factories was introduced, on account of the constantly increasing number of immigrant workers. It also seemed desirable to ask the weekly number of working hours, in view of the ever stronger agitation for a reduction of the hours of labor. It was here expressly requested that the periods of rest fixed by the factory regulations or in the working plans should be deducted and only the actual normal working time be considered. In the question about the motive power it was this time exactly determined how many horsepower were required under normal operation and how many were available, with the water at a normal mark and with a normal use of the various kinds of motive power, reserve engines included.

---

[1] Schweizerische Fabrikstatistik umfassend die dem Bundesgesetze betreffend die Arbeit in den Fabriken, vom 23. Marz, 1877, unterstellten Etablissements.

[2] Schweizerische Fabrikstatistik nach den Erhebungen des eidg. Fabrikinspektorates vom 5 Juni, 1895, herausgegeben vom Schweiz. Industrie Departement. Bern 1895.

HUNGARY.

Early industrial censuses.—Hungary, by the acknowledgment of its constitution on June 8, 1867, received its administrative autonomy and independence from the Empire of Austria. On December 23 of the same year the governmental statistical council created at the organization of the new government elected a commission to make the preparations necessary for an investigation of Hungarian industries. The commission prepared a set of forms and instructions, and in the following year submitted an extensive report of its discussions, but no further steps were taken until the establishment of the governmental statistical office on April 18, 1871. The new office judged that, since a general account of the industrial persons had been obtained by the recent population census of 1869-70, the time was ripe for securing, by a special census, insight into the conditions of industry. Such a census was all the more opportune because of the necessity for inaugurating industrial legislation.

The statistical office submitted the forms prepared three years before by the commission of the statistical council, and proposed to take the census in the second half of the year 1871; but the same obstacle which lay in the way of former attempts, namely, the want of executive authority, again hindered the execution of the plan, and the matter was dropped.

It was only after the next population census of 1880-81 that the statistical office, in view of a national exposition, took the matter up again. On February 28, 1883, it submitted a "memorandum regarding the investigation of industrial statistics to be made in the year 1883." The project, after being again postponed and undergoing essential changes, such as the omission of the inquiry in regard to the value of the annual product, was finally put into effect in 1884. In the fall of 1883 a general schedule was forwarded to each manufacturer. The inquiries referred to the kind of industry, the number of partners, the number of employees distinguished by age as under or over 16, the number of helpers and laborers by sex, of apprentices, of persons employed outside the workshops, of temporary employees by sex; also the number and kind of motors and machines in use. If the use of motive power was affirmed, a second schedule was sent, making inquiries as to the power, the oil presses, locomobiles, turbines, pressure engines, steam engines, boilers, gas motors, and petroleum motors. The independent millers received, besides, a special and very detailed schedule.[1]

In addition to this main census a special census of domestic or house industries was ordered in the beginning of the year 1884. Every commune received one schedule for each of these industries. The inquiries referred to the number of persons by age—over or under 16—and by sex; the number of looms, sewing machines, or other machines; the approximate value of the total yearly production; and the season of the year during which the people were engaged. The results, however, seem to have been very deficient. The many supplementary researches and rectifications not only failed to make good the deficiencies, but were so delayed that the census does not refer to the same date, nor even to the same year. The original inquiries were mostly answered at the beginning of 1884, while the information obtained through supplementary researches relates to conditions in 1885.

The investigations at the beginning of the seventies, as well as the one of 1884-85, had been undertaken for particular, practical purposes. In absence of any such special motives the government lost sight of the matter, and no further attempt has been made to take a special general industrial census in Hungary. But the population census of December 31, 1890, has been taken as the basis for an industrial census, and it is this census which has to be looked upon as the first general industrial census in Hungary.

THE INDUSTRIAL CENSUS OF 1890.

Origin.—The chief motive for securing statistics concerning the entire industry of the country was to obtain a basis for adequate industrial legislation. This the government judged indispensable. The royal Hungarian statistical bureau believed that the statistics should be procured through a general population census, and not, as before, through a special industrial census, for the reason that the latter did not embrace the whole population, and consequently the individuals to whom it did apply could evade it. The census of 1873, it was said, failed completely on this account: the royal Hungarian statistical bureau itself having openly acknowledged the complete uselessness of the data obtained. It was true that the census of 1884 had been somewhat more successful, but here again the failures inseparably connected with special investigations of this sort could not be avoided.

---

[1] A special investigation of the mill industry, which refers to the beginning of the year 1885, was preceded by similar investigations in the years 1863 and 1873 and followed, for the millennium exhibition held in Budapest in 1896, by an investigation in 1895.

As the industrial census was to be taken in connection with the general population census, its formal origin coincides with the history of the latter. In July, 1889, the director of the royal Hungarian statistical bureau submitted to the minister of commerce a memorandum in regard to the census to be taken at the end of 1890. The minister of commerce thereupon requested the royal statistical bureau to draft a bill for the census. This bill was referred to the governmental statistical council,[1] which approved it in the main, and proceeded to consider the forms to be used in the census. The minister of commerce, in the meantime, submitted the bill to the national Diet. It was accepted by both houses practically without modification—only one word being changed—and was sanctioned by the King on March 31 and published on April 4, 1890. The forms to be used were not definitely determined upon until later. The "general instructions for the execution of the census" were issued by the minister of commerce on August 7, 1890.

Legislation for the census.—The census law ordered a general population census, applying to the conditions prevailing on December 31, 1890, to be taken between January 1 and January 10, 1891, under the supervision of the county and city authorities. A census of public and private buildings was to be taken at the same time. It was made the duty of every person to furnish the data relating to himself, his family, his relatives, and to the inhabitants (members of his household) as required by the census schedules to be prepared by the minister of commerce. Any evasion of the census, or intentional misstatement or willful delay in answering, constituted a misdemeanor and was punishable by a fine not exceeding 50 florins ($20.10). It had been suggested that, since the furnishing of the data was obligatory, it would perhaps be well to include in the law all the questions that were to be answered. But this idea was rejected, on the theory that the execution of the census, and consequently the determination of the method and the formulation of the questions, properly devolved upon the executive branch of the government. Accordingly these details were left to be arranged by the minister of commerce, to whom the execution of the law was entrusted. The law placed at his disposal an appropriation of 200,000 florins ($80,400) for the expenses of the census.

The law conformed closely to the one under which the census of 1880 had been taken. (In the opinion of the Hungarian authorities, not only was that census entirely satisfactory as regards the general system adopted, but it surpassed in methods and wealth of data the foreign censuses taken since that time. Accordingly it served as the model for the new census.) But the scope of the latter was, as already remarked, broadened to cover the field of the special industrial censuses as well as that of the regular population censuses. The law, however, contained no reference to any investigation of industries. The plan for that part of the census was drawn up by the assistant director of the royal statistical bureau and not sanctioned until after the law authorizing the census had been enacted.

The date. The date of the industrial census was largely determined by the consolidation with the regular population census. There is, to be sure, no general law prescribing a decennial census in Hungary. But there are special laws—for example, those referring to the proportion of imperial recruits to be furnished by the two countries of Austria and Hungary—which presuppose a decennial census; and as the last population census had been taken in 1880, another had to be taken in 1890. The date selected, December 31, was the same as that of the previous census and conformed to the recommendation of the international statistical congress.

The administrative authorities.—Although the census law contained regulations for the total territory of the Hungarian crown, the measures for its execution, on account of the independent interior administration of Croatia-Slavonia, had to be approved by the governor of these countries, and a few inconsiderable changes in general instruction and in the regulations were introduced on account of differences of administrative organization.

It was assumed that the census forms discussed by the statistical council would be used in the whole country, but it was stated that in case certain counties wished to collect other data regarding local conditions at the occasion of the census, permission would be granted on application to the minister of commerce.

According to the law the forms were to be furnished by the minister of commerce.

The census was to be taken under the supervision of the head official of the city or county.

In his memorandum submitted to the minister of commerce the director of the royal statistical bureau said that first of all it should be distinctly understood that the royal Hungarian statistical bureau was to be entrusted with the direction of the census and the editing of the publication. The working up of the material for Hungary was to be done by the royal Hungarian statistical bureau pertaining to the ministry of commerce; for Croatia-Slavonia, by the Croatian statistical bureau.

---

[1] This is a permanent body, composed of representatives of the several ministries and of elected professional experts, with the minister of commerce as chairman.

1. PREPARATIONS.

The division of the country.—The census law begins with the statement that the census was to be taken in the territory of the countries of the Hungarian crown.[1] The general instruction issued by the minister of commerce decreed that the county or city was to be subdivided into enumeration districts, in such a manner that each enumeration district would contain from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants. But as the law ordered that the census be taken through the communal or municipal authorities, and as the commune (koeszég) constituted the basis of the enumeration, the general instruction added that each commune, even if it contained less than 500 inhabitants, and also each heath (puszták), settlement (telepek), etc., forming a separate tax commune, should constitute one enumeration district. The barracks and the buildings rented by the military treasury formed distinct districts. The further subdivision of the country was entrusted to the counties and cities.

The distribution of the forms.—The law stated that the minister of commerce would furnish gratuitously the forms necessary for the census. The general instructions added:

> The minister of commerce entrusted with the execution of the census law forwards the schedules and instructions to the counties, which must provide for the further distribution. After defining the enumeration districts, the head official of the county will report to the royal Hungarian statistical bureau the approximate number of inhabitants in each district, in order that the forms may be sent in adequate quantities.

The census law ordered, for the expenses devolving upon the government, an extraordinary appropriation of 200,000 florins, or $80,400, to be made to the minister of commerce. Out of this, 50,400 florins, or $20,260, was charged up to the expenses of the fiscal year 1890. The general instructions added:

> The expenses for the forms necessary for the execution of the census are borne by the state. The costs for the taking of the census are to be borne by the communes.

The organization of the staff.—(*a*) The higher officers: The statistical council resolved that the general direction and supervision of the census should be entrusted to the head official (elsoe tisztviseloe-jének) of the county in Hungary, and to the authorities of the counties and cities (megyei és városi toervényhatóságok) in Croatia-Slavonia. This resolution, as has been seen, was incorporated in the law.

(*b*) The enumerators: The general instructions directed that the more intelligent and reliable inhabitants of the place or region—such as officers and sergeants out of service, clergymen, school teachers, proprietors of land, lessees, economic officers, lawyers, merchants, etc.—be selected as enumerators. The town clerk (koezségi [Koer] jegyzoe) had to take, ex officio, one enumeration district. It was considered desirable to have enumerators who were familiar not only with the language of the region in which their districts lay, but also, if possible, with the Hungarian language. In case the communal authorities, at the suggestion of the corresponding administrative authority (head official of the district or mayor of the town) were, for any reason, judged unable by the head official of the county to take the census, and if, also, among the above-mentioned persons nobody could be found, the head official of the county was authorized to appoint other working forces. The salaries to be paid in such cases were determined by the head official of the county and borne by the communes.

Special measures to guarantee the trustworthiness of the individual canvass.—Certain steps were taken to promote the accuracy of the individual returns. They were intended to allay the suspicions of the people with regard to the purposes of the census, to impress them with the obligation of answering, to instruct them, and to awaken their interest.

The minister of commerce said in his instructions to the counties:

> In order that the census work may not, in any part of the country, encounter the erroneous idea that it is an investigation which might possibly lead to an assessment of new burdens or an increase of the taxes, I require the county, in case any indication of unfounded fears of this description should arise in its territory, to disperse them immediately and to properly inform the persons concerned.

At the same time the law contained a provision—inserted at the suggestion of the statistical council—which stated that the designation of the home right (that is, the right to be treated as a resident of a commune from the standpoint of pauper legislation) in the census schedule did not establish this right.

To oblige the public to make the required statements, the law decreed that whoever intentionally evaded the census, or knowingly made a wrong statement, or deliberately delayed the termination of the work, was guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine not exceeding 50 florins ($20.10).

With the same purpose in view, the general instructions added that the house owner was to attest with his signature the accuracy and completeness of the filling out of the schedules.

The general instructions stated also that the enumerators and supervising officers were obliged to enlighten the persons concerned on the basis of the instructions, explanations, and forms. In the same way the special instructions to the county officials said:

---

[1] The countries of the sacred Stephans crown (a Szt.-jstván korona orszagaiban) are 1, Hungary; 2, the city and territory of Fiume; 3, Croatia-Slavonia. The existing administrative subdivision of the country may be briefly given here. Hungary consists of 7 provinces (országresz). Each province consists of a number of counties (toervényhatósag) which are either ordinary counties (vármegyék, megye) or cities (varasók), the total number of counties being 63, of distinct cities 25. Likewise Croatia-Slavonia consists of 2 provinces, containing 8 counties and 21 cities, while Fiume is composed of the city and the territory of Fiume (keruelete). Each ordinary county in Hungary is subdivided into towns (rendes tanáseu városok), numbering 106, and districts (járdás), the latter into 12,555 large and small communes (kis-és nagykoeszégek).

> The main condition of success is that the nation itself cooperates as much as possible in the census, and that the more intelligent citizens of the country participate as zealously as they can.

II. THE ENUMERATION.

The unit of the census.—Since the inquiries referring to the industrial census were indiscriminately addressed to every person, whether he was engaged in an industrial or other pursuit, and since the plan of treating the industrial concern as the unit was not regarded until the time came for working up the material, the single member of the population constituted the unit so far as the census taking was concerned.

The finding of the concerns.—As the single inhabitants formed the basis of the industrial census, the finding of the industrial concerns depended on finding the single inhabitants. The instructions for the filling out of the schedules only add, with regard to the finding of the single persons in each house, that the enumerator was to provide the house owner or his substitute with a proper number of individual schedules, and that the latter had to distribute these among the single households.

The method of canvassing.—The forms used in connection with the census were the following:

1. The enumeration schedule.
2. The instructions for filling out the enumeration schedules.
3. The house schedule.
4. The general instructions for the county officers and the enumerators.
5. The district (city or county) reviews.

The main schedule was the enumeration schedule. It was a single sheet, white for men and blue for women (8.8 inches long and 6.8 inches wide), printed on one side. It contained at the head the individualizing statement (county, district, commune, heath, etc., city, ward, street, house number), and was subdivided into two parts—the left for the questions, the right for the answers, with one line for remarks.

The questions were twelve in number, ten[1] relating to the merely personal and two to the economic conditions (occupations, industry) of the population. While the former correspond completely to those of the census of 1880, the latter, which, as has been indicated, formed the basis for the industrial census, underwent an important change. At the census of 1880 their wording for the males was as follows:

> What is your principal occupation or your principal industry? (Are you farmer, industrial person, merchant, officer, soldier, in the navy, or in the militia?) Have you also a secondary industry, and what?
>
> What is your industrial position? (Are you proprietor of land, lessee, merchant, master, journeyman, apprentice, day laborer, servant, etc.?)

The corresponding questions for females were:

> What is your principal industry? (Are you employed merely in the household, in an industry, in agriculture, etc.?) Have you also a secondary industry, and what?
>
> What is your industrial position? (Are you manager, servant, day laborer, etc.?)

At the census of 1880 the returns to these questions were so deficient and untrustworthy that a revision of them was judged necessary for the census of 1890.

The form of these occupation questions was the subject of considerable discussion. The governmental statistical council, in the session held on September 17, 1889, considered the matter at length and resolved that it would be wiser to put only the question: "What is your principal occupation?" The expression "industry" was regarded as superfluous, and the inquiry referring to the secondary occupation as fruitless. It was, furthermore, decided that the mention of the more important branches of occupations should be omitted this time. The statistical council started from the idea that it would be better if the statement was made as directly as possible by designating the occupation. This solution, however, seemed insufficient, and those who studied the question practically and minutely felt that, on such a basis, it would be as impossible to obtain industrial statistics as it was with the questions of the year 1880. The assistant director of the royal Hungarian statistical bureau maintained, in a lecture held on March 10, 1890, in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, that the safest way to state the occupation of the population was by putting the following six inquiries:

> 1. What is your occupation or industry (office); in what branch of production, transportation, or industry are you engaged?
> 2. Have you a secondary occupation; and if so, what?
> 3. Are you independent or in a dependent position?
> 4. In case you are not independent, in what position and by whom are you employed?
> 5. In case you are an industrial person, state whether you are engaged in the factory, manufacturing, or domestic industry?
> 6. In case you are not a breadwinner, a member of the family occupied in the household, or a domestic servant, what is the occupation of the head of the family or the household?

The main object aimed at in these inquiries was to obtain a reliable and sufficient basis for a detailed industrial census.

The inquiries.—The director of the royal statistical bureau had recommended that the inquiries of the year 1880 be in the main repeated. He called attention to the fact that the enumeration cards of that census fulfilled the requirements of the resolutions adopted by the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg in 1872, and furnished the basis for a detailed demography. The only change of importance referred to the question regarding occupation and industry. The origin of these questions has already been described. A motion made in the statistical council to ascertain the number of factories operated only during a part of the year and the number of laborers usually employed in them was rejected.

---

[1] The enumeration schedule in use in Budapest contained two additional personal questions.

The inquiries on the enumeration schedule referred to (1) name; (2) day of birth; (3) place of birth; (4) place of home right; (5) religious confession; (6) mother tongue and other native language spoken; (7) conjugal condition; (8) principal and secondary occupation; (9) whether independent or in a dependent position; if dependent, in what position employed; if a dependent industrial person, in what enterprise or by what master employed; (10) if not a breadwinner or domestic servant, the principal occupation of the supporter; (11) whether able to write, to read; (12) whether sick, how long. (Remarks, whether blind, deaf and dumb, insane, or idiotic.)[1]

The inquiries for the two sexes differed only in one detail. Question 10 for males was:

> In case you are not a breadwinner or domestic servant, what is the principal occupation of your supporter?

The wording of the corresponding question for females was:

> In case you are merely a family member employed in the household or a domestic servant, what is the principal occupation of your maintainer (husband) or supporter?

III. THE REVISION.

By the enumerators.—The filled-out enumeration schedules of the single households were to be collected by the house owners on or before January 5. These schedules, together with the house schedule, were then to be collected by the enumerator and verified. No indication of the method of verification seems to have been given. The only regulation touching upon the termination of their duties provided that the enumeration was to be finished by January 10, and that the total census material was then to be transmitted to the supervising administrative officer.

By the supervisors.—With regard to the duties of the supervising officer, the general instructions stated that he was to ascertain the accuracy of the census, supplying or rectifying, on the spot, the deficiencies and mistakes in the single rubrics and items of the enumeration schedules transferred to him. He was, moreover, to effect the verification in such a way that the schedules of at least one household in every larger house, or where the houses were smaller, the schedules of the occupants of at least three houses in each enumeration district, were verified.

Supplementations and corrections were to be certified by his signature as originating from him.

In case the rectifications or supplementations could not be made, or if the attempt to make them met with opposition, the census was to be retaken under the supervision of the head official of the county through the officers to be selected by him and at their expense.

After the verification, the enumeration schedules, tied together by households and arranged by houses, with the corresponding house schedule, were to be delivered in the cities to the mayor; in the counties to the head official of the district (a járdsi szolgabiró), with a certificate stating the number of the schedules.

By the local authorities. The third verification was made by the mayors of the cities or the head officials of the districts. It must then be borne in mind that in the verification by the supervisors the communal divisions had already been partially disregarded, since in cases of small communes the supervisor verified the returns of several, while, on the other hand, in the cities and towns he had verified only a part of one commune.

With regard to the duties of the head official of the district, the general instruction ordered that, after having ascertained by the communes the termination of the census, he should combine the first result in a single statement, the "district review." This he transmitted to the head official of the county, with the total census material, not later than January 25, 1901. The district review had one line for each commune and for each heath, settlement, etc., constituting a separate tax commune. The headings were: (1) Marginal number; (2) name of the commune, heath, or settlement, etc.; (3) character of the commune (whether it is a "large commune" or a "small commune," or a heath, or a settlement, etc.); (4) the number of house schedules, filled out; (5) white enumeration schedules, filled out; (6) blue enumeration schedules filled out; (7) remarks.

The towns likewise, but without making out such a review of the results, sent the census materials to the head county official.

The mayors of the cities were to enter the city wards in the district reviews instead of the communes, and, not later than January 25, send the total census material directly to the royal statistical bureau.

The head official of the county, after the census material had been received from every district and every town, made out a "county review," similar to the district review, in which instead of the names of the communes those of the districts or towns were entered. He was then to send the total material packed by districts to the royal statistical bureau not later than the end of January.

By the central authorities.—After the material verified by the minor administrative authorities had come in, and a preliminary tabulation of the occupation statistics had been made, the statistical bureau selected out of the large personnel connected with it a number of the most capable. To each member of this second group of revisers an administrative district was assigned, and he thereupon proceeded to revise the preliminary tabulation and verify the raw material, especially with regard to its proposed use for industrial statistics.

---

[1] The enumeration schedules in use in the city of Budapest contained two additional questions referring to the relationship to the head of the household, or the position in the household, and, in case of absence from Budapest, the duration of absence and the actual place of sojourn.

The statistical bureau concluded that the administrative authorities showed an appreciation of the purpose of these supplementary inquiries, recognized their intention, and—with a few exceptions—proceeded with a thoroughness and a conscientiousness adequate to the importance of the work.

According to the report of the bureau, the total number of industrial persons returned as employers who could not be found in the census material was, for the countries of the Hungarian crown, 2,952. This number represents only nine-tenths of 1 per cent of all the enterprises. Of the 2,952 employers not found, 2,700 belonged to Hungary proper, of which 1,300 were in the capital, Budapest. Among the helping personnel there were 4,783 individuals who did not give an employer. This number constitutes only 1.17 per cent of the total helping personnel.

The bureau then concludes:

> The smallness, on the one hand, of the number of employers stated but not discovered, and, on the other, of the number existing but not determinable because of the lack of statements, prove the serviceableness of the new method based on the information obtained from the helping personnel. We can therefore, in view of the favorable result, confidently state that the method of the population census from the point of view of the industrial statistics has stood the crucial test.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

No general industrial census has yet been taken in the United Kingdom. A partial census, however, of the manufactures, somewhat similar to the investigations of Switzerland, was taken in 1871. This covered all the manufacturing establishments in which the hours of work were regulated by any act of Parliament from 1833 to 1867.[1] The inquiries to be answered by the industrial persons referred to the number of workers by sex and age, the number and power of water and steam motors used, the number and kind of machines, etc. The particulars are thought to have been incomplete, owing to the difficulty of collection. The investigations of the conditions of manufactures undertaken in the following decades had, like those preceding the one of 1871,[2] a more or less limited scope, that of 1889-90 being the most complete. They were made in response to parliamentary calls at different times for returns in regard to some particular topic. A change in these conditions occurred only when, in a letter of March 19, 1894, to the secretary of state, the factory statistics committee recommended that—

> Following the precedent of section 33 of the coal mines regulation act, 1887, occupants of factories should be required to send annually to the secretary of state a return giving the number of persons employed and the nature and amount of power in use.

The reason why the factory statistics committee thought the method of annual returns from the factory occupants preferable to the former method of special investigations were given as follows:

> The information as to persons employed and machinery in use has actually been obtained on various occasions by means of parliamentary return, e. g., P. P. No. 328 of 1890, but the committee are impressed with the fact, of which they have convinced themselves by inquiry, that these returns fall far short of accuracy, largely owing to the absence of any statutory obligation on occupiers of factories to furnish the information. The committee attaches a special value to the rendering of such a return, annually. Occupiers will grow familiar with it, its accuracy will become greater year by year, and the information thus made available will enable the results of one year to be readily compared with those of another, or the statistics relating to factories with those relating to mines.
>
> They think it better to have a complete system in regular working order than to depend on the spasmodic efforts consequent on a sudden demand for a parliamentary return.

As a consequence of this request, the following section was included in the factory act of 1895:

> The occupier of every factory and workshop shall, on or before the 1st day of March in every year, send to the inspector of the district on behalf of the secretary of state a correct return, specifying, with respect to the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December, the number of persons employed in the factory or workshop, with such particulars as to the age and sex of the person employed, as the secretary of state may direct, and in default of complying with this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

The first year to which this new requirement applied was that ending December 31, 1895. The methods followed in this and the two following years may be given briefly here.[3]

Applications for returns were made by post to the occupiers of the factories and workshops which appeared on the registers. Second applications were made to a very large proportion. For the returns referring to the years 1895 and 1896 the inspectors personally made third applications to delinquents. This, however, caused them an expenditure of time seriously prejudicial to the performance of ordinary duties. For the returns of 1897, then, in place of any third attempt, the reports for the previous year were utilized in the case of firms failing to report, except where there was a reason to believe that there was a cessation of operation. The chief inspector of factories and workshops considered that "for practical purposes the result is probably much the same as if the collection of the relatively few outstanding papers had again been undertaken by the inspectors."

The applications made to separate works or departments for returns covering the year 1895 amounted to 178,000; for 1896, to close upon 200,000; for 1897, to more than 220,000. Second applications were sent for

---

[1] Factories and Workshops, Return of the number of manufacturing establishments in the United Kingdom in which the hours of work were regulated by any act of Parliament from 1833 to 1867; and of persons employed therein. London, 1872.

[2] Cf. Factories and Workshops, Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1896, page 135; London, 1897.

[3] Sources used: Factories and Workshops, Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1896, London, 1897, idem 1897. London, 1899.

1895 to more than 30,000 occupiers; for 1896, to 62,491; for 1897, to 65,000. Third applications were made for 1895 to more than 20,000; for 1896, to more than 24,000; for 1897, to none, for the reasons already stated, although as in the preceding years many firms remained still unreported after the second application. After the third applications 3,308 returns remained outstanding for 1895 and 7,555 for 1896. In view of this unsatisfactory result, proceedings were taken against several occupiers for failure to make the returns for the year 1897; but in spite of this, and notwithstanding the recourse to the 1896 returns for the unsuccessful second applications, there were still 6,167 left to be reckoned as outstanding for 1897.

Besides these registered factories and workshops from which returns were not received all those unregistered and undiscovered by the inspectors were omitted in these investigations. Altogether the workshop statistics seem to have been far less complete than those of factories, partly on account of the omissions in the registers, partly by reason of the frequent difficulty in securing from the occupiers of small workshops accurate and clear statements.

Commenting on the lack of information concerning the resources, industries, and products of the United Kingdom, the Fortnightly Review in a recent issue states:

> We have got the volume of our foreign trade and details more or less classified, but no statistics at all reliable as to our home industry. This fact becomes of more importance when we recollect the many deficiencies in our information with regard to our colonies and dependencies, some of which may be briefly enumerated.
>
> A FEW OF THE SHORTCOMINGS.
>
> 1. There is no common statistical method within the British Empire.
>
> 2. There is no common statistical year.
>
> 3. There is no annual report of the trade of the Empire.
>
> 4. There is no yearbook of the trade of the South African Customs Union. There is no common report of the trade of the West Indies. There is no common system for India, the Straits Settlements, and the other Asiatic possessions of Great Britain. The information as to the Crown colonies is very deficient and lacking in uniformity. The information as to the Dominion of Canada and the commonwealth of Australia has much improved, but there is still room for amendment.
>
> 5. There is no reliable criterion of trade and production, and no means of establishing satisfactory comparisons as to the productive power of the several states of the Empire.
>
> 6. Even such statistics as we have are difficult to understand, because it is not customary to prefix a note explaining the system of valuation, of registration, of origin and destination, inclusive and exclusive of transshipment and transit trade, bullion and specie, bunker coal, etc.

The following act provides for a census of production in 1908 and subsequently:

[6 Edw. 7] *Census of Production Act, 1906.* [Ch. 49.]

CHAPTER 49.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. A census of production shall be taken in the year one thousand nine hundred and eight, and subsequently at such intervals as may be determined by an order made by the board of trade, as soon as practicable after the taking of the first census and laid before Parliament.

2. (1) The board of trade shall superintend the taking of the census, and shall, subject to the provisions of this act, prepare and issue such forms and instructions as they deem necessary for the taking of the census.

(2) The expenses incurred, with the approval of the treasury, for the purpose of the census shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

3. (1) Forms shall be prepared for the purpose of being filled up by the persons specified in the schedule to this act with such of the following particulars in respect of the calendar year next preceding the date of the census or any prescribed part of that year as may be prescribed; that is to say, the nature of the trade or business and particulars relating to the output, the number of days on which work was carried on, the number of persons employed, and the power used or generated, and relating to such other matters of a like nature, except the amount of wages, as may be found to be necessary for the purpose of enabling the quantity and value of production to be ascertained: *Provided*, That—

(*a*) If in any case it is found inconvenient to furnish such particulars as respects the calendar year, the board of trade may allow the particulars to be furnished as respects some other period of twelve months or prescribed part thereof;

(*b*) In order to enable the board of trade to compile, as far as practicable, statistics of the net value of production without duplication, the prescribed particulars as to output may include particulars as to the aggregate estimated value of the materials used and the total amount paid to contractors for work given out to them; and

(*c*) Particulars as to the quantity of output shall not be required except in the case of articles the quantity of which is on their importation into or exportation from the United Kingdom required by the official import or export list to be entered, nor shall such particulars be required in greater detail than in those lists.

(2) It shall be the duty of every person specified in the schedule to this act upon receiving notice in writing from the board of trade to that effect to fill up, and sign, and to deliver in such manner as may be prescribed; on or before the prescribed date, such date not to be less than three months after the issue of the forms, the form appropriate to his trade or business.

(3) The board of trade shall issue to every person required to make a return under this act the form to be filled up by him.

4. As soon as practicable after any census is complete the board of trade shall present to Parliament a report of their proceedings under this act, and a summary of the statistics compiled from the returns under this act, and from such other information as the board are able to obtain, such summary shall include a separate statement of the statistics obtained in Ireland, and a similar separate statement for Scotland.

5. (1) The secretary of state may, as respects any factory, workshop, mine, or quarry, issue and collect any of the forms under this act by arrangement with the board of trade, and in such case shall have the same powers and duties for the purpose as are by this act conferred on the board of trade: *Provided*, That the board of trade shall not transfer its powers to make rules under section eight.

(2) The secretary of state may, if he thinks fit, by arrangement with the board of trade, cause any statistical returns, which under any other enactment he is authorized to obtain with respect to factories, workshops, mines, or quarries, to be collected at the same time, and, if convenient, on the same forms as returns under this act.

6. (1) No individual return, and no part of an individual return, made, and no answer to any question put, for the purposes of this act shall, without the previous consent in writing of the owner for the time being of the undertaking in relation to which the return or answer was made or given, be published, nor, except for the purposes of a prosecution under this act, shall any person not engaged in

connection with the census be permitted to see any such individual return or any such part of an individual return, and every person engaged in connection with the census shall be required to make a declaration in the prescribed form that he will not disclose or, except for the purposes of this act, make use of the contents of any such individual return or any such part of an individual return, or any such answer as aforesaid, and any person who knowingly acts in contravention of any declaration which he has so made shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine.

(2) It shall be the duty of the board of trade in preparing forms, instructions, or rules under this act, to have due regard to the circumstances of various trades and industries, and in particular to the importance of avoiding the disclosure in any return of any trade secret or of trading profits, or of any other information the disclosure of which would be likely to tend to the prejudice of the person making the return.

(3) In compiling any report, summary of statistics, or other publication under this act, the board of trade shall not disclose in any manner whatever any of the particulars comprised in any individual return, or arrange them in any way which would enable any person to identify any particulars so published as being particulars relating to any individual person or business.

(4) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the board of trade that any trade or business is carried on by any company in whole or in part by means of any one or more subsidiary companies any aggregate of two or more returns relating to the trade or business so carried on shall for the purposes of this act be treated as an individual return.

A company shall be treated as subsidiary to another company for the purposes of this provision if not less than three-fourths of its ordinary share capital is held by that other company.

(5) If any person, having possession of any information which to his knowledge has been disclosed in contravention of the provisions of this section, publishes or communicates to any other person any such information, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine.

7. For the purposes of this act the exercise and performance by a local or other public authority of the powers and duties of that authority shall be treated as the trade or business of that authority.

8. The board of trade may, after consultation with the secretary of state, make rules under this act

(a) For prescribing, either generally or as respects any particular industry or class of industries, anything which, under this act, is to be prescribed; and

(b) For exempting from the obligation to make returns under this act, either wholly or to the prescribed extent, and either unconditionally or subject to the prescribed conditions, any persons or any prescribed class of persons; and

(c) Generally for carrying this act into effect.

All rules made in pursuance of this act shall be laid before Parliament.

9. (1) The board of trade shall appoint one or more committees, including persons conversant with the conditions of and engaged in various trades and industries, for the purpose of advising them when considering the preparation of the forms and instructions necessary for the taking of the census and the making of any rules under this act, and in particular such of those rules as prescribe the details of the particulars relating to output and other matters to be filled in in the several forms.

(2) There may be paid to the members of any such committee, as part of the expenses incurred for the purpose of the census, such traveling and other allowances as the board of trade fix, with the consent of the treasury.

(3) Committees may be appointed under this section to advise the board of trade specially as regards any special forms, instructions, or rules, or generally as regards any class or classes of forms, instructions, or rules which the board may assign to them.

(4) A member of an advisory committee shall not as such be permitted to see any individual return or any part thereof or to be made acquainted with any information contained in any answer to any question put for the purposes of this act.

10. If the secretary of state so directs, the intervals at which returns are to be made under section one hundred and thirty of the factory and workshop act, 1901, may, notwithstanding anything in that section, be the same as the intervals at which a census is directed under this act to be taken.

11. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the board of trade or the secretary of state from obtaining such additional statistical or other information as any person may be willing to supply, either by the insertion of additional particulars in the forms under this act or by the circulation of separate forms in any censal or intercensal year: *Provided*, That such particulars, if inserted in forms under this act, shall be clearly distinguished from the particulars required under this act to be filled in.

12. If any person required to make a return under this act—

(*a*) Wilfully refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to fill up a form to the best of his knowledge and belief, or to sign and deliver it as required by this act; or

(*b*) Wilfully makes, signs, or delivers, or causes to be made, signed, or delivered, any false return in respect of any matter specified in the form; or

(*c*) Refuses to answer, or wilfully gives a false answer to, any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this act

he shall for each offence be liable on conviction under the summary jurisdiction acts to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues, and in respect of false returns and answers the offence shall be deemed to continue until a true return or answer has been made again.

13. This act may be cited as a Census of Production Act, 1906.

SCHEDULE.

List of persons required to make returns.

(*a*) The occupier of every factory or workshop within the meaning of the factory and workshop act, 1901.

(*b*) The owner, agent, or manager of every mine and quarry.

(*c*) Every builder, that is to say, a person, who by way of trade or business undertakes the construction or alteration of a building or any part thereof.

(*d*) Every person who by way of trade or business executes works of construction, alteration, or repair of railroads, tramroads, harbors, docks, canals, sewers, roads, embankments, reservoirs or wells, or of laying or altering gas or water pipes, or telegraphic, telephonic, or electric lines or works, or any other prescribed works.

(*e*) Every person who by way of trade or business gives out work to be done elsewhere than on his own premises.

(*f*) Every person carrying on any other trade or business which may be prescribed.

THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE REMAINING COUNTRIES.

No general industrial census has yet been taken in Norway. But in the last decades investigations of the factories have regularly been made about every five years.[1] At the last investigation not only the factories proper were considered as manufacturing concerns, but every industrial concern which was conducted in a factory-like manner and on a large scale. Concerns which, according to the general opinion were regarded as handicrafts, were not to be included. With regard to the concerns which are referred to sometimes as factories and sometimes as handicraft enterprises, according as they are conducted on a larger or a smaller scale (for instance, tanneries, dye houses, potteries, workshops, etc.), the following points were to be taken into consideration: Whether steam or another mechanical motive power was used, whether the manufacture covered essentially one special branch, whether the concern was operated with a view to storing the product, whether the product was sent to other places, or whether it was restricted to the local consumption. Only establishments were to be considered, however, which employed at least three workers. Sawmills and flour mills, at which during the total year there were less than 300 labor days, were not included. Establishments which belonged to the mining and smelting business were also excluded. The same was true for stone pits, boat builders' concerns, dairy farms, and cheese making concerns. In the absence of a clear definition of the concerns to be included the authorities made different interpretations in regard to some of the concerns which in general are considered as handicrafts. The central bureau then had to reconstruct the unit.

---

[1] The last published investigation referred to December 31, 1895, Norges Officielle Statistik. Tredie Række No. 305. Statistik over Norges Fabriksanlæg ved Udgangen af Aaret 1895. Udgiven af det statistiske Central Bureau. The analogous publication referring to the year 1895 contains a summary of the earlier industrial investigations in Norway.

The material for the investigation was secured in connection with the quinquennial reports of the head officials of the counties (Amtmaendenes Femaarsberetninger). The statements were entered on special schedules, one for each industry carried on in an establishment. They were, as a rule, filled out by the proprietor or manager. The inquiries included: (1) Name and kind of industry; (2) ownership of the concern; (3) year of the foundation; (4) average number of persons by sex, by position (owners, etc., accounting personnel, foremen, workers, apprentices, etc.), and by age (over and under 18 years), who are occupied during the period of operation; (5) number of workers by sex by different periods of the year; (6) number of weeks of operation in the preceding year; (7) total number of days of labor of the workers, etc.; (8) participation of the proprietor in the work; (9) motive power, whether steam, water, wind, electricity, gas, or hot air.

The industrial statistics of Sweden are based upon data secured under the direction of the board of commerce (Kommers Kollegium), and published in its annual reports.[1] The returns covering the manufactures and handicrafts refer, with regard to the factories, to the owners by sex and by ownership (individual, joint-stock companies, state or commune, others) and to the average number of workers during the period of operation by sex and age (over and under 18 years); to the quantity and selling value of the products; to the net proceeds according to estimates of the official estimators; to the kind and power of motors and to the machinery; finally to the accidents which occurred in the factories. With regard to the enterprises conducted like handicrafts, the returns refer to the number of masters and helpers by sex, and to the net proceeds according to the estimates of the official estimators. Different concerns belonging to the same owner and combined in one establishment were treated separately.

Italy began in 1883 a detailed investigation of factories which has now been completed.[2] The returns do not refer to the same date but vary for the 68 provinces within the period from 1883 to 1898. The inquiries for all the factories related to the number of workers, their age, and the average number of labor days per year; to the motors and to the steam boilers, by kind and power. In addition to this special statement, statements varying according to the particularities of the different industries were secured through special schedules.

In Russia the industrial statistics are mainly based upon the annual publications of the office for commerce and industry, and are intended to cover the factories only. Establishments producing goods in value less than 1,000 rubles ($515) are not considered. In the last reports, however, all mills producing less than 10,000 rubles ($5,150) were excluded. Not only the principles governing the inclusion or exclusion of establishments, but also the completeness of the returns, seem not to be the same in every year. The returns are exclusively based on the statements of the manufacturers themselves, who are believed, on the whole, to have understated the extent of their business and the number of laborers.

Finally, Portugal[3] has at different times made investigations of its factories.

No other country has ever taken any industrial censuses or made similar comprehensive industrial investigations.

---

[1] Bidrag till Sveriges officiale Statistik D. Fabriker och Handtverk. Kommerskollegii underdaniga Beraettelse (Stockholm). (The last report, issued in 1900, refers to the year 1898.)

[2] The results have been published in single volumes for each province in: Ministro di Agricultura, Industria e Commercio. Direrione generale della Statistica. Annali di Statistica. Serie IV. Statistica Industriale Roma, 1885–1900. A second edition partly brought up to date was published for the four provinces of Piedmont in 1892 and for the eight provinces of Lombardy in 1900. Finally five single industries have so far been treated separately for the whole country.

[3] The last investigation of the kind is: Ministerio das Obras Publicas, Commercio Industria. Repartição de Estatistica Direcçao do commercio e industria. Inquerito industrial, de 1890. Lisbon, 1891, 5 vols. A review of the earlier industrial investigation is contained in the corresponding publication referring to the conditions in the year 1881: Resume do inquerito industrial de 1881. Lisbon, 1883.

CHAPTER XVII.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.

Comparative summary, by specified industries: 1905, 1900, 1890, and 1880.—In this table are presented the number of establishments; total capital; number of salaried officials, clerks, etc., and salaries; average number of wage-earners; total wages; average number of men, of women, and of children; miscellaneous expenses, cost of materials used, and value of products reported for each specified industry in the United States at each of the last four censuses. Hand trades and neighborhood industries have been omitted, but custom grist and saw mills and other neighborhood industries, reported as a part of factory industries in 1880 and 1890, are included in the figures for these years. In order that similar industries reported at the different censuses may be comparative, combinations have been made in names of classifications and in the statistics, while certain of the new classifications have been absorbed in the older ones from which they were taken. The totals for some industries at the census of 1905 shown in this table will not, therefore, agree with totals for industries of the same names in other tables, and classifications not shown in Table 1 will appear. For example, the total for "foundry and machine shop products" in this table includes establishments classed in other tables as "locomotives," and "stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves," as given in Tables 3, 5, 9, and 11, and also in the tables by specified industries for each state or territory in Part II and in the tables of special reports. "Iron and steel, blast furnaces" and "iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills" are combined. "Marble and stone work" includes "artificial stone." "Lime," "cement," and "gypsum wall plaster" appear as "lime and cement." "Cheese, butter, and condensed milk" includes establishments classed in the other tables as "cheese," "butter," and "condensed milk." "Shipbuilding" includes establishments classed as "ship and boat building, wooden" and "shipbuilding, iron and steel."

A comparison similar to that shown in Table 1 for 1900 and 1905 for the industries of the country as a whole is made for the leading industries of each state and some of the territories in the reports for the respective states and the territories in Part II. In considering the figures given in Table 1 and in the tables for the different states and territories in Part II, reference should be made to the remarks concerning comparisons on pages xxxiii and xxxiv of this report.

TABLE 2.

Comparative summary, by states and territories: 1905 and 1900.—This table is a comparative summary of all industries for the states and territories, 1900 and 1905.

TABLE 3.

United States, by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905.—Statistics of manufactures, by specified industries for the United States, are shown in this table in greater detail than in Table 1. They are arranged in 14 groups, according to the character of raw materials or uses of products, as explained on page cxxiv. The table presents number of establishments; capital, divided into the various items; power—number of establishments and total horsepower; proprietors and firm members; salaried officials, clerks, etc., with their number and salaries; greatest and least number of wage-earners; total average number of wage-earners and total wages, with average number of men, women, and children, and wages for each class; miscellaneous expenses, divided into the various items and including contract work; cost of materials used—aggregate materials, purchased in raw state and partially manufactured form, including all other materials; fuel; rent of power and heat; mill supplies; freight; value of products; average number of wage-earners employed during each month—men, women, and children.

TABLE 4.

Manufactures, by states and territories: 1905.—This table presents for each state and territory totals for the same items as those shown in Table 3 for specified industries.

TABLE 5.

Specified industries, by states and territories: 1905.—In this table are presented for the industries, by states and territories, the same items shown in Table 3 for the industries by groups and in Table 4 for the several states and territories, except that it does not give the average number of wage-earners employed during each month. The statistics for each industry correspond with those given for the same industry in Table 3. States or territories represented by only one or two establishments are included in "all other states," to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Table 6.

Groups of industries, by states and territories: 1905.—The statistics for the 14 groups of industries, by states and territories in 1905, are given in this table in condensed form.

Table 7.

States and territories, by groups of industries: 1905. This table gives a condensed summary for each state and territory by groups of industries.

Table 8.

Summary for establishments in states and territories, by character of ownership, with per cent in each class: 1905.—In this table is given the total number of establishments under each form of ownership—individual, firm, incorporated company, and "miscellaneous"—by states and territories and for the United States, with the percentage that each kind is of the total for each state and for the United States. The total amount of capital, total average number of wage-earners, total wages, total miscellaneous expenses, total cost of materials used, and total value of products are also given, with the percentage that each of these is of the total for each of the states and territories and of the total for the United States.

Table 9.

Establishments and products, grouped by character of ownership, by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905.—This table gives by specified industries and groups the value of products according to character of ownership of the establishments producing them, whether individual, firm, incorporated company, or "miscellaneous." The number of establishments under each form is also shown by each group of industries and by each of the specified industries in the group. The groups are arranged as in Table 3.

Table 10.

Summary for establishments in states and territories, by value of products, with per cent in each class: 1905.—This table is a summary for establishments in each state and territory, by the value of products as reported at the census of 1905, with the percentages that the totals for each class are of the corresponding totals for the state or territory. The table shows the number of establishments, capital, wage-earners, wages, miscellaneous expenses, cost of materials, and value of products for the establishments, separated into five groups: (1) Establishments with a product of less than $5,000; (2) establishments with a product of $5,000 but less than $20,000; (3) establishments with a product of $20,000 but less than $100,000; (4) establishments with a product of $100,000 but less than $1,000,000; (5) establishments with a product of $1,000,000 and over.

Table 11.

Establishments and products, grouped by value of products, by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905.—This table gives, in the same way that Table 9 does for character of ownership, the totals for the United States according to specified values of products, by groups and for each industry within the group. In this, as in other tables, values have been omitted wherever they would have disclosed the products of individual establishments.

Table 12.

Motive power, by states and territories: 1905.—The total number of establishments in the United States and in each state and territory and the number reporting power are given in this table, with the total horsepower reported. The different kinds of engines and other motors with their horsepower—steam, gas and gasoline, water wheels, water motors, electric motors, and other kind—are given as owned, and the electric and other kind of horsepower reported as rented. Comparative tables of power in Part II should be referred to in connection with this table.

Table 13.

Motive power, by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905.—This table gives in the same detail as Table 12 the amount of power, by specified industries and groups of industries, for the United States.

Table 14.

Motive power for industries showing 50,000 horsepower and over, by states and territories: 1905.—In this table motive power is shown in the same detail as in Tables 12 and 13 for industries reporting 50,000 horsepower and over. The arrangement is by states and territories. The industries are 43 in number.

Table 15.

Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners and time in operation, by states and territories: 1905.—This table gives, by states and territories, the total number of establishments reporting, the establishments reporting no wage-earners, and those reporting from under 5 to over 1,000, this in each case being the greatest number employed at any one time. Establishments are also grouped by days in operation, from 30 days and less up to 366.

TABLE 16.

Establishments grouped according to number of wage-earners and time in operation, by specified industries and groups of industries: 1905. The same kind of information is presented in this table as in Table 15, arranged according to groups of industries and for specified industries in each group.

TABLE 17.

Comparative summary for 544 municipalities having a population in 1900 of at least 8,000: 1905 and 1900.—This table gives condensed statistics for 544 municipalities, having a population in 1900 of at least 8,000, for both 1900 and 1905.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

[Exclusive of Government establishments and of outlying districts, except Alaska, in 1905. Hand trades and neighborhood industries have been omitted, but custom grist and saw mills and other neighborhood industries, reported as a part of factory industries in 1880 and 1890, are included in the figures for those years. At the census of 1880 salaried officials, clerks, etc., were not reported separately; in 1890 they included proprietors and firm members. In 1900 and 1905, proprietors and firm members were reported separately, but are not included in this table. In 1880 miscellaneous expenses were not reported. The group number indicates the group to which the industry is assigned in Table 9.]

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
							Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
14	Agricultural implements	1905	648	$196,740,700	7,199	$7,572,646	47,394	$25,002,650	46,631	579	184	$15,178,098	$48,281,406	$112,007,344
		1900	715	157,707,951	10,046	8,363,210	46,582	22,450,880	46,174	214	194	11,394,656	43,944,628	101,207,428
		1890	910	145,313,997	3,717	3,704 667	38,827	18,107,094	38,327	288	212	11,129,548	31,603,265	81,271,651
		1880	1,943	62,109,668	......	....	39,580	15,359,610	38,313	73	1,194	....	31,531,170	68,640,486
14	Ammunition	1905	32	12,116,996	389	591,602	7,410	4,032,310	4,836	2,522	52	2,963,030	10,600,929	19,930,821
		1900	33	6,719,081	204	370,568	5,231	2,560,954	3,163	2,028	40	1,078,803	7,436,748	13,027,635
		1890	35	4,368,529	109	140,531	2,158	969,951	1,381	754	23	292,856	2,759,782	6,538,959
		1880	4	824,000	......	....	1,066	361,778	498	553	15	....	1,223,452	1,904,966
14	Artificial feathers and flowers.	1905	213	2,567,648	281	231,836	4,343	1,396,817	604	3,545	194	470,200	2,014,380	5,246,822
		1900	224	3,632,789	285	291,449	5,331	1,561,403	671	4,191	469	404,751	2,763,337	6,293,235
		1890	251	3,081,828	478	555,279	6,357	2,125,906	979	5,319	59	320,446	4,645,850	9,078,683
		1880	174	1,253,050	......	....	4,342	1,081,040	550	3,577	215	....	2,444,418	4,879,324
4	Artificial limbs	1905	104	442,266	115	87,970	342	221,913	321	14	7	198,173	136,645	883,731
		1900	87	290,104	81	57,651	249	146,620	234	11	4	92,326	126,062	749,854
		1890	59	186,896	88	86,932	162	102,438	151	4	7	40,170	93,795	475,977
		1880	33	82,600	......	....	72	43,833	71	....	1	....	31,370	137,024
14	Artists' materials[1]	1905	28	875,770	68	67,199	274	136,658	188	76	10	118,945	687,283	1,139,353
		1900	21	376,736	32	37,858	200	79,267	120	74	6	29,418	249,107	497,046
		1890	39	361,460	64	63,145	242	102,196	210	23	9	45,400	190,850	531,785
12	Automobiles[2]	1905	178	23,083,860	1,181	1,257,259	12,049	7,158,958	11,937	40	72	4,266,154	13,151,365	30,033,536
		1900	57	5,768,857	268	294,770	2,241	1,320,658	2,231	4	6	281,129	1,804,287	4,748,011
2	Awnings, tents, and sails[3]	1905	390	4,793,130	532	506,760	3,432	1,757,466	1,973	1,422	37	687,607	6,669,721	11,269,170
		1900	340	3,536,880	416	324,603	3,335	1,568,503	1,884	1,425	26	359,157	5,227,503	9,143,604
		1890	581	3,063,009	737	626,506	3,135	1,581,729	1,979	1,133	23	325,853	4,150,180	7,829,003
		1880	151	522,700	......	....	1,268	334,463	526	699	43	....	1,230,558	1,968,942
8	Axle grease	1905	25	608,201	55	55,446	119	61,598	104	14	1	206,224	368,074	879,483
		1900	29	577,195	85	82,966	127	55,238	111	16	......	67,885	360,411	718,114
		1890	31	451,228	68	73,467	126	61,642	113	9	4	50,158	401,897	846,459
		1880	16	372,600	......	....	72	41,407	67	2	3	....	209,152	365,048
10	Babbitt metal and solder	1905	75	4,128,645	243	264,995	569	337,507	539	29	1	492,540	10,863,752	13,099,838
		1900	51	3,115,568	145	172,423	535	294,584	530	4	1	182,246	7,998,369	9,191,409
		1890	36	954,654	38	103,946	173	84,283	170	3	......	49,866	2,385,894	2,905,102
		1880	9	73,100	......	....	44	18,745	44	....	......	....	214,193	262,950
2	Bags, other than paper[4]	1905	79	12,387,069	532	601,684	5,722	1,828,526	1,959	3,418	345	1,721,467	30,758,040	37,399,087
		1900	73	7,418,422	336	379,455	3,922	1,102,308	1,211	2,563	148	542,757	16,438 576	19,652,086
		1890	80	9,347,787	285	317,385	6,633	2,049,839	2,892	3,347	394	469,161	15,178,265	20,207,805
		1880	64	4,917,400	......	....	5,451	1,603,785	2,505	2,129	817	....	10,085,787	13,238,253
6	Bags, paper	1905	62	11,441,383	360	405,056	2,473	930,171	1,285	1,120	68	484,027	6,594,976	10,086,863
		1900	63	6,917,041	340	369,100	1,989	628,033	1,026	945	18	264,733	4,499,416	6,799,425
		1890	56	2,321,797	182	180,378	1,200	399,714	536	653	11	216,584	3,167,717	5,023,793
		1880	80	1,304,700	......	....	1,569	439,620	546	883	140	....	3,037,319	4,112,566
8	Baking and yeast powders.	1905	164	13,232,639	750	938,771	2,449	1,041,606	1,175	1,238	36	4,942,676	8,940,076	19,042,521
		1900	191	8,337,723	749	835,281	1,938	717,000	959	946	33	2,432,306	7,126,967	14,568,380
		1890	150	3,587,919	426	426,889	1,441	574,241	873	543	25	705,991	4,273,796	7,406,806
		1880	110	1,350,600	......	....	1,042	466,252	660	326	56	....	3,333,868	4,760,598
4	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.[3]	1905	486	3,600,243	236	202,602	5,106	1,730,932	3,828	1,072	206	379,722	1,803,290	5,187,263
		1900	454	2,844,340	182	139,721	4,217	1,212,999	3,002	897	318	164,893	1,334,528	3,636,454
		1890	403	2,702,713	429	265,114	3,303	1,004,021	2,355	657	291	250,471	1,398,483	3,633,593
		1880	304	1,852,917	......	....	3,119	657,405	1,976	552	591	....	867,031	1,992,851
1	Beet sugar[5]	1905	51	55,923,459	763	1,004,636	3,963	2,486,702	3,928	10	25	1,999,555	14,486,876	24,393,794
		1900	30	20,141,719	350	356,675	1,970	1,092,207	1,951	4	15	441,384	4,803,796	7,323,857
		1880	4	365,000	......	....	350	62,271	350	......	......	....	186,128	282,572
10	Bells	1905	21	881,634	66	53,514	530	253,188	462	60	8	76,512	463,377	1,000,220
		1900	23	1,038,305	73	62,382	663	307,991	593	65	5	97,265	602,856	1,247,730
		1890	22	590,420	58	43,447	372	193,780	355	14	3	36,658	389,701	823,010
		1880	20	793,120	......	....	773	280,169	570	14	189	....	525,175	1,065,824
5	Belting and hose, leather.	1905	117	10,785,245	614	787,319	2,092	1,164,548	2,014	66	12	1,263,294	9,317,206	14,220,306
		1900	104	7,408,219	443	484,874	1,667	913,877	1,605	28	34	418,000	7,499,952	10,622,522
		1890	93	4,973,420	279	334,139	1,342	780,615	1,286	36	20	268,278	6,132,704	8,633,634
		1880	96	2,748,799	......	....	1,227	606,087	1,138	39	50	....	5,019,853	6,525,737
2	Belting and hose, linen	1905	20	2,668,377	102	176,674	692	252,061	223	444	25	352,048	1,697,515	2,836,699
		1900	7	526,059	34	43,932	254	64,102	65	184	5	64,802	452,430	717,137
		1890	9	795,900	19	29,842	273	123,524	101	168	4	46,332	427,865	777,942
		1880	1	10,000	......	....	10	4,500	10	....	......	....	12,000	23,000

[1] Included in other classifications in 1880.

[2] Includes 57 establishments in 1905 reported as "automobile bodies and parts." No reports received for this industry in 1880 and 1890; in 1900 it was included in "carriages and wagons," and was segregated for purposes of comparison with 1905.

[3] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[4] Includes 16 establishments in 1890 and 27 in 1880 reported as "bagging, flax, hemp, and jute," and 64 in 1890 and 37 in 1880 reported as "bags, other than paper."

[5] Included in "all other industries," in 1890. Reported as "sugar and molasses, beet," in 1880, 1890, and 1900.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
14	Belting and hose, rubber.	1905	19	$13,240,273	512	$807,648	3,698	$1,804,992	3,288	332	78	$1,571,691	$9,089,786	$14,954,186
		1900	18	5,493,885	197	336,319	1,771	918,191	1,500	197	74	234,730	4,075,702	6,169,044
		1890	17	5,270,068	110	160,748	1,835	883,020	1,734	91	10	282,543	3,479,538	5,512,840
		1880	2	265,000	......	....	364	131,721	342	2	20	....	863,000	1,085,000
12	Bicycles and tricycles[1]	1905	101	5,883,458	361	350,798	3,319	1,971,403	3,298	7	14	574,655	2,628,146	5,153,240
		1900	312	29,783,659	2,034	1,753,235	17,525	8,189,817	16,700	517	308	2,252,604	16,792,051	31,915,908
		1890	27	2,058,072	128	123,714	1,797	982,014	1,747	15	35	242,018	718,848	2,568,326
4	Billiard tables and materials.	1905	48	1,617,552	116	150,546	796	500,907	776	16	4	247,113	936,608	2,222,922
		1900	74	883,801	88	105,126	453	277,818	417	32	4	195,374	729,462	1,648,182
		1890	57	1,456,624	140	165,280	1,017	705,200	1,013	3	1	142,431	1,295,942	2,823,278
		1880	46	1,078,169	......	....	857	400,779	849	....	8	....	1,080,466	2,289,758
8	Blacking	1905	138	3,155,475	451	499,010	1,218	495,963	579	590	49	972,135	3,096,807	5,941,042
		1900	121	2,718,504	459	507,094	1,250	424,174	445	764	41	617,009	2,186,809	4,504,965
		1890	71	1,403,087	207	230,412	832	331,232	409	357	66	264,715	1,484,203	2,900,402
		1880	48	494,625	......	....	436	168,183	251	174	11	....	710,629	1,491,474
8	Bluing	1905	56	569,535	47	45,041	206	77,204	105	94	7	165,662	265,800	678,737
		1900	65	415,119	54	41,000	220	79,380	96	107	17	50,552	244,970	575,804
		1890	53	184,472	77	56,561	155	47,633	107	33	15	21,736	186,588	457,251
		1880	23	178,650	......	....	146	50,245	88	53	5	....	197,463	344,824
8	Bone, ivory, and lamp black.	1905	25	1,663,143	47	48,490	200	105,159	192	7	1	69,454	203,396	647,717
		1900	15	782,247	21	23,650	85	46,107	85	....	......	75,678	105,712	359,787
		1890	24	1,627,651	62	64,247	323	152,041	302	....	21	84,872	485,867	1,031,030
		1880	18	627,350	......	....	224	80,249	198	2	24	....	440,068	661,376
6	Bookbinding and blank book making.	1905	908	16,904,883	1,647	1,790,501	17,713	7,886,945	8,784	8,379	550	2,824,481	9,139,937	25,223,650
		1900	954	12,744,628	1,076	1,077,790	15,971	6,671,666	7,592	7,872	507	1,575,936	7,702,543	20,790,858
		1890	805	10,062,034	1,342	1,395,468	12,473	5,508,483	6,484	5,752	237	1,214,297	6,007,417	17,067,780
		1880	588	5,798,671	......	....	10,612	3,927,349	5,127	4,831	654	....	5,195,771	11,976,764
5	Boot and shoe cut stock	1905	290	9,850,007	417	432,387	5,936	2,364,209	4,010	1,706	220	904,950	21,586,872	27,675,815
		1900	342	7,003,080	342	302,889	6,155	2,230,691	3,784	2,212	159	490,548	17,800,282	23,242,892
		1890	344	5,401,834	511	432,240	4,992	1,891,031	3,152	1,738	102	411,472	13,744,655	17,903,846
		1880	172	1,210,300	......	....	2,885	735,482	1,235	1,422	228	....	5,939,249	7,531,635
5	Boot and shoe findings	1905	214	4,141,505	276	263,062	4,206	1,545,175	2,402	1,679	125	475,021	6,047,356	9,355,020
		1900	186	3,277,958	211	177,929	2,993	1,127,784	1,759	1,176	58	233,353	4,627,048	7,145,820
		1890	138	1,793,123	202	175,864	2,081	596,073	990	1,022	69	163,865	1,965,173	3,459,328
		1880	135	770,800	......	....	1,498	451,075	758	652	88	....	1,188,817	2,144,945
5	Boot and shoe uppers	1905	75	281,096	14	9,774	228	102,702	159	67	2	29,125	290,454	549,867
		1900	126	262,881	16	7,897	253	124,707	217	34	2	26,812	395,543	688,795
		1890	317	1,216,026	355	289,012	1,353	609,324	727	604	22	125,707	1,902,926	3,346,002
		1880	81	209,264	......	....	437	170,425	245	174	18	....	448,104	790,842
5	Boots and shoes	1905	1,316	122,526,093	8,811	8,706,682	149,924	69,059,680	95,257	49,535	5,132	19,293,634	197,363,495	320,107,458
		1900	1,599	99,819,233	7,779	7,669,919	141,830	58,440,883	90,415	46,894	4,521	10,669,402	168,632,654	258,969,580
		1890	2,082	95,282,311	5,643	5,707,931	133,690	60,667,145	91,406	39,849	2,435	9,217,519	118,785,831	220,649,358
		1880	1,959	42,994,028	......	....	111,152	43,001,438	82,547	25,122	3,483	....	102,442,442	166,050,354
14	Boots and shoes, rubber	1905	22	39,441,826	822	874,001	18,991	8,866,806	10,985	7,450	556	3,215,373	32,000,464	70,065,296
		1900	22	33,667,533	483	597,239	14,391	6,426,579	8,248	5,942	201	2,089,154	22,682,543	41,089,819
		1890	11	17,790,970	130	153,802	9,134	3,813,073	5,126	3,924	84	943,918	11,650,787	18,632,060
		1880	9	2,425,000	......	....	4,662	1,469,038	2,514	1,984	164	....	6,023,053	9,705,724
4	Boxes, cigar	1905	297	4,457,452	370	332,895	6,282	2,120,468	2,793	3,149	340	460,644	3,809,961	7,786,286
		1900	315	3,288,272	216	172,014	4,609	1,439,599	2,137	2,255	217	245,853	3,061,193	5,856,915
		1890	291	3,374,451	412	331,717	5,125	1,802,666	2,771	2,133	221	337,496	3,567,320	7,091,948
		1880	221	1,023,777	......	....	2,365	748,657	1,274	718	373	....	1,389,700	2,903,465
6	Boxes, fancy and paper	1905	796	22,690,766	2,326	2,313,309	32,082	10,207,827	9,575	20,527	1,980	3,114,468	16,685,826	36,866,589
		1900	729	14,979,305	1,368	1,269,358	27,653	8,151,625	7,739	18,192	1,722	1,507,391	11,765,424	27,316,317
		1890	588	9,277,973	1,005	1,042,801	18,949	5,827,099	5,567	12,866	516	941,498	7,893,941	18,805,330
		1880	369	2,496,496	......	....	9,678	2,373,948	2,194	6,836	648	....	3,578,827	7,665,553
4	Boxes, wooden packing	1905	1,023	39,543,096	1,812	1,912,169	30,329	12,171,104	26,858	1,671	1,800	3,353,788	33,478,991	57,047,743
		1900	892	21,939,307	1,038	976,432	21,999	7,821,388	19,296	1,207	1,496	1,550,755	22,777,573	38,163,633
		1890	636	13,018,456	916	861,418	13,006	5,615,707	11,240	947	819	1,011,900	14,244,503	25,513,180
		1880	602	5,304,212	......	....	7,722	2,769,135	6,611	405	706	....	7,674,921	12,687,068
10	Brass[2]	1905	12	215,431	21	24,772	78	46,496	78	....	......	18,115	363,720	700,772
		1900	10	503,367	27	38,680	162	98,796	159	....	3	34,863	1,152,635	1,419,817
		1890	14	1,208,619	39	35,334	780	401,235	780	....	......	53,046	1,765,605	2,549,860
10	Brass and copper, rolled	1905	25	32,942,594	758	1,103,274	10,909	5,733,487	10,404	470	35	2,363,103	39,798,683	51,912,853
		1900	22	20,437,236	409	613,282	8,459	4,436,853	7,991	441	27	992,422	35,111,425	44,309,829
		1890	16	8,041,593	103	197,400	2,698	1,380,378	2,394	252	52	321,793	5,493,231	8,381,472
		1880	26	9,057,600	......	....	5,082	2,524,169	4,105	673	304	....	9,523,157	14,329,731
10	Brass castings and brass finishing.	1905	520	23,492,943	1,300	1,537,656	11,305	6,208,291	10,901	284	120	2,216,514	16,170,153	29,671,928
		1900	439	17,637,807	770	883,954	9,154	4,590,623	8,945	98	111	982,827	14,800,836	23,891,248
		1890	453	18,663,286	960	1,164,156	10,943	5,758,333	10,277	549	117	1,222,989	12,249,607	24,344,434
		1880	396	5,740,237	......	....	6,237	2,729,794	5,573	263	401	....	5,894,452	10,808,742
10	Brassware	1905	229	18,930,472	847	1,005,025	10,078	5,176,758	7,883	1,998	197	1,406,886	7,631,943	17,499,056
		1900	203	11,659,977	533	667,621	8,770	4,100,372	6,371	2,056	343	863,403	8,784,706	16,803,764
		1890	113	10,866,001	361	499,989	7,157	3,557,069	5,293	1,748	116	844,475	7,089,202	13,615,172
		1880	20	594,582	......	....	1,142	411,329	662	336	144	....	948,118	1,523,098

[1] No report received for this industry in 1880.

[2] Included in other classifications in 1880.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
1	Bread and other bakery products.	1905	18,227	$122,363,327	8,358	$6,272,855	81,284	$43,179,822	64,580	14,844	1,860	$20,493,262	$155,999,318	$269,609,061
		1900	14,836	80,901,926	9,167	6,063,269	60,192	27,864,024	47,861	10,441	1,890	10,414,664	95,051,952	175,368,682
		1890	10,484	45,758,489	13,921	9,668,788	38,841	19,120,259	33,345	4,672	824	6,388,722	72,507,579	128,421,535
		1880	6,396	19,155,286	......	....	22,488	9,411,328	18,925	2,210	1,353	....	42,612,027	65,824,896
9	Brick and tile	1905	4,634	119,956,959	3,690	3,530,474	66,021	28,646,005	64,612	36	1,373	6,969,161	16,316,499	71,152,062
		1900	5,423	82,086,438	2,426	2,024,683	61,079	21,883,333	59,956	76	1,947	3,584,319	11,006,148	51,270,476
		1890	5,828	82,578,566	4,975	2,985,832	104,176	29,709,357	99,198	212	4,766	5,108,769	12,639,597	67,770,695
		1880	5,631	27,673,616	......	....	66,355	13,443,532	59,032	268	7,055	....	9,774,834	32,833,587
10	Bronze castings	1905	27	1,856,737	74	106,970	798	501,054	778	13	7	114,524	1,688,831	2,622,495
		1900	21	881,769	74	93,131	621	372,797	616	1	4	76,565	1,339,722	2,229,329
		1890	14	710,190	40	58,300	271	195,535	265	3	3	68,001	695,485	1,165,163
		1880	7	186,500	......	....	153	64,072	140	6	7	....	498,470	670,912
14	Brooms and brushes	1905	1,316	12,052,236	982	924,795	11,425	4,380,220	7,923	3,054	448	1,700,016	10,998,946	21,103,776
		1900	1,523	9,616,150	900	757,631	10,346	3,787,746	7,430	2,452	464	863,875	9,544,313	18,483,760
		1890	1,235	7,743,832	1,428	1,017,633	9,556	3,299,393	7,145	1,786	625	611,554	6,900,553	14,156,383
		1880	980	4,186,897	......	....	8,773	2,424,040	5,798	1,715	1,260	....	5,694,855	10,560,855
1	Butter, reworking[1]	1905	35	1,718,751	90	85,191	404	252,139	391	12	1	263,516	6,247,029	7,271,086
		1900	10	255,525	29	30,319	148	67,747	141	4	3	31,032	1,345,418	2,114,935
14	Buttons	1905	275	7,783,900	768	711,473	10,567	3,680,196	5,188	5,024	355	1,012,762	4,144,446	11,133,769
		1900	238	4,212,568	339	296,358	8,685	2,826,238	4,086	4,131	468	393,862	2,803,246	7,695,910
		1890	106	3,089,265	205	262,787	3,831	1,411,089	1,544	2,176	111	256,846	1,551,603	4,216,795
		1880	124	2,013,350	......	....	5,825	1,645,130	2,128	3,052	645	....	1,792,891	4,449,542
8	Calcium lights	1905	22	143,553	16	12,144	41	23,978	38	3	......	26,871	35,346	135,246
		1900	19	95,114	6	6,192	65	24,418	52	....	3	11,888	34,982	118,666
		1890	15	73,402	17	15,418	80	34,152	80	....	......	6,696	35,048	110,062
		1880	4	19,500	......	....	20	10,912	20	....	......	....	25,031	51,443
1	Canning and preserving, fish.[2]	1905	373	19,853,016	785	873,483	6,959	3,241,740	5,262	1,367	330	3,082,771	15,885,354	26,377,210
		1900	346	19,454,222	611	580,220	13,355	4,207,414	9,676	2,533	1,146	880,687	13,160,451	21,999,249
		1890	110	3,186,975	182	120,253	5,020	1,128,143	3,787	841	392	280,660	4,710,709	6,972,268
1	Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.[3]	1905	2,261	47,629,497	2,653	2,241,788	39,988	10,428,521	16,760	20,438	2,790	5,275,619	51,582,460	78,142,022
		1900	1,813	27,795,621	1,747	1,271,508	37,189	8,251,471	13,914	20,169	3,106	2,216,495	37,382,541	56,427,412
		1890	886	15,315,185	1,119	592,390	49,762	4,651,317	18,469	25,714	5,579	1,289,681	18,665,163	29,862,416
		1880	411	8,247,488	......	....	31,905	2,679,960	10,638	15,463	5,804	....	12,051,293	17,599,576
1	Canning and preserving, oysters.[4]	1905	69	2,599,563	186	120,867	3,291	547,909	906	1,632	753	232,594	2,590,872	3,986,239
		1900	23	441,691	40	31,831	1,335	250,425	643	505	187	23,607	837,380	1,252,803
6	Card cutting and designing.	1905	60	488,129	66	51,826	696	261,023	375	297	24	95,306	477,609	1,083,278
		1900	43	337,642	25	21,727	325	135,139	216	54	55	39,358	312,760	618,488
		1890	26	89,584	34	30,035	180	76,548	141	29	10	9,789	88,186	243,070
		1880	9	13,793	......	....	64	18,215	42	12	10	....	15,610	51,670
6	Cardboard, not made in paper mills.	1905	4	1,651,210	60	103,673	586	234,490	324	174	88	108,587	926,964	1,564,303
		1900	5	1,168,495	59	102,644	626	264,427	344	218	64	82,532	705,527	1,270,416
		1890	5	616,548	17	35,010	206	104,772	142	64	......	38,281	701,764	1,070,805
		1880	8	443,000	......	....	345	116,410	166	126	53	....	637,971	959,145
2	Carpets and rugs, other than rag.	1905	139	56,781,074	1,023	1,396,691	33,221	13,724,233	16,930	14,408	1,883	4,162,146	37,947,954	61,586,433
		1900	133	44,449,299	687	881,398	28,411	11,121,383	13,860	12,468	2,083	2,751,879	27,228,719	48,192,351
		1890	173	38,208,842	385	510,857	28,736	11,122,259	13,655	13,076	2,005	1,819,441	28,644,905	47,770,193
		1880	195	21,468,587	......	....	20,371	6,835,218	10,104	8,570	1,697	....	18,984,877	31,792,802
2	Carpets, rag	1905	363	1,099,555	137	87,499	1,736	674,929	1,334	350	52	183,509	489,285	1,918,286
		1900	805	866,971	57	30,349	1,318	443,380	998	271	49	97,571	622,185	1,755,256
		1890	854	975,381	782	339,631	982	310,488	745	191	46	78,132	726,419	1,714,480
		1880	396	252,604	......	....	724	190,792	573	88	63	....	424,913	861,710
12	Carriage and wagon materials.	1905	632	26,024,053	1,236	1,341,978	17,160	7,484,450	16,532	333	295	1,930,469	16,312,683	30,535,873
		1900	588	19,085,775	1,023	1,002,199	15,387	5,987,267	14,949	233	205	1,202,666	13,048,608	25,027,173
		1890	539	13,028,161	932	842,194	9,996	4,366,233	9,532	236	228	821,743	7,387,904	16,262,293
		1880	412	7,034,718	......	....	7,502	2,733,004	7,237	35	230	....	4,781,095	10,114,352
12	Carriages and sleds, children's.	1905	78	4,335,626	321	341,305	4,003	1,782,984	3,658	268	77	615,143	2,840,462	6,370,911
		1900	77	2,906,472	172	158,916	2,726	1,090,296	2,481	164	81	399,142	1,966,070	4,289,695
		1890	87	3,158,412	210	176,050	2,726	1,154,905	2,391	280	55	218,126	1,900,907	4,094,255
		1880	67	770,000	......	....	1,310	462,852	1,152	70	88	....	868,054	1,677,776
12	Carriages and wagons[5]	1905	4,956	126,320,604	5,058	5,239,043	60,722	30,878,229	59,411	870	441	10,182,614	61,215,228	125,332,976
		1900	6,204	109,875,885	4,003	3,756,915	58,425	27,578,046	57,209	840	376	5,800,687	53,723,311	113,234,590
		1890	4,572	93,455,257	6,069	5,715,426	56,525	28,972,401	55,403	615	507	5,495,271	46,022,769	102,680,341
		1880	3,841	37,973,493	......	....	45,394	18,988,615	43,630	273	1,491	....	30,597,086	64,951,617
12	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.[6]	1905	1,141	146,013,729	13,337	11,931,996	236,900	142,188,336	236,304	494	102	4,821,710	151,140,250	309,863,499
		1900	1,293	119,580,273	7,096	6,210,247	173,652	96,062,329	173,209	364	79	6,293,987	109,539,013	218,238,277
		1890	716	76,192,477	1,953	1,584,242	106,632	60,213,433	106,448	128	56	95,054	66,561,526	129,461,698
12	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.[7]	1905	86	12,905,853	499	642,687	11,052	7,012,798	11,009	38	5	418,276	5,463,360	13,437,121
		1900	108	10,781,939	201	193,675	7,025	4,404,593	7,021	4	......	286,081	4,336,744	9,370,811
		1890	78	2,351,162	25	23,172	2,009	1,411,205	2,008	....	1	78,761	1,151,840	2,966,247

[1] No reports received for this industry in 1880 and 1890.
[2] Reported as "fish, canning and preserving," in 1890 and 1900; included in other classifications in 1880.
[3] Reported as "fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving," in 1890 and 1900.
[4] Reported as "oysters, canning and preserving," in 1900.
[5] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.
[6] No report received for this industry in 1880.
[7] Included in "cars, railroad and street, and repairs, not including establishments operated by steam railroad companies," in 1880.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
							Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
12	Cars, steam and street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.[1]	1905	87	$101,154,750	2,567	$3,252,936	38,788	$23,087,400	38,563	144	81	$6,179,801	$80,998,570	$122,019,506
		1900	85	95,939,249	1,510	1,772,635	37,038	18,938,170	36,689	111	238	3,104,841	65,709,610	97,815.548
		1890	88	46,109,525	756	843,222	33,139	17,168,090	32,681	256	202	1,865,575	46,373,721	73,385 852
		1880	130	9,272,680	......	......	14,232	5,507,753	13,885	13	334	......	19,780,271	27,997,591
3	Cash registers and calculating machines.[2]	1905	32	7,587,972	923	1,108,859	4,079	2,442,001	3,659	415	5	2,903,086	1,515,980	9,875,099
		1900	18	5,242,373	327	328,759	2,067	1,249,741	1,880	187	......	929.362	921,237	5,675,365
		1890	12	366,875	55	47,784	788	450,430	678	99	11	29,903	255,194	1,422,820
		1880	1	300,000	......	......	7	4,876	7	......	......	......	870	6,600
14	Celluloid and celluloid goods.[3]	1890	12	3,158,487	84	172,341	939	447,120	687	250	2	482,016	856,180	2,575,736
		1880	6	1,214,000	......	......	736	242,798	452	175	109	......	389,262	1,261,540
4	Charcoal[4]	1905	74	717,118	25	22,346	923	342,874	917	......	6	110,482	641,778	1,291,754
		1900	183	811,225	23	15,986	1,786	431,381	1,784	......	2	70,150	405,339	1,133,638
		1880	175	457,484	......	......	1,401	390,697	1,393	2	6	......	320,735	975,540
1	Cheese, butter, and condensed milk.[5]	1905	8,926	47,255,556	3,507	1,376.097	15,557	8,412,937	14,036	1,405	116	4,074,268	142,920,277	168,182,789
		1900	9,242	36,303,164	2,818	911,712	12,799	6,145,561	11,637	1,041	121	1,574,790	108,841,200	130,783,349
		1890	4,552	16,016,573	2,150	867,151	12,219	4,248,854	11,429	690	100	813,954	49,819,301	60,635,705
		1880	3,932	9,604,803	......	......	7,903	1,546,495	6,419	1,330	154	......	18,363,579	25,742,510
8	Chemicals[6]	1905	448	119,890,193	3,387	4,901.523	24,525	13,361,972	23,366	1,082	77	8,937,242	51,883,219	92,088,378
		1900	433	89,069,450	2,123	2,923,033	19,020	9.393,236	18,101	853	66	4,362,608	34,545,862	62,637,008
		1890	563	55,032,452	1,914	2,383,432	15,038	7,308,411	11,911	2,995	132	4,413,170	33,694,927	59,352,548
		1880	595	28,983,458	......	......	9,724	4,222,663	8,318	1,138	268	......	24,665,766	38,640,458
9	China decorating[7]	1905	28	260,655	18	15,686	225	99,137	80	136	9	23,818	107,647	326,679
		1900	49	269,350	31	21,105	298	122,423	123	157	18	31,635	207,356	484,891
		1890	78	499,647	114	91,904	353	162,620	206	141	6	47,879	364,778	847,555
1	Chocolate and cocoa products.	1905	25	8,378,980	291	463,231	2,090	821,851	1,205	768	117	1,680,888	9,722,555	14,389,699
		1900	24	6,890,732	289	371,063	1,314	525,875	688	592	34	773,527	6,876,682	9,666.192
		1890	11	2,630,067	70	140,557	893	456,047	544	343	6	232,891	2,892,219	4,221,675
		1880	7	530,500	......	......	223	82,258	110	113	......	......	812,403	1,302,153
8	Cleansing and polishing preparations.	1905	156	1,404,744	272	274,945	564	241,576	387	169	8	453,464	1,286,060	2,710,393
		1900	154	943,328	227	205,410	508	209,438	342	153	13	194,489	965,242	2,193,019
		1890	56	304,160	89	74,689	301	102,260	207	86	8	40,801	382,120	865.904
		1880	21	412,325	......	......	209	91,455	181	15	13	......	237,070	500,280
10	Clocks	1905	38	9,703,170	477	497,163	7,249	3,514,185	5,087	1,965	197	540,341	3,077,574	8,868,000
		1900	46	8,792,653	260	352,536	6,037	2,650,703	4,519	1,371	147	382,846	3,028,606	7,157,856
		1890	27	5,727,202	94	127,500	3,491	1,808,025	2,942	510	39	272,984	1,457,778	4,228,846
		1880	22	2,474,900	......	......	3,940	1,622,693	2,807	630	503	......	1,908,411	4,110,267
2	Cloth, sponging and refinishing.	1905	55	401,326	59	61,631	795	503,935	758	34	3	191,382	38,852	1,052,939
		1900	46	288,894	39	34,924	534	268,191	525	2	7	93,295	17,490	566.000
		1890	23	229,335	42	43,672	354	200,630	348	4	2	40,493	34,132	399,814
		1880	20	137,350	......	......	176	62,790	135	18	23	......	71,960	222,560
2	Clothing, horse	1905	29	1,499,079	73	72,148	1,063	341,655	423	561	79	154,341	1,329,435	2,139,496
		1900	26	653,545	55	47,012	575	176,687	178	339	58	83,246	847,846	1,305,164
		1890	31	1,028,523	71	74,231	881	239,074	265	523	93	57,894	777,570	1,572,265
		1880	3	410,000	......	......	565	137,400	73	492	......	......	453,700	695,000
2	Clothing, men's	1905	4,504	153,177,500	13,210	13,703,162	137,190	57,225,506	58,759	75,468	2,963	57,695,240	185,793,436	355,796,571
		1900	5,729	120,547,851	9,998	10,399,609	120,927	45,496,728	48,070	69,846	3,011	37,492,601	145,218,798	276,717.357
		1890	4,867	128,253,547	11,415	11,235,807	144,926	51,075,837	67,786	75,621	1,519	20,460,045	128,846,857	251,019,609
		1880	6,166	79,861,696	......	......	160,813	45,940,353	77,255	80,994	2,564	......	131,363,282	209,548,460
2	Clothing, men's, buttonholes.[8]	1905	141	262,091	8	4.809	903	380,468	477	396	30	46,383	94,857	700,158
		1900	149	246,539	11	5,608	944	332,187	426	479	39	36,234	98,178	680,502
		1890	200	190,118	208	134,103	1,165	392,822	472	677	16	45,956	84,167	784,055
2	Clothing, women's	1905	3,351	73,947,823	10,920	9,975,944	115,705	51,180,193	42,614	72,242	849	24,349,282	130,719,996	247,661.560
		1900	2,701	48,431,544	6,715	6,573,618	83,739	32,586,101	26,109	56,866	764	11,733,695	84,704,592	159,339,539
		1890	1,224	21,259,528	2,859	3,384,515	39,149	15,428,272	12,963	25,913	273	3,620,042	34,277,219	68,164,019
		1880	562	8,207,273	......	......	25,192	6,661,005	2,594	22,253	345	......	19,559,227	32,004,794
1	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.[9]	1905	451	39,903,719	2,960	3,337,759	7,315	3,035,524	3,837	3,318	160	7,590,441	72,171,692	91,449,201
		1900	458	28,436,897	2,749	2,951,460	6,387	2,486,759	3,455	2,809	123	3,435,257	55,112,203	69,527,108
		1890	358	16,996,009	1,356	1,447,385	3,766	1,815,634	2,751	941	74	1,229,926	65,961,465	75,042.010
		1880	300	6,366,392	......	......	2,716	1,370,699	2,125	438	153	......	18,201,302	22,924,894
4	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	1905	239	18,531,844	1,161	1,344.690	8,468	4,119,811	6,947	1,456	65	2,502,316	9,501,267	20,266,110
		1900	217	13,585,162	948	1,023,393	6,840	3,077,481	5,581	1,179	80	832,644	6,945,348	13,952,308
		1890	194	11,097,736	673	712,812	5,751	2,842,444	4,806	858	87	822,312	5,547,082	12,230,554
		1880	769	5,735,392	......	......	4,415	1,895,805	3,762	481	172	......	3,776,222	8,157,760

---

[1] Includes 73 establishments in 1905, 65 in 1900, and 71 in 1890, reported as "cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies;" and 14 in 1905, 20 in 1900, and 17 in 1890, reported as "cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies."

[2] Includes 5 establishments in 1900, 7 in 1890, and 1 in 1880, reported as "registers, car fare," and 13 in 1900 and 5 in 1890 as "registers, cash." "Registers, cash," were included in other classifications in 1880.

[3] Included in other classifications in 1900 and 1905.

[4] Included in "timber products, not manufactured at mill," in 1890.

[5] Includes 5,235 establishments in 1905 reported as "butter," 3,610 as "cheese," and 81 as "condensed milk." Reported as "cheese and butter, factory," in 1880.

[6] Includes 32 establishments in 1905 reported as "sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids," and 141 reported as "wood distillation;" and 3 in 1880 reported as "coal tar," and 592 as "drugs and chemicals."

[7] No report received for this industry in 1880. Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1890.

[8] Included in "clothing, men's," in 1880.

[9] Includes in 1905 "peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling;" 30 establishments were reported as engaged in this industry.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
							Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
14	Coke	1905	278	$90,712,877	1,386	$1,217,502	18,981	$9,301,498	18,915	....	66	$4,891,130	$29,881,532	$51,728,647
		1900	241	36,502,679	915	797,296	16,999	7,085,736	16,932	....	67	2,184,968	19,665,532	35,585,445
		1890	218	17,462,729	161	113,632	8,998	4,072,632	8,942	....	56	394,784	11,509,737	16,498,345
		1880	149	5,515,058	....	....	3,142	1,198,654	3,068	3	71	....	2,995,441	5,359,489
2	Collars and cuffs, paper[1]	1890	3	237,761	9	13,512	82	35,125	53	29	....	7,627	223,077	301,093
		1880	13	901,233	....	....	435	151,576	151	284	....	....	1,166,000	1,582,571
14	Combs	1905	42	1,112,260	81	86,004	1,806	757,657	1,484	279	43	160,202	1,329,627	2,769,380
		1900	34	832,791	71	57,541	1,399	572,467	1,174	198	27	112,243	951,514	1,976,129
		1890	31	742,200	65	68,321	742	364,715	602	123	17	61,133	344,120	1,020,835
		1880	38	533,390	....	....	1,026	374,785	743	250	33	....	341,719	951,395
1	Confectionery[2]	1905	1,348	43,125,408	5,124	4,839,529	36,239	11,699,257	13,340	21,123	1,776	9,474,111	48,810,342	87,087,253
		1900	962	26,319,195	4,304	3,524,838	26,866	8,020,453	10,759	14,425	1,682	4,454,153	35,354,208	60,643,946
		1890	2,921	23,326,799	5,487	3,850,441	21,724	7,783,007	11,882	9,254	588	3,302,708	31,116,629	55,997,101
		1880	1,450	8,486,874	....	....	9,801	3,242,852	6,157	2,827	817	....	17,125,775	25,637,033
4	Cooperage[2]	1905	1,517	29,532,614	1,210	1,391,802	21,149	9,485,455	20,771	98	280	2,385,236	31,002,679	49,424,394
		1900	1,694	21,777,636	899	824,860	22,117	8,786,428	21,461	68	588	1,284,838	22,150,885	38,439,745
		1890	2,652	17,806,551	2,097	1,609,117	22,555	10,056,249	22,031	194	330	1,269,618	20,636,911	38,617,956
		1880	3,898	12,178,726	....	....	25,973	8,992,603	24,435	42	1,496	....	18,441,064	33,714,770
2	Cordage and twine	1905	102	37,110,521	731	999,860	14,611	5,338,178	8,646	4,999	969	2,508,600	36,095,747	48,017,139
		1900	105	29,275,470	436	666,936	13,114	4,113,112	7,341	4,797	976	1,716,205	26,632,006	37,849,651
		1890	150	23,351,883	414	560,639	12,385	3,976,232	6,412	5,010	963	1,020,697	24,051,666	33,312,559
		1880	165	7,140,475	....	....	5,435	1,558,676	2,926	1,480	1,029	....	9,330,261	12,492,171
1	Cordials and sirups	1905	63	1,666,418	171	241,905	660	235,299	424	231	5	412,170	2,148,548	3,509,758
		1900	39	1,153,006	112	120,994	362	116,917	228	130	4	158,157	1,505,096	2,107,132
		1890	40	783,567	106	121,874	281	111,114	202	58	21	121,207	1,231,141	1,903,200
		1880	16	128,400	....	....	81	42,928	81	....	....	....	210,506	331,233
4	Cork, cutting	1905	50	4,009,031	136	197,612	2,895	888,240	1,296	1,350	249	508,180	2,459,197	4,490,952
		1900	62	2,683,683	136	195,168	2,340	687,796	1,013	1,144	183	329,081	2,403,829	4,392,364
		1890	65	1,869,360	119	125,649	2,019	636,869	842	884	293	119,710	1,501,902	2,840,359
		1880	46	872,384	....	....	792	232,846	382	270	140	....	976,274	1,566,555
2	Corsets[2]	1905	109	9,589,402	877	1,009,859	10,975	3,600,462	1,178	9,514	283	2,104,522	6,135,237	14,862,081
		1900	138	7,289,936	815	965,614	12,297	3,644,593	1,259	10,684	354	987,180	6,357,189	14,451,198
		1890	205	6,640,056	442	553,776	10,928	3,509,039	1,731	9,093	104	908,510	5,662,140	12,401,575
		1880	113	1,611,695	....	....	8,802	1,745,969	776	7,487	539	....	3,686,821	6,494,705
2	Cotton goods[3]	1905	1,154	613,110,655	6,981	10,237,891	315,874	96,205,796	147,283	128,163	40,428	30,487,378	286,255,303	450,467,704
		1900	1,055	467,240,157	4,902	7,350,199	302,861	86,689,752	135,721	126,882	40,258	22,112,678	176,551,527	339,200,320
		1890	905	354,020,843	2,709	3,464,734	218,876	66,024,538	88,837	106,607	23,432	16,716,524	154,912,979	267,981,724
		1880	1,005	219,504,794	....	....	185,472	45,614,419	64,107	91,148	30,217	....	113,765,537	210,950,383
2	Cotton waste[4]	1905	41	3,585,611	116	164,170	1,559	494,565	906	640	13	330,076	6,825,261	8,343,828
		1900	25	2,437,324	58	85,425	1,091	326,627	560	531	....	176,454	3,999,915	4,880,024
		1890	31	711,956	50	51,216	279	103,041	198	76	5	55,700	1,592,041	1,906,622
9	Crucibles	1905	11	1,577,051	57	115,589	280	159,219	280	....	....	124,174	761,851	1,342,716
		1900	11	1,843,616	89	151,050	671	250,654	402	269	....	198,029	1,673,290	2,607,308
		1890	10	908,152	24	38,960	230	110,250	218	6	6	77,354	396,296	726,708
		1880	11	1,450,250	....	....	694	284,169	691	....	3	....	955,811	1,445,641
3	Cutlery and edge tools[2]	1905	254	20,809,821	906	1,068,009	14,545	7,076,018	13,039	1,156	350	1,881,776	6,028,166	18,614,929
		1900	275	16,465,847	799	927,016	12,028	5,652,242	11,118	649	261	938,142	5,091,114	14,787,355
		1890	474	12,082,638	779	717,219	8,708	4,200,933	8,318	248	112	790,045	3,465,124	11,110,614
		1880	429	9,859,885	....	....	10,519	4,447,349	9,458	380	681	....	4,682,222	11,661,370
14	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies[5]	1905	176	5,030,081	500	359,190	2,608	1,167,343	2,310	257	41	762,520	3,203,451	6,545,008
14	Dentists' materials	1905	80	4,681,266	200	331,133	1,922	919,204	1,222	607	93	321,387	5,509,471	7,809,602
		1900	68	2,112,236	182	181,491	1,017	508,603	631	351	35	134,046	2,109,231	3,721,150
		1890	24	2,908,113	203	324,978	1,011	512,648	772	188	51	406,125	993,855	2,594,888
		1880	20	840,800	....	....	490	237,729	405	70	15	....	247,824	860,758
8	Drug grinding[4]	1905	27	4,991,218	107	151,683	981	483,097	802	178	1	318,075	3,024,305	5,145,522
		1900	26	2,837,911	102	126,623	644	291,823	545	88	11	221,335	3,315,228	4,308,144
		1890	13	337,885	25	28,883	148	74,711	132	15	1	37,213	192,321	436,766
8	Druggists' preparations[6]	1905	240	25,152,363	2,739	3,171,181	7,410	2,792,911	3,152	4,145	113	6,891,647	13,419,635	31,782,250
		1900	173	16,001,640	1,982	2,222,584	5,658	2,006,510	2,516	3,093	49	3,296,620	10,811,432	22,714,889
		1890	1,805	4,621,814	1,909	1,099,014	2,031	839,686	1,773	209	49	663,883	2,411,851	6,659,797
2	Dyeing and finishing textiles.	1905	360	88,708,576	2,196	3,407,381	35,565	15,469,205	28,483	5,658	1,424	5,978,277	19,621,253	50,849,545
		1900	298	60,643,104	1,318	2,267,128	29,776	12,726,316	24,419	4,253	1,104	4,137,917	17,958,137	44,963,331
		1890	248	38,450,800	666	805,291	19,601	8,911,720	16,510	2,298	793	3,131,081	12,385,220	28,900,560
		1880	191	26,223,981	....	....	16,698	6,474,364	12,788	2,038	1,872	....	13,661,295	32,297,420
8	Dyestuffs and extracts	1905	98	14,901,150	361	608,790	2,707	1,261,492	2,678	25	4	944,360	6,829,340	10,893,113
		1900	77	7,839,034	229	312,109	1,647	787,942	1,607	35	5	458,212	4,715,912	7,350,748
		1890	62	8,615,158	191	252,336	2,111	1,037,651	2,099	4	8	380,030	6,500,928	9,292,514
		1880	41	2,363,709	....	....	992	512,097	976	10	6	....	3,918,711	5,253,038
14	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.[7]	1905	784	174,066,026	10,619	11,090,885	60,466	31,841,521	48,976	10,902	588	17,918,708	66,836,926	140,809,369
		1900	581	83,659,924	5,067	4,631,723	42,013	20,579,191	34,462	6,956	595	6,801,633	49,158,272	92,434,435
		1890	189	18,997,337	683	849,138	8,802	4,517,050	7,289	1,469	44	1,154,162	8,819,498	19,114,714
		1880	76	1,509,758	....	....	1,271	683,164	1,132	72	67	....	1,110,470	2,655,036

[1] Included in "furnishing goods, men's," in 1905 and "all other industries" in 1900.
[2] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.
[3] Includes 77 establishments in 1905 and 82 in 1900 reported as "cotton small wares."
[4] No report received for this industry in 1880.
[5] Included in other classifications in 1880, 1890, and 1900.
[6] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1890.
[7] Includes 36 establishments reported as "electrical apparatus and supplies" and 40 as "telegraph and telephone apparatus" in 1880.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
10	Electroplating[1]	1905	312	$1,286,996	144	$132,192	1,943	$1,092,835	1,805	91	47	$284,606	$747,331	$2,965,014
		1900	302	1,322,266	115	92,761	2,086	949,062	1,888	102	96	192,791	783,854	2,719,961
		1890	313	2,051,134	397	368,723	1,765	891,752	1,602	95	68	182,826	1,048,057	3,121,642
		1880	221	865,898	......	....	1,441	620,848	1,257	89	95	....	663,588	1,975,700
9	Emery wheels	1905	34	2,248,744	188	217,117	801	451,016	789	11	1	387,483	705,220	2,062,120
		1900	34	1,489,527	125	126,577	546	303,091	544	2	......	133,466	508,753	1,381,675
		1890	17	823,059	47	47,244	245	135,356	241	2	2	81,148	186,579	726,425
		1880	11	397,900	......	....	112	58,253	111	....	1	....	109,952	322,022
14	Enameling and enameled goods.[2]	1905	92	17,975,456	563	773,824	9,537	3,642,322	7,120	1,908	509	1,326,382	7,152,090	15,709,282
		1900	129	9,184,178	303	304,950	7,675	2,259,003	5,686	1,675	314	338,992	5,466,971	9,978,509
		1890	46	422,715	70	72,461	508	224,133	371	115	22	39,607	171,658	626,884
		1880	22	295,200	......	....	387	98,762	324	54	9	....	306,379	504,269
14	Engravers' materials	1905	10	98,374	6	10,920	49	31,062	49	....	......	13,208	95,887	170,710
		1900	11	100,466	13	22,154	76	44,939	76	....	......	18,663	141,785	282,489
		1890	16	139,920	22	20,889	139	76,450	137	1	1	13,959	61,985	203,764
		1880	11	54,500	......	....	70	39,840	66	3	1	....	26,464	85,764
6	Engraving and diesinking.[1]	1905	305	1,210,673	175	159,788	1,573	1,032,232	1,415	104	54	224,288	376,409	2,422,487
		1900	277	720,043	75	62,764	964	543,004	848	56	60	121,566	203,046	1,468,202
		1890	382	794,554	467	472,422	1,168	696,651	1,105	39	24	150,239	434,506	2,187,157
		1880	246	416,840	......	....	852	419,646	698	62	92	....	262,828	1,180,165
6	Engraving, steel, including plate printing.	1905	215	5,402,716	385	553,600	3,580	2,227,850	2,203	1,296	81	501,557	1,553,618	5,943,080
		1900	286	5,066,020	313	338,323	3,303	2,012,327	2,119	1,085	99	436,326	1,209,536	5,100,662
		1890	134	2,924,125	264	305,178	2,296	1,576,405	1,384	883	29	155,902	742,765	3,347,804
		1880	55	2,387,050	......	....	1,916	1,951,745	1,118	661	137	....	648,994	2,998,616
6	Engraving, wood	1905	114	184,897	38	42,204	338	245,032	321	10	7	87,656	60,283	647,909
		1900	144	231,367	22	22,630	336	205,757	308	6	22	57,551	63,007	613,936
		1890	285	480,990	341	355,913	945	600,453	904	8	33	106,791	157,656	1,555,418
		1880	167	183,733	......	....	509	333,590	468	20	21	....	68,605	734,728
6	Envelopes	1905	72	7,495,912	529	583,502	4,298	1,629,511	1,183	2,961	154	1,062,967	5,974,948	10,222,366
		1900	51	5,612,509	313	316,360	2,984	1,150,463	906	2,040	38	430,915	3,665,275	6,299,330
		1890	41	3,218,466	176	246,006	2,325	812,544	598	1,707	20	346,129	2,530,793	4,855,680
		1880	12	923,800	......	....	1,204	344,143	233	948	23	....	2,346,500	3,000,617
8	Explosives[3]	1905	124	42,307,163	1,289	1,797,050	5,800	3,308,774	5,708	91	1	1,657,665	17,203,667	29,602,884
		1900	97	19,465,846	768	914,447	4,502	2,383,756	4,349	117	36	1,096,604	10,334,974	17,125,418
		1890	69	13,539,478	197	309,008	2,353	1,240,502	2,281	39	33	1,168,920	5,481,723	11,352,615
		1880	54	6,585,185	......	....	1,340	675,414	1,316	21	3	....	3,271,549	5,802,029
14	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.[4]	1905	462	8,788,538	1,006	989,408	8,131	3,575,579	4,945	2,969	217	2,064,058	5,219,093	14,378,243
		1900	392	5,081,806	714	614,732	5,718	1,921,578	2,417	3,056	245	719,716	4,061,400	9,046,342
		1890	377	2,386,317	558	444,836	3,396	1,234,982	1,327	1,995	74	276,390	1,844,556	4,810,450
		1880	151	1,359,450	......	....	2,793	1,036,672	1,676	654	463	....	1,065,335	2,817,230
2	Felt goods	1905	39	9,667,136	201	350,594	3,254	1,356,754	2,546	699	9	612,766	5,754,026	8,948,594
		1900	36	7,125,276	136	231,065	2,688	1,024,835	1,957	658	73	356,164	3,801,028	6,461,691
		1890	34	4,460,621	124	157,916	2,142	883,380	1,474	506	162	232,871	2,809,937	4,654,766
		1880	26	1,958,254	......	....	1,524	439,760	1,203	233	88	....	2,530,710	3,619,652
8	Fertilizers	1905	400	69,023,264	1,618	1,940,712	14,201	5,142,147	14,065	110	26	4,919,824	39,343,914	56,632,853
		1900	422	60,685,753	1,712	2,124,972	11,581	4,185,289	11,435	131	15	3,734,285	28,958,473	44,657,385
		1890	390	40,594,168	1,132	1,253,961	9,026	3,417,870	8,863	88	75	2,790,082	25,113,874	39,180,844
		1880	364	17,913,660	......	....	8,598	2,648,422	8,377	75	146	....	15,595,078	23,650,795
3	Files	1905	62	5,866,256	109	169,589	3,276	1,514,412	2,687	348	241	408,638	1,310,978	4,391,745
		1900	86	3,857,647	127	153,875	3,160	1,277,199	2,649	340	171	229,076	1,166,414	3,403,906
		1890	140	2,991,988	231	228,365	2,435	1,217,576	2,258	74	103	130,310	1,038,943	3,179,649
		1880	179	1,666,550	......	....	2,508	957,412	2,191	49	268	....	787,569	2,486,533
3	Firearms	1905	30	10,376,264	339	508,340	6,224	3,722,850	6,126	62	36	1,128,677	1,738,012	8,275,560
		1900	32	6,916,231	228	243,206	4,482	2,542,366	4,402	33	47	561,590	1,305,421	5,444,659
		1890	34	4,672,424	99	124,274	2,660	1,575,931	2,637	14	9	202,656	485,946	2,922,514
		1880	39	8,115,489	......	....	4,862	2,700,281	4,578	87	197	....	1,859,026	5,736,936
14	Fire extinguishers, chemical.	1905	35	337,607	66	58,735	178	107,540	175	3	......	99,017	229,003	581,970
		1900	17	136,933	47	39,348	64	32,828	63	1	......	23,134	70,874	217,833
		1890	9	405,733	26	32,284	56	25,594	55	1	......	18,859	57,736	195,834
		1880	3	400,000	......	....	119	84,750	117	....	2	....	81,840	204,693
14	Fireworks[5]	1905	34	1,542,653	132	140,567	1,480	535,508	794	620	66	171,682	769,235	1,986,790
		1900	46	1,086,133	136	145,570	1,638	506,990	880	606	152	81,530	627,761	1,785,271
		1890	22	507,266	39	47,805	518	165,298	289	197	32	25,483	188,938	592,542
		1880	39	579,750	......	....	735	216,069	313	217	205	....	840,877	1,391,132
2	Flags and banners	1905	31	664,004	72	60,894	374	115,487	102	253	19	86,780	486,872	854,692
		1900	36	666,033	62	63,764	509	148,933	166	311	32	76,370	547,165	1,038,052
		1890	29	376,130	43	46,436	321	96,189	135	180	6	20,098	195,587	455,849
		1880	11	54,300	......	....	68	27,375	15	50	3	....	48,200	119,600
1	Flavoring extracts	1905	377	4,404,986	672	698,076	1,543	653,366	767	744	32	1,050,639	3,935,960	7,772,070
		1900	350	3,313,966	594	654,225	1,251	477,950	652	571	28	460,893	3,290,600	6,308,162
		1890	148	1,361,800	262	233,071	507	208,715	341	150	16	153,406	1,430,120	2,614,514
		1880	58	404,615	......	....	374	129,343	238	104	32	....	796,049	1,195,637

[1] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.
[2] Includes 19 establishments in 1890 and 3 in 1880 reported as "enameled goods," and 27 in 1890 and 19 in 1880 reported as "enameling."
[3] Includes 37 establishments in 1890 and 33 in 1880 reported as "gunpowder," and 32 in 1890 and 21 in 1880 reported as "high explosives."
[4] Includes 135 establishments reported as "statuary and art goods," in 1905.
[5] Reported as "explosives and fireworks" in 1880.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
2	Flax and hemp, dressed	1905	17	$238,842	15	$9,386	214	$59,977	212	1	1	$17,610	$233,132	$346,963
		1900	4	71,496	12	6,589	211	46,000	177	9	25	2,481	91,032	158,650
		1890	6	1,361,635	20	28,400	497	198,723	217	255	25	45,567	638,285	981,283
		1880	79	620,455	......	....	1,019	268,420	786	57	176	....	818,243	1,310,231
1	Flour and grist mill products.[1]	1905	10,051	265,117,434	7,415	7,352,357	39,110	19,822,196	38,572	450	88	19,756,711	619,971,161	713,033,395
		1900	9,476	189,281,330	5,522	5,257,991	32,226	16,285,163	31,719	414	93	9,591,182	428,116,757	501,396,304
		1890	18,470	208,473,500	16,078	8,897,340	47,403	18,138,402	46,889	308	206	13,162,057	434,152,290	513,971,474
		1880	24,338	177,361,878	......	....	58,407	17,422,316	58,239	42	126	....	441,545,225	505,185,712
1	Food preparations	1905	766	51,784,434	2,657	2,999,043	11,333	4,398,348	6,809	4,307	217	9,745,251	37,667,862	61,180,416
		1900	645	21,401,102	1,538	1,495,477	8,214	3,099,343	5,333	2,602	279	3,610,737	24,776,625	39,836,882
		1890	302	6,715,535	674	593,922	3,478	1,222,913	2,236	1,150	92	881,628	8,129,925	14,105,485
		1880	109	1,293,905	......	....	1,333	318,253	863	312	158	....	1,604,660	2,493,224
3	Foundry and machine shop products.[2]	1905	9,423	936,416,978	42,828	52,746,540	402,914	229,869,297	397,222	3,266	2,426	79,442,491	324,260,998	799,862,588
		1900	9,316	663,414,323	27,402	31,600,565	350,103	182,096,007	344,841	2,626	2,636	41,071,022	286,130,485	644,456,216
		1890	6,500	383,257,473	16,651	19,242,145	231,331	129,282,263	228,577	1,206	1,548	24,659,543	171,363,925	413,197,118
		1880	4,984	155,021,734	......	....	145,650	66,093,920	140,727	675	4,248	....	104,041,972	215,442,011
14	Foundry supplies	1905	34	1,516,043	77	73,309	315	156,401	300	13	2	93,397	624,812	1,058,834
		1900	30	981,817	75	79,445	278	135,877	272	4	2	42,084	628,160	1,128,856
		1890	21	679,817	49	61,140	163	91,633	163	....	....	53,282	357,874	672,440
		1880	15	126,500	......	....	74	27,303	72	....	2	....	132,220	215,650
14	Fuel, manufactured[3]	1880	1	100,000	......	....	70	10,000	70	....	....	....	55,000	102,000
14	Fur goods[4]	1905	868	17,991,869	1,172	1,228,765	9,370	5,122,782	5,474	3,852	44	3,169,718	21,204,391	37,123,129
		1900	734	12,484,172	1,141	1,005,989	7,758	3,927,214	3,995	3,704	59	1,865,482	14,281,092	25,899,192
		1890	484	11,115,840	1,128	1,272,043	6,947	3,477,148	2,986	3,920	41	864,506	11,742,508	20,526,988
2	Furnishing goods, men's[5]	1905	547	28,043,584	2,597	2,157,936	27,185	8,760,108	3,836	22,907	442	6,424,881	26,564,500	49,031,582
		1900	457	20,575,961	2,149	2,187,844	30,322	9,730,066	4,380	25,321	621	2,511,838	23,669,929	44,346,482
		1890	586	12,299,011	1,433	1,511,323	20,778	6,078,026	4,152	16,415	211	2,330,360	15,280,572	29,870,946
		1880	161	3,724,664	......	....	11,174	2,644,155	1,274	9,565	335	....	6,503,164	11,506,857
4	Furniture[6]	1905	2,482	152,712,732	8,309	9,131,357	110,133	49,883,235	104,206	3,165	2,762	16,719,082	73,619,914	170,446,825
		1900	1,814	104,484,394	6,514	6,452,241	87,262	35,632,523	82,013	2,476	2,773	8,633,529	54,929,631	125,315,986
		1890	1,919	80,780,939	4,914	5,139,676	72,869	35,068,979	67,766	2,892	2,211	6,529,839	45,368,770	111,743,080
		1880	5,227	44,946,128	......	....	59,304	23,695,080	53,018	2,218	4,068	....	35,860,206	77,845,725
14	Furs, dressed	1905	85	1,296,141	110	109,756	1,105	754,988	1,044	52	9	206,363	1,641,950	3,215,701
		1900	92	798,030	46	49,124	835	478,190	750	82	3	49,291	519,699	1,400,455
		1890	26	266,921	37	48,618	400	238,890	391	4	5	13,294	203,199	651,296
		1880	192	3,598,887	......	....	4,134	1,389,281	1,453	2,604	77	....	5,338,242	8,238,712
10	Galvanizing	1905	36	2,690,471	167	191,635	1,256	620,012	1,207	18	31	136,072	4,744,466	6,418,850
		1900	28	1,775,770	52	46,522	535	229,406	523	5	7	47,355	1,677,584	2,470,703
		1890	27	1,301,973	85	111,233	761	361,878	746	4	11	99,192	1,940,712	2,957,143
		1880	21	671,450	......	....	518	244,799	501	....	17	....	1,103,186	1,884,695
10	Gas and lamp fixtures	1905	263	20,206,957	1,239	1,503,256	8,141	4,237,394	6,691	1,164	286	2,129,315	7,395,207	17,560,386
		1900	221	9,479,108	795	923,392	6,513	3,111,083	5,265	956	292	1,006,392	4,464,729	11,479,960
		1890	108	7,218,964	516	712,699	5,014	2,879,813	4,743	233	38	793,283	2,208,124	7,825,672
		1880	35	3,248,400	......	....	3,069	1,469,287	2,660	243	166	....	1,675,875	4,329,656
8	Gas, illuminating and heating.[7]	1905	1,019	725,035,204	9,406	8,463,699	30,566	17,057,917	30,524	33	9	29,557,273	37,180,066	125,144,945
		1900	877	567,000,506	5,904	5,273,500	22,459	12,436,296	22,446	10	3	14,769,622	20,605,356	75,716,693
		1890	742	258,771,795	1,864	2,143,169	12,996	8,499,625	12,952	....	41	7,799,385	14,037,087	56,987,290
3	Gas machines and meters	1905	89	5,601,157	345	370,899	2,674	1,532,247	2,531	140	3	557,635	2,612,907	5,630,975
		1900	113	4,601,624	256	251,532	2,166	1,185,431	2,092	64	10	190,928	1,943,230	4,390,930
		1890	38	1,603,426	73	83,627	998	625,902	979	19	....	105,209	675,542	1,838,644
		1880	34	1,147,000	......	....	853	397,108	807	12	31	....	636,676	1,334,091
9	Glass	1905	399	89,389,151	3,040	3,940,293	63,969	37,288,148	54,079	3,455	6,435	5,911,507	26,145,522	79,607,998
		1900	355	61,423,903	2,268	2,792,376	52,818	27,084,710	42,173	3,529	7,116	3,588,641	16,731,009	56,539,712
		1890	294	40,966,850	1,095	1,232,561	44,892	20,885,961	36,064	1,885	6,943	2,267,696	12,140,985	41,051,004
		1880	169	18,801,599	......	....	24,177	9,144,100	17,778	741	5,658	....	8,028,621	21,154,571
9	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.	1905	453	7,365,225	743	776,007	8,379	4,359,199	7,217	915	247	1,142,687	4,845,393	13,137,653
		1900	411	4,000,569	475	487,270	4,914	2,393,711	4,288	506	120	651,403	3,534,990	8,750,042
		1890	279	2,504,089	474	541,860	3,320	1,954,560	3,107	155	58	272,138	2,188,287	6,090,378
		1880	170	945,180	......	....	1,586	706,768	1,281	139	166	....	1,156,866	2,535,009
5	Gloves and mittens, leather.[8]	1905	339	10,705,599	640	584,573	10,645	3,810,253	4,174	6,245	226	1,507,693	10,000,889	17,740,385
		1900	394	9,089,809	659	547,320	14,315	4,182,518	4,365	9,703	277	567,697	9,483,130	16,926,156
		1890	324	5,977,820	482	438,661	8,187	2,670,311	2,998	5,091	98	426,937	5,021,144	10,103,821
		1880	300	3,379,618	......	....	7,697	1,655,695	2,102	5,249	316	....	4,351,469	7,379,605
1	Glucose	1905	9	17,015,313	371	388,257	2,876	1,774,580	2,801	58	14	1,007,218	20,258,022	24,566,932
		1900	8	41,011,345	147	280,281	3,288	1,755,179	3,266	22	....	645,804	15,773,233	21,693,656
		1890	7	5,991,023	35	72,320	1,724	962,086	1,719	5	....	923,429	5,029,131	7,756,686
		1880	7	2,255,000	......	....	1,192	605,802	1,167	5	20	....	3,044,450	4,551,212
8	Glue	1905	58	10,673,338	352	465,331	2,864	1,528,512	2,524	311	29	1,160,631	6,186,139	10,031,685
		1900	61	6,144,407	159	192,137	1,618	685,096	1,162	120	36	341,170	3,767,023	5,389,006
		1890	62	4,859,266	139	147,363	1,697	676,089	1,580	50	67	420,913	2,510,927	4,270,460
		1880	82	3,916,750	......	....	1,801	600,018	1,186	186	129	....	2,786,312	4,324,072

[1] Includes custom mills in 1880 and 1890.

[2] Includes 15 establishments in 1905 reported as "locomotives" and 415 as "stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves;" 3 in 1890 and 6 in 1880, as "cotton ties;" and 22 in 1890 and 20 in 1880, as "lightning rods."

[3] Included in "all other industries" in 1890 and 1900.

[4] Included in other classifications in 1880. Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1890.

[5] Includes 44 establishments reported as "collars and cuffs" in 1905. Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[6] Includes 340 establishments in 1890 and 584 in 1880 reported as "furniture, chairs."

[7] No report received for this industry in 1880.

[8] Reported as "gloves and mittens" in 1880, 1890, and 1900, and included a few small establishments making gloves and mittens from materials other than leather, but not knit gloves and mittens.

Table 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
10	Gold and silver, leaf and foil.	1905	83	$1,071,562	86	$85,112	1,402	$662,813	640	723	39	$163,713	$1,476,111	$2,695,298
		1900	93	1,086,854	35	35,996	1,163	498,692	592	545	26	37,677	1,604,013	2,666,224
		1890	81	1,105,198	94	102,629	1,405	698,167	724	663	18	46,863	1,834,716	2,977,791
		1880	60	498,500	......	......	955	410,647	542	383	30	......	1,011,792	1,614,040
10	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	1905	41	2,326,009	95	127,158	287	206,263	284	3	......	217,236	17,538,379	18,724,095
		1900	57	1,944,124	76	83,484	219	141,400	217	1	1	87,878	10,932,361	11,811,537
		1890	38	4,763,397	83	145,422	883	625,608	879	2	2	354,113	30,005,096	32,035,520
		1880	28	817,100	......	......	304	178,696	299	......	5	......	9,128,811	9,548,188
14	Graphite and graphite refining.[1]	1905	11	478,182	33	30,510	218	107,810	214	4	......	39,484	117,300	342,379
		1900	11	411,128	16	20,750	137	64,376	137	......	......	16,038	216,560	429,173
		1890	3	38,614	3	1,434	18	9,008	17	1	......	4,999	26,380	54,605
		1880	4	113,000	......	......	89	35,225	69	17	3	......	144,100	210,000
6	Grease and tallow	1905	300	10,284,366	481	582,749	3,628	2,114,355	3,620	5	3	1,269,879	12,369,075	18,814,533
		1900	287	7,071,242	256	265,863	2,040	1,066,693	2,026	9	5	515,423	8,751,797	11,953,021
		1890	233	4,336,193	317	285,396	1,470	793,888	1,439	7	24	278,334	5,135,901	7,474,911
		1880	156	2,566,779	......	......	1,091	556,015	1,075	3	13	......	11,779,482	13,730,013
9	Grindstones	1905	23	1,869,006	50	80,740	706	274,748	705	......	1	139,985	264,413	788,049
		1900	25	903,348	60	57,805	1,167	407,153	1,163	......	4	35,391	263,811	1,088,909
		1890	9	78,750	8	5,204	124	51,776	123	......	1	5,799	34,742	122,240
		1880	14	125,261	......	......	231	57,040	231	......	......	......	85,366	184,555
14	Hairwork[2]	1905	125	1,131,850	126	97,799	863	334,778	149	700	14	271,548	727,688	1,782,491
		1900	158	760,113	44	33,476	820	287,288	140	676	4	156,921	496,172	1,406,216
		1890	492	1,362,993	548	380,347	1,397	490,254	284	1,089	24	282,152	846,045	2,489,061
		1880	299	613,040	......	......	1,172	323,315	205	937	30	......	667,132	1,467,723
2	Hammocks	1905	14	289,570	26	27,164	271	91,379	104	147	20	85,432	189,780	446,815
		1900	13	308,254	21	16,100	339	101,626	84	172	83	24,432	242,950	480,114
		1890	6	65,525	6	3,755	80	14,604	16	64	......	3,369	26,535	60,254
		1880	5	22,300	......	......	82	17,576	28	49	5	......	61,830	110,352
2	Hand knit goods	1905	65	279,541	26	18,210	377	78,583	45	326	6	97,393	195,566	518,315
		1900	85	204,913	22	13,362	304	75,870	43	260	1	27,515	123,471	351,126
		1890	28	78,468	38	26,138	186	35,851	29	149	8	20,352	88,280	205,775
		1880	39	152,700	......	......	1,814	137,720	50	1,378	386	......	239,040	446,354
10	Hand stamps	1905	224	1,231,866	226	181,895	976	511,808	792	122	62	276,549	564,728	2,017,531
		1900	268	1,203,910	137	118,960	1,052	490,036	860	130	62	216,202	522,659	1,937,628
		1890	234	998,873	363	306,558	705	344,089	597	67	41	126,548	432,687	1,583,872
		1880	46	103,150	......	......	163	82,895	151	8	4	......	103,648	318,618
3	Hardware	1905	445	52,884,078	2,617	3,089,806	31,713	14,580,589	26,690	3,728	1,295	5,045,210	16,631,214	45,770,171
		1900	381	39,311,745	1,844	2,054,704	26,463	11,422,758	22,850	2,492	1,121	2,612,416	14,605,244	35,846,656
		1890	350	26,271,840	1,176	1,255,419	18,495	8,656,067	16,252	1,532	711	2,400,827	10,186,442	26,726,463
		1880	492	15,363,551	......	......	16,801	6,846,913	14,481	814	1,506	......	10,097,577	22,653,693
3	Hardware, saddlery	1905	82	4,319,151	239	279,490	3,395	1,623,890	2,965	372	58	525,416	1,830,108	4,820,726
		1900	80	3,335,274	222	247,117	2,940	1,217,202	2,663	210	67	334,350	1,690,168	4,149,489
		1890	102	3,376,356	262	286,970	2,917	1,260,325	2,594	258	65	250,668	1,624,849	4,118,195
		1880	64	1,655,550	......	......	2,815	960,432	2,167	321	327	......	1,851,436	3,651,021
14	Hat and cap materials	1905	65	4,264,651	114	126,972	2,414	848,751	1,576	800	38	343,780	4,216,906	6,440,108
		1900	70	1,744,419	50	60,408	1,371	434,148	774	549	48	103,505	2,797,756	3,849,116
		1890	73	1,709,650	116	145,897	1,589	698,455	1,100	476	13	146,073	2,059,001	3,465,524
		1880	64	746,828	......	......	1,215	463,854	819	355	41	......	1,325,231	2,217,250
2	Hats and caps other than wool.[3]	1905	699	33,479,470	2,223	2,410,692	34,208	17,069,800	21,901	11,759	548	4,429,871	27,792,436	59,941,533
		1900	815	25,095,548	1,369	1,618,791	31,424	14,144,360	19,405	11,642	377	2,440,285	24,420,585	49,204,497
		1890	705	13,724,002	1,262	1,460,830	25,931	12,650,917	16,465	9,205	261	1,651,268	16,160,802	37,311,599
		1880	489	5,455,468	......	......	17,240	6,635,522	11,373	5,337	530	......	9,341,352	21,303,107
2	Hats, wool[4]	1905	17	1,646,064	68	94,245	1,503	619,194	1,030	433	40	293,208	1,369,810	2,457,266
		1900	24	2,050,802	57	66,766	2,108	937,855	1,358	651	99	185,644	2,042,202	3,591,940
		1890	32	4,142,224	92	113,968	3,500	1,249,976	2,220	1,121	159	249,568	2,802,041	5,329,921
		1880	43	3,615,830	......	......	5,470	1,893,215	3,222	1,459	789	......	4,785,774	8,516,569
9	Hones and whetstones	1905	17	423,501	19	19,564	220	94,428	212	7	1	57,659	103,334	307,789
		1900	18	216,836	19	5,907	189	72,879	182	6	1	13,614	64,278	196,323
		1890	9	97,935	14	9,219	57	18,754	47	10	......	1,918	6,332	54,136
		1880	25	132,525	......	......	225	52,961	136	83	6	......	92,461	224,130
3	Horseshoes[5]	1905	8	1,227,457	40	53,889	232	126,629	216	13	3	127,332	255,742	798,981
		1900	7	463,151	18	35,757	231	117,427	206	7	18	20,627	210,537	497,619
		1890	4	1,299,065	19	40,976	474	241,894	394	......	80	42,019	519,449	1,110,032
2	Hosiery and knit goods	1905	1,079	106,663,531	4,304	4,436,941	103,715	31,536,024	25,167	68,867	9,681	10,320,176	76,593,782	136,558,139
		1900	921	81,860,604	2,809	3,124,798	83,387	24,358,627	21,154	53,565	8,668	6,599,865	51,071,859	95,482,566
		1890	796	50,607,738	1,621	1,685,153	59,588	16,578,119	14,846	40,826	3,916	3,627,245	35,861,585	67,241,013
		1880	359	15,579,591	......	......	28,885	6,701,475	7,517	17,707	3,661	......	15,210,951	29,167,227
14	House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	1905	237	9,872,445	543	581,757	4,778	1,879,869	2,668	1,981	129	1,362,446	9,626,519	15,010,628
		1900	209	10,634,216	584	628,314	5,212	1,837,552	3,034	2,066	112	739,576	9,197,678	14,278,175
		1890	133	6,939,659	250	272,824	3,417	1,506,929	2,515	818	84	366,750	4,832,791	8,347,285
		1880	48	456,806	......	......	592	216,890	405	137	50	......	812,361	1,332,188

[1] Reported as "graphite" in 1880 and 1890.

[2] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[3] Includes 216 establishments in 1905 reported as "hats, felt," 68 as "hats, straw," and 415 as "hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool;" and 171 in 1900 reported as "fur hats," and 644 as "hats and caps, not including fur hats and wool hats."

[4] Reported as "wool hats" in 1880, 1890, and 1900.

[5] Included in other classifications in 1880.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
14	Ice, manufactured	1905	1,320	$66,592,001	2,332	$2,001,111	10,101	$5,549,162	10,029	18	54	$4,014,861	$6,011,325	$23,790,045
		1900	775	38,019,507	1,531	1,226,331	6,880	3,402,745	6,838	8	34	1,773,692	3,312,393	13,780,978
		1890	222	9,846,468	439	345,191	2,826	1,095,996	2,811	....	15	477,485	940,699	4,909,983
		1880	35	1,251,200	......	....	447	140,885	389	50	8	....	158,112	544,763
8	Ink, printing[1]	1905	60	4,609,774	361	530,355	711	474,987	695	10	6	1,269,387	2,612,558	5,774,254
		1900	60	2,944,797	253	344,689	503	298,161	489	11	3	265,216	1,535,916	3,079,948
		1890	35	1,863,025	136	186,024	380	269,740	362	18	......	162,554	1,145,554	2,376,672
		1880	63	1,251,050	......	....	480	230,284	339	79	62	....	864,765	1,629,413
8	Ink, writing[2]	1905	42	1,286,607	141	191,497	430	169,726	203	219	8	359,545	858,304	1,881,038
		1900	44	876,717	148	133,627	285	113,979	148	132	5	152,391	573,226	1,292,759
		1890	38	792,194	127	150,938	381	150,488	223	146	12	47,676	519,231	1,128,307
14	Instruments, professional and scientific.	1905	225	5,382,930	508	532,487	3,437	1,823,205	2,989	389	59	652,781	1,350,153	5,377,755
		1900	261	4,475,609	389	401,735	2,775	1,428,885	2,303	422	50	481,222	1,362,581	4,853,335
		1890	233	2,996,021	393	414,596	1,978	1,191,598	1,806	149	23	203,937	698,352	3,271,616
		1880	171	1,342,196	......	....	1,099	588,751	1,011	37	51	....	444,425	1,639,094
3	Iron and steel, including blast furnaces, and steel works and rolling mills.[3]	1905	605	936,327,839	16,561	20,751,392	242,640	141,426,506	239,283	1,455	1,902	47,161,970	620,146,350	905,787,733
		1900	668	573,391,663	9,211	11,737,488	222,490	120,820,276	219,518	1,071	1,901	32,274,100	522,398,932	803,968,273
		1890	645	372,678,018	3,820	5,687,606	148,715	78,977,900	147,357	2	1,356	16,918,753	295,777,843	430,954,348
		1880	1,005	230,971,884	......	....	140,978	55,476,785	133,203	45	7,730	....	191,271,150	296,557,685
3	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	1905	88	18,912,546	632	912,220	8,090	3,642,268	6,921	767	402	970,370	7,807,239	14,687,108
		1900	72	10,799,692	420	571,073	7,660	2,991,857	6,436	701	523	531,095	8,071,071	13,978,382
		1890	82	10,789,821	386	467,748	6,955	3,004,454	6,087	310	558	597,605	6,746,304	12,373,031
		1880	100	4,933,019	......	....	5,064	1,981,300	4,264	182	618	....	6,097,011	10,073,330
3	Iron and steel, doors and shutters.	1905	24	1,119,542	93	117,407	699	407,390	689	....	10	144,064	601,754	1,477,235
		1900	13	261,958	20	19,452	117	85,683	113	1	3	24,298	115,718	319,629
		1890	7	42,550	7	7,625	46	30,764	44	....	2	4,210	29,792	88,515
		1880	6	79,375	......	....	223	103,269	211	....	12	....	296,600	495,060
3	Iron and steel forgings	1905	138	28,246,474	605	824,032	5,665	3,428,190	5,618	....	47	1,141,120	5,752,315	12,110,395
		1900	90	9,675,993	322	410,845	4,688	2,559,433	4,582	23	83	425,571	5,213,030	10,438,442
		1890	90	7,152,145	240	324,527	4,208	2,314,114	4,111	11	86	366,812	4,875,697	9,042,563
		1880	91	3,598,241	......	....	3,210	1,329,151	2,977	95	138	....	3,960,780	6,492,028
3	Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	1905	76	8,741,916	406	454,130	3,681	1,684,077	2,777	835	69	703,848	4,686,349	8,922,896
		1900	102	10,751,359	431	444,301	4,477	2,042,250	3,569	794	114	614,761	8,561,571	14,777,299
		1890	138	24,334,549	516	672,741	16,600	7,144,253	14,967	879	754	1,244,624	22,960,737	34,227,517
		1880	62	3,877,805	......	....	2,910	1,255,171	2,011	519	380	....	3,312,602	5,629,240
3	Iron and steel pipe, wrought.	1905	27	13,052,606	296	368,607	5,416	2,472,721	5,355	19	42	586,261	12,746,619	17,400,912
		1900	19	18,343,977	193	266,319	5,536	2,495,898	5,486	....	50	241,091	15,523,858	21,292,043
		1890	22	22,622,367	371	447,747	11,693	5,397,715	11,403	5	285	1,095,805	25,988,798	37,906,801
		1880	35	6,129,565	......	....	5,210	1,788,258	4,909	13	288	....	9,480,049	13,292,162
14	Ivory and bone work	1905	66	1,269,177	93	87,784	1,769	777,463	1,406	284	79	213,272	1,380,597	2,863,602
		1900	70	939,714	90	67,127	1,334	529,051	1,041	253	40	66,540	930,224	1,873,357
		1890	64	1,894,549	105	95,493	1,240	591,867	1,061	160	19	111,293	921,975	1,918,607
		1880	55	775,564	......	....	1,105	414,701	843	137	125	....	754,654	1,454,901
14	Japanning	1905	32	595,695	32	40,653	426	187,736	302	117	7	50,751	242,238	607,060
		1900	38	117,639	4	3,900	160	75,453	144	6	10	16,030	55,305	215,506
		1890	39	285,794	49	51,004	243	105,197	167	64	12	21,941	120,184	350,819
		1880	30	78,710	......	....	183	65,562	135	24	24	....	63,743	190,080
10	Jewelry[4]	1905	1,023	39,678,956	2,603	2,939,419	22,080	12,592,846	15,845	5,785	450	4,161,303	24,177,229	53,225,681
		1900	851	27,871,924	1,806	1,842,293	20,468	10,643,887	13,771	6,306	391	2,066,238	22,234,634	46,128,659
		1890	783	22,246,508	1,881	2,232,066	13,880	8,038,327	10,696	2,968	216	1,493,545	16,110,219	34,761,458
		1880	739	11,431,164	......	....	12,697	6,441,688	10,050	1,998	649	....	10,324,990	22,201,621
14	Jewelry and instrument cases.	1905	97	1,437,835	121	107,104	1,676	623,887	794	860	22	203,675	842,988	2,291,648
		1900	63	547,753	52	34,886	819	322,566	385	399	35	81,194	435,717	1,156,977
		1890	76	634,900	128	140,647	910	446,927	620	272	18	70,679	483,441	1,454,053
		1880	17	62,000	......	....	138	51,000	102	31	5	....	48,550	131,670
2	Jute and jute goods	1905	16	11,019,132	152	330,041	6,083	1,917,986	2,437	3,083	563	771,106	5,054,130	9,065,802
		1900	18	7,027,293	88	147,313	4,706	1,181,790	1,611	2,064	831	574,986	3,015,362	5,383,797
		1890	7	1,645,636	18	23,001	1,194	368,585	307	720	167	168,258	501,909	1,120,121
		1880	4	415,000	......	....	525	141,979	205	302	18	....	447,094	696,982
9	Kaolin and ground earths	1905	131	10,195,793	253	329,374	2,157	898,700	2,128	28	1	562,354	1,868,901	4,438,794
		1900	145	12,212,341	232	256,584	2,094	820,678	2,089	2	3	270,436	1,651,335	3,722,151
		1890	95	3,334,575	190	195,250	1,271	548,879	1,266	....	5	222,527	1,330,290	2,846,862
		1880	63	1,291,527	......	....	898	310,909	866	3	29	....	697,006	1,455,757
6	Labels and tags	1905	67	2,117,654	197	257,758	1,348	609,439	872	419	57	294,528	957,028	2,462,497
		1900	47	848,115	96	119,889	754	289,273	464	261	29	99,478	387,517	1,104,652
		1890	47	646,815	92	90,937	618	288,960	415	149	54	60,882	402,371	1,048,304
		1880	19	451,500	......	....	328	149,268	191	81	56	....	492,655	865,825
10	Lamps and reflectors	1905	142	7,795,527	510	695,130	4,429	2,170,590	3,741	636	52	994,143	3,682,551	8,909,874
		1900	156	6,375,474	469	568,546	4,725	2,076,980	3,604	1,011	110	692,459	3,497,236	8,341,374
		1890	93	2,550,214	220	284,313	2,066	1,035,960	1,870	144	52	197,759	1,542,092	4,039,359
		1880	74	1,873,625	......	....	1,730	742,423	1,478	81	171	....	1,852,906	3,357,829

[1] Includes establishments reported as "ink" in 1890.

[2] Establishments reported as "ink" in 1880 are shown under "ink, printing."

[3] Includes 190 establishments reported as "iron and steel, blast furnaces" and 415 as "iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills" in 1905.

[4] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
							Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
14	Lapidary work	1905	54	$2,383,862	102	$109,053	507	$656,627	492	9	6	$125,626	$6,223,675	$7,646,814
		1900	60	3,087,390	43	50,967	498	498,715	469	18	11	78,899	4,655,765	5,786,281
		1890	29	100,635	37	40,844	92	58,642	87	......	5	13,294	124,852	315,604
		1880	55	176,875	......	......	252	142,075	207	17	28	......	226,277	544,089
1	Lard, refined	1905	9	1,162,891	77	107,579	441	219,387	415	15	11	160,448	5,640,178	6,128,601
		1900	19	1,335,759	54	79,675	499	237,930	438	20	41	127,500	7,496,845	8,630,901
		1890	17	3,898,910	130	187,940	888	460,102	686	141	61	845,116	12,654,360	15,474,848
		1880	26	2,513,066	......	......	1,181	546,258	1,030	46	105	......	21,948,826	23,195,702
4	Lasts	1905	55	2,008,553	186	223,249	1,208	797,714	1,194	2	12	328,457	767,712	2,519,771
		1900	65	1,484,966	97	108,250	1,131	649,654	1,108	3	20	142,006	526,670	1,879,742
		1890	52	906,820	78	85,989	696	485,743	694	......	2	62,192	331,225	1,239,065
		1880	62	477,692	......	......	537	308,975	497	18	22	......	221,905	765,296
10	Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	1905	32	5,015,161	177	238,813	646	405,025	645	1	......	338,486	7,910,180	9,277,462
		1900	34	3,949,330	151	201,619	605	321,598	602	2	1	222,135	6,279,497	7,477,824
		1890	28	4,892,525	143	169,133	637	383,188	635	2	......	208,645	6,882,157	8,351,754
		1880	32	2,466,375	......	......	571	316,363	551	5	15	......	4,363,209	5,600,671
5	Leather goods[1]	1905	423	8,508,111	912	883,426	7,785	3,137,125	4,836	2,626	323	1,451,724	9,626,614	17,655,345
		1900	315	5,511,294	638	562,140	6,293	2,271,755	3,626	2,392	275	869,981	6,191,058	11,787,611
		1890	164	3,571,847	363	381,183	2,997	1,237,587	1,998	905	94	234,695	3,324,828	6,291,507
		1880	84	1,426,850	......	......	1,430	587,208	1,221	158	51	......	1,511,848	2,736,543
5	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.[2]	1905	1,049	242,584,254	3,251	4,451,906	57,239	27,049,152	54,517	1,814	908	12,498,501	191,179,073	252,620,986
		1900	1,306	173,977,421	2,442	3,158,842	52,109	22,591,091	50,402	1,173	534	7,023,416	155,000,004	204,038,127
		1890	1,787	98,088,698	2,635	2,735,890	42,392	21,249,989	41,733	264	395	5,397,672	122,946,721	172,136,092
		1880	5,628	73,383,911	......	......	40,282	16,503,828	39,081	475	726	......	156,384,117	200,264,944
9	Lime and cement[3]	1905	831	121,558,746	2,743	3,180,772	32,388	15,301,540	32,248	53	87	6,050,077	22,378,182	54,788,477
		1900	998	48,786,730	1,406	1,415,685	19,085	7,740,735	18,930	35	120	2,291,693	11,039,727	28,673,735
		1890	873	18,752,396	667	528,909	13,043	4,944,313	12,947	7	89	984,009	5,667,863	15,741,801
		1880	615	6,332,338	......	......	5,669	1,579,313	5,493	7	169	......	2,649,189	5,772,318
2	Linen goods[4]	1905	15	6,293,878	109	164,831	3,811	1,324,621	1,260	1,990	561	403,401	3,740,669	5,856,388
		1900	18	5,688,999	117	142,941	3,283	1,036,839	1,044	1,787	452	387,095	2,550,517	4,368,159
		1890	3	908,589	9	13,070	574	167,134	218	295	61	65,583	268,907	547,273
		1880	6	906,800	......	......	1,414	384,046	411	930	73	......	1,131,875	1,802,451
7	Liquors, distilled	1905	805	50,101,362	1,080	1,392,511	5,355	2,657,025	5,068	270	17	95,524,151	25,625,858	131,269,886
		1900	965	32,540,004	661	889,606	3,720	1,732,798	3,621	81	18	73,218,142	15,145,363	96,793,681
		1890	440	31,006,176	581	568,825	4,762	2,246,064	4,753	3	6	65,179,927	14,909,173	104,197,869
		1880	844	24,247,595	......	......	6,502	2,663,967	6,452	10	40	......	27,744,245	41,063,663
7	Liquors, malt	1905	1,531	515,636,792	9,055	17,315,707	48,139	34,542,897	46,986	643	510	119,462,138	74,911,619	298,358,732
		1900	1,507	413,767,233	7,146	13,038,440	39,459	25,776,468	38,312	504	643	109,160,900	51,598,247	236,914,914
		1890	1,248	232,471,290	4,543	7,669,161	30,257	20,713,383	29,491	250	516	48,276,290	64,003,347	182,731,622
		1880	2,191	91,208,224	......	......	26,220	12,198,053	26,001	29	190	......	56,836,500	101,058,385
7	Liquors, vinous	1905	435	17,775,240	492	572,905	1,913	1,001,554	1,816	87	10	1,591,491	5,693,394	11,097,853
		1900	359	9,838,015	344	365,498	1,163	446,055	1,099	61	3	552,338	3,689,330	6,547,310
		1890	236	5,792,783	234	181,280	1,048	299,453	1,016	26	6	270,377	1,318,012	2,846,148
		1880	117	2,581,910	......	......	967	216,559	781	57	129	......	1,340,629	2,169,193
6	Lithographing and engraving.	1905	248	25,537,781	1,591	2,367,615	12,614	8,198,676	10,375	2,007	232	3,348,560	8,349,823	25,245,266
		1900	263	22,676,142	1,497	1,968,388	12,994	6,882,168	10,446	2,146	402	2,590,544	7,886,045	22,240,679
		1890	219	15,490,127	934	1,291,844	9,656	5,855,330	7,851	1,496	309	1,155,653	6,265,464	17,988,157
		1880	167	4,501,825	......	......	4,322	2,307,302	3,641	308	373	......	2,755,264	6,912,338
4	Looking-glass and picture frames.[5]	1905	442	7,633,863	984	954,591	6,625	3,314,735	5,950	479	196	1,972,163	4,975,121	13,269,645
		1900	362	5,500,301	884	788,626	6,029	2,550,371	5,229	485	315	782,432	4,729,282	10,846,929
		1890	1,290	8,554,995	1,736	1,410,696	7,928	3,846,857	6,937	585	406	1,019,920	7,069,115	16,376,173
		1880	645	4,437,666	......	......	6,183	2,471,105	5,224	316	643	......	4,831,248	9,596,219
4	Lumber and timber products.[6]	1905	19,127	517,224,128	18,485	19,873,092	404,626	183,021,519	401,209	911	2,506	83,136,280	183,786,210	580,022,690
		1900	23,053	400,857,337	14,238	12,500,857	413,335	148,007,845	408,058	1,728	3,549	40,295,488	242,685,257	555,197,271
		1890	22,617	557,881,054	20,375	11,203,757	311,964	87,934,284	306,177	2,501	3,286	25,324,063	242,562,296	437,957,382
		1880	25,758	181,465,392	......	......	148,290	31,893,098	141,831	442	6,017	......	146,312,937	233,608,886
4	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.[7]	1905	5,009	177,145,734	9,745	9,960,230	97,674	50,713,607	95,967	432	1,275	13,654,313	143,137,662	247,441,956
		1900	4,198	118,948,556	5,677	5,245,182	73,510	32,621,704	71,886	238	1,386	7,215,279	99,568,501	167,786,122
		1890	3,670	120,271,440	6,965	6,748,224	79,923	42,221,856	78,293	141	1,489	6,594,958	104,926,834	183,681,552
		1880	2,491	38,070,593	......	......	37,187	14,431,654	35,158	102	1,927	......	45,268,462	73,424,681
7	Malt	1905	141	47,934,204	444	746,990	2,054	1,456,908	2,052	1	1	2,207,711	23,620,984	30,288,984
		1900	146	39,288,102	290	471,316	1,990	1,182,513	1,986	4	......	916,866	14,816,741	19,373,600
		1890	202	24,293,864	366	513,025	3,328	1,590,175	3,328	......	......	1,305,246	17,100,074	23,442,559
		1880	216	14,390,441	......	......	2,332	1,004,548	2,320	8	4	......	14,321,423	18,273,102
9	Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized.	1905	4	141,954	4	2,880	87	56,403	87	......	......	17,850	95,735	223,706
		1900	32	780,175	70	68,391	431	279,126	430	......	1	105,332	475,038	1,113,796
		1890	90	1,854,759	184	207,742	1,520	953,119	1,512	4	4	108,899	1,254,667	3,127,662
		1880	46	750,300	......	......	725	313,009	690	......	35	......	476,431	1,030,660

[1] Includes 2 establishments in 1900, 8 in 1890, and 24 in 1880 reported as "leather board," 17 in 1890 and 3 in 1880 reported as "bellows," and 139 in 1890 and 57 in 1880 as "leather goods."

[2] Includes 38 establishments in 1890 reported as "leather, dressed skins," 121 as "leather, morocco," 32 as "leather, patent and enameled," and 1,596 as "leather, tanned, and curried;" and 2,319 in 1880 as "leather, curried," 202 as "leather, dressed skins," 2 as "leather, patent and enameled," and 3,105 as "leather, tanned." At the census of 1880 establishments engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and were counted twice.

[3] Includes 176 establishments reported as "gypsum wall plaster," 526 as "lime," and 129 as "cement," in 1905.

[4] Includes 1 establishment reported as "thread, linen," in 1880.

[5] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[6] Includes 21,011 establishments in 1890 reported as "lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts," and 1,606 as "timber products, not manufactured at mill," and 25,708 in 1880 as "lumber, sawed," 45 as "shingles, split," and 5 as "veneering." Includes custom mills in 1880 and 1890.

[7] Includes 1,203 establishments reported as "lumber, planed," and 1,288 as "sash, doors, and blinds," in 1880.

Table 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Number.	Salaries.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Average number. Men 16 years and over.	Average number. Women 16 years and over.	Average number. Children under 16 years.			
9	Marble and stone work[1]	1905	1,642	$66,526,724	2,828	$3,389,219	40,905	$25,032,725	40,718	75	112	$5,483,406	$19,147,612	$63,059,842
		1900	1,655	39,559,146	1,692	1,755,441	30,641	16,328,174	30,457	65	119	2,558,732	13,180,635	42,230,457
		1890	1,321	24,041,961	1,938	2,118,907	21,950	15,314,598	21,844	51	55	1,772,017	16,232,430	41,924,264
		1880	2,846	16,498,221	......	....	21,471	10,238,885	21,112	23	336	....	12,743,345	31,415,150
4	Matches	1905	23	5,334,035	176	178,340	3,185	1,100,890	1,764	1,248	173	422,704	3,284,855	5,646,741
		1900	22	3,893,000	66	87,115	2,047	612,715	1,054	793	200	463,045	3,420,740	6,005,937
		1890	27	1,941,092	59	70,655	1,696	473,556	780	847	69	124,800	935,008	2,193,638
		1880	37	2,114,850	......	....	2,219	535,911	868	1,120	231	....	3,298,562	4,668,446
2	Mats and matting	1905	12	838,607	58	67,035	625	249,104	437	182	6	119,590	574,168	1,242,998
		1900	9	994,155	42	31,060	1,197	237,282	896	288	13	46,538	516,137	1,165,330
		1890	24	392,639	40	39,607	383	172,874	343	33	7	26,651	301,591	608,625
		1880	12	212,000	......	....	285	125,129	199	12	74	....	233,707	439,370
14	Mattresses and spring beds.[2]	1905	716	14,513,608	1,254	1,252,711	10,427	4,815,907	8,286	1,983	158	2,678,588	15,325,931	27,755,288
		1900	589	7,998,573	851	769,808	7,649	3,102,013	5,911	1,549	189	1,016,744	10,227,096	17,955,578
		1890	696	6,662,929	1,019	896,344	6,318	2,763,953	4,906	1,149	263	680,386	8,727,380	15,683,932
		1880	357	1,749,750	......	....	2,394	868,325	1,770	466	158	....	3,116,471	5,288,234
2	Millinery and lace goods	1905	860	17,849,821	2,754	2,296,446	27,500	10,307,241	3,683	23,400	417	4,588,553	26,258,916	50,777,768
		1900	591	10,764,813	1,592	1,392,904	16,871	5,817,855	2,654	14,035	182	1,545,167	15,654,295	29,469,406
		1890	278	6,630,210	709	926,408	11,118	4,526,021	2,524	8,552	42	742,153	8,588,342	18,047,067
		1880	247	2,678,880	......	....	6,555	1,661,044	971	5,248	336	....	6,142,091	9,577,840
9	Millstones[3]	1900	3	49,238	7	7,816	37	20,957	37	....	......	5,273	30,995	75,922
		1890	4	49,450	4	5,100	24	12,764	24	....	......	1,628	18,294	47,152
		1880	16	178,900	......	....	174	96,534	170	1	3	....	172,725	355,519
7	Mineral and soda waters[2]	1905	3,469	28,100,022	1,576	1,393,240	10,879	5,487,901	10,387	190	302	4,660,929	10,002,292	30,251,150
		1900	2,763	19,726,890	1,423	1,160,582	8,788	4,079,770	8,192	302	294	2,177,049	8,565,351	23,268,876
		1890	1,377	10,781,817	1,798	1,426,705	5,919	2,780,163	5,642	100	177	1,286,577	4,562,803	14,353,745
		1880	512	2,569,561	......	....	2,726	1,065,633	2,480	27	219	....	2,117,764	4,741,709
9	Mirrors	1905	119	3,859,469	302	331,771	2,649	1,374,807	2,502	119	28	567,967	4,587,349	7,605,435
		1900	103	3,184,426	269	277,419	2,555	1,231,689	2,293	173	89	323,798	4,995,671	8,001,301
		1890	45	1,695,772	138	190,828	1,404	842,407	1,346	45	13	169,594	3,274,131	6,000,533
		1880	7	155,800	......	....	77	42,900	74	....	3	....	212,500	304,000
	Mixed textiles[4]	1880	470	37,996,057	......	....	43,373	13,316,753	17,471	20,520	5,382	....	37,227,741	66,221,703
11	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.[5]	1905	547	2,895,827	212	238,379	2,780	1,788,184	2,553	193	34	434,994	922,081	4,545,004
		1900	530	2,249,981	118	113,413	2,607	1,564,948	2,399	157	51	245,461	824,852	3,831,498
		1890	456	1,594,804	525	490,112	1,627	1,005,145	1,536	50	41	158,811	510,636	2,734,395
		1880	233	447,351	......	....	815	421,857	763	21	31	....	223,906	1,020,650
9	Monuments and tombstones.[6]	1905	1,439	15,817,344	961	868,579	12,624	8,213,030	12,581	17	26	2,467,214	8,755,417	25,788,607
		1900	1,265	12,643,030	844	616,607	10,614	6,236,006	10,594	6	14	1,092,367	7,890,137	20,322,981
		1890	2,052	13,073,232	2,323	1,901,991	9,778	6,028,025	9,739	10	29	970,358	7,636,474	20,671,498
14	Mucilage and paste	1905	111	2,430,311	158	165,998	470	237,319	376	81	13	313,754	2,300,625	3,556,423
		1900	116	1,220,126	166	154,728	458	193,082	323	117	18	159,553	1,613,442	2,556,499
		1890	55	748,826	95	79,629	309	119,782	258	48	3	67,581	755,034	1,276,611
		1880	4	3,100	......	....	9	3,090	8	....	1	....	8,770	16,700
14	Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	1905	181	3,743,469	225	251,766	2,139	1,162,068	1,890	191	58	426,823	1,129,939	3,481,710
		1900	229	3,896,401	158	141,745	2,405	1,232,039	2,144	226	35	271,093	1,205,337	3,394,734
		1890	293	1,329,329	326	257,067	1,056	605,110	981	54	21	178,488	510,664	1,888,613
		1880	84	654,850	......	....	573	293,062	528	29	16	....	385,776	853,746
11	Musical instruments, organs and pianos, and piano and organ materials.[7]	1905	444	68,481,910	2,722	3,727,930	33,081	18,527,078	31,322	1,233	526	7,138,171	27,986,627	66,092,630
		1900	390	43,810,481	1,518	2,014,626	21,309	11,542,863	20,254	555	500	3,512,621	17,370,685	41,024,244
		1890	381	28,321,160	1,006	1,400,668	17,040	11,043,538	16,680	298	62	2,215,828	13,925,499	34,979,556
		1880	345	13,791,915	......	....	10,777	6,805,732	10,397	146	234	....	7,975,451	18,400,993
10	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.[8]	1905	46	5,331,939	200	252,818	3,965	1,595,923	1,862	1,860	243	587,471	1,583,644	4,750,589
		1900	52	4,617,552	135	147,207	2,653	1,067,364	1,362	1,148	143	247,229	1,227,997	3,237,982
		1890	55	2,269,707	96	120,891	1,827	755,555	1,017	787	23	104,682	776,057	2,109,469
		1880	45	1,564,738	......	....	1,305	480,535	743	443	119	....	805,999	1,748,101
2	Nets and seines	1905	12	2,043,405	58	101,918	821	213,551	81	716	24	136,425	1,140,516	1,721,912
		1900	19	1,160,782	11	63,545	718	222,146	83	616	19	81,428	865,908	1,476,022
		1890	22	1,135,761	32	27,864	618	190,121	104	514	......	53,920	634,631	1,002,196
		1880	13	140,650	......	....	210	54,112	79	114	17	....	180,215	291,765
2	Oakum[9]	1905	6	488,502	11	14,050	142	48,945	121	17	1	23,929	240,929	361,198
		1900	7	416,199	10	16,922	171	51,313	141	26	4	16,067	283,862	440,237
		1890	7	275,675	9	10,300	142	46,816	124	4	14	6,579	231,733	363,400
8	Oil, castor	1905	4	625,018	14	27,294	43	28,256	43	....	......	49,927	487,292	642,665
		1900	3	539,221	12	17,320	49	29,068	48	1	......	13,839	293,408	395,100
		1890	7	621,798	21	25,599	77	41,532	77	....	......	28,314	431,231	573,363
		1880	8	474,000	......	....	108	44,711	107	....	1	....	384,890	653,900
8	Oil, cottonseed and cake	1905	715	73,770,417	3,229	3,062,157	15,540	4,837,691	15,497	26	17	4,860,278	80,029,863	96,407,621
		1900	369	34,451,461	1,569	1,579,252	11,007	3,143,459	10,936	54	17	2,433,912	45,165,823	58,726,632
		1890	119	12,808,996	395	414,047	5,906	1,493,780	5,814	55	37	1,163,586	14,363,126	19,335,947
		1880	45	3,862,300	......	....	3,319	880,836	3,114	33	172	....	5,091,251	7,690,921

[1] Includes 477 establishments reported as "artificial stone" in 1905. Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[2] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[3] Included in "all other industries" in 1905.

[4] Included in other classifications in 1890, 1900, and 1905.

[5] Includes 7 establishments in 1890 and 3 in 1880 reported as "cigar molds."

[6] Included in "marble and stone work" in 1880. Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1890.

[7] Includes 94 establishments in 1905 reported as "musical instruments, organs," 249 as "musical instruments, pianos," and 101 as "musical instruments, piano and organ materials;" 129 in 1900, 145 in 1890, and 171 in 1880, reported as "musical instruments, organs and materials;" and 261 in 1900, 236 in 1890, and 174 in 1880 reported as "musical instruments, pianos and materials."

[8] Includes 9 establishments in 1900, 10 in 1890, and 5 in 1880 reported as "hooks and eyes."

[9] Included in other classifications in 1880.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
8	Oil, essential	1905	52	$723,004	37	$40,002	132	$69,711	127	5	......	$78,886	$1,110,470	$1,464,662
		1900	47	576,286	39	24,733	168	61,415	161	7	......	48,763	588,594	813,495
		1890	67	102,223	23	8,568	197	28,924	197	......	......	34,462	129,735	255,847
		1880	124	67,755	......	......	278	24,030	273	1	4	......	125,167	248,858
8	Oil, lard	1905	5	213,952	10	8,520	44	23,028	44	......	......	33,137	681,537	796,111
		1900	7	369,773	24	24,426	78	42,205	77	1	......	47,182	971,647	1,221,841
		1890	7	481,526	26	29,024	94	53,208	94	......	......	102,663	920,650	1,181,613
		1880	28	1,127,500	......	......	432	161,672	424	......	8	......	4,184,450	4,721,066
8	Oil, linseed	1905	30	9,849,695	156	423,309	1,349	785,634	1,345	4	......	2,537,497	23,153,151	27,577,152
		1900	48	15,460,512	285	446,247	1,328	693,311	1,321	6	1	659,606	24,395,775	27,184,331
		1890	62	14,003,358	187	308,718	1,886	977,344	1,882	4	......	1,321,461	19,374,543	23,534,306
		1880	81	5,872,750	......	......	1,416	681,677	1,378	17	21	......	12,874,294	15,393,812
8	Oil, not elsewhere specified.[1]	1905	181	11,014,605	653	873,133	1,261	729,380	1,235	24	2	1,658,960	13,756,074	22,127,253
		1900	195	9,626,984	789	968,015	1,411	715,650	1,355	51	5	2,054,735	10,043,629	17,483,799
		1890	137	4,936,763	407	492,582	848	520,958	810	32	6	965,088	5,938,842	9,994,930
		1880	76	2,014,298	......	......	536	260,239	522	8	6	......	2,944,335	3,933,058
2	Oilcloth and linoleum, floor.	1905	16	10,108,107	183	300,151	3,355	1,719,938	3,216	51	88	901,374	6,779,263	10,388,237
		1900	18	7,176,198	105	193,939	2,718	1,327,235	2,626	49	43	433,068	4,853,260	7,807,105
		1890	19	3,704,436	62	92,203	1,521	745,766	1,477	4	40	195,764	2,380,295	3,877,822
		1880	25	3,429,550	......	......	1,735	733,235	1,690	5	40	......	3,118,708	4,752,587
2	Oilcloth, enameled	1905	11	3,695,125	34	61,079	528	223,819	518	8	2	468,171	3,270,746	4,404,009
		1900	9	1,702,904	48	100,584	512	300,878	512	......	......	88,889	2,696,412	3,595,515
		1890	9	772,820	26	29,702	341	182,759	335	4	2	66,929	983,518	1,603,265
		1880	4	315,000	......	......	258	116,627	215	2	41	......	864,200	1,062,000
1	Oleomargarine	1905	14	1,550,776	206	253,090	522	315,736	511	10	1	522,230	4,397,538	5,573,725
		1900	24	3,023,646	394	412,012	1,084	534,444	1,007	65	12	2,489,784	7,639,501	12,499,812
		1890	12	634,532	64	91,752	264	154,138	252	11	1	385,563	2,175,264	2,988,525
		1880	15	1,680,300	......	......	599	212,952	561	18	20	......	5,486,141	6,892,939
14	Optical goods[2]	1905	122	5,380,766	316	427,072	4,330	1,923,225	2,948	1,098	284	493,276	2,319,949	6,116,910
		1900	91	4,212,268	375	287,012	3,715	1,599,072	2,522	1,022	171	440,297	2,100,622	5,211,432
		1890	191	2,608,176	337	290,078	2,507	1,010,374	1,868	507	132	228,028	1,324,305	3,505,973
		1880	62	643,825	......	......	1,088	450,897	872	113	103	......	417,472	1,182,142
3	Ordnance and ordnance stores.[3]	1905	4	3,278,190	31	46,413	289	186,993	288	1	......	51,666	131,612	557,903
		1900	4	3,468,713	81	96,001	989	615,280	977	12	......	277,268	802,706	2,239,797
		1890	4	7,639,991	31	34,888	1,428	1,064,418	1,425	2	1	18,885	743,348	2,424,662
8	Paints	1905	449	55,783,259	3,044	3,654,289	9,781	5,063,177	8,775	965	41	6,055,367	46,306,183	67,277,910
		1900	419	42,501,782	2,512	3,077,318	8,151	3,929,787	7,357	744	50	3,430,061	33,799,386	50,874,995
		1890	382	34,009,203	1,693	2,036,869	7,044	3,568,757	6,460	519	65	3,039,427	24,930,532	40,438,171
		1880	244	13,555,292	......	......	4,483	2,132,255	4,192	188	103	......	17,062,552	23,390,767
6	Paper and wood pulp[4]	1905	761	277,444,471	3,778	6,097,032	65,961	32,019,212	56,827	8,882	255	16,440,041	111,251,478	188,715,189
		1900	763	167,507,713	2,935	4,500,911	49,646	20,746,426	41,547	7,930	169	10,184,106	70,530,236	127,326,162
		1890	649	89,829,548	1,348	1,770,657	31,050	13,204,828	24,015	6,767	268	6,770,681	44,228,480	78,937,184
		1880	742	48,139,652	......	......	25,631	8,970,133	17,317	7,648	666	......	34,862,132	57,366,860
6	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.[3]	1905	232	18,198,221	1,145	1,305,875	9,842	3,712,537	4,620	4,982	240	2,546,332	12,743,559	22,159,202
		1900	190	11,370,585	720	922,689	6,117	2,242,702	3,135	2,835	147	1,042,923	9,819,820	16,785,269
		1890	66	2,922,449	128	153,828	1,519	611,353	971	439	109	234,325	2,627,454	4,179,235
6	Paper patterns	1905	26	2,236,860	693	489,919	1,082	444,659	239	822	21	892,769	337,022	2,265,125
		1900	15	255,775	92	72,048	835	262,259	109	718	8	29,055	124,804	562,353
		1890	27	156,106	39	45,212	409	108,526	47	361	1	54,857	85,269	377,456
		1880	4	105,100	......	......	97	40,538	13	84	......	......	44,000	512,550
8	Patent medicines and compounds.[5]	1905	2,245	45,611,640	5,928	5,923,674	10,980	4,351,867	4,959	5,673	348	25,189,770	21,293,051	74,520,765
		1900	1,719	36,677,833	5,304	5,285,134	11,606	4,334,425	5,520	5,883	203	17,950,200	18,000,441	58,988,181
		1890	1,127	18,596,823	2,332	2,138,819	7,058	2,955,383	4,231	2,670	157	7,063,311	11,030,916	32,620,182
		1880	563	10,620,880	......	......	4,025	1,651,596	2,504	1,186	335	......	6,704,729	14,682,494
14	Paving materials[6]	1905	51	5,218,399	157	197,177	1,919	952,884	1,919	......	......	469,848	2,665,987	5,033,086
		1900	99	13,464,451	173	183,565	2,436	1,143,799	2,428	......	8	245,620	1,582,373	3,935,593
		1890	704	12,648,093	1,010	1,025,672	21,720	9,425,298	21,703	1	16	1,147,235	13,891,005	30,644,072
		1880	46	745,750	......	......	757	244,339	755	......	2	......	576,301	1,024,243
14	Pencils, lead	1905	8	4,980,820	283	396,027	3,065	1,059,076	1,282	1,607	176	860,070	1,803,534	4,425,896
		1900	7	2,227,405	81	111,890	2,162	683,281	758	1,087	317	278,176	1,030,917	2,222,276
		1890	5	3,100,836	64	130,300	1,388	450,450	483	632	273	154,528	796,378	1,687,560
		1880	4	341,597	......	......	399	102,233	116	144	139	......	97,344	279,427
14	Pens, fountain and stylographic.[3]	1905	33	1,097,825	190	155,967	624	307,688	502	110	12	312,372	892,206	2,082,005
		1900	23	590,629	84	80,898	318	141,012	241	66	11	113,334	351,932	906,454
		1890	15	142,265	24	28,902	152	73,897	128	24	......	12,380	123,214	351,775
10	Pens, gold	1905	16	446,933	34	42,287	309	225,454	290	17	2	61,407	274,235	692,029
		1900	22	496,246	62	67,522	378	229,679	337	38	3	42,740	312,537	799,078
		1890	18	473,964	62	75,124	301	185,545	277	23	1	82,753	235,628	718,070
		1880	16	370,150	......	......	264	172,207	226	19	19	......	190,906	533,061
3	Pens, steel	1905	5	575,788	72	60,487	663	204,778	58	553	52	53,011	103,005	473,847
		1900	3	357,460	13	21,416	473	138,433	65	371	37	37,405	52,466	294,340
		1890	3	399,182	15	20,143	496	132,032	141	322	33	6,295	56,630	268,259
		1880	3	182,500	......	......	280	88,500	34	230	16	......	38,950	164,000

[1] Includes 5 establishments in 1890 and 7 in 1880 reported as "oil, illuminating, not including petroleum refining;" 124 in 1890 and 51 in 1880 as "oil, lubricating;" 8 in 1890 and 3 in 1880 as "oil, resin;" and 15 in 1880 as "oil, neat's foot."

[2] Reported as "spectacles and eye glasses" in 1880. Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[3] Included in other classifications in 1880.

[4] Includes 82 establishments in 1890 reported as "pulp, wood," and 50 in 1880 reported as "wood pulp."

[5] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[6] Includes construction work in 1880 and 1890.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Number.	Salaries.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Average number. Men 16 years and over.	Average number. Women 16 years and over.	Average number. Children under 16 years.			
8	Perfumery and cosmetics.	1905	292	$4,843,026	816	$877,091	2,082	$768,537	663	1,388	31	$2,485,801	$4,781,603	$11,132,859
		1900	262	3,490,173	808	757,695	1,764	568,646	520	1,205	39	1,182,620	3,135,017	7,087,704
		1890	157	2,238,901	359	376,159	1,396	501,520	542	838	16	421,335	2,128,420	4,630,141
		1880	67	813,827	......	....	741	238,259	352	357	32	....	1,201,409	2,203,004
8	Petroleum, refining[1]	1905	98	136,280,541	1,974	2,724,065	16,770	9,989,367	16,256	82	432	5,297,508	139,387,213	175,005,320
		1900	67	95,327,892	1,201	1,811,400	12,199	6,717,087	11,935	66	198	3,330,851	102,859,341	123,929,384
		1890	94	77,416,296	1,068	1,117,011	11,403	5,872,467	10,885	2	516	2,069,268	67,918,723	85,001,198
14	Phonographs and graphophones.[2]	1905	14	8,740,618	537	666,489	3,397	1,683,903	3,025	364	8	1,653,762	4,161,136	10,237,075
		1900	11	3,348,282	144	179,145	1,267	608,490	1,114	146	7	215,401	827,529	2,246,274
14	Photographic apparatus	1905	40	1,988,463	317	278,420	1,751	872,963	1,473	250	28	471,592	785,817	3,479,317
		1900	48	1,849,721	165	129,618	1,961	779,890	1,662	230	69	229,886	595,925	2,026,063
		1890	25	362,834	43	46,184	506	262,755	436	58	12	28,263	164,620	624,342
		1880	10	90,800	......	....	101	41,314	86	9	6	....	40,658	101,305
14	Photographic materials	1905	90	5,731,462	838	830,287	2,061	923,252	1,185	835	41	1,544,790	3,375,713	9,543,980
		1900	105	3,668,026	304	323,676	1,483	662,958	994	450	39	453,092	2,782,285	5,773,325
		1890	45	1,172,610	116	118,018	783	420,248	587	194	2	91,356	1,107,269	2,121,387
		1880	5	63,000	......	....	63	25,310	31	30	2	....	89,900	142,000
6	Photolithographing and photoengraving.[3]	1905	223	4,070,813	968	933,617	3,876	2,916,073	3,341	451	84	874,648	1,303,147	7,268,262
		1900	203	1,994,421	484	450,120	2,691	1,749,578	2,522	118	51	398,893	725,069	4,190,002
		1890	89	1,134,873	207	228,279	1,145	760,619	1,056	73	16	145,059	541,395	2,071,580
1	Pickles, preserves, and sauces.[4]	1905	528	19,439,540	2,179	2,286,517	8,511	3,068,263	4,356	4,004	151	4,060,397	16,634,858	29,696,287
		1900	424	10,992,677	1,865	1,701,598	7,225	2,238,437	3,697	3,232	296	2,506,383	13,875,079	23,477,136
		1890	316	4,913,459	675	608,427	3,577	1,158,892	1,964	1,585	28	528,283	5,328,541	9,790,855
		1880	109	841,023	......	....	930	259,454	592	230	108	....	1,472,639	2,407,342
14	Pipes, tobacco	1905	68	1,255,575	82	80,570	1,947	830,801	1,687	225	35	183,800	1,354,348	2,834,496
		1900	98	1,111,144	120	108,890	1,585	737,647	1,284	212	89	125,189	1,106,299	2,471,908
		1890	69	1,432,753	139	159,181	1,206	571,815	1,024	163	19	95,545	626,668	1,881,262
		1880	37	233,800	......	....	645	226,306	500	65	80	....	209,518	628,688
10	Plated ware	1905	60	13,830,480	474	647,585	6,281	3,360,425	5,187	998	96	1,691,365	5,448,619	12,138,886
		1900	66	16,486,471	477	702,635	6,392	3,088,224	5,349	979	64	768,939	5,875,312	12,608,770
		1890	68	13,150,990	302	420,045	6,617	3,355,260	5,480	974	163	1,276,431	4,647,890	11,502,966
		1880	55	5,862,025	......	....	4,675	2,453,361	3,742	831	102	....	4,100,116	8,596,181
10	Plumbers' supplies[5]	1905	185	20,290,463	1,025	1,213,908	10,753	5,996,361	10,435	260	58	1,895,324	9,923,810	21,542,485
		1900	174	13,598,528	917	987,282	8,024	3,930,594	7,639	245	140	847,094	7,289,867	14,771,185
		1890	122	9,678,107	538	646,629	4,947	2,657,585	4,759	73	115	550,938	5,853,709	11,960,464
5	Pocketbooks	1905	46	2,127,824	157	234,446	2,281	796,985	1,208	997	76	238,987	1,926,723	3,767,446
		1900	68	991,876	124	146,219	1,653	588,595	958	596	99	115,913	1,278,226	2,405,188
		1890	62	1,121,834	140	170,081	1,208	491,911	730	406	72	101,933	968,948	2,165,462
		1880	53	598,350	......	....	1,413	484,947	890	416	107	....	930,033	1,709,036
9	Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.[6]	1905	873	110,926,018	3,752	4,627,739	52,428	25,177,665	45,342	5,953	1,133	7,656,053	16,591,462	64,200,792
		1900	1,000	65,951,885	2,777	3,011,512	43,714	17,691,737	38,171	4,481	1,062	3,260,721	11,915,236	44,263,386
		1890	707	26,127,104	1,316	1,269,111	18,980	8,869,032	16,402	2,023	555	2,003,007	5,618,401	22,057,090
		1880	752	7,366,323	......	....	10,221	3,600,727	7,882	948	1,391	....	2,909,063	8,977,333
6	Printing and publishing, book and job.[7]	1905	8,244	142,015,638	15,449	15,399,727	87,746	48,720,851	65,293	19,975	2,478	33,115,809	52,575,110	182,611,720
		1900	6,919	97,758,968	9,906	8,830,413	67,610	33,541,701	51,743	13,769	2,098	16,690,132	36,191,582	121,798,476
		1890	4,125	67,301,355	8,032	8,270,784	50,399	27,762,177	39,644	9,367	1,388	10,882,612	29,502,178	93,909,432
		1880	3,468	63,003,704	......	....	58,506	30,541,657	45,890	6,777	5,839	....	32,660,395	90,970,341
6	Printing and publishing, music.[8]	1905	145	3,487,017	739	509,141	577	340,176	455	111	11	1,715,363	511,220	4,147,783
		1900	87	2,313,966	314	244,515	778	375,202	568	181	29	663,097	449,674	2,272,385
		1890	79	1,816,205	239	221,799	462	223,783	366	72	24	362,117	401,415	1,683,333
6	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.[9]	1905	18,038	239,518,524	48,782	47,128,711	96,868	59,830,768	76,817	17,528	2,523	67,638,099	70,358,000	309,327,606
		1900	15,305	192,443,708	27,579	27,015,791	94,604	50,333,051	73,653	14,815	6,136	38,514,642	50,214,904	222,983,569
		1890	12,362	126,269,885	20,120	17,777,173	85,975	50,821,359	70,424	9,587	5,964	35,727,039	38,955,322	179,859,750
6	Printing materials	1905	77	1,008,889	94	106,786	357	239,036	338	14	5	195,266	372,480	1,207,163
		1900	70	905,603	64	64,063	560	232,799	503	32	25	98,981	406,357	1,088,432
		1890	64	1,370,487	151	148,010	715	338,096	519	180	16	121,874	567,638	1,459,484
		1880	27	199,900	......	....	191	98,878	164	7	20	....	190,353	421,316
14	Pulp, from fiber other than wood.[10]	1900	3	479,158	6	7,200	121	28,462	103	17	1	13,191	42,204	103,204
		1890	7	583,837	16	21,350	152	68,906	150	....	2	33,202	126,902	521,243
4	Pulp goods[5]	1905	17	3,197,832	56	83,150	696	283,658	587	90	19	91,617	719,161	1,467,407
		1900	22	2,316,985	75	91,685	691	283,835	638	44	9	76,271	646,639	1,267,013
		1890	0	418,015	21	27,550	252	111,484	228	17	7	46,228	122,851	332,582
4	Pumps, not including steam pumps.	1905	115	3,230,038	204	215,376	1,404	718,941	1,391	4	9	310,112	1,192,754	2,852,623
		1900	130	1,260,710	95	83,677	632	217,193	620	....	12	80,380	637,768	1,341,713
		1890	256	3,540,097	386	317,571	1,754	827,574	1,740	1	13	225,377	1,681,275	4,103,110
		1880	411	2,383,482	......	....	1,731	652,749	1,692	3	36	....	2,038,631	3,644,631

---

[1] "Petroleum, refining" formed part of a separate report in 1880 and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.

[2] Included in "all other industries" in 1890; no report received for this industry in 1880.

[3] Reported as "photolithographing and engraving" in 1890. Included in other classifications in 1880.

[4] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[5] Included in other classifications in 1880.

[6] Includes 51 establishments reported as "drain and sewer pipe," 686 as "stone and earthen ware," and 15 as "terra cotta ware" in 1880. Reported as "clay and pottery products" in 1890.

[7] Includes 27 establishments reported as "printing, tip" in 1890. Reported as "printing and publishing" in 1880 and includes 1 establishment reported as "postal cards."

[8] Establishments reported as "printing and publishing" in 1880 are shown under "printing and publishing, book and job."

[9] "Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals" formed part of a separate report in 1880 and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.

[10] Included in other classifications in 1880. Included in "all other industries" in 1905.

Table 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
4	Refrigerators	1905	111	$6,273,193	333	$392,722	4,032	$1,905,114	3,933	8	91	$840,663	$3,271,767	$7,347,935
		1900	95	4,782,110	237	239,953	3,329	1,287,488	3,229	6	94	406,159	2.476,518	5,317,886
		1890	82	3,367,329	195	218,933	2,178	1,033,832	2,022	57	99	295,322	2,377,958	4,513,616
		1880	71	727,220	....	....	1,053	423,680	975	14	64	....	881,842	1,739,731
2	Regalia and society banners and emblems.[1]	1905	140	3,252,501	404	421,463	2,498	1,012,768	844	1,620	34	568,076	2,019,067	4,753,266
		1900	109	1,739,808	244	195,487	1,569	471,114	417	1,114	38	352,869	1,596,875	3,049,481
		1890	137	1,841,193	299	306,869	2,080	737,853	675	1,391	14	247,882	1,246,906	3,203,890
		1880	47	452,590	....	....	589	174,097	175	376	38	....	429,227	815,638
1	Rice, cleaning and polishing.	1905	74	8,821,099	436	548,562	1,492	640,632	1,487	1	4	615,583	13,315,065	16,296,916
		1900	80	2,601,352	169	182,033	651	265,585	639	....	12	230,203	7,575,522	8,723,726
		1890	32	2,073,884	96	96,160	647	223,433	630	9	8	147,992	5,601,206	6,693,196
		1880	22	562,200	....	....	516	110,467	376	94	46	....	2,666,497	3,133,324
14	Roofing materials[2]	1905	307	16,925,065	1,029	1,162,057	8,819	4,007,669	8,651	10	158	1,787,079	10,842,307	19,870,953
		1900	267	10,814,396	695	662,603	7,593	3,072,317	7,422	16	155	887,172	6,886,006	13,690,540
		1890	2,140	13,303,597	2,396	2,088,512	10,937	6,469,514	10,803	27	107	1,117,670	14,712,379	29,412,813
		1880	493	2,329,277	....	....	3,082	1,411,133	3,019	22	41	....	3,382,354	6,227,284
14	Rubber and elastic goods[3]	1905	224	46,297,537	2,364	2,857,263	21,184	9,412,368	13,863	6,950	371	6,516,272	38,912,226	62,995,909
		1900	261	39,302,353	1,825	2,215,597	20,404	8,081,803	12,560	7,317	527	2,805,200	33,482,314	52,621,830
		1890	139	13,703,787	619	852,290	9,183	3,663,976	4,509	4,296	378	1,133,182	11,113,528	18,708,917
		1880	93	6,284,187	....	....	6,763	2,450,672	4,028	2,431	304	....	9,641,167	14,518,924
4	Rules, ivory and wood	1905	13	253,496	15	15,230	149	54,860	96	51	2	73,854	55,113	248,906
		1900	11	202,724	14	11,986	213	66,732	150	50	13	16,694	72,657	207,757
		1890	16	172,918	27	22,194	136	51,933	101	28	7	11,183	34,325	154,173
		1880	6	54,200	....	....	56	19,974	52	1	3	....	16,075	66,200
5	Saddlery and harness[1]	1905	1,076	29,264,460	2,141	2,019,147	15,032	7,634,311	13,549	1,108	375	3,074,414	23,774,239	42,054,842
		1900	873	20,462,903	1,737	1,428,512	14,364	6,254,462	12,755	1,102	507	1,337,027	19,770,574	33,702,563
		1890	7,931	35,346,620	7,654	5,121,927	22,672	10,908,918	21,376	962	334	2,666,690	24,674,225	52,970,801
		1880	7,999	16,508,019	....	....	21,446	7,997,752	20,024	561	861	....	19,968,716	38,081,643
3	Safes and vaults	1905	31	7,326,133	415	723,097	3,488	2,162,246	3,469	....	19	801,389	3,211,336	7,861,069
		1900	35	5,479,879	272	283,111	2,033	1,017,237	2,018	1	14	300,620	1,689,148	3,927,867
		1890	39	4,603,118	315	265,210	3,816	2,129,615	3,776	1	39	564,756	2,635,313	6,641,844
		1880	40	2,201,600	....	....	2,206	1,096,504	2,173	....	33	....	1,431,083	3,352,396
8	Salt[4]	1905	146	25,586,282	418	487,425	4,666	2,066,399	4,371	289	6	1,235,579	4,166,137	9,437,662
		1900	159	27,123,364	406	499,748	4,774	1,911,140	4,337	378	59	760,539	3,335,922	7,966,897
		1890	200	13,437,749	200	189,049	4,255	1,593,442	4,055	148	52	674,183	1,826,770	5,484,618
		1880	276	8,548,640	....	....	4,493	1,305,020	4,274	67	152	....	2,354,742	5,191,222
14	Sand and emery paper and cloth.	1905	8	1,205,864	40	77,712	305	182,518	272	28	5	116,216	1,054,605	1,477,003
		1900	9	1,372,307	63	97,846	274	144,183	250	16	8	57,878	681,240	1,175,895
		1890	9	705,957	47	52,263	206	104,226	189	17	....	111,073	781,505	1,249,647
		1880	6	121,500	....	....	82	30,970	52	21	9	....	148,477	262,374
1	Sausage[5]	1905	292	2,704,246	122	109,297	1,265	739,824	1,236	23	6	303,952	5,568,593	8,122,904
		1900	198	1,408,897	118	109,068	878	453,420	863	13	2	135,952	3,213,260	4,588,456
		1890	249	1,128,562	269	198,447	837	363,226	812	21	4	115,520	1,935,170	3,055,367
3	Saws	1905	83	11,287,816	576	623,309	4,650	2,707,423	4,264	103	283	1,023,943	4,035,530	9,819,787
		1900	96	8,508,487	312	329,402	3,215	1,692,757	3,012	71	132	347,209	2,600,217	6,443,748
		1890	95	6,313,373	267	276,168	2,676	1,583,526	2,462	46	168	435,625	2,346,401	5,572,992
		1880	89	3,281,135	....	....	2,566	1,226,370	2,288	23	255	....	1,744,083	3,943,105
3	Scales and balances	1905	85	8,512,993	431	476,627	3,133	1,754,789	3,077	33	23	968,550	1,633,150	6,002,638
		1900	86	6,307,576	305	297,166	2,775	1,436,839	2,748	16	11	369,909	1,533,379	5,239,788
		1890	76	1,658,655	150	145,078	1,350	692,497	1,335	2	13	108,056	867,955	2,322,744
		1880	64	3,814,981	....	....	1,554	783,019	1,527	1	26	....	654,711	3,252,460
3	Screws, machine[6]	1905	26	4,133,141	209	244,417	1,965	941,859	1,808	76	81	236,505	950,627	2,711,600
		1900	25	2,466,796	108	125,550	1,557	702,965	1,400	141	16	105,259	797,308	2,058,723
		1890	20	1,672,343	56	60,480	1,057	474,463	987	68	2	73,946	331,701	1,183,341
		1880	20	4,265,000	....	....	1,585	456,542	943	378	264	....	935,800	2,184,532
3	Screws, wood[7]	1905	7	5,969,446	158	193,505	1,488	556,330	906	517	65	264,091	731,542	2,133,844
		1900	8	5,464,661	139	169,326	1,970	720,873	1,184	738	48	270,715	923,147	2,599,744
		1890	7	5,572,237	93	85,752	1,558	539,713	823	686	49	310,519	900,676	2,326,645
4	Sewing machine cases	1905	8	5,887,643	160	180,084	4,450	2,028,933	4,109	21	320	302,091	2,593,141	5,272,547
		1900	7	1,333,341	58	66,497	2,653	1,065,180	2,474	12	167	81,772	1,533,880	2,815,142
		1890	7	1,430,403	20	34,122	1,822	852,603	1,657	11	154	81,396	990,439	2,249,551
		1880	18	741,300	....	....	1,822	683,338	1,536	....	286	....	1,239,400	2,064,837
3	Sewing machines and attachments.	1905	46	26,695,294	764	972,055	12,671	7,464,325	12,108	495	68	1,406,667	8,107,366	20,869,870
		1900	57	19,470,389	646	866,116	10,712	6,265,938	10,195	455	62	763,790	7,924,596	18,309,752
		1890	59	16,043,136	284	420,231	8,837	4,750,324	8,049	536	252	1,865,050	3,502,173	12,823,147
		1880	106	12,501,830	....	....	9,553	4,636,099	8,632	248	673	....	4,829,106	13,863,188
13	Shipbuilding[8]	1905	1,097	121,623,700	2,480	3,339,711	50,754	29,241,087	49,915	65	774	5,255,506	37,463,179	82,769,239
		1900	1,107	77,341,001	1,405	2,007,237	46,747	24,824,738	45,711	34	1,002	3,684,811	33,474,896	74,532,277
		1890	1,010	53,393,074	1,123	1,194,870	24,811	14,833,977	24,628	9	174	1,392,551	16,925,109	40,342,115
		1880	2,188	20,979,874	....	....	21,345	12,713,813	21,338	....	7	....	19,736,358	36,800,327

[1] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[2] Includes construction work in 1880 and 1890.

[3] Includes 3 establishments reported as "rubber, vulcanized," in 1880.

[4] Includes 8 establishments reported as "salt, ground," in 1880.

[5] Included in other classifications in 1880. Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1890.

[6] Reported as "screws" in 1880.

[7] Establishments reported as "screws" in 1880 are shown under "screws, machine."

[8] Includes 54 establishments in 1905 and 44 in 1900 reported as "shipbuilding, iron and steel," and 1,043 in 1905 and 1,063 in 1900 reported as "ship and boat building, wooden."

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
2	Shirts[1]	1905	641	$23,379,774	2,461	$2,037,119	36,499	$11,233,392	7,051	28,258	1,190	$6,451,006	$25,639,402	$50,971,105
		1900	690	19,642,658	1,908	1,632,001	36,622	10,894,327	6,380	29,462	780	4,771,601	22,950,564	47,121,530
		1890	869	14,273,611	1,513	1,511,108	31,207	9,193,495	5,437	25,563	207	2,188,265	15,704,353	33,638,593
		1880	549	6,841,778	......	....	25,687	5,403,696	2,878	22,186	623	....	11,306,414	20,130,031
3	Shoddy	1905	97	5,804,164	172	245,403	2,089	834,822	1,625	458	6	461,527	6,055,731	8,406,425
		1900	105	5,272,929	139	166,704	1,926	748,948	1,425	480	21	293,149	4,875,192	6,730,974
		1890	94	3,754,063	114	149,483	2,155	707,099	1,252	865	38	238,094	6,003,035	7,887,000
		1880	73	1,165,100	......	....	1,282	400,326	695	496	91	....	3,366,650	4,989,615
4	Show cases	1905	111	3,143,044	305	329,786	3,082	1,681,071	3,016	30	36	494,650	2,374,097	5,721,724
		1900	102	1,152,898	106	88,155	1,363	708,211	1,323	10	30	152,336	1,057,666	2,467,901
		1890	99	1,208,022	169	158,048	1,331	718,102	1,261	4	66	147,134	1,077,345	2,569,557
		1880	93	341,970	......	....	692	329,230	640	4	48	....	519,585	1,172,172
2	Silk and silk goods	1905	624	109,556,621	4,027	4,742,270	79,601	26,767,943	27,037	45,198	7,366	11,052,777	75,861,188	133,288,072
		1900	483	81,082,201	2,657	3,131,352	65,416	20,982,194	24,206	34,797	6,413	10,264,208	62,406,665	107,256,258
		1890	472	51,007,537	1,531	1,917,877	49,382	17,762,441	17,602	28,914	2,866	4,259,623	51,004,425	87,298,454
		1880	382	19,125,300	......	....	31,337	9,146,705	9,375	16,396	5,566	....	22,467,701	41,033,045
10	Silversmithing and silverware.[2]	1905	98	23,901,545	850	1,082,579	8,580	5,265,049	7,280	1,138	162	2,478,873	9,010,086	20,700,703
		1900	103	14,141,929	652	754,389	5,813	3,443,142	5,214	514	85	909,806	5,783,645	13,505,583
		1890	54	5,728,414	201	283,330	2,419	1,588,751	2,260	143	16	654,646	2,333,581	6,435,304
		1880	77	1,898,098	......	....	1,160	752,583	1,005	42	113	....	1,130,560	2,517,561
1	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.[3]	1905	559	219,818,627	11,305	12,458,332	69,593	37,090,399	64,171	4,459	963	28,032,248	706,230,069	801,757,137
		1900	557	173,866,377	9,635	9,452,733	64,681	31,033,850	60,095	2,935	1,651	22,658,444	605,223,221	697,056,065
		1890	611	98,190,766	2,907	3,187,072	37,502	20,304,029	35,867	987	648	13,200,585	366,993,662	433,252,315
		1880	872	49,419,213	......	....	27,297	10,508,530	26,113	....	1,184	....	267,738,902	303,562,413
1	Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.[4]	1905	370	17,896,063	669	885,570	4,541	3,236,573	4,521	9	11	2,599,111	99,626,900	112,157,487
		1900	325	14,933,804	564	648,914	3,705	2,358,403	3,679	10	16	1,371,266	76,873,618	86,723,126
		1890	507	18,696,738	1,064	1,349,528	6,473	4,000,947	6,418	3	52	2,516,150	113,968,549	128,359,353
10	Smelting and refining, copper.[5]	1905	40	76,824,640	809	1,527,382	12,752	10,827,043	12,702	....	50	4,748,399	196,736,986	240,780,216
		1900	47	53,063,395	488	954,905	11,324	8,529,021	11,272	4	48	1,522,325	122,174,129	165,131,670
10	Smelting and refining, lead.[5]	1905	32	63,822,810	524	887,602	7,573	5,374,691	7,566	7	....	897,876	168,958,076	185,826,839
		1900	39	72,148,933	425	754,913	8,319	5,088,681	8,312	....	7	1,166,210	144,195,163	175,466,304
10	Smelting and refining, zinc.[6]	1905	31	23,701,586	354	581,479	6,528	3,856,466	6,506	2	20	1,326,621	17,028,418	24,791,299
		1900	31	14,141,810	208	440,200	4,869	2,355,921	4,843	8	18	399,472	13,286,058	18,188,498
10	Smelting and refining, not from the ore.[7]	1905	65	9,807,238	225	354,182	1,712	994,951	1,706	6	....	1,222,424	13,759,805	17,402,987
		1900	61	5,200,523	203	229,244	983	532,068	927	54	2	270,359	5,899,935	7,784,695
		1890	50	9,425,912	119	171,053	1,646	951,300	1,639	1	6	472,996	25,285,191	28,188,826
		1880	4	162,100	......	....	311	158,300	309	....	2	....	8,171,900	8,411,100
8	Soap and candles[8]	1905	453	57,820,306	3,147	3,637,075	11,860	5,056,611	8,110	3,382	368	10,467,302	46,536,823	72,164,062
		1900	558	38,068,334	2,738	2,777,071	9,487	3,754,767	6,794	2,066	627	6,237,893	33,143,230	53,231,017
		1890	578	24,821,069	1,481	1,534,794	7,821	3,416,854	6,125	1,182	514	3,355,625	28,687,412	43,600,285
		1880	629	14,541,294	......	....	5,289	2,219,513	4,368	388	533	....	19,907,444	26,552,627
11	Soda water apparatus	1905	37	3,414,676	333	295,703	1,469	834,705	1,354	111	4	377,770	1,923,835	4,634,265
		1900	30	4,202,452	227	243,710	963	549,939	942	20	1	452,339	997,436	3,015,493
		1890	12	3,354,928	154	181,041	839	547,080	806	22	11	381,110	1,016,202	2,711,879
		1880	8	413,000	......	....	332	169,235	308	17	7	....	565,538	1,075,569
14	Sporting goods	1905	152	4,249,182	361	318,795	4,260	1,641,486	2,281	1,766	213	572,589	2,963,138	7,032,224
		1900	143	2,015,437	168	167,509	2,225	809,687	1,184	989	52	194,508	1,801,929	3,628,496
		1890	136	1,693,776	191	176,059	2,008	705,911	1,044	852	112	101,709	1,119,806	2,709,449
		1880	86	1,444,750	......	....	1,401	411,854	565	734	102	....	692,616	1,556,258
3	Springs, steel, car and carriage.	1905	52	4,016,463	270	353,077	2,476	1,242,553	2,452	13	11	393,257	2,741,764	5,740,836
		1900	48	4,684,278	166	275,205	2,102	1,061,006	2,094	2	6	337,000	3,024,656	5,690,499
		1890	57	3,459,422	158	211,828	1,734	962,942	1,700	....	34	178,290	2,219,408	4,331,571
		1880	59	1,769,293	......	....	1,530	699,412	1,487	1	42	....	2,346,818	3,654,862
10	Stamped ware[9]	1905	174	23,107,758	941	1,276,996	13,560	5,660,459	9,842	2,900	818	1,561,979	10,524,880	21,958,049
		1900	139	13,954,176	590	667,825	10,002	3,730,241	6,921	2,429	652	785,219	7,333,028	14,546,191
		1890	104	9,718,585	346	424,798	7,281	2,834,809	5,258	1,543	480	664,570	5,505,632	11,277,508
		1880	27	2,325,940	......	....	2,730	972,544	2,061	424	245	....	2,422,849	3,997,926
8	Starch	1905	131	7,007,695	248	266,395	1,803	866,479	1,535	236	32	572,313	5,260,851	8,082,904
		1900	124	11,671,567	406	451,334	2,655	1,099,696	2,088	535	32	700,277	5,806,422	9,232,984
		1890	80	4,929,155	218	229,909	2,903	959,108	2,307	484	112	1,108,135	5,153,677	8,934,517
		1880	139	6,328,256	......	....	3,119	919,197	2,710	301	108	....	4,911,060	7,477,742
14	Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.[10]	1905	143	6,928,962	685	750,737	4,295	1,499,803	2,167	1,916	212	1,511,551	3,920,421	8,867,457
		1900	113	4,494,507	453	411,792	3,032	958,471	1,327	1,508	197	584,081	2,128,115	5,065,869
		1890	206	5,438,931	561	613,629	4,315	1,684,868	2,157	1,971	187	431,173	5,328,252	9,456,467
		1880	159	3,286,325	......	....	3,117	1,159,893	1,871	1,028	218	....	3,501,426	5,898,322

[1] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[2] Includes 44 establishments in 1900, 24 in 1890, and 38 in 1880 reported as "silversmithing," and 59 in 1900, 30 in 1890, and 39 in 1880 reported as "silverware."

[3] Reported as "slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering establishments," in 1880.

[4] Establishments reported as "slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering establishments," in 1880 are shown under "slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale."

[5] Fragmentary statistics of copper and lead smelting were shown in "Mining industries" of 1880 and "Mineral industries" of 1890, but were not included in statistics of manufactures.

[6] Statistics for "zinc" in 1890 and 1880 differ in several particulars from those for "smelting and refining, zinc," in 1905 and for "zinc, smelting and refining," in 1900; a comparison with the earlier years is therefore impracticable. The figures for 1890 and 1880 are given in this table under "zinc."

[7] Reported as "smelting and refining (base scrap metal not from the ore)" in 1880 and as "smelting and refining" in 1890.

[8] Includes 436 establishments reported as "soap" and 17 as "candles" in 1905.

[9] Includes 5 establishments in 1890 and 1 in 1880 reported as "fruit jar trimmings."

[10] Includes 6 establishments reported as "pencil cases" in 1890.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Number.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Salaries.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Average number.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Wages.	Average number: Men 16 years and over.	Average number: Women 16 years and over.	Average number: Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
3	Steam fittings and heating apparatus.	1905	176	$28,541,509	1,491	$1,857,617	11,690	$6,581,578	11,488	118	84	$2,728,067	$10,425,332	$24,910,857
		1900	227	18,233,173	1,215	1,477,115	9,252	4,982,857	9,073	141	38	1,349,694	10,219,506	22,084,860
		1890	217	17,017,364	1,134	1,390,062	10,645	6,204,333	10,345	188	112	1,485,212	10,628,314	23,147,434
		1880	95	3,075,751	......	....	2,474	1,305,739	2,425	....	49	....	2,857,000	5,127,842
14	Steam packing[1]	1905	106	12,253,102	450	594,451	2,734	1,273,144	2,502	207	25	822,367	3,896,317	8,951,705
		1900	97	2,691,304	290	325,877	1,147	525,332	1,034	101	12	290,067	1,546,398	3,493,710
		1890	34	538,564	103	77,192	315	151,982	276	29	10	101,192	357,819	1,003,372
3	Stencils and brands	1905	103	683,367	54	42,056	530	285,458	469	33	28	91,329	171,787	793,421
		1900	92	532,528	34	21,974	418	206,231	374	28	16	53,128	140,711	673,784
		1890	106	445,165	142	135,895	357	209,482	319	24	14	58,839	167,590	732,611
		1880	104	224,525	......	....	305	139,639	261	11	33	....	144,554	472,514
6	Stereotyping and electrotyping.	1905	146	3,297,546	490	516,876	2,679	1,993,067	2,585	59	35	577,869	1,032,053	5,005,338
		1900	140	2,389,215	339	311,980	2,408	1,458,977	2,210	121	77	402,592	766,603	3,772,025
		1890	81	1,332,129	186	245,106	1,289	823,885	1,166	67	56	161,924	500,744	2,183,909
		1880	45	536,000	......	....	642	312,208	562	44	36	....	200,491	724,689
3	Stoves, gas and oil[2]	1905	79	9,981,711	376	467,190	3,676	1,946,489	3,588	48	40	956,259	3,786,763	7,723,697
		1900	35	3,766,065	191	231,436	2,471	1,138,442	2,458	8	5	274,242	2,501,568	4,579,700
		1890	24	1,199,528	108	122,047	923	506,726	918	5	....	118,617	840,126	2,137,944
14	Straw goods, not elsewhere specified.	1905	6	122,012	5	3,328	83	42,259	44	39	....	33,086	54,989	186,383
		1900	4	25,070	3	1,800	54	14,381	22	29	3	847	12,933	36,985
		1890	6	106,750	9	15,340	424	105,048	116	306	2	13,685	134,945	329,987
		1880	77	3,333,560	......	....	10,948	2,556,197	3,278	7,501	169	....	5,455,559	9,345,759
3	Structural ironwork[3]	1905	775	76,598,507	5,166	5,799,916	34,276	19,760,210	34,146	33	97	6,629,616	47,452,069	90,944,697
		1900	697	43,442,377	2,166	2,406,178	24,903	13,588,779	24,680	71	152	3,469,935	38,053,135	66,927,305
		1890	724	21,968,172	1,514	1,715,756	17,158	10,235,701	16,999	9	150	1,344,813	18,620,510	37,745,294
		1880	220	1,400,197	......	....	1,934	844,614	1,880	....	54	....	1,699,465	3,410,086
1	Sugar and molasses, refining.	1905	344	165,468,320	1,886	2,153,679	13,549	7,575,650	13,011	406	132	8,600,754	244,752,802	277,285,449
		1900	657	184,033,304	1,867	1,681,524	14,129	6,917,829	13,533	419	177	7,013,322	221,384,769	239,711,011
		1890	393	24,013,008	486	429,621	7,043	2,385,654	6,697	246	100	5,920,763	107,758,811	123,118,259
		1880	49	27,432,500	......	....	5,857	2,875,032	5,832	....	25	....	144,698,499	155,484,915
14	Surgical appliances	1905	180	5,383,203	492	505,759	2,811	1,154,563	1,216	1,546	49	1,248,387	2,729,271	6,385,293
		1900	219	2,487,494	359	356,216	1,539	620,801	755	686	98	772,197	1,291,580	3,932,358
		1890	155	856,396	300	248,514	612	300,804	355	233	24	184,749	524,488	1,650,033
		1880	71	843,142	......	....	477	265,372	308	154	15	....	286,720	906,305
3	Tin and terne plate[4]	1905	36	10,813,239	284	309,554	4,847	2,383,070	4,212	579	56	389,873	31,375,714	35,283,360
		1900	57	6,650,047	333	291,323	3,671	1,889,917	3,014	625	32	236,456	26,728,150	31,892,011
10	Tinfoil[5]	1905	14	1,917,839	70	85,653	766	303,307	433	322	11	276,401	1,887,745	2,794,828
		1900	15	2,094,327	45	59,041	582	227,774	285	258	39	166,053	1,074,192	1,593,169
		1880	4	686,000	......	....	186	100,673	101	70	15	....	198,942	416,849
10	Tinware, coppersmithing, and sheet iron working.[6]	1905	2,366	124,500,133	3,886	4,793,428	39,475	20,608,179	34,988	3,786	701	6,395,849	53,396,217	97,974,838
		1900	1,846	35,724,739	2,334	2,142,433	28,315	13,193,307	24,273	2,577	1,465	3,057,231	35,268,722	63,812,878
		1890	7,002	38,431,900	7,065	5,426,110	31,377	15,610,265	29,081	1,285	1,011	3,029,860	31,217,522	66,653,746
		1880	7,693	23,167,392	......	....	27,116	11,243,276	24,755	855	1,506	....	26,460,228	50,183,811
11	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff.	1905	433	178,847,556	2,107	2,456,752	23,990	6,775,325	12,721	9,127	2,142	38,553,794	44,954,045	116,767,630
		1900	437	43,856,570	3,368	3,884,071	29,161	7,109,821	14,124	11,590	3,447	47,533,705	35,038,287	103,754,362
		1890	395	30,841,316	1,477	1,620,913	29,790	6,947,158	14,942	10,564	4,284	19,463,749	29,192,249	65,843,587
		1880	477	17,207,401	......	....	32,756	6,419,024	14,886	10,776	7,094	....	34,397,072	52,793,076
11	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	1905	16,395	145,135,945	7,129	6,343,682	135,418	55,864,978	72,970	57,174	5,274	41,591,222	81,134,561	214,350,051
		1900	14,522	67,660,748	4,468	4,709,006	103,365	40,865,510	62,094	37,740	3,531	31,381,588	57,828,255	159,958,811
		1890	10,956	59,517,827	11,156	8,292,929	87,000	36,475,060	59,452	24,214	3,334	17,673,063	50,298,960	129,693,275
		1880	7,145	21,698,549	......	....	53,297	18,464,562	40,099	9,108	4,090	....	29,577,833	63,979,575
3	Tools, not elsewhere specified.	1905	584	22,919,371	1,083	1,264,593	11,643	6,048,587	10,977	485	181	2,350,253	7,249,567	20,407,372
		1900	446	13,686,562	665	678,674	7,614	3,781,607	7,103	422	89	807,115	4,656,558	13,358,300
		1890	462	11,376,622	685	662,786	6,410	3,482,052	6,127	182	101	835,443	3,517,269	10,528,025
		1880	145	4,384,109	......	....	3,151	1,489,531	3,042	29	80	....	1,532,556	4,236,568
14	Toys and games	1905	161	4,830,761	329	366,376	4,330	1,614,706	3,006	999	325	559,543	2,289,439	5,577,693
		1900	169	3,279,295	204	183,914	3,316	1,119,253	2,221	809	286	313,840	1,665,449	4,009,999
		1890	139	2,781,185	292	271,421	3,148	1,075,429	2,211	704	233	283,592	1,453,738	3,749,755
		1880	106	915,575	......	....	2,196	512,786	1,153	618	425	....	595,833	1,562,513
14	Trunks and valises[7]	1905	373	11,018,937	961	1,010,971	9,091	4,139,034	8,009	841	241	1,782,559	9,107,785	18,643,580
		1900	312	6,929,044	708	692,157	6,964	2,777,016	6,055	545	364	786,070	5,954,718	12,428,646
		1890	395	6,900,756	753	722,999	6,032	2,790,750	5,555	301	176	663,762	4,703,982	10,821,621
		1880	265	2,792,256	......	....	4,534	1,786,586	3,805	254	475	....	3,910,133	7,252,470
8	Turpentine and rosin[8]	1905	1,287	6,961,185	2,147	1,152,222	33,382	8,382,700	33,237	16	129	1,639,014	3,774,637	23,937,024
		1900	1,503	11,847,495	1,889	778,694	41,864	8,393,483	41,375	173	316	476,171	6,186,492	20,344,888
		1890	670	4,062,375	49	26,944	15,266	2,906,547	15,031	141	94	178,662	2,874,693	8,077,379
		1880	508	1,866,390	......	....	10,535	1,623,061	9,955	338	242	....	2,324,637	5,876,983

---

[1] Included in other classifications in 1880.

[2] Reported as "gas and oil stoves" in 1900 and "gas stoves" in 1890. Included in other classifications in 1880.

[3] Includes in 1900 that part of the classification of "bridges" which relates to the manufacture of iron and steel bridges. Reported as "ironwork, architectural and ornamental," in 1880, 1890, and 1900. Includes 131 establishments reported as "iron railing, wrought," in 1880.

[4] No reports received for this industry in 1880 and 1890.

[5] Included in "all other industries" in 1890.

[6] Included in "tinware, coppersmithing, and sheet iron working" in 1905; in "tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet iron working" in 1890 and 1900; and in "tinware, copperware, and sheet iron ware" in 1880. Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[7] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.

[8] Reported as "tar and turpentine" in 1880 and 1890.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
10	Type founding	1905	21	$4,916,723	274	$279,779	1,446	$883,595	1,052	318	76	$309,952	$746,176	$2,727,759
		1900	22	2,269,370	183	210,426	1,424	803,470	1,071	305	48	241,134	863,689	2,842,384
		1890	38	4,968,309	222	280,238	1,950	1,121,511	1,245	605	100	236,907	1,434,092	3,916,904
		1880	48	2,772,690	......	....	1,986	958,693	1,327	406	253	....	660,748	2,330,298
8	Typewriters and supplies.[1]	1905	66	16,641,892	1,248	1,246,129	6,232	3,468,784	5,682	514	36	1,546,421	1,870,261	10,640,495
		1900	47	8,400,431	532	480,468	4,340	2,403,604	3,979	294	67	714,721	1,402,170	6,932,029
		1890	30	1,421,783	104	132,727	1,631	945,476	1,472	157	2	119,773	632,723	3,630,126
14	Umbrellas and canes[2]	1905	204	8,951,442	527	473,878	5,386	1,826,043	2,147	2,986	253	1,297,932	8,250,246	13,296,046
		1900	202	4,604,998	587	504,218	5,640	1,868,514	2,256	3,143	241	599,715	8,381,216	13,668,986
		1890	435	5,646,289	841	768,937	6,022	2,435,860	2,959	2,924	139	961,328	7,562,921	13,771,927
		1880	172	2,658,725	......	....	3,608	1,158,682	1,504	1,859	245	....	4,502,777	6,917,463
2	Upholstering materials	1905	236	9,293,120	449	525,968	4,712	1,867,082	3,231	1,322	159	819,410	7,977,193	12,677,510
		1900	270	7,593,598	358	363,926	5,098	1,715,073	2,911	1,919	268	503,438	5,881,621	10,048,164
		1890	152	4,427,654	248	232,148	3,231	1,221,914	2,168	892	171	244,043	3,013,253	5,733,039
		1880	79	1,690,200	......	....	1,477	523,417	961	306	210	....	1,023,154	1,837,705
8	Varnishes	1905	190	19,702,955	1,364	2,023,162	1,852	1,200,431	1,767	77	8	3,595,970	13,520,491	23,561,699
		1900	181	17,550,892	1,198	1,939,333	1,546	995,803	1,479	62	5	1,616,642	10,939,131	18,687,240
		1890	140	11,308,943	706	1,016,346	1,145	732,715	1,116	19	10	1,310,811	7,805,663	13,795,510
		1880	81	3,778,100	......	....	573	366,716	550	....	23	....	3,699,684	5,721,174
3	Vault lights and ventilators.	1905	24	240,809	28	30,860	222	154,334	222	....	....	48,884	160,604	484,466
		1900	14	120,750	11	12,775	138	81,184	138	....	....	14,792	140,719	338,111
		1890	15	175,225	31	44,814	174	115,780	172	1	1	25,358	185,529	455,413
		1880	12	138,450	......	....	115	66,204	115	....	....	....	108,981	273,395
1	Vinegar and cider[2]	1905	568	7,519,853	341	359,114	1,528	725,148	1,353	170	5	709,875	3,852,233	7,265,469
		1900	613	5,629,930	451	390,791	1,557	652,077	1,408	135	14	369,098	3,134,313	5,931,692
		1890	694	5,858,395	751	428,388	2,637	720.681	2,452	155	30	355,334	3,268,455	6,649,300
		1880	306	2,151,766	......	....	1,257	413,451	1,160	44	53	....	1,858,173	3,418,038
6	Wall paper[3]	1905	44	12,354,329	497	691,792	3,913	1,868,213	3,148	462	303	2,102,816	6,658,165	12,636,580
		1900	51	8,889,794	512	816,852	4,172	2,074,138	3,380	492	300	711,100	6,072,809	10,663,209
		1890	27	5,709,909	230	302,634	2,584	1,172,154	2,063	243	278	660,117	3,572,027	7,431,728
		1880	25	3,560,500	......	....	2,487	874,921	1,666	150	671	....	3,629,222	6,267,303
14	Washing machines and clothes wringers.	1905	92	2,951,641	171	148,199	1,622	684,252	1,504	7	111	357,158	2,213,390	3,838,624
		1900	118	2,404,569	104	104,264	1,509	548,707	1,419	7	83	129,729	2,174,762	3,735,243
		1890	163	1,712,953	209	158,635	1,030	430,888	938	25	67	82,444	1,354,550	2,489,175
		1880	61	652,549	......	....	476	176,287	398	18	60	....	587,643	1,182,714
10	Watch and clock materials.[4]	1905	17	425,838	25	31,794	385	182,475	186	197	2	14,478	107,361	428,692
		1900	20	367,291	16	20,461	331	152,234	186	145	....	9,015	105,549	345,347
		1890	36	705,647	48	54,763	547	258,422	417	116	14	31,407	326,398	831,348
		1880	22	123,550	......	....	324	101,050	228	47	49	....	149,315	350,695
10	Watch cases	1905	28	12,649,771	381	494,783	4,221	2,170,507	3,204	930	87	751,026	4,428,627	8,626,504
		1900	30	8,119,292	235	289,366	3,907	1,924,847	2,929	866	112	317,902	4,393,647	7,783,960
		1890	45	4,727,100	190	219,699	3,679	1,896,587	2,944	710	25	443,175	5,022,455	8,618,479
		1880	27	1,584,740	......	....	1,758	976,041	1,418	139	201	....	2,812,922	4,589,314
10	Watches	1905	14	19,409,931	366	614,356	10,724	6,024,400	5,457	5,245	22	1,445,659	2,258,683	11,866,400
		1900	13	14,235,191	165	294,449	6,880	3,586,723	3,381	3,473	26	572,080	1,291,318	6,822,611
		1890	19	10,106,114	80	101,119	6,595	3,587,808	3,935	2,640	20	733,404	995,740	6,051,066
		1880	11	4,144,327	......	....	3,346	1,712,276	2,127	1,219	....	....	982,224	3,271,244
14	Whalebone cutting[5]	1900	3	56,200	......	....	14	7,856	13	1	....	4,657	98,875	135,000
		1890	9	221,358	10	15,700	69	38,013	48	21	....	13,297	555,173	682,977
		1880	12	166,450	......	....	175	75,003	123	42	10	....	371,450	526,777
12	Wheelbarrows	1905	26	1,045,087	69	76,116	584	295,959	571	2	11	118,827	494,313	1,177,780
		1900	15	513,467	31	26,605	321	127,398	321	....	....	41,542	180,036	454,441
		1890	26	1,116,359	53	46,319	567	251,189	560	....	7	86,125	637,720	1,185,565
		1880	22	266,200	......	....	239	72,489	220	....	19	....	101,853	227,392
14	Whips	1905	58	3,367,957	174	183,882	1,554	603,203	1,054	442	58	660,963	1,253,118	3,147,328
		1900	60	1,893,703	228	245,596	1,287	478,176	853	358	76	277,599	1,278,324	2,734,471
		1890	81	1,632,404	143	141,380	944	403,142	668	268	8	245,962	821,614	2,153,818
		1880	88	1,078,070	......	....	1,056	415,007	742	266	48	....	701,225	1,698,633
14	Windmills	1905	53	5,837,150	387	392,236	1,929	968,850	1,929	....	....	493,494	2,307,579	4,795,048
		1900	68	4,308,666	281	249,684	2,045	940,474	2,027	10	8	314,628	2,172,008	4,354,312
		1890	77	2,463,231	185	135,808	1,110	555,775	1,099	4	7	171,781	1,123,947	2,475,050
		1880	69	697,100	......	....	596	244,197	585	3	8	....	523,594	1,010,542
14	Window shades and fixtures.[2]	1905	144	5,976,748	409	479,806	2,624	1,086,232	1,853	692	79	738,274	5,946,478	8,930,630
		1900	96	5,184,341	292	322,951	1,801	752,141	1,306	470	25	369,787	5,575,126	8,071,854
		1890	182	4,167,457	374	421,516	2,025	1,016,255	1,644	364	17	1,298,181	5,341,874	9,239,669
		1880	131	1,385,515	......	....	1,279	479,133	1,015	143	121	....	1,635,700	2,826,518
3	Wire	1905	25	14,898,817	581	793,250	4,737	2,858,743	4,513	198	26	1,394,278	30,062,487	37,914,419
		1900	29	4,242,173	94	136,327	1,603	859,645	1,561	23	19	213,419	7,014,310	9,421,238
		1890	24	11,607,685	208	327,280	7,596	3,856,522	7,547	48	1	447,480	15,058,540	22,012,804
		1880	40	4,230,071	......	....	6,169	1,982,731	5,544	172	453	....	7,034,065	10,830,605
3	Wirework, including wire rope and cable.	1905	649	26,893,614	1,936	2,117,325	13,379	6,099,869	10,769	2,135	475	2,834,634	17,856,211	33,038,495
		1900	596	16,344,629	995	939,904	9,142	3,894,001	7,708	1,162	272	1,014,400	10,813,342	19,840,382
		1890	569	11,757,992	963	897,618	6,954	3,085,591	5,800	870	275	858,877	8,325,435	15,552,857
		1880	305	3,681,893	......	....	4,459	1,708,165	3,595	300	564	....	5,410,081	9,127,818

[1] No report received for this industry in 1880.
[2] Includes custom and neighborhood shops in 1880 and 1890.
[3] Reported as "paper hangings" in 1880, 1890, and 1900.
[4] Includes 4 establishments in 1890 and 2 in 1880 reported as "clock cases and materials."
[5] Reported as "whalebone and rattan" in 1880, 1890, and 1900. Included in "all other industries" in 1905.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1905, 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
							Total.		Average number.					
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
4	Wood carpet[1]	1905	20	$330,514	50	$45,016	373	$268,886	369	2	2	$61,265	$350,937	$801,266
		1900	31	412,357	49	34,950	608	362,112	603	4	1	67,403	418,343	1,056,702
		1890	6	333,000	19	18,464	309	136,932	305	4	......	41,781	210,814	511,700
		1880	5	41,600	......	......	119	23,750	108	......	11	......	23,500	102,170
4	Wood preserving	1905	26	2,934,935	115	158,227	737	314,664	731	......	6	232,633	2,462,860	3,368,480
		1900	21	1,229,746	54	56,670	478	205,105	477	......	1	61,763	1,825,355	2,395,748
		1890	4	262,718	15	12,692	80	29,317	80	......	......	13,385	50,697	143,475
		1880	2	120,000	......	......	36	14,717	36	......	......	......	62,700	101,110
4	Wood, turned and carved[2]	1905	1,097	16,842,528	924	829,071	14,687	6,031,148	13,977	424	286	1,346,844	8,578,415	20,169,173
		1900	1,166	10,280,208	565	488,012	11,558	4,370,713	10,898	364	296	616,514	5,829,996	14,317,573
		1890	872	7,825,668	1,028	893,370	7,402	3,333,553	6,874	290	238	624,837	3,947,227	10,939,647
		1880	916	4,482,800	......	......	7,240	2,585,578	6,437	142	661	......	3,637,950	8,426,817
4	Woodenware, not elsewhere specified.	1905	202	7,223,604	327	359,708	6,594	2,357,494	5,351	980	263	718,412	3,878,015	8,531,492
		1900	104	3,824,512	160	137,981	3,206	1,073,303	2,823	223	160	210,789	1,468,383	3,585,542
		1890	167	2,711,609	220	186,921	2,881	1,050,413	2,607	131	143	200,961	1,498,773	3,597,602
		1880	287	3,606,794	......	......	5,033	1,539,571	4,268	144	621	......	2,635,720	5,235,474
2	Wool pulling[3]	1905	34	2,534,029	65	74,415	681	364,754	680	......	1	128,396	103,984	881,706
		1900	34	944,715	35	35,422	475	247,950	475	......	......	47,395	53,975	531,287
2	Wool scouring[3]	1905	27	1,187,716	55	77,694	779	397,811	702	67	10	149,155	214,624	1,052,909
		1900	25	1,061,123	45	72,011	720	338,606	646	74	......	102,039	193,826	889,809
2	Woolen goods	1905	792	140,302,488	2,477	3,430,855	72,747	28,827,556	44,452	24,552	3,743	8,218,766	87,830,825	142,196,658
		1900	1,035	124,386,262	2,246	2,934,048	68,893	24,757,006	40,601	24,535	3,757	7,268,634	71,011,956	118,430,158
		1890	1,311	130,989,940	2,436	2,339,737	76,915	26,139,194	42,130	30,159	4,626	8,402,623	82,270,335	133,577,977
		1880	1,990	96,095,564	......	......	86,504	25,836,392	46,978	29,372	10,154	......	100,845,611	160,606,721
2	Worsted goods	1905	226	162,464,929	1,847	2,904,960	69,251	26,269,787	29,883	32,130	7,238	8,301,579	109,658,481	165,745,052
		1900	186	132,168,110	1,369	2,342,218	57,008	20,092,738	25,595	25,829	5,584	6,767,611	77,075,222	120,314,344
		1890	143	68,085,116	615	935,217	42,978	14,944,966	19,071	20,082	3,825	4,917,760	50,706,769	79,194,652
		1880	76	20,374,043	......	......	18,803	5,683,027	6,435	9,473	2,895	......	22,013,628	33,549,942
	Zinc[4]	1890	8	1,007,320	30	38,270	1,052	614,826	1,049	......	3	76,723	2,005,682	2,976,730
		1880	16	2,022,600	......	......	1,298	666,970	1,286	......	12	......	1,771,055	2,725,165
	All other industries[5]	1905	5	460,237	14	9,243	64	33,916	64	......	......	18,462	199,255	313,363
		1890	17	3,013,622	52	63,488	1,768	580,176	791	936	41	220,606	1,824,170	3,226,845
		1880	1	500	......	......	2	1,200	2	......	......	......	1,350	5,512

---

[1] Reported as "carpets, wood," in 1880, 1890, and 1900.

[2] Includes 206 establishments reported as "handles, wooden," in 1880.

[3] Included in other classifications in 1880 and 1890.

[4] The report for "zinc" in 1880 and 1890 differed in several particulars from that for "zinc, smelting and refining," in 1900, and a comparison between these industries is therefore impracticable.

[5] Embraces in 1905, "millstones," 2; "pulp, from fiber other than wood," 1; and "whalebone cutting," 2; in 1890, "fuel, artificial," 2; "phonographs and graphophones," 2; "racking hose," 1; "rubber, vulcanized," 1; "sugar and molasses, beet," 2; "teasels," 5; "thread, linen," 2; "tinfoil," 2; in 1880, "racking hose," 1.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.							
							Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.	
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.
1	United States	1905	216,262	$12,686,265,673	519,751	$574,761,231	5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	4,244,538	$2,266,273,317	1,065,884	$317,279,008	159,899	$27,988,207
2		1900	207,562	8,978,825,200	364,202	380,889,091	4,715,023	2,009,735,799	3,635,236	1,736,347,184	918,511	248,814,074	161,276	24,574,541
3	Alabama	1905	1,882	105,382,859	3,763	3,867,139	62,173	21,878,451	53,496	20,393,027	4,547	924,141	4,130	561,283
4		1900	2,000	60,165,904	2,259	2,059,391	52,711	14,911,683	45,837	13,975,032	3,465	589,156	3,409	347,495
5	Alaska	1905	82	10,684,799	195	321,909	1,938	1,095,579	1,895	1,085,640	29	8,188	14	1,751
6		1900	48	3,568,704	82	117,770	2,260	1,374,680	2,259	1,374,275	1	405	......	....
7	Arizona	1905	169	14,395,654	291	471,548	4,793	3,969,248	4,742	3,950,629	33	14,814	18	3,805
8		1900	154	9,517,573	205	269,304	3,126	2,287,352	3,064	2,270,135	27	10,079	35	7,138
9	Arkansas	1905	1,907	46,306,116	2,328	2,309,890	33,089	14,543,635	32,066	14,329,273	501	120,108	522	94,254
10		1900	1,746	25,384,636	1,549	1,262,385	31,525	10,184,154	30,483	10,013,152	424	76,307	618	94,695
11	California	1905	6,839	282,647,201	12,283	14,399,157	100,355	64,656,686	84,688	59,576,395	14,084	4,709,160	1,583	371,131
12		1900	4,997	175,467,806	6,877	7,495,357	77,224	39,889,997	61,574	35,899,884	13,808	3,663,627	1,842	326,486
13	Colorado	1905	1,606	107,663,500	2,677	3,549,043	21,813	15,100,365	20,164	14,531,394	1,343	490,193	306	78,778
14		1900	1,323	58,172,865	1,870	2,058,798	19,498	11,707,566	18,214	11,303,204	1,081	361,042	203	43,320
15	Connecticut	1905	3,477	373,283,580	13,523	17,040,351	181,605	87,942,628	132,750	72,829,093	44,554	14,210,367	4,301	903,168
16		1900	3,382	299,206,925	9,258	11,755,279	159,733	73,394,062	115,499	60,448,699	40,820	12,288,528	3,414	656,835
17	Delaware	1905	631	50,925,630	1,451	1,629,251	18,475	8,158,203	14,866	7,373,343	2,960	679,667	649	105,193
18		1900	633	38,791,402	1,189	1,336,963	20,562	8,457,003	16,416	7,636,497	3,310	693,231	836	127,275
19	District of Columbia	1905	482	20,199,783	1,006	1,206,609	6,299	3,658,370	5,614	3,466,950	611	177,249	74	14,171
20		1900	491	17,960,498	957	871,882	6,155	3,022,906	5,360	2,841,194	722	169,095	73	12,617
21	Florida	1905	1,413	32,971,982	3,125	2,669,726	42,091	15,767,182	39,656	15,121,963	2,098	602,857	337	42,362
22		1900	1,275	25,682,171	1,781	1,299,576	35,471	10,916,443	33,626	10,459,964	1,517	416,777	328	39,702
23	Georgia	1905	3,219	135,211,551	6,104	5,927,521	92,749	27,392,442	72,814	23,969,802	12,640	2,512,161	7,295	910,479
24		1900	3,015	79,303,316	3,815	3,203,643	83,336	19,958,153	67,039	17,428,895	10,071	1,849,632	6,226	679,626
25	Idaho	1905	364	9,689,445	359	379,311	3,061	2,059,391	2,931	2,019,172	90	31,129	40	9,090
26		1900	287	2,130,112	92	66,225	1,552	818,239	1,498	807,748	32	8,453	22	2,038
27	Illinois	1905	14,921	975,844,799	54,521	60,559,678	379,436	208,405,468	314,091	187,568,896	60,399	19,893,360	4,946	943,212
28		1900	14,374	732,829,771	40,964	40,549,245	332,871	159,104,179	275,006	143,714,217	47,922	13,580,271	9,943	1,809,691
29	Indian Territory	1905	466	5,016,654	278	251,378	2,257	1,144,078	2,149	1,119,040	69	18,532	39	6,506
30		1900	179	1,591,953	93	74,072	1,087	379,188	1,054	372,875	19	4,632	14	1,681
31	Indiana	1905	7,044	312,071,234	14,862	15,028,789	154,174	72,058,099	131,551	66,725,926	19,230	4,684,651	3,393	647,522
32		1900	7,128	219,321,080	10,447	9,970,931	139,017	59,280,131	119,580	55,304,859	15,917	3,387,973	3,520	587,299
33	Iowa	1905	4,785	111,427,429	7,122	5,948,377	49,481	22,997,053	41,082	20,963,933	7,314	1,854,471	1,085	178,646
34		1900	4,828	85,667,334	5,159	4,232,544	44,420	18,020,653	36,896	16,530,958	5,729	1,230,206	1,795	259,489
35	Kansas	1905	2,475	88,680,117	3,721	3,692,491	35,570	18,883,071	32,138	18,000,690	2,703	708,022	729	174,359
36		1900	2,299	59,458,256	3,612	3,123,221	27,119	12,802,096	24,378	12,197,657	1,945	483,647	796	120,792
37	Kentucky	1905	3,734	147,282,478	5,853	5,871,247	59,794	24,438,684	49,508	22,170,719	8,323	1,975,270	1,963	292,695
38		1900	3,648	87,995,822	4,356	4,184,631	51,735	18,454,252	43,500	16,951,525	6,083	1,234,264	2,152	268,463
39	Louisiana	1905	2,091	150,810,608	5,977	6,044,404	55,859	25,315,750	49,942	24,141,298	4,604	966,872	1,313	207,580
40		1900	1,826	100,874,729	3,576	2,933,935	40,878	14,725,437	34,763	13,570,252	5,009	1,020,037	1,106	135,148
41	Maine	1905	3,145	143,707,750	3,772	3,988,797	74,958	32,691,759	56,662	27,315,682	16,825	5,106,692	1,471	269,385
42		1900	2,878	114,007,715	3,103	3,050,676	69,914	25,730,735	50,382	20,981,559	17,357	4,445,865	2,175	303,311
43	Maryland	1905	3,852	201,877,966	8,624	8,843,996	94,174	36,144,214	63,492	29,656,349	25,149	5,675,452	5,533	812,443
44		1900	3,886	149,155,313	6,741	6,845,088	94,170	32,414,429	61,654	26,220,954	26,908	5,465,620	5,608	727,855
45	Massachusetts	1905	10,723	965,948,887	32,824	39,654,624	488,399	232,388,946	326,586	178,513,343	147,044	50,521,465	14,769	3,354,138
46		1900	10,929	781,867,715	25,256	29,479,742	438,234	195,278,276	292,019	150,524,869	133,890	42,344,591	12,325	2,408,816
47	Michigan	1905	7,446	337,894,102	17,235	17,470,433	175,229	81,278,837	147,676	74,374,061	24,270	6,293,446	3,283	611,330
48		1900	7,310	246,996,529	13,350	12,335,974	155,800	62,531,812	134,265	57,895,929	19,014	4,258,303	2,521	377,580
49	Minnesota	1905	4,756	184,903,271	9,141	9,032,840	69,636	35,843,145	60,886	33,377,340	8,430	2,412,756	320	53,049
50		1900	4,096	133,076,669	6,625	6,064,229	64,557	29,029,190	57,123	27,187,606	6,736	1,729,776	698	111,808
51	Mississippi	1905	1,520	50,256,309	2,688	2,598,346	38,690	14,819,034	35,364	14,167,965	2,054	464,599	1,272	186,470
52		1900	1,294	22,712,186	1,260	1,092,937	26,799	7,909,607	24,336	7,546,324	1,448	243,720	1,015	119,563
53	Missouri	1905	6,464	379,368,827	17,119	19,002,238	133,167	66,644,126	105,927	58,816,746	22,769	6,892,023	4,471	935,357
54		1900	6,853	223,781,088	12,474	13,294,822	107,704	46,713,734	84,084	41,149,958	19,890	4,965,494	3,730	598,282
55	Montana	1905	382	52,589,810	905	1,506,208	8,957	8,652,217	8,755	8,570,466	143	59,993	59	21,758
56		1900	395	38,224,915	508	785,737	9,854	7,376,822	9,662	7,318,409	86	29,567	106	28,846
57	Nebraska	1905	1,819	80,235,310	3,192	3,074,911	20,260	11,022,149	17,321	10,142,694	2,542	788,545	397	90,910
58		1900	1,695	65,906,052	2,296	2,107,251	18,669	8,842,429	16,227	8,269,206	1,709	435,880	733	137,343
59	Nevada	1905	115	2,891,997	106	126,156	802	693,407	790	688,672	8	3,867	4	868
60		1900	99	1,251,208	37	34,600	504	352,606	481	348,176	6	2,143	17	2,287
61	New Hampshire	1905	1,618	109,495,072	2,666	2,972,107	65,366	27,693,203	44,483	20,865,433	19,916	6,640,451	967	187,319
62		1900	1,771	92,146,025	2,068	2,199,676	67,646	25,849,631	45,413	19,321,185	20,594	6,199,947	1,639	328,499

---

[1] Includes the hand trades and neighborhood industries, omitted in 1905.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900.

Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	Number of establishments reporting.	POWER.									
				Total horsepower.	Owned.						Rented.		
					Engines.								
					Steam (horsepower).	Gas and gasoline (horsepower).	Water wheels (horsepower).	Water motors (horsepower).	Electric motors (horsepower).	Other power (horsepower).	Electric (horsepower).	Other kind (horsepower).	
$1,455,019,473	$8,503,949,756	$14,802,147,087	134,544	14,641,544	10,828,111	289,514	1,642,035	5,934	1,150,891	92,154	441,592	191,313	1
905,600,225	6,577,614,074	11,411,121,122	[1]133,456	10,409,625	8,140,533	134,742	1,454,229	(1)	310,661	49,965	182,562	136,913	2
8,048,819	60,458,368	109,169,922	1,383	301,851	280,470	472	9,483	35	8,666	1,183	1,448	94	3
4,128,291	37,998,233	72,109,929	1,415	176,270	162,453	376	9,421	....	3,062	237	359	362	4
1,851,716	3,741,946	8,244,524	63	2,951	2,763	91	86	3	5	....	3	....	5
158,054	1,762,583	4,104,421	38	1,358	954	....	117	....	287	....	....	....	6
1,208,329	14,595,057	28,083,192	94	26,068	18,828	1,392	267	....	4,656	510	165	250	7
409,468	7,876,542	20,438,987	89	9,033	7,653	371	400	....	496	75	38	....	8
6,648,343	21,799,346	53,864,394	1,440	111,216	107,699	482	576	8	1,707	159	484	101	9
2,382,359	18,288,045	39,887,578	1,325	79,839	78,016	326	734	....	279	228	201	55	10
27,145,650	215,726,414	367,218,494	4,206	220,571	153,178	6,292	6,965	295	10,212	1,744	39,363	2,522	11
13,124,249	164,894,269	257,385,521	3,054	133,091	105,190	3,244	4,680	....	6,138	1,609	9,624	2,606	12
6,519,100	63,114,397	100,143,999	882	136,872	117,539	317	1,751	343	11,965	1,121	3,765	71	13
3,230,169	60,750,784	89,067,879	779	44,143	39,400	519	1,493	....	709	483	1,187	352	14
32,325,002	191,301,881	369,082,091	2,414	330,550	218,668	3,393	66,667	141	26,346	1,055	8,233	6,047	15
19,348,586	169,671,648	315,106,150	2,702	265,041	177,819	1,608	67,211	....	8,710	451	4,215	5,027	16
2,691,218	24,883,806	41,160,276	477	54,162	42,031	412	5,188	92	4,672	511	1,092	164	17
1,919,809	24,725,317	41,321,061	495	41,399	32,898	315	5,399	....	1,265	....	605	917	18
2,724,840	7,731,971	18,359,159	258	13,357	10,513	311	710	....	765	54	996	8	19
1,941,118	7,475,216	16,426,408	323	10,503	8,630	338	369	....	248	147	100	671	20
5,607,862	16,532,439	50,298,290	508	45,373	41,975	320	107	11	1,960	....	1,000	....	21
2,177,941	12,847,187	34,183,509	644	36,496	35,044	173	116	....	140	861	162	....	22
12,206,634	83,624,504	151,040,455	2,129	229,511	183,369	632	28,242	62	9,092	352	6,464	1,298	23
5,550,959	49,356,296	94,532,368	1,960	137,529	110,972	365	22,729	....	1,030	493	1,668	272	24
1,111,690	4,068,523	8,768,743	229	18,152	15,145	127	1,060	18	1,165	....	537	100	25
142,421	1,438,868	3,001,442	182	5,649	4,010	28	1,605	....	....	....	6	....	26
172,185,567	840,057,316	1,410,342,129	8,429	864,842	651,578	12,319	14,845	185	123,287	9,109	41,978	11,541	27
118,047,771	681,450,122	1,120,868,308	8,263	596,111	507,471	8,758	11,614	....	36,764	4,408	12,471	14,625	28
492,539	4,848,646	7,909,451	241	12,628	12,104	283	55	4	47	30	85	20	29
86,112	1,697,829	2,629,067	111	5,253	5,053	45	155	....	....	....	....	....	30
46,682,513	220,507,007	393,954,405	4,863	405,258	336,932	21,171	9,541	144	21,500	1,921	9,082	1,967	31
30,807,171	195,162,566	337,071,630	5,369	331,058	296,926	12,295	11,964	....	5,139	290	2,764	1,080	32
12,172,888	102,843,892	160,572,313	3,032	121,621	100,418	4,486	6,448	83	3,556	1,000	5,107	523	33
6,626,455	85,778,867	132,870,865	3,999	110,273	91,182	4,524	7,315	....	3,600	388	2,613	642	34
8,870,460	156,509,949	198,244,992	1,403	107,283	83,039	6,923	6,290	254	7,842	95	2,484	356	35
4,390,899	120,737,677	154,008,544	1,436	70,248	55,518	2,530	7,521	....	2,006	1,090	1,420	163	36
20,530,852	86,545,464	159,753,968	2,561	181,441	162,829	1,938	4,538	65	6,816	890	3,874	491	37
18,115,195	67,406,202	126,508,660	2,533	145,854	136,122	1,096	4,247	....	1,693	256	1,722	718	38
16,047,105	117,035,305	186,379,592	1,430	255,937	245,745	961	260	6	3,974	2,140	2,778	73	39
8,101,311	75,403,937	111,397,919	1,284	190,850	187,492	462	313	....	668	322	1,401	192	40
12,485,167	80,042,090	144,020,197	2,249	362,153	126,818	3,063	202,873	221	18,526	470	8,061	2,121	41
7,525,399	61,210,327	112,959,098	2,125	261,319	89,257	2,178	158,788	....	2,087	220	7,572	1,217	42
21,904,752	150,024,066	243,375,996	2,177	180,963	142,096	4,377	10,610	167	15,514	3,531	3,309	1,359	43
14,784,769	129,354,412	211,076,143	2,074	135,493	115,590	3,139	10,415	....	3,441	525	733	1,650	44
93,840,185	626,410,431	1,124,092,051	7,356	1,001,946	690,467	7,487	183,135	292	63,939	3,988	27,073	25,565	45
62,392,263	498,655,033	907,626,439	8,316	815,480	576,525	4,074	181,907	....	19,419	1,561	13,409	18,585	46
46,012,191	230,080,931	429,120,060	5,023	468,449	376,000	10,534	39,342	....	27,559	108	12,411	2,405	47
25,042,514	175,966,128	319,691,856	5,343	376,321	318,835	5,603	36,529	....	7,824	1,145	4,264	2,121	48
24,493,840	210,553,949	307,858,073	3,171	226,767	167,103	4,710	38,196	49	5,833	1,012	8,594	1,270	49
12,742,948	150,299,277	223,692,922	3,066	182,655	146,578	3,624	24,932	....	2,531	248	3,769	973	50
5,855,767	25,800,885	57,451,445	1,157	111,197	109,418	220	65	12	859	90	508	25	51
1,915,171	16,543,029	33,718,517	853	65,946	64,731	144	361	....	208	....	382	120	52
49,522,457	252,258,417	439,548,957	3,843	271,567	221,215	4,960	3,581	146	23,706	2,664	13,965	1,330	53
33,641,428	184,189,030	316,304,095	3,906	196,218	173,271	3,279	3,113	....	7,101	531	5,624	3,299	54
4,052,081	40,930,060	66,415,452	215	50,817	32,356	74	10,254	61	4,081	85	3,898	8	55
1,685,758	30,068,101	52,744,997	262	45,667	32,008	85	9,717	....	1,988	610	1,196	63	56
8,490,360	124,051,628	154,918,220	984	52,134	34,012	2,035	7,130	91	5,762	613	2,364	127	57
6,168,761	95,925,178	130,302,453	1,135	43,357	31,048	1,919	7,513	....	1,532	128	866	351	58
184,900	1,627,776	3,096,274	63	2,834	1,092	125	742	40	....	....	550	285	59
48,775	662,284	1,261,005	53	1,561	628	39	893	....	....	....	1	....	60
9,006,821	73,216,387	123,610,901	1,241	225,632	102,439	1,395	100,188	86	7,288	491	5,013	8,732	61
6,151,892	60,163,380	107,590,803	1,494	202,442	89,905	571	105,711	....	1,467	362	2,004	2,422	62

[1] Not reported in 1900.

Table 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, BY STATES

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.							
							Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.	
					Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.
63	New Jersey	1905	7,010	$715,060,174	23,196	$28,956,728	266,336	$128,168,801	195,447	$108,470,226	62,887	$18,183,140	8,002	$1,515,435
64		1900	6,415	477,301,565	15,361	19,057,698	213,975	95,164,913	156,787	80,216,989	49,356	13,636,089	7,832	1,311,835
65	New Mexico	1905	199	4,638,248	224	263,814	3,478	2,153,068	3,388	2,130,959	52	14,146	38	7,963
66		1900	174	2,160,718	88	90,692	2,490	1,199,496	2,403	1,180,552	61	14,234	26	4,710
67	New York	1905	37,194	2,031,459,515	98,012	111,145,175	856,947	430,014,851	603,519	349,506,071	245,449	79,016,531	7,979	1,492,249
68		1900	35,957	1,523,502,651	68,030	76,740,115	726,909	337,323,585	503,674	272,844,471	210,834	62,412,171	12,401	2,066,943
69	North Carolina	1905	3,272	141,000,639	4,072	3,795,471	85,339	21,375,294	55,406	16,433,078	18,301	3,451,704	11,632	1,490,512
70		1900	3,465	68,283,005	2,894	2,394,846	72,322	14,051,784	47,028	10,772,818	15,084	2,293,177	10,210	985,789
71	North Dakota	1905	507	5,703,837	296	257,812	1,755	1,031,307	1,521	963,058	199	62,339	35	5,910
72		1900	337	3,511,968	152	129,532	1,358	671,321	1,232	636,858	92	29,862	34	4,601
73	Ohio	1905	13,785	856,988,830	39,991	43,434,868	364,298	182,429,425	303,828	166,270,529	55,375	15,222,146	5,095	936,750
74		1900	13,868	570,908,968	28,109	28,151,441	308,109	136,427,579	258,778	124,960,436	45,272	10,802,783	4,059	664.360
75	Oklahoma	1905	657	11,107,763	535	467,042	3,199	1,655,324	2,870	1,565,594	258	76,948	71	12,782
76		1900	316	2,462,438	176	144,590	1,294	514,879	1,200	498,396	58	11,908	36	4,575
77	Oregon	1905	1,602	44,023,548	1,769	2,132,514	18,523	11,443,512	16,843	10,950,459	1,474	450,150	206	42,903
78		1900	1,406	28,359,089	1,143	1,222,160	14,459	6,822,011	13,067	6,491,943	1,116	283,072	276	46.996
79	Pennsylvania	1905	23,495	1,995,836,988	66,081	73,269,007	763,282	367,960,890	594,487	324,870,814	134,344	37,071,325	34,451	6,018,751
80		1900	23,462	1,449,814,740	43,935	46,145,480	663,960	296,875,548	516,101	261,511,244	115,557	30,186,886	32,302	5,177,418
81	Rhode Island	1905	1,617	215,901,375	5,420	7,040,678	97,318	43,112,637	61,346	31,797,035	30,742	10,245,356	5,230	1,070,246
82		1900	1,678	176,901,606	4,022	5,300,576	88,197	35,995,101	55,305	26,611,661	27,907	8,483,533	4,985	899,907
83	South Carolina	1905	1,399	113,422,224	2,389	2.355.002	59,441	13,868,950	37,653	10,233.237	12,019	2,313,512	9,769	1,322,201
84		1900	1,369	62,750,027	1,419	1,307,569	47,025	9,130,269	29,097	6,663,088	9,448	1,624,035	8,480	843,146
85	South Dakota	1905	686	7,585,142	441	294,353	2,492	1,421,680	2,179	1,329.891	280	86,030	33	5,759
86		1900	624	6,051,288	288	175,487	2,224	1,129.787	2,033	1,087,461	81	25,392	110	16,934
87	Tennessee	1905	3,175	102,439,481	4,910	5,080,429	60,572	22,805,628	51,757	21,150,048	6,611	1,317,356	2,204	338,224
88		1900	3,116	63,140,657	3,329	3,047,663	45,963	14,727,506	39,095	13,574,559	4,875	923,303	1,993	229,644
89	Texas	1905	3,158	115,664,871	5,753	6,117,709	49,066	24,468,942	45,766	23,731,548	2,479	596,169	821	141,225
90		1900	3,107	63,655,616	2,861	2,918,676	38,604	16,911,681	35,995	16,378,411	1,693	405,205	916	128,065
91	Utah	1905	606	26,004,011	979	1,038,353	8,052	5,157,400	6,840	4.861.513	1,017	259,736	195	36,151
92		1900	575	13,219,039	599	500,612	5,413	2,762,522	4,663	2,593,668	577	138,260	173	30,594
93	Vermont	1905	1,699	62,658,741	2,053	2,102,708	33,106	15,221,059	28,321	13,818,386	4,569	1,362,144	216	40,529
94		1900	1,938	43,499,633	1,695	1,610,514	28,179	11,426.548	23,954	10,341,995	3,973	1,042,145	252	42,408
95	Virginia	1905	3,187	147,989,182	4,970	4,874,806	80,285	27,943,058	65,055	25,197,362	11,990	2,294,017	3,240	451,679
96		1900	3,186	92,299,589	3,828	3,629,609	66,223	20,273,889	52,671	18.269.026	9,889	1,608,958	3,663	395,905
97	Washington	1905	2,751	96,952,621	3,658	4.092,919	45,199	30,087,287	43,782	29,605,475	1,304	455,789	113	26,023
98		1900	1,926	41,574,744	2,103	2,063,448	31,523	17,065,140	30,641	16,827,447	631	186,853	251	50,840
99	West Virginia	1905	2,109	86,820,823	2,892	2,898,830	43,758	21,153.042	39.378	20,148,606	3,249	772,458	1,131	231,978
100		1900	1,824	49,103,138	1,744	1,519,290	33,080	12,639,856	29,458	11,975,783	2,812	538,789	810	125,284
101	Wisconsin	1905	8,558	412,647,051	14,220	15,498,232	151,391	71,471,805	129,274	66,167,356	17,970	4,574,028	4,147	730,421
102		1900	7,841	286,060,566	10,480	10,492,562	137,525	55,695,816	118,332	51,845,213	13,640	2,973,092	5,553	877,511
103	Wyoming	1905	169	2,695,889	179	206,306	1,834	1,261,122	1,793	1,246,138	33	13,480	8	1,504
104		1900	139	2,047,883	87	90,647	2,060	1,209,123	2,030	1,199,968	15	6,059	15	3,096

AND TERRITORIES: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	POWER.										
			Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.	Owned.						Rented.		
					Engines.								
					Steam (horsepower).	Gas and gasoline (horsepower).	Water wheels (horsepower).	Water motors (horsepower).	Electric motors (horsepower).	Other power (horsepower).	Electric (horsepower).	Other kind (horsepower).	
$66,552,681	$470,449,176	$774,369,025	4,271	494,972	386,770	9,070	18,072	125	58,698	3,325	10,603	8,309	63
38,824,655	334,726,094	553,005,684	4,176	334,234	281,306	3,284	20,161	....	11,731	7,650	4,126	5,979	64
428,546	2,235,934	5,705,880	103	5,978	5,097	114	136	13	30	320	203	65	65
139,081	1,998,593	4,060,924	88	3,658	3,283	64	153	....	....	150	8	....	66
301,575,788	1,348,603,286	2,488,345,579	18,410	1,643,419	850,497	44,288	445,197	937	126,827	4,778	95,284	75,611	67
185,164,066	1,018,377,186	1,871,830,872	18,289	1,129,761	659,702	16,221	335,411	....	29,830	6,058	47,768	34,771	68
17,952,050	79,268,004	142,520,776	2,660	219,752	183,166	2,102	28,353	29	3,130	47	2,423	502	69
9,632,714	44,854,224	85,274,083	2,510	156,306	122,778	388	29,241	....	1,839	550	894	616	70
509,880	7,095,986	10,217,914	287	10,069	8,619	645	318	4	196	....	281	6	71
202,723	4,150,860	6,259,840	265	7,395	5,930	759	506	....	44	2	127	27	72
102,704,746	527,636,585	960,811,857	9,318	1,238,240	1,028,665	35,101	17,781	368	121,308	6,115	23,159	5,743	73
63,694,201	409,302,501	748,670,855	8,460	817,054	732,006	14,230	17,848	....	33,389	2,967	8,768	7,846	74
979,016	11,545,306	16,549,656	316	17,293	15,593	706	50	....	266	26	512	140	75
170,958	3,732,618	5,504,869	136	6,331	6,098	155	1	....	12	....	....	65	76
4,185,595	30,596,763	55,525,123	1,091	81,844	55,512	371	20,526	134	496	....	4,727	78	77
1,979,287	20,788,833	36,592,714	978	60,452	37,986	195	19,263	....	447	....	2,243	318	78
167,267,247	1,142,942,707	1,955,551,332	14,630	2,613,494	2,088,773	68,209	50,220	400	311,096	35,729	35,701	23,366	79
111,473,872	958,301,272	1,649,882,384	15,092	1,802,078	1,587,706	26,246	54,601	....	85,384	9,932	22,362	15,847	80
14,623,430	112,872,261	202,109,583	1,146	190,679	140,322	1,247	29,181	50	9,662	760	5,815	3,642	81
11,098,680	87,951,780	165,550,382	1,360	155,545	115,735	427	28,171	....	1,926	2,595	2,969	3,722	82
6,013,241	49,968,626	79,376,262	1,076	221,190	157,432	239	31,094	3	23,711	180	8,451	80	83
3,131,202	30,485,861	53,335,811	973	118,573	80,913	323	27,586	....	5,876	370	185	3,320	84
833,360	8,696,831	13,085,333	414	11,312	8,483	1,397	1,066	9	158	14	181	10	85
366,225	6,483,677	9,529,946	476	11,909	9,256	1,270	1,099	....	134	38	100	12	86
12,090,060	79,351,746	137,960,476	2,475	180,136	161,919	1,084	9,762	233	4,356	125	2,230	427	87
6,022,626	54,559,039	92,749,129	2,415	131,141	116,715	593	11,078	....	823	38	1,370	524	88
12,215,472	91,603,630	150,528,389	1,915	170,522	155,312	1,876	2,276	1	5,885	699	4,414	59	89
5,454,510	64,388,303	92,894,433	1,755	116,984	110,943	968	1,557	....	827	27	2,390	272	90
1,465,707	24,939,827	38,926,464	375	20,728	12,162	59	3,221	31	1,331	983	2,941	....	91
741,471	11,440,250	17,981,648	375	13,915	7,606	89	3,366	....	1,241	10	1,588	15	92
4,923,366	32,429,852	63,083,611	1,459	143,304	56,833	1,483	76,044	193	2,688	192	4,550	1,321	93
3,444,175	26,384,812	51,515,228	1,714	126,853	44,190	1,120	77,421	....	729	265	1,444	1,684	94
14,403,382	83,649,149	148,856,525	2,425	185,282	143,917	1,715	25,895	51	8,284	635	4,403	382	95
11,249,903	59,359,484	108,644,150	2,425	141,491	109,392	748	23,550	....	4,795	1,215	822	969	96
11,034,750	66,166,165	128,821,667	1,817	171,982	150,312	493	4,482	160	3,640	486	11,650	759	97
3,927,918	38,276,944	70,831,345	1,200	88,176	77,749	189	6,853	....	575	72	2,562	176	98
8,266,716	54,419,206	99,040,676	1,655	143,001	124,212	6,569	6,274	130	4,423	523	776	94	99
4,164,390	37,228,253	67,006,822	1,434	92,321	84,234	1,045	5,425	....	427	905	27	258	100
45,674,156	227,255,092	411,139,681	5,084	480,554	303,874	11,356	112,526	139	40,320	1,915	8,558	1,866	101
31,871,426	185,695,393	326,752,878	4,597	375,091	262,642	4,358	93,122	....	10,711	420	2,426	1,412	102
420,597	1,300,773	3,523,260	93	3,690	2,712	88	372	10	86	376	46	....	103
155,123	1,369,730	3,268,555	80	3,900	3,184	42	534	....	84	53	7	....	104

TABLE 3. UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	45,790	$1,173,151,276	$85,332,561	$200,406,968	$273,894,908	$613,516,839	25,105	1,477,245
2	Beet sugar	51	55,923,459	1,737,943	11,466,749	28,695,825	14,022,942	51	40,187
3	Bread and other bakery products	18,227	122,363,327	15,797,767	29,946,976	39,894,743	36,723,841	2,878	40,871
4	Butter	5,235	30,080,419	1,762,633	9,158,088	11,800,637	7,359,061	5,130	77,777
5	Butter, reworking	35	1,718,751	83,855	268,484	383,825	982,587	35	1,794
6	Canning and preserving, fish	373	19,853,016	2,088,369	3,472,541	4,597,028	9,695,078	199	7,274
7	Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.	2,261	47,629,497	2,687,007	9,144,868	10,268,496	25,529,126	1,402	44,879
8	Canning and preserving, oysters	69	2,599,563	141,670	426,239	419,683	1,611,971	33	1,243
9	Cheese	3,610	6,232,182	361,207	2,924,748	1,810,074	1,136,153	1,218	10,446
10	Chocolate and cocoa products	25	8,378,980	559,302	1,056,768	1,651,399	5,111,511	23	7,204
11	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	421	38,734,868	1,059,459	2,340,248	3,758,096	31,577,065	402	18,826
12	Condensed milk	81	10,942,955	433,225	2,881,980	3,512,416	4,115,334	81	6,403
13	Confectionery	1,348	43,125,408	3,002,819	5,118,706	10,304,877	24,699,006	824	27,764
14	Cordials and sirups	63	1,666,418	144,000	202,981	121,534	1,197,903	18	782
15	Flavoring extracts	377	4,404,986	109,662	216,765	336,260	3,742,299	88	873
16	Flour and grist mill products	10,051	265,117,434	22,969,996	48,634,410	68,628,575	124,884,453	10,018	780,042
17	Food preparations	766	51,784,434	2,879,198	7,558,848	8,294,957	33,051,431	542	29,278
18	Glucose	9	17,045,313	1,541,622	3,503,467	7,663,915	4,336,309	9	34,908
19	Lard, refined	9	1,162,891	74,372	162,003	233,030	693,486	5	810
20	Oleomargarine	14	1,550,776	71,000	318,162	224,497	937,117	14	1,828
21	Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling.	30	1,168,851	26,000	87,900	198,234	856,717	30	1,667
22	Pickles, preserves, and sauces	528	19,439,540	1,739,240	3,177,056	2,449,320	12,073,924	337	11,119
23	Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	8,821,099	646,883	1,739,052	2,340,019	4,095,145	74	16,251
24	Sausage	292	2,704,246	367,044	651,342	533,762	1,152,098	248	3,440
25	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.	559	219,818,627	13,427,171	38,370,740	27,770,453	140,250,263	498	142,591
26	Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.	370	17,896,063	1,692,986	3,641,637	2,221,994	10,339,446	118	10,377
27	Sugar and molasses, refining	344	165,468,320	9,188,103	12,145,482	33,530,714	110,604,021	327	147,861
28	Vinegar and cider	568	7,519,853	740,028	1,790,728	2,250,545	2,738,552	503	10,750

Group 2.—TEXTILES.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	17,042	$1,744,169,234	$83,070,226	$248,492,461	$484,807,281	$927,799,266	11,366	1,861,990
2	Awnings, tents, and sails	390	4,793,130	450,628	352,491	438,802	3,551,209	231	1,221
3	Bags, other than paper	79	12,387,069	345,812	880,344	1,577,342	9,583,571	70	5,017
4	Belting and hose, linen	20	2,668,377	47,489	216,389	354,804	2,049,695	17	1,333
5	Carpets and rugs, other than rag	139	56,781,074	3,153,804	8,696,950	15,129,294	29,801,026	135	39,239
6	Carpets, rag	363	1,099,555	142,638	243,790	350,819	362,308	172	1,669
7	Cloth, sponging and refinishing	55	401,326	9,000	52,000	185,763	154,563	46	322
8	Clothing, horse	29	1,499,079	43,986	132,020	180,569	1,142,504	24	658
9	Clothing, men's	4,504	153,177,500	2,650,080	5,083,017	6,851,045	138,593,358	2,287	21,927
10	Clothing, men's, buttonholes	141	262,091	30,300	44,942	118,838	68,011	61	137
11	Clothing, women's	3,351	73,947,823	928,373	2,352,766	7,337,871	63,328,813	1,834	15,449
12	Collars and cuffs	44	11,926,879	220,950	789,984	1,331,128	9,584,817	41	2,600
13	Cordage and twine	102	37,110,521	2,760,206	6,013,369	9,342,670	18,994,276	96	44,356
14	Corsets	109	9,589,402	449,515	1,416,126	1,094,820	6,628,941	80	3,456
15	Cotton goods	1,077	605,100,164	26,351,753	115,361,238	245,766,621	217,620,552	1,073	1,031,843
16	Cotton small wares	77	8,010,491	368,036	1,248,089	2,859,913	3,534,453	76	7,805
17	Cotton waste	41	3,585,611	285,939	506,372	467,056	2,326,244	41	4,013
18	Dyeing and finishing textiles	360	88,708,576	7,587,005	16,698,086	24,013,987	40,409,498	328	95,505
19	Felt goods	39	9,667,136	531,582	1,865,762	2,143,294	5,126,498	39	10,936
20	Flags and banners	31	664,004	99,300	67,700	89,833	407,171	15	270
21	Flax and hemp, dressed	17	238,842	14,700	40,958	38,492	144,692	14	600
22	Furnishing goods, men's	503	16,116,705	855,230	1,272,530	1,317,260	12,671,685	255	3,430
23	Hammocks	14	289,570	3,700	4,700	100,394	180,776	10	171
24	Hand knit goods	65	279,541	21,400	32,760	45,391	179,990	15	31
25	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.	415	4,185,150	98,500	155,536	483,345	3,447,769	153	797
26	Hats, felt	216	23,258,104	1,958,611	2,887,309	5,318,675	13,093,509	165	18,695
27	Hats, wool	17	1,646,064	70,000	241,280	217,083	1,087,701	16	1,912
28	Hosiery and knit goods	1,079	106,663,531	3,828,321	13,713,924	32,089,938	57,031,348	1,002	83,814
29	Jute and jute goods	16	11,019,132	328,163	1,883,913	3,161,476	5,645,580	16	22,634
30	Linen goods	15	6,293,878	370,666	1,055,144	1,416,613	3,451,455	15	6,528
31	Mats and matting	12	838,607	25,705	124,697	267,190	421,015	10	1,559
32	Millinery and lace goods	860	17,849,821	490,964	933,584	3,077,894	13,347,379	477	5,184
33	Nets and seines	12	2,043,405	207,673	159,741	417,915	1,258,076	9	260
34	Oakum	6	488,502	39,808	40,644	86,050	322,000	6	367
35	Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	16	10,108,107	577,054	2,519,165	1,729,190	5,282,698	16	9,605
36	Oilcloth, enameled	11	3,695,125	94,250	794,250	1,489,268	1,317,357	11	1,689
37	Regalia and society banners and emblems.	140	3,252,501	241,272	357,062	426,760	2,227,407	52	818
38	Shirts	641	23,379,774	561,488	1,358,905	2,889,527	18,569,854	477	9,658
39	Shoddy	97	5,804,164	461,352	971,554	1,278,004	3,093,254	95	12,445
40	Silk and silk goods	624	109,556,621	3,336,596	14,692,813	29,347,016	62,180,196	608	78,888
41	Upholstering materials	236	9,293,120	674,919	1,325,586	2,599,733	4,692,882	218	15,898
42	Wool pulling	34	2,534,029	229,258	283,986	193,556	1,827,229	25	1,350
43	Wool scouring	27	1,187,716	133,969	192,626	466,390	394,731	26	3,488
44	Woolen goods	792	140,302,488	10,223,761	21,226,953	35,090,559	73,761,215	784	163,793
45	Worsted goods	226	162,464,929	11,766,470	20,201,406	41,595,093	88,901,960	225	130,620

INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
48,852	53,224	$51,456,814	5,494	$10,134,302	47,730	$41,322,512	39,389	$37,650,649	8,341	$3,671,863	598,753	348,401	1
....	763	1,004,636	122	284,781	641	719,855	600	702,969	41	16,886	13,178	5,675	2
20,038	8,358	6,272,855	473	871,210	7,885	5,401,645	4,982	4,391,750	2,903	1,009,895	90,937	76,657	3
3,497	3,017	976,069	516	260,762	2,501	715,307	2,283	628,130	218	87,177	11,604	9,278	4
32	90	85,191	16	22,870	74	62,321	53	52,689	21	9,632	508	306	5
341	785	873,483	95	226,766	690	646,717	616	616,052	74	30,665	16,881	9,888	6
2,447	2,653	2,241,788	633	710,343	2,020	1,531,445	1,775	1,431,584	245	99,861	172,026	71,388	7
93	186	120,867	19	22,733	167	98,134	158	94,164	9	3,970	7,262	5,101	8
3,289	177	36,696	55	5,433	122	31,263	115	29,532	7	1,731	4,228	3,586	9
15	291	463,231	25	84,045	266	379,186	229	359,488	37	19,698	2,721	1,381	10
442	2,844	3,215,634	220	565,234	2,624	2,650,400	2,287	2,495,011	337	155,389	6,864	5,323	11
15	313	363,332	29	72,040	284	291,292	235	266,189	49	25,103	4,178	2,793	12
1,366	5,124	4,839,529	546	1,246,483	4,578	3,593,046	3,333	3,002,943	1,245	590,103	47,926	28,903	13
68	171	241,905	24	71,522	147	170,383	122	157,574	25	12,809	1,368	486	14
384	672	698,076	99	195,497	573	502,579	424	437,022	149	65,557	2,087	1,351	15
13,098	7,415	7,352,357	1,450	2,216,192	5,965	5,136,165	5,065	4,723,450	900	412,715	48,449	34,168	16
749	2,657	2,999,043	287	952,405	2,370	2,046,638	1,743	1,767,868	627	278,770	16,340	8,700	17
	371	388,257	8	37,300	363	350,957	328	331,356	35	19,601	4,370	2,496	18
10	77	107,579	6	13,500	71	94,079	69	93,079	2	1,000	501	400	19
2	206	253,090	19	40,195	187	212,895	161	198,639	26	14,256	618	413	20
18	116	122,125	25	51,350	91	70,775	87	68,980	4	1,795	2,024	1,005	21
582	2,179	2,286,517	157	304,094	2,022	1,982,423	1,757	1,843,988	265	138,435	15,614	6,416	22
33	436	548,562	70	151,933	366	396,629	356	391,789	10	4,840	2,728	1,180	23
355	122	109,297	10	27,000	112	82,297	83	71,281	29	11,016	1,489	1,165	24
491	11,305	12,458,332	372	1,041,176	10,933	11,417,156	10,026	10,852,756	907	564,400	86,128	47,890	25
478	669	885,570	46	157,247	623	728,323	533	679,505	90	48,818	5,308	3,473	26
364	1,886	2,153,679	104	390,474	1,782	1,763,205	1,735	1,736,579	47	26,626	29,596	17,166	27
645	341	359,114	68	111,717	273	247,397	234	226,282	39	21,115	3,820	1,813	28

Group 2.—TEXTILES.

20,151	61,907	$69,281,415	5,651	$15,657,344	56,256	$53,624,071	43,585	$47,386,029	12,671	$6,238,042	1,341,396	988,259	1
442	532	506,760	74	130,088	458	376,672	350	321,818	108	54,854	5,089	2,449	2
54	532	601,684	65	153,299	467	448,385	377	398,463	90	49,922	6,658	4,932	3
15	102	176,674	20	97,700	82	78,974	63	68,221	19	10,753	775	619	4
149	1,023	1,396,691	78	349,350	945	1,047,341	837	999,419	108	47,922	36,472	28,875	5
458	137	87,499	13	22,900	124	64,599	99	57,294	25	7,305	2,450	1,340	6
68	59	61,634	13	25,900	46	35,734	40	33,042	6	2,692	916	658	7
32	73	72,148	14	31,600	59	40,548	47	35,842	12	4,706	1,330	719	8
6,103	13,210	13,703,162	606	1,920,867	12,604	11,782,295	10,038	10,587,535	2,566	1,194,760	158,437	118,287	9
164	8	4,809	....	....	8	4,809	8	4,809	....	....	1,466	846	10
4,913	10,920	9,975,944	360	1,004,649	10,560	8,971,295	6,938	7,029,192	3,622	1,942,103	148,503	78,362	11
55	717	637,197	29	154,792	688	482,405	494	401,735	194	80,670	11,870	9,533	12
51	731	999,860	90	360,421	641	639,439	538	582,633	103	56,806	17,352	12,364	13
96	877	1,009,859	72	247,073	805	762,786	538	620,523	267	142,263	12,514	9,077	14
367	6,738	9,911,767	1,432	3,711,429	5,306	6,200,338	4,871	5,992,287	435	208,051	351,415	285,302	15
65	243	326,124	59	152,292	184	173,832	145	154,877	39	18,955	6,020	4,902	16
41	116	164,170	20	65,050	96	99,120	81	91,574	15	7,546	1,672	1,431	17
310	2,196	3,407,381	240	1,031,193	1,956	2,376,188	1,735	2,273,932	221	102,256	39,964	30,796	18
18	201	350,594	45	135,044	156	215,550	126	200,014	30	15,536	3,744	2,829	19
31	72	60,894	9	19,700	63	41,194	49	34,404	14	6,790	529	299	20
17	15	9,386	4	3,120	11	6,266	11	6,266		....	352	159	21
639	1,880	1,520,739	97	194,435	1,783	1,326,304	1,149	1,062,409	634	263,895	19,658	13,098	22
19	26	27,164	6	7,760	20	19,404	13	16,144	7	3,260	380	166	23
76	26	18,210			26	18,210	19	14,530	7	3,680	516	327	24
605	418	435,915	25	79,159	393	356,756	324	322,287	69	34,469	7,886	5,557	25
252	1,367	1,488,236	85	248,531	1,282	1,239,705	1,083	1,136,542	199	103,163	21,345	19,092	26
23	68	94,245	4	13,600	64	80,645	57	76,445	7	4,200	2,253	1,050	27
991	4,304	4,436,941	636	1,321,925	3,668	3,115,016	2,783	2,716,438	885	398,578	116,809	92,537	28
3	152	330,041	34	167,550	118	162,491	96	136,987	22	25,504	6,409	5,754	29
	109	164,831	17	35,263	92	129,568	85	123,430	7	6,138	4,049	3,655	30
13	58	67,035	6	12,818	52	54,217	40	44,154	12	10,063	814	472	31
1,163	2,754	2,296,446	115	250,074	2,639	2,046,372	1,544	1,501,091	1,095	545,281	37,280	17,573	32
6	58	101,948	15	42,450	43	59,498	38	56,348	5	3,150	948	729	33
5	11	14,050	6	8,700	5	5,350	5	5,350			164	120	34
10	183	300,151	38	119,410	145	180,741	138	177,905	7	2,836	3,638	3,048	35
2	34	61,079	5	17,000	29	44,079	23	41,235	6	2,844	768	479	36
138	404	421,463	39	93,654	365	327,809	278	288,794	87	39,015	3,053	2,176	37
903	2,461	2,037,119	120	280,599	2,341	1,756,520	1,610	1,447,469	731	309,051	43,157	30,854	38
110	172	245,403	44	102,724	128	142,679	119	139,145	9	3,534	2,578	1,768	39
525	4,057	4,742,270	390	1,109,957	3,667	3,632,313	3,129	3,358,668	538	273,645	90,717	[illegible]	40
244	449	525,968	60	126,874	389	399,094	326	364,613	63	34,481	5,850	[illegible]	41
40	65	74,415	16	26,739	49	47,676	43	43,876	6	3,800	944	462	42
18	55	77,634	15	28,700	40	48,934	37	47,414	3	1,520	1,067	649	43
729	2,477	3,430,855	458	1,040,766	2,019	2,390,089	1,782	2,263,495	237	126,594	82,241	62,895	44
188	1,847	2,904,960	207	712,129	1,640	2,192,831	1,479	2,108,380	161	84,451	78,244	58,859	45

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	354,054	$164,601,803	264,682	$143,882,084	79,804	$19,151,342	9,568	$1,568,377	$131,773,642	$9,340,376	$5,575,260
2	Beet sugar	3,963	2,486,702	3,928	2,472,032	10	5,096	25	9,574	1,999,555	8,675	234,768
3	Bread and other bakery products	81,284	43,179,822	64,580	38,835,842	14,844	3,986,635	1,860	357,345	20,493,262	4,575,102	778,674
4	Butter	9,530	5,405,872	9,277	5,325,662	218	73,536	35	6,674	2,811,247	181,228	158,510
5	Butter, reworking	404	252,139	391	246,895	12	5,044	1	200	263,546	19,661	6,715
6	Canning and preserving, fish	6,959	3,241,740	5,262	2,738,157	1,367	445,228	330	58,355	3,082,771	60,565	152,106
7	Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.	39,988	10,428,521	16,760	5,902,779	20,438	4,176,780	2,790	348,962	5,275,619	149,365	186,762
8	Canning and preserving, oysters	3,291	547,909	906	282,857	1,632	195,514	753	69,538	232,594	12,276	9,683
9	Cheese	2,652	1,493,906	2,587	1,476,581	54	15,750	11	1,575	322,062	42,394	32,035
10	Chocolate and cocoa products	2,090	821,851	1,205	596,329	768	200,322	117	25,200	1,680,888	79,483	58,942
11	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	5,959	2,830,243	3,556	2,153,437	2,322	662,655	81	14,151	7,356,600	553,875	134,654
12	Condensed milk	3,375	1,513,159	2,172	1,168,004	1,133	332,647	70	12,508	940,959	4,366	44,890
13	Confectionery	36,239	11,699,257	13,340	6,506,969	21,123	4,905,493	1,776	286,795	9,474,111	1,297,986	227,768
14	Cordials and sirups	660	235,299	424	195,256	231	39,111	5	932	442,170	38,456	9,162
15	Flavoring extracts	1,543	653,366	767	449,485	744	198,346	32	5,535	1,050,639	152,910	19,046
16	Flour and grist mill products	39,110	19,822,196	38,572	19,675,724	450	132,513	88	13,959	19,756,711	693,356	1,503,589
17	Food preparations	11,333	4,398,348	6,809	3,285,370	4,307	1,078,457	217	34,521	9,745,251	324,168	147,840
18	Glucose	2,876	1,774,580	2,804	1,751,558	58	19,213	14	3,809	1,007,218	....	77,138
19	Lard, refined	441	219,387	415	210,555	15	4,672	11	4,160	160,448	24,685	6,372
20	Oleomargarine	522	315,736	511	312,111	10	3,425	1	200	522,230	54,300	9,039
21	Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling.	1,356	205,281	281	85,775	996	112,479	79	7,027	233,841	20,010	5,518
22	Pickles, preserves, and sauces	8,511	3,068,263	4,356	2,116,110	4,004	931,461	151	20,692	4,060,397	205,445	82,141
23	Rice, cleaning and polishing	1,492	640,632	1,487	639,993	1	239	4	400	615,583	17,930	50,481
24	Sausage	1,265	739,824	1,236	731,627	23	7,402	6	795	303,952	59,714	16,143
25	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.	69,593	37,090,399	64,171	35,355,164	4,459	1,478,413	963	256,822	28,032,248	290,540	899,943
26	Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.	4,541	3,236,573	4,521	3,230,489	9	3,040	11	3,044	2,599,111	278,569	117,756
27	Sugar and molasses, refining	13,549	7,575,650	13,011	7,452,370	406	98,230	132	25,050	8,600,754	166,672	575,347
28	Vinegar and cider	1,528	725,148	1,353	684,953	170	39,641	5	554	709,875	28,645	30,238

Group 2.—TEXTILES—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	1,156,305	$419,841,630	492,161	$230,942,285	582,630	$175,520,186	81,514	$13,379,159	$199,066,264	$14,577,059	$8,202,156
2	Awnings, tents, and sails	3,432	1,757,466	1,973	1,266,805	1,422	482,179	37	8,482	687,607	186,957	27,569
3	Bags, other than paper	5,722	1,828,526	1,959	942,503	3,418	811,179	345	74,844	1,721,467	122,968	65,990
4	Belting and hose, linen	692	252,061	223	130,957	444	116,568	25	4,536	352,048	23,095	9,588
5	Carpets and rugs, other than rag	33,221	13,724,233	16,930	8,271,441	14,408	5,084,201	1,883	368,591	4,162,146	91,026	334,060
6	Carpets, rag	1,736	674,929	1,334	580,155	350	86,598	52	8,176	183,509	51,592	6,062
7	Cloth, sponging and refinishing	795	503,935	758	494,001	34	9,184	3	750	191,382	81,765	1,180
8	Clothing, horse	1,063	341,655	423	194,167	561	133,895	79	13,593	154,341	17,039	4,296
9	Clothing, men's	137,190	57,225,506	58,759	34,572,973	75,468	22,202,790	2,963	449,743	57,695,240	3,474,781	362,976
10	Clothing, men's, buttonholes	903	380,468	477	246,892	396	128,500	30	5,076	46,383	21,596	874
11	Clothing, women's	115,705	51,180,193	42,614	26,370,180	72,242	24,661,561	849	148,452	24,349,282	4,171,382	118,589
12	Collars and cuffs	10,786	3,667,193	1,519	730,564	9,179	2,927,344	88	9,285	2,927,746	55,883	17,772
13	Cordage and twine	14,614	5,338,178	8,646	3,779,835	4,999	1,392,043	969	166,300	2,508,600	64,336	192,177
14	Corsets	10,975	3,600,462	1,178	771,403	9,514	2,772,560	283	56,499	2,104,522	111,175	45,364
15	Cotton goods	310,458	94,377,696	145,718	52,212,730	124,711	35,872,510	40,029	6,292,456	29,930,801	659,745	4,141,364
16	Cotton small wares	5,416	1,828,100	1,565	740,538	3,452	1,023,474	399	64,088	556,577	61,048	36,816
17	Cotton waste	1,559	494,565	906	381,996	640	110,161	13	2,408	330,076	38,122	21,369
18	Dyeing and finishing textiles	35,565	15,469,205	28,483	13,543,724	5,658	1,640,093	1,424	285,388	5,978,277	410,513	402,390
19	Felt goods	3,254	1,356,754	2,546	1,135,013	699	219,147	9	2,594	612,766	8,270	35,566
20	Flags and banners	374	115,487	102	40,843	253	71,519	19	3,125	86,780	23,532	1,111
21	Flax and hemp, dressed	214	59,977	212	59,631	1	96	1	250	17,610	2,038	2,569
22	Furnishing goods, men's	16,399	5,092,915	2,317	1,252,157	13,728	3,785,515	354	55,243	3,497,135	469,138	38,642
23	Hammocks	271	91,379	104	39,910	147	48,169	20	3,300	85,432	11,585	368
24	Hand knit goods	377	78,583	45	18,391	326	59,253	6	939	97,393	10,419	796
25	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.	6,594	3,353,589	4,477	2,634,378	2,062	708,791	55	10,420	781,322	253,294	10,592
26	Hats, felt	22,047	11,282,237	15,432	9,166,347	6,166	2,035,685	449	80,205	2,831,197	147,563	65,342
27	Hats, wool	1,503	619,194	1,030	487,013	433	125,957	40	6,224	293,208	11,693	8,875
28	Hosiery and knit goods	103,715	31,536,024	25,167	10,747,214	68,867	19,354,014	9,681	1,434,796	10,320,176	534,273	388,843
29	Jute and jute goods	6,083	1,917,986	2,437	948,457	3,083	876,994	563	92,535	771,106	83,383	75,959
30	Linen goods	3,811	1,324,521	1,260	621,135	1,990	582,392	561	121,094	403,401	5,701	43,573
31	Mats and matting	625	249,104	437	195,844	182	52,441	6	819	119,590	9,306	2,683
32	Millinery and lace goods	27,500	10,307,241	3,683	2,324,286	23,400	7,915,905	417	67,050	4,588,553	1,087,815	38,380
33	Nets and seines	824	243,551	84	55,640	716	183,219	24	4,692	136,425	12,960	12,367
34	Oakum	142	48,945	124	46,390	17	2,399	1	156	23,929	400	1,564
35	Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	3,355	1,719,938	3,216	1,684,675	51	16,555	88	18,708	901,374	1,955	31,753
36	Oilcloth, enameled	528	223,819	518	220,430	8	2,901	2	488	468,171	6,575	9,086
37	Regalia and society banners and emblems.	2,498	1,012,768	844	503,298	1,620	503,292	34	6,178	568,076	72,370	19,575
38	Shirts	36,499	11,233,392	7,051	3,506,693	28,258	7,554,388	1,190	172,311	6,451,006	594,663	55,077
39	Shoddy	2,089	834,822	1,625	723,540	458	110,242	6	1,040	461,527	23,955	29,625
40	Silk and silk goods	79,601	26,767,943	27,037	12,787,322	45,198	12,859,156	7,366	1,121,465	14,052,777	702,550	337,784
41	Upholstering materials	4,712	1,867,082	3,231	1,428,825	1,322	414,103	159	24,154	819,410	106,308	42,574
42	Wool pulling	681	364,754	680	364,394	......	....	1	360	128,396	15,462	6,723
43	Wool scouring	779	397,811	702	375,578	67	19,610	10	2,623	149,155	17,460	8,001
44	Woolen goods	72,747	28,827,556	44,452	19,850,052	24,552	8,184,449	3,743	793,055	8,218,766	288,640	646,223
45	Worsted goods	69,251	26,269,787	29,883	14,493,965	32,130	10,379,154	7,238	1,396,668	8,301,579	432,728	500,069

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$114,941,675	$1,916,331	$2,304,416,564	$2,263,445,488	$1,597,594,256	$665,851,232	$27,156,677	$1,395,432	$2,894,042	$9,524,925	$2,845,234,900	1
1,742,857	13,255	14,486,876	13,039,077	11,714,596	1,324,481	1,224,865	150	102,897	119,887	24,393,794	2
15,125,393	14,093	155,999,318	150,537,203	6,696,279	143,840,924	4,464,743	301,923	192,392	503,057	269,609,061	3
2,435,593	35,916	101,290,711	99,020,230	95,635,770	3,384,460	1,607,288	48,019	167,575	447,599	118,520,999	4
237,170	....	6,247,029	6,106,129	384,397	5,721,732	47,837	13,390	3,919	75,754	7,271,086	5
1,649,537	1,220,563	15,885,354	15,371,445	9,813,850	5,557,595	281,052	11,474	22,653	198,730	26,377,210	6
4,818,819	120,673	51,582,460	50,387,535	27,669,626	22,717,909	696,695	19,116	65,903	413,211	78,142,022	7
290,582	10,053	2,590,872	2,525,063	1,587,310	937,753	47,155	25	4,702	13,927	3,986,239	8
244,925	2,708	25,256,612	24,941,488	23,818,116	1,123,372	288,062	495	10,950	15,617	29,138,100	9
1,542,463	....	9,722,555	9,557,956	6,543,254	3,014,702	85,548	19,779	11,403	47,869	14,389,699	10
6,557,561	110,510	65,847,335	65,051,361	55,441,464	9,609,897	279,186	170,897	27,557	318,334	84,188,391	11
891,303	400	16,372,954	15,859,177	8,706,297	7,152,880	401,985	546	38,197	73,049	20,523,690	12
7,907,011	41,346	48,810,342	47,417,831	3,853,963	43,563,868	709,804	149,311	75,170	458,226	87,087,253	13
394,552	....	2,148,548	2,121,698	164,979	1,956,719	9,540	3,571	1,449	12,290	3,509,758	14
878,200	483	3,935,960	3,858,469	508,370	3,350,099	19,215	16,727	4,531	37,018	7,772,070	15
17,464,548	95,218	619,971,161	609,615,788	585,065,067	24,550,721	5,999,987	342,649	909,759	3,102,978	713,033,395	16
9,264,173	9,070	37,667,862	36,543,691	17,392,229	19,151,462	593,274	104,710	56,547	369,640	61,180,416	17
930,080	....	20,258,022	19,048,016	16,979,073	2,068,943	1,016,161	....	193,845	....	24,596,932	18
129,391	....	5,640,178	5,573,963	4,800	5,569,163	64,727	....	1,488	....	6,128,601	19
458,891	....	4,397,538	4,313,868	129,422	4,184,446	34,458	3,980	6,219	39,013	5,573,725	20
208,313	....	6,324,357	6,237,130	6,222,847	14,283	23,312	4,230	1,940	57,745	7,260,810	21
3,759,359	13,452	16,634,858	15,925,030	6,582,495	9,342,535	206,046	32,990	26,065	444,727	29,696,287	22
538,082	9,090	13,315,065	13,024,728	12,631,132	393,596	116,365	3,173	88,909	81,890	16,296,916	23
228,035	60	5,568,593	5,458,258	391,881	5,066,377	75,662	18,359	5,350	10,964	8,122,904	24
26,827,146	14,619	706,230,069	699,975,823	580,471,507	119,504,316	4,359,332	104,906	542,379	1,247,629	801,757,137	25
2,116,062	86,724	99,626,900	98,037,019	95,422,169	2,614,850	279,983	12,192	29,207	1,268,499	112,157,487	26
7,743,886	114,849	244,752,802	240,250,399	22,382,180	217,868,219	4,123,673	7,569	293,598	77,563	277,285,449	27
647,743	3,249	3,852,233	3,647,113	1,381,183	2,265,930	100,722	5,251	9,438	89,709	7,265,469	28
Group 2.—TEXTILES—Continued.											
$119,771,986	$56,515,063	$1,246,562,061	$1,199,402,866	$462,732,001	$736,670,865	$24,267,374	$3,007,369	$13,760,613	$6,123,839	$2,147,441,418	1
466,254	6,827	6,669,721	6,564,281	25,056	6,539,225	16,586	27,129	4,673	57,052	11,269,170	2
1,396,502	136,007	30,758,040	30,418,252	285,928	30,132,324	47,427	27,014	39,512	225,835	37,399,087	3
310,793	8,572	1,697,515	1,660,214	....	1,660,214	14,866	4,471	10,205	7,759	2,836,699	4
3,612,946	124,114	37,947,954	36,696,729	11,275,846	25,420,883	714,929	32,673	402,349	101,274	61,586,433	5
119,593	6,262	489,285	445,904	1,600	444,304	17,883	14,514	3,662	7,322	1,918,286	6
108,437	....	38,852	14,152	....	14,152	10,318	12,781	1,525	76	1,052,939	7
98,368	34,638	1,329,435	1,305,336	....	1,305,336	10,387	4,176	2,160	7,376	2,139,496	8
19,493,591	34,363,892	185,793,436	183,781,059	2,270	183,778,789	424,706	553,058	78,437	956,176	355,796,571	9
23,363	530	94,857	84,202	....	84,202	4,188	5,524	918	25	700,158	10
13,098,607	6,960,704	130,719,996	129,559,933	38,259	129,521,674	212,411	558,894	81,018	307,740	247,661,560	11
1,780,189	1,073,902	4,639,842	4,543,957	....	4,543,957	52,379	10,651	10,267	22,588	12,587,277	12
1,966,615	252,472	36,095,747	35,022,860	31,614,742	3,408,118	429,173	13,122	509,626	120,966	48,017,139	13
1,947,983	....	6,135,237	5,968,542	48,934	5,919,608	86,963	21,004	16,060	42,668	14,862,081	14
24,678,875	450,817	282,047,648	263,632,701	221,821,944	41,810,757	9,902,348	464,923	7,297,475	750,201	442,451,218	15
389,704	78,009	4,207,655	4,037,209	390,805	3,646,404	97,035	25,195	36,683	11,533	8,016,786	16
258,420	12,165	6,825,261	6,659,724	142,820	6,516,904	39,163	4,220	47,222	74,932	8,343,328	17
5,072,489	92,885	19,621,253	15,088,428	....	15,088,428	3,268,511	72,339	662,475	529,500	50,849,545	18
566,501	2,429	5,754,026	5,449,667	3,979,585	1,470,082	171,666	2,335	54,110	76,248	8,948,591	19
60,637	1,500	486,872	480,914	....	480,914	2,488	1,516	1,740	214	851,692	20
11,903	1,100	233,132	229,524	221,822	7,702	2,485	23	949	151	346,963	21
2,573,938	115,417	21,924,658	21,737,609	....	21,737,609	42,375	51,422	7,033	86,219	36,441,305	22
71,679	1,800	189,780	185,025	....	185,025	2,172	1,486	773	324	416,815	23
21,208	61,970	195,566	191,225	6,157	185,068	1,653	747	437	1,504	518,315	24
507,726	9,710	6,307,663	6,238,784	400	6,238,384	17,689	30,387	3,204	17,599	12,955,490	25
2,458,499	159,793	15,975,206	15,279,117	6,762,772	8,516,345	531,346	23,212	48,107	93,424	36,629,353	26
269,995	2,645	1,369,810	1,287,723	624,445	663,278	46,967	120	13,200	21,800	2,457,206	27
8,672,815	724,245	76,593,782	74,093,653	12,078,052	62,015,601	1,283,018	202,030	541,174	473,907	136,558,139	28
611,764	....	5,051,130	4,607,012	4,124,719	482,293	96,908	1,625	280,391	65,194	9,065,802	29
352,605	1,522	3,740,669	3,572,179	2,827,111	745,068	76,916	5,400	78,990	7,184	5,856,388	30
73,360	34,241	574,168	544,435	125,977	418,458	4,680	7,556	4,362	13,135	1,242,996	31
3,006,287	456,071	26,258,916	25,955,828	2,425,862	23,529,966	82,008	134,467	28,871	57,742	50,777,768	32
105,000	6,098	1,140,516	1,118,869	....	1,118,869	6,265	3,688	1,786	9,908	1,721,912	33
21,965	....	240,929	235,243	20,006	215,237	4,868	25	793	....	361,198	34
867,666	....	6,779,263	6,441,557	428,290	6,013,267	287,262	1,650	18,963	29,831	10,388,237	35
148,487	4,023	3,270,746	3,203,048	5,000	3,198,048	60,331	900	3,741	2,726	4,404,099	36
461,136	14,995	2,019,067	1,969,825		1,969,825	11,915	10,215	2,461	24,651	4,753,206	37
2,764,939	3,036,327	25,659,402	25,148,895		25,148,895	195,372	87,956	56,660	170,519	50,971,105	38
101,702	6,245	6,055,751	5,788,249	147,412	5,640,837	149,141	26,893	29,798	61,647	8,406,425	39
6,152,857	6,859,586	75,861,188	73,883,906	45,318,416	28,565,490	862,220	268,336	608,585	238,141	133,288,072	40
648,518	22,010	7,977,193	7,676,424	5,154,053	2,522,371	131,613	35,531	58,704	74,918	12,677,510	41
106,211	....	103,981	72,820		72,820	20,434	408	3,168	7,151	881,706	42
123,694	....	214,621	125,552		125,552	58,781	15,789	11,111	3,391	1,052,966	43
6,873,819	410,084	87,630,825	82,875,780	47,875,088	35,000,692	2,462,161	74,181	1,319,706	898,997	142,106,658	44
6,687,346	681,136	109,658,481	105,526,220	64,958,627	40,567,593	2,101,694	168,780	1,378,129	483,658	365,715,057	45

Table 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.															
		Men 16 years and over.												Women 16 years and over.			
		January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	244,526	235,879	236,996	239,471	245,496	255,142	252,124	277,305	307,770	307,972	293,687	279,816	56,311	56,455	57,931	59,416
2	Beet sugar	2,927	901	1,050	1,167	1,359	1,458	1,887	2,663	5,164	9,244	10,156	9,160	13	......	......	......
3	Bread and other bakery products	62,642	62,847	63,490	63,896	64,578	65,603	66,024	65,846	65,732	65,153	64,481	64,618	13,773	14,051	14,441	14,581
4	Butter	7,939	7,972	8,287	9,225	10,054	10,528	10,642	10,493	10,024	9,337	8,633	8,190	162	163	173	188
5	Butter, reworking	394	405	394	395	383	383	362	352	370	399	422	433	11	11	11	11
6	Canning and preserving, fish	1,759	1,707	1,883	5,194	6,980	7,456	7,857	8,853	8,471	6,184	4,655	2,145	313	341	446	826
7	Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.	3,067	2,926	3,563	4,484	6,797	12,685	20,686	39,715	53,096	34,355	13,148	6,598	1,888	1,604	1,846	2,614
8	Canning and preserving, oysters	1,517	1,479	1,403	1,202	288	145	93	98	349	1,177	1,529	1,592	2,662	2,616	2,610	2,566
9	Cheese	869	1,018	1,273	2,299	3,618	3,911	3,954	3,868	3,556	3,323	2,181	1,174	26	27	30	49
10	Chocolate and cocoa products	1,284	1,262	1,262	1,253	1,143	1,063	976	956	1,173	1,335	1,381	1,372	774	822	798	784
11	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	3,574	3,537	3,449	3,501	3,505	3,500	3,527	3,564	3,612	3,670	3,655	3,578	2,304	2,267	2,190	2,210
12	Condensed milk	1,972	1,998	2,120	2,213	2,288	2,408	2,379	2,296	2,181	2,145	2,053	2,011	1,051	1,041	1,121	1,195
13	Confectionery	12,143	12,189	12,402	12,643	12,650	12,806	12,592	12,915	13,959	14,968	15,549	15,264	18,462	18,870	19,434	19,541
14	Cordials and sirups	395	391	398	416	414	460	447	433	442	447	436	409	132	156	163	179
15	Flavoring extracts	722	717	744	772	791	796	773	778	796	783	771	761	605	629	684	735
16	Flour and grist mill products	38,471	38,330	38,458	37,211	36,370	36,375	37,668	38,805	40,089	40,789	40,434	39,864	416	406	437	400
17	Food preparations	6,408	6,437	6,627	6,637	6,447	6,319	6,078	6,565	7,672	7,954	7,586	6,978	4,045	4,031	4,109	4,123
18	Glucose	3,184	3,382	3,470	2,825	2,597	2,189	2,238	2,262	2,639	3,068	2,964	2,830	70	74	79	56
19	Lard, refined	451	429	421	405	388	388	385	390	416	418	442	438	17	16	18	18
20	Oleomargarine	560	561	558	533	515	523	417	437	478	512	503	535	16	14	14	14
21	Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling.	334	325	302	317	299	283	262	216	203	173	308	350	1,226	1,209	1,130	1,133
22	Pickles, preserves, and sauces	3,551	3,541	3,538	3,777	4,040	4,152	4,220	4,927	5,535	5,749	5,063	4,179	3,286	3,209	3,301	3,386
23	Rice, cleaning and polishing	1,938	1,842	1,650	1,137	872	607	498	837	1,770	2,324	2,295	2,074	1	1	......	......
24	Sausage	1,276	1,241	1,201	1,181	1,173	1,165	1,180	1,179	1,227	1,316	1,334	1,359	25	27	26	22
25	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	68,875	66,277	64,736	62,602	63,513	65,334	52,326	53,813	62,420	67,054	70,322	72,780	4,607	4,472	4,491	4,389
26	Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing.	4,571	4,549	4,503	4,427	4,422	4,445	4,301	4,389	4,571	4,645	4,765	4,664	10	10	9	9
27	Sugar and molasses, refining	12,803	8,761	8,958	8,882	9,135	9,277	9,377	9,500	9,979	18,614	25,886	24,960	310	290	282	298
28	Vinegar and cider	900	855	856	877	877	883	975	1,096	1,846	2,836	2,735	1,500	106	98	88	89

Group 2.—TEXTILES—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	489,281	499,411	507,706	502,841	488,629	477,906	471,895	473,768	491,307	505,248	502,861	495,079	579,922	594,446	605,588	600,182
2	Awnings, tents, and sails	1,617	1,651	1,824	2,158	2,397	2,433	2,295	2,037	2,008	1,895	1,709	1,652	1,143	1,175	1,346	1,615
3	Bags, other than paper	1,906	1,893	1,879	1,893	1,893	1,920	1,978	2,107	2,056	2,047	1,988	1,948	3,366	3,334	3,320	3,362
4	Belting and hose, linen	222	225	226	230	225	223	220	223	222	222	217	221	431	474	471	471
5	Carpets and rugs, other than rag	17,597	17,623	17,478	17,511	17,294	17,100	16,549	16,125	15,969	16,336	16,594	16,984	14,847	14,904	14,937	14,837
6	Carpets, rag	1,052	1,065	1,245	1,435	1,521	1,488	1,389	1,351	1,382	1,436	1,378	1,266	264	263	305	357
7	Cloth, sponging and refinishing	777	771	760	732	731	727	749	768	767	776	781	757	65	67	67	56
8	Clothing, horse	437	422	438	438	437	436	436	373	386	435	418	420	579	587	597	629
9	Clothing, men's	57,555	58,598	60,092	59,587	58,017	57,398	56,983	58,153	60,494	60,725	59,356	58,150	74,047	75,418	77,461	76,383
10	Clothing, men's, buttonholes	469	485	494	495	470	448	442	471	485	496	487	482	398	406	411	399
11	Clothing, women's	37,062	44,634	48,456	46,306	37,711	33,136	34,910	43,242	50,423	51,101	46,855	37,532	69,446	75,786	79,741	77,789
12	Collars and cuffs	1,502	1,527	1,556	1,575	1,539	1,492	1,474	1,505	1,463	1,444	1,565	1,586	8,868	9,160	9,322	9,513
13	Cordage and twine	8,640	8,673	9,033	9,242	9,218	8,841	8,424	7,963	8,102	8,390	8,534	8,692	4,828	4,889	5,045	5,084
14	Corsets	1,166	1,185	1,217	1,166	1,171	1,165	1,163	1,162	1,219	1,194	1,154	1,174	9,221	9,581	9,869	9,551
15	Cotton goods	152,133	151,524	150,729	150,075	147,936	146,342	140,724	131,918	135,524	144,418	147,143	150,150	131,060	130,545	129,946	129,342
16	Cotton small wares	1,590	1,598	1,605	1,570	1,554	1,540	1,521	1,548	1,557	1,537	1,577	1,583	3,475	3,524	3,540	3,508
17	Cotton waste	892	893	904	907	903	901	899	901	908	913	929	922	646	625	634	648
18	Dyeing and finishing textiles	28,963	29,034	29,294	28,738	28,181	27,476	27,169	27,150	27,833	28,960	29,272	29,726	5,818	5,903	5,895	5,783
19	Felt goods	2,351	2,369	2,446	2,426	2,445	2,699	2,716	2,723	2,728	2,607	2,559	2,483	688	703	702	711
20	Flags and banners	95	94	108	111	118	115	97	98	101	100	95	92	223	226	257	298
21	Flax and hemp, dressed	239	258	251	230	198	194	199	175	176	193	214	217	......	......	......	......
22	Furnishing goods, men's	2,163	2,230	2,336	2,356	2,325	2,285	2,260	2,306	2,362	2,411	2,412	2,358	12,680	13,060	13,513	13,478
23	Hammocks	120	124	140	123	115	113	96	72	74	81	87	103	176	177	195	169
24	Hand knit goods	46	45	48	37	37	36	37	39	42	54	60	59	326	325	335	282
25	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.	4,073	4,196	4,406	4,494	4,464	4,398	4,389	4,551	4,789	4,839	4,695	4,430	1,962	2,036	2,132	2,072
26	Hats, felt	15,495	15,542	15,495	14,727	14,565	14,793	15,369	15,534	16,054	15,924	15,932	15,754	6,299	6,386	6,347	5,977
27	Hats, wool	759	802	860	935	1,031	1,140	1,279	1,313	1,282	1,240	1,042	677	312	340	358	371
28	Hosiery and knit goods	24,440	24,708	25,089	25,193	25,302	25,317	25,002	25,101	25,476	25,675	25,542	25,159	67,064	68,296	69,194	69,368
29	Jute and jute goods	2,399	2,417	2,449	2,466	2,453	2,461	2,407	2,459	2,442	2,437	2,426	2,428	2,940	2,971	3,020	3,053
30	Linen goods	1,249	1,254	1,245	1,258	1,278	1,225	1,218	1,226	1,262	1,300	1,296	1,309	2,006	2,032	2,010	2,014
31	Mats and matting	518	534	510	450	363	397	450	385	331	398	409	499	229	228	207	174
32	Millinery and lace goods	3,742	4,004	4,217	4,102	3,509	2,916	3,304	3,815	4,073	3,718	3,424	3,372	22,979	25,864	27,322	26,951
33	Nets and seines	82	82	82	82	85	85	87	85	86	84	84	84	735	739	756	743
34	Oakum	103	97	118	134	143	128	132	138	133	132	124	106	13	13	14	16
35	Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	3,210	3,253	3,240	3,259	3,181	3,204	3,243	3,299	3,265	3,240	3,105	3,093	54	52	52	53
36	Oilcloth, enameled	493	503	517	521	528	548	499	499	497	501	538	572	7	7	6	6
37	Regalia and society banners and emblems.	806	809	847	859	870	880	869	871	872	842	820	783	1,556	1,592	1,658	1,681
38	Shirts	7,346	7,479	7,430	7,260	6,934	6,694	6,388	6,545	6,755	7,185	7,238	7,358	29,335	29,648	29,976	29,200
39	Shoddy	1,562	1,648	1,673	1,651	1,599	1,568	1,620	1,601	1,622	1,605	1,646	1,705	480	480	488	480
40	Silk and silk goods	25,974	26,596	27,205	27,285	27,165	26,381	26,200	26,723	27,012	27,800	27,923	28,180	43,648	44,650	45,560	45,812
41	Upholstering materials	3,037	3,080	3,209	3,151	3,178	3,162	3,063	3,105	3,302	3,457	3,526	3,502	1,295	1,312	1,335	1,293
42	Wool pulling	731	719	741	669	634	592	525	591	642	730	799	787	......	......	......	......
43	Wool scouring	595	636	615	714	721	774	754	745	714	759	714	683	14	28	12	76
44	Woolen goods	44,109	44,281	44,997	44,672	44,891	43,975	44,076	44,011	44,475	44,893	44,592	44,452	24,751	24,867	24,967	24,711
45	Worsted goods	29,964	29,850	30,202	29,618	29,299	28,760	28,291	28,761	29,942	30,718	31,602	31,589	31,648	31,773	32,265	31,866

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH—continued.																				
Women 16 years and over—Continued.								Children under 16 years.												
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
62,180	71,483	77,111	110,203	132,876	116,157	85,510	72,015	6,588	6,510	6,642	6,876	6,419	7,955	9,897	15,691	17,830	13,523	9,012	7,873	1
....	1	2	7	18	34	25	20	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	16	51	83	70	70	2
15,002	15,388	15,308	15,247	15,187	15,258	15,172	14,720	1,702	1,738	1,787	1,839	1,872	1,921	1,985	1,972	1,921	1,877	1,874	1,832	3
239	284	306	276	245	219	188	173	21	21	32	24	44	45	49	50	42	41	29	22	4
11	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
1,207	1,385	1,832	2,425	2,835	2,578	1,826	390	17	16	73	185	382	404	530	630	716	596	396	21	6
5,855	14,410	23,412	54,119	69,119	47,386	16,327	6,676	213	209	211	367	551	1,774	3,725	9,201	10,613	5,400	851	335	7
756	208	38	41	558	2,091	2,697	2,741	1,266	1,272	1,232	1,201	181	53	14	12	166	989	1,292	1,364	8
72	83	83	83	70	56	41	28	5	6	6	10	15	19	22	19	15	7	5	3	9
710	645	571	538	760	938	939	937	103	110	110	109	109	107	109	112	125	134	138	138	10
2,225	2,329	2,306	2,296	2,399	2,564	2,503	2,271	76	76	77	83	83	81	82	78	82	83	87	84	11
1,227	1,285	1,216	1,160	1,138	1,087	1,067	1,008	44	45	50	55	68	101	117	108	71	66	59	56	12
19,714	19,688	19,071	20,139	22,790	24,788	25,761	25,218	1,459	1,507	1,537	1,539	1,615	1,693	1,700	1,802	2,038	2,219	2,175	2,028	13
187	471	489	194	241	240	169	148	2	2	2	2	2	23	17	2	2	2	2	2	14
890	868	784	729	775	787	768	684	31	31	32	34	34	35	38	35	32	28	27	27	15
365	345	360	381	568	623	580	519	80	80	80	79	82	84	92	98	96	96	96	93	16
4,036	3,927	3,634	4,070	5,080	5,115	4,884	4,630	209	207	213	203	193	180	217	228	245	251	240	218	17
63	57	59	42	43	54	51	48	12	12	12	11	13	15	15	15	16	16	16	15	18
14	11	10	14	14	14	16	18	13	12	12	10	9	9	9	10	12	12	12	12	19
10	9	7	6	7	7	8	8	1	1	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	20
986	880	758	783	784	642	1,082	1,339	86	88	96	98	100	95	83	83	36	23	73	87	21
3,611	4,079	3,728	4,187	5,259	5,270	4,786	3,946	75	75	76	78	78	185	112	176	325	292	234	106	22
....	....	....	....	2	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	10	10	10	23
21	20	18	18	21	26	26	26	9	9	9	4	4	4	3	3	5	7	7	8	24
4,512	4,595	2,577	2,889	4,310	5,399	5,552	5,715	935	897	875	886	915	1,010	878	932	1,122	1,034	1,021	1,051	25
10	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	8	9	11	14	13	12	12	15	14	8	8	26
367	412	411	417	400	555	634	496	208	83	75	42	49	99	84	84	79	230	279	272	27
90	92	111	121	229	401	383	232	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	11	9	9	28

Group 2.—TEXTILES—Continued.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
586,430	567,877	551,971	552,365	577,102	595,922	593,222	586,533	81,973	81,986	82,435	82,050	81,243	80,521	79,404	78,473	80,372	82,591	84,183	83,937	1
1,822	1,887	1,705	1,502	1,371	1,249	1,156	1,093	34	35	34	37	40	40	39	39	40	37	37	32	2
3,329	3,390	3,485	3,553	3,482	3,458	3,484	3,453	335	338	345	334	345	344	372	359	354	340	338	336	3
463	439	439	446	440	442	403	409	28	27	28	27	26	24	24	26	25	23	21	21	4
14,779	14,687	14,003	13,918	13,779	13,883	13,914	14,408	2,053	1,987	1,951	1,876	1,885	1,864	1,832	1,813	1,822	1,801	1,827	1,885	5
384	405	372	373	379	394	365	339	37	37	48	55	62	66	63	55	56	52	49	44	6
21	10	11	14	11	11	9	66	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7
597	551	505	458	488	508	587	646	103	109	110	98	99	102	67	41	32	52	60	75	8
76,383	75,103	73,256	73,387	76,117	76,970	75,974	75,117	2,922	2,949	2,987	2,992	2,974	2,979	2,918	2,934	3,024	3,006	2,940	2,931	9
393	383	381	393	403	398	398	389	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	10
71,297	65,019	61,100	67,189	76,072	78,611	75,572	69,282	811	839	888	875	844	805	800	836	885	892	872	841	11
9,426	9,213	8,918	8,774	8,906	9,218	9,471	9,359	108	104	109	105	99	94	79	77	75	74	68	64	12
5,127	5,042	4,874	4,845	4,561	5,093	5,228	5,372	1,026	998	1,004	1,009	959	906	931	888	899	983	1,009	1,016	13
9,476	9,335	9,170	9,196	9,920	9,865	9,658	9,326	230	264	282	274	298	274	301	271	312	295	290	305	14
127,542	125,654	119,978	110,376	114,090	123,557	126,151	128,291	41,423	41,180	41,039	40,803	40,059	39,627	38,318	37,133	38,494	39,961	40,787	41,524	15
3,461	3,440	3,359	3,373	3,356	3,352	3,486	3,550	376	390	402	397	393	400	397	396	407	411	408	411	16
633	614	632	645	646	647	627	653	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	17
5,596	5,122	5,256	5,238	5,467	5,788	5,848	5,882	1,461	1,445	1,446	1,399	1,360	1,393	1,418	1,405	1,410	1,439	1,448	1,464	18
703	685	693	688	700	700	708	707	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	19
301	299	252	237	248	242	234	219	10	11	18	33	32	32	30	12	15	12	12	11	20
....	....	8	....	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
13,391	13,244	13,518	13,785	14,357	14,734	14,726	14,250	363	344	345	339	342	341	348	350	365	365	369	377	22
168	162	116	104	94	120	131	152	35	27	25	20	22	22	2	3	12	22	25	25	23
287	283	295	311	323	380	394	371	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	24
2,012	1,949	2,046	2,093	2,192	2,157	2,052	2,041	51	51	53	54	57	56	54	52	58	60	59	55	25
5,890	5,887	6,213	6,256	6,315	6,136	6,099	6,187	423	427	436	416	421	444	462	470	471	464	479	472	26
431	471	622	602	615	453	332	289	21	21	26	35	42	55	73	64	63	36	23	21	27
69,171	69,167	67,995	68,268	69,220	70,132	69,885	68,644	9,332	9,464	9,555	9,585	9,678	9,713	9,625	9,661	9,718	9,955	9,937	9,949	28
3,060	3,073	3,056	3,150	3,140	3,159	3,158	3,216	565	560	586	583	571	582	578	568	543	531	542	544	29
2,024	1,952	1,934	1,923	1,981	1,974	2,013	2,017	546	543	549	557	562	586	608	599	557	545	539	541	30
174	157	154	184	174	155	174	174	6	5	6	7	5	5	6	8	7	5	6	6	31
23,630	18,803	19,258	22,773	25,303	24,459	22,084	21,371	374	408	453	459	418	392	371	413	451	471	425	369	32
724	709	692	673	679	693	712	737	23	24	25	26	27	25	24	24	23	24	21	22	33
17	19	16	19	18	21	21	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
52	47	53	54	52	48	47	48	91	90	89	91	91	89	88	92	91	91	79	74	35
5	12	9	7	7	8	9	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	36
1,667	1,683	1,631	1,598	1,645	1,658	1,539	1,532	27	30	35	33	35	36	40	40	34	34	32	32	37
28,663	27,514	25,754	25,120	26,714	28,557	29,060	29,555	1,269	1,272	1,204	1,208	1,203	1,174	1,119	1,069	1,069	1,198	1,225	1,270	38
153	433	432	442	445	430	464	409	3	1	2	2	2	6	9	9	8	10	9	8	39
45,364	44,316	43,820	43,959	45,320	46,432	46,569	46,926	6,965	6,971	7,247	7,329	7,382	7,401	7,378	7,423	7,499	7,686	7,493	7,618	40
1,296	1,266	1,254	1,292	1,370	1,408	1,386	1,357	149	160	160	175	160	159	151	152	166	166	161	149	41
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42
79	94	87	74	75	92	92	81	6	6	6	6	11	12	12	12	13	12	13	11	43
21,909	24,356	24,006	23,936	24,325	24,740	24,504	24,462	3,706	3,758	3,773	3,684	3,750	3,535	3,764	3,775	3,844	3,827	3,753	3,747	44
31,230	30,672	30,613	31,137	32,298	33,590	34,408	34,060	6,995	7,041	7,102	7,061	6,917	6,872	7,036	7,338	7,465	7,646	7,762	7,621	45

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	14,239	$2,331,498,157	$184,164,139	$387,508,917	$696,567,572	$1,063,257,529	12,720	3,800,649
2	Cash registers and calculating machines	32	7,587,972	326,636	730,628	1,233,865	5,296,843	31	6,479
3	Cutlery and edge tools	254	20,809,821	1,394,601	3,632,318	5,132,768	10,650,134	243	35,418
4	Files	62	5,866,256	438,789	1,119,825	1,988,139	2,319,503	55	5,759
5	Firearms	30	10,376,264	544,641	1,533,508	3,108,924	5,189,191	29	17,020
6	Foundry and machine shop products	8,993	845,024,825	70,481,289	127,345,207	217,404,740	429,793,589	8,326	596,445
7	Gas machines and meters	89	5,601,157	159,600	516,474	675,871	4,249,212	48	1,833
8	Hardware	445	52,884,078	2,884,747	7,926,932	15,997,921	26,074,478	394	37,526
9	Hardware, saddlery	82	4,319,151	327,470	663,969	813,634	2,514,078	68	3,772
10	Horseshoes	8	1,227,457	27,000	52,193	167,292	980,972	6	1,014
11	Iron and steel, blast furnaces	190	236,145,529	17,310,397	66,611,341	67,804,248	84,419,543	189	825,749
12	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	88	18,912,546	1,641,489	3,162,690	6,868,830	7,239,537	86	15,996
13	Iron and steel, doors and shutters	24	1,119,542	45,000	82,435	210,165	781,942	19	987
14	Iron and steel forgings	138	28,246,474	2,182,432	2,804,131	5,574,276	17,685,635	133	17,701
15	Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	76	8,741,916	719,597	1,601,383	3,014,603	3,406,333	71	11,298
16	Iron and steel pipe, wrought	27	13,052,606	888,715	2,061,863	3,822,829	6,279,199	25	17,796
17	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	415	700,182,310	59,852,769	115,074,703	279,542,942	245,711,896	413	1,896,759
18	Locomotives	15	38,421,048	2,764,105	6,520,703	6,843,037	22,293,203	15	41,599
19	Ordnance and ordnance stores	4	3,278,190	123,580	494,320	1,516,487	1,143,803	4	985
20	Pens, steel	5	575,788	35,000	63,000	146,536	331,252	5	294
21	Safes and vaults	31	7,326,133	270,278	945,427	2,175,189	3,935,239	31	5,545
22	Saws	83	11,287,816	751,937	1,364,675	1,775,374	7,395,830	75	9,821
23	Scales and balances	85	8,512,993	431,337	1,200,498	2,105,152	4,776,006	74	3,417
24	Screws, machine	26	4,133,141	148,670	646,683	1,593,351	1,744,437	25	3,756
25	Screws, wood	7	5,969,446	176,850	823,588	2,773,310	2,195,698	7	3,727
26	Sewing machines and attachments	46	26,695,294	895,242	2,855,466	5,657,809	17,286,777	42	13,744
27	Springs, steel, car and carriage	52	4,016,463	332,619	730,468	1,081,639	1,871,737	47	6,421
28	Steam fittings and heating apparatus	176	28,541,509	1,749,579	4,773,958	6,947,155	15,070,817	148	12,220
29	Stencils and brands	103	683,367	47,500	92,800	302,281	240,786	40	392
30	Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves.	415	52,971,105	4,662,580	8,770,443	7,263,690	32,274,392	351	31,394
31	Stoves, gas and oil	79	9,981,711	1,057,219	1,707,265	3,339,942	3,877,285	63	4,586
32	Structural ironwork	775	76,598,507	6,249,357	9,531,191	15,190,897	45,627,062	646	83,966
33	Tin and terne plate	36	10,813,239	310,000	1,859,927	2,912,946	5,730,366	20	9,231
34	Tools, not elsewhere specified	584	22,919,371	1,984,088	3,400,900	6,952,652	10,581,731	496	23,753
35	Typewriters and supplies	66	16,641,892	498,413	1,645,272	3,192,887	11,305,320	62	5,447
36	Vault lights and ventilators	24	240,809	23,513	17,243	69,487	130,566	10	181
37	Wire	25	14,898,817	938,289	1,833,278	4,570,792	7,556,457	25	27,219
38	Wirework, including wire rope and cable	649	26,893,614	1,488,811	3,312,212	6,795,911	15,296,680	398	21,399

Group 4.—LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	32,726	$1,013,827,138	$65,135,874	$124,595,210	$253,635,767	$570,460,287	29,110	2,250,110
2	Artificial limbs	104	442,266	16,670	9,050	126,836	289,710	39	198
3	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	486	3,600,243	300,660	711,562	899,120	1,688,901	187	6,278
4	Billiard tables and materials	48	1,617,552	52,050	93,115	175,035	1,297,352	22	631
5	Boxes, cigar	297	4,457,452	232,824	630,993	1,069,094	2,524,541	263	5,644
6	Boxes, wooden packing	1,023	39,543,096	4,278,498	5,215,974	8,438,036	21,610,588	946	87,256
7	Charcoal	74	717,118	56,617	83,950	404,531	172,020	7	355
8	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	239	18,531,844	1,339,787	3,088,632	2,287,895	11,815,530	200	14,244
9	Cooperage	1,517	29,532,614	3,394,984	4,451,965	4,227,499	17,458,166	563	39,920
10	Cork, cutting	50	4,009,031	320,700	960,205	686,323	2,041,803	29	2,821
11	Furniture	2,482	152,712,732	9,733,475	25,338,085	25,367,870	92,273,302	2,037	168,488
12	Lasts	55	2,008,553	164,730	308,879	511,510	1,023,434	51	2,886
13	Looking-glass and picture frames	442	7,633,863	390,298	841,467	1,102,224	5,299,874	173	4,691
14	Lumber and timber products	19,127	517,224,128	21,867,353	49,731,664	164,261,218	281,363,893	18,203	1,504,693
15	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	5,009	177,145,734	18,605,104	22,818,174	31,187,214	104,535,242	4,876	314,346
16	Matches	23	5,334,035	245,869	1,563,112	1,782,544	1,742,510	22	3,769
17	Pulp goods	17	3,197,832	72,500	456,110	552,411	2,116,811	16	2,619
18	Pumps, not including steam pumps	115	3,230,038	266,197	572,631	631,494	1,759,716	70	2,669
19	Refrigerators	111	6,273,193	506,548	1,210,384	805,935	3,750,326	75	6,265
20	Rules, ivory and wood	13	253,496	11,950	48,650	64,225	128,671	9	318
21	Sewing machine cases	8	5,887,643	285,212	1,808,788	864,744	2,928,899	8	7,838
22	Show cases	141	3,143,094	223,992	486,447	502,555	1,930,100	115	4,133
23	Wood carpet	20	330,514	28,300	17,620	52,763	231,831	17	473
24	Wood preserving	26	2,934,935	153,533	177,367	1,392,973	1,211,062	22	3,494
25	Wood, turned and carved	1,097	16,842,528	1,431,286	2,732,550	4,493,037	8,165,655	985	47,896
26	Woodenware, not elsewhere specified	202	7,223,604	1,156,737	1,217,836	1,748,681	3,100,350	175	18,185

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
11,831	82,112	$100,444,686	10,243	$27,031,785	71,869	$73,412,901	62,861	$68,950,640	9,008	$4,462,261	1,051,119	672,121	1
10	923	1,108,859	59	351,590	864	757,269	593	647,180	271	110,089	4,911	3,566	2
228	906	1,068,009	202	406,698	704	661,311	525	583,414	179	77,897	16,242	12,172	3
65	109	169,589	33	75,604	76	93,985	59	86,494	17	7,491	3,487	2,990	4
14	339	508,340	50	170,068	289	338,272	237	300,609	52	37,663	7,301	4,610	5
7,992	38,458	47,039,343	5,768	13,989,130	32,690	33,050,213	28,452	30,966,922	4,238	2,083,291	426,148	274,497	6
65	345	370,899	50	92,789	295	278,110	244	254,167	51	23,943	3,078	2,290	7
333	2,617	3,089,806	372	1,009,248	2,245	2,080,558	1,807	1,879,104	438	201,454	35,612	27,743	8
95	239	279,490	28	62,200	211	217,290	181	203,327	30	13,963	3,783	2,965	9
1	40	53,889	12	23,842	28	30,047	25	29,144	3	903	343	148	10
26	2,231	2,890,897	249	683,704	1,982	2,207,193	1,922	2,177,422	60	29,771	47,361	27,206	11
49	632	912,220	123	385,045	509	527,175	424	483,127	85	44,048	9,278	6,616	12
19	93	117,407	22	55,397	71	62,010	53	52,622	18	9,388	863	443	13
77	605	824,032	140	345,501	465	478,531	406	445,629	59	32,902	7,127	4,583	14
60	406	454,130	52	114,480	354	339,650	302	312,686	52	26,964	4,197	3,178	15
11	296	368,607	28	92,045	268	276,562	239	264,553	29	12,009	7,050	2,643	16
64	14,330	17,860,495	711	2,931,254	13,619	14,929,241	12,648	14,361,500	971	567,741	256,135	157,316	17
9	1,164	1,675,289	27	227,734	1,137	1,447,555	1,121	1,439,063	16	8,492	33,329	18,997	18
....	31	46,413	4	12,400	27	34,013	24	31,709	3	2,304	317	248	19
1	72	60,487	6	15,900	66	44,587	48	36,883	18	7,704	754	612	20
15	415	723,097	51	199,966	364	523,131	295	489,495	69	33,636	3,766	3,237	21
75	576	623,309	51	138,592	525	484,717	432	443,079	93	41,638	5,020	4,284	22
77	431	476,627	64	164,612	367	312,015	274	269,621	93	42,394	3,581	2,545	23
15	209	244,417	30	71,945	179	172,472	146	155,710	33	16,762	2,145	1,779	24
1	158	193,505	17	61,300	141	132,205	97	111,923	44	20,282	1,848	1,214	25
16	764	972,055	53	193,447	711	778,608	538	694,086	173	84,522	13,530	11,433	26
28	270	353,077	51	116,230	219	236,847	197	225,720	22	11,127	3,006	1,945	27
95	1,491	1,857,617	206	615,992	1,285	1,241,625	1,070	1,126,045	215	115,580	14,487	9,032	28
116	54	42,056	6	5,085	48	36,971	33	31,141	15	5,830	603	483	29
233	3,206	4,031,908	522	1,316,640	2,684	2,715,268	2,353	2,551,011	331	164,257	35,388	22,426	30
73	376	467,190	60	125,404	316	341,786	268	319,865	48	21,921	4,938	2,402	31
652	5,166	5,799,916	586	1,484,811	4,580	4,315,105	4,267	4,155,755	313	159,350	45,718	24,421	32
1	284	309,554	21	67,450	263	242,104	232	232,788	31	9,316	6,161	3,741	33
599	1,083	1,264,593	203	423,403	880	841,190	688	753,476	192	87,714	13,603	10,033	34
29	1,248	1,246,129	74	200,130	1,174	1,045,999	861	897,958	313	148,041	7,252	5,306	35
28	28	30,860	5	10,120	23	20,740	17	17,936	6	2,804	293	183	36
7	581	793,250	34	152,412	547	640,838	507	615,772	40	25,066	5,873	3,648	37
652	1,936	2,117 325	273	639,617	1,663	1,477,708	1,276	1,303,704	387	174,004	16,591	11,186	38

Group 4.—LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
38,306	45,555	$48,571,861	7,631	$13,742,684	37,924	$34,829,177	33,755	$32,853,076	4,169	$1,976,101	1,047,442	639,945	1
110	115	87,970	20	22,982	95	64,988	63	50,649	32	14,339	376	319	2
525	236	202,602	46	69,005	190	133,597	163	123,425	27	10,172	7,501	4,122	3
52	116	150,546	18	56,124	98	94,422	70	85,862	28	8,560	1,012	735	4
381	370	332,895	49	80,976	321	251,919	256	222,189	65	29,730	7,066	5,649	5
1,071	1,812	1,912,169	347	621,317	1,465	1,290,852	1,269	1,192,942	196	97,910	39,221	25,495	6
77	25	22,346	3	3,400	22	18,946	21	18,766	1	180	1,511	777	7
168	1,161	1,344,690	187	363,713	974	980,977	835	908,051	139	72,926	9,250	7,728	8
1,648	1,210	1,391,802	241	509,652	969	882,150	854	822,636	115	59,514	28,402	16,565	9
49	136	197,612	18	51,302	118	146,310	92	133,761	26	12,549	3,415	2,429	10
2,194	8,309	9,131,357	1,589	3,007,327	6,720	6,124,030	5,516	5,551,456	1,204	572,574	128,549	92,514	11
59	186	223,249	24	53,999	162	169,250	136	156,920	26	12,330	1,450	959	12
167	984	954,591	136	287,484	848	667,107	620	559,273	228	107,834	8,408	5,054	13
24,054	18,485	19,873,092	2,477	4,685,150	16,008	15,187,942	15,259	14,800,217	749	387,725	640,369	367,276	14
5,618	9,745	9,960,230	1,936	3,051,003	7,809	6,909,227	6,832	6,471,991	977	434,236	121,421	77,949	15
7	176	178,340	26	43,059	150	135,281	130	122,582	20	12,699	3,579	2,773	16
7	56	83,150	15	48,350	41	34,800	25	28,781	16	6,019	852	663	17
113	204	215,376	52	83,813	152	131,563	126	120,884	26	10,679	1,676	1,254	18
92	333	392,722	56	114,742	277	277,980	236	259,746	11	18,234	5,093	2,457	19
13	15	15,230	7	9,300	8	5,930	5	4,500	3	1,430	164	77	20
3	160	180,084	5	11,900	155	168,184	152	166,716	3	1,468	1,938	3,904	21
135	305	329,786	70	101,530	235	228,256	179	202,129	56	25,827	3,623	2,571	22
22	50	45,016	6	8,520	44	36,496	40	34,580	4	1,916	597	230	23
7	115	158,227	20	51,660	95	106,567	85	100,683	10	5,884	1,198	354	24
1,226	924	829,071	214	275,613	710	553,458	591	505,853	119	47,605	19,488	12,505	25
205	327	359,708	69	130,763	258	228,945	200	205,184	58	23,761	8,283	5,577	26

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	857,298	$482,357,503	830,274	$475,046,540	18,510	$5,486,638	8,514	$1,824,325	$166,896,587	$6,449,796	$8,533,398
2	Cash registers and calculating machines	4,079	2,442,001	3,659	2,293,659	415	147,360	5	976	2,903,086	24,461	37,125
3	Cutlery and edge tools	14,545	7,076,018	13,039	6,675,571	1,156	332,595	350	67,852	1,881,776	49,819	97,568
4	Files	3,276	1,514,412	2,687	1,366,958	348	108,186	241	39,268	408,638	17,701	15,364
5	Firearms	6,224	3,722,850	6,126	3,691,868	62	24,650	36	6,332	1,128,677	7,149	59,353
6	Foundry and machine shop products	348,380	196,247,431	343,062	194,783,342	3,244	999,953	2,074	464,136	70,235,452	3,665,570	3,467,447
7	Gas machines and meters	2,674	1,532,247	2,531	1,497,927	140	33,602	3	718	557,635	62,873	16,739
8	Hardware	31,713	14,580,589	26,690	13,270,413	3,728	1,043,266	1,295	266,880	5,045,210	218,013	236,005
9	Hardware, saddlery	3,395	1,623,890	2,965	1,510,380	372	101,057	58	12,453	525,416	24,358	24,984
10	Horseshoes	232	126,629	216	121,666	13	4,550	3	413	127,332	2,476	1,224
11	Iron and steel, blast furnaces	35,078	18,934,513	34,993	18,916,382	4	954	81	17,177	9,788,139	242,415	742,221
12	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	8,090	3,642,268	6,921	3,348,197	767	207,738	402	86,333	970,370	28,416	78,247
13	Iron and steel, doors and shutters	699	407,390	689	405,890	....	....	10	1,500	144,064	16,521	5,672
14	Iron and steel forgings	5,665	3,428,190	5,618	3,419,562	....	....	47	8,628	1,141,120	38,552	81,358
15	Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	3,681	1,684,077	2,777	1,428,591	835	240,245	69	15,241	703,848	20,684	51,918
16	Iron and steel pipe, wrought	5,416	2,472,721	5,355	2,464,628	19	1,500	42	6,593	586,261	42,327	32,678
17	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	207,562	122,491,993	204,290	121,615,828	1,451	441,013	1,821	435,152	37,373,831	519,722	2,096,368
18	Locomotives	24,806	15,798,432	24,719	15,782,985	....	....	87	15,447	2,416,363	780	151,864
19	Ordnance and ordnance stores	289	186,993	288	186,473	1	520	....	....	51,666	4,862	4,247
20	Pens, steel	663	204,778	58	28,978	553	166,316	52	9,484	53,011	1,347	2,131
21	Safes and vaults	3,488	2,162,246	3,469	2,157,290	....	....	19	4,956	801,389	31,381	19,836
22	Saws	4,650	2,707,423	4,264	2,633,051	103	24,637	283	49,735	1,023,943	46,577	36,759
23	Scales and balances	3,133	1,754,789	3,077	1,735,187	33	14,139	23	5,463	968,550	66,892	31,839
24	Screws, machine	1,965	941,859	1,808	908,316	76	20,776	81	12,767	236,505	14,901	26,735
25	Screws, wood	1,488	556,330	906	405,099	517	138,867	65	12,364	264,091	2,000	29,146
26	Sewing machines and attachments	12,671	7,464,325	12,108	7,303,208	495	149,079	68	12,038	1,406,667	21,916	99,701
27	Springs, steel, car and carriage	2,476	1,242,553	2,452	1,235,943	13	4,500	11	2,110	393,257	35,996	26,732
28	Steam fittings and heating apparatus	11,690	6,581,578	11,488	6,523,323	118	35,120	84	23,135	2,728,067	107,073	101,062
29	Stencils and brands	530	285,458	469	269,668	33	10,947	28	4,843	91,329	47,305	3,600
30	Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves.	29,728	17,823,434	29,441	17,771,724	22	7,793	265	43,917	6,790,676	187,027	266,469
31	Stoves, gas and oil	3,676	1,946,489	3,588	1,920,879	48	17,871	40	7,739	956,259	45,127	36,292
32	Structural ironwork	34,276	19,760,210	34,146	19,721,787	33	11,576	97	26,847	6,629,616	394,544	288,890
33	Tin and terne plate	4,847	2,383,070	4,212	2,193,062	579	179,917	56	10,091	389,873	2,615	28,267
34	Tools, not elsewhere specified	11,643	6,048,587	10,977	5,874,995	485	129,094	181	44,498	2,350,253	124,518	117,477
35	Typewriters and supplies	6,232	3,468,784	5,682	3,284,901	514	176,172	36	7,711	1,546,421	55,928	39,973
36	Vault lights and ventilators	222	154,334	222	154,334	....	....	....	....	48,884	11,619	295
37	Wire	4,737	2,858,743	4,513	2,793,209	198	58,077	26	7,457	1,394,278	13,050	49,627
38	Wirework, including wire rope and cable	13,379	6,090,869	10,769	5,351,236	2,135	654,562	475	94,071	2,834,634	253,281	128,185

Group 4. LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES—Continued

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	735,945	$336,058,173	708,357	$329,697,119	16,673	$4,351,748	10,915	$2,009,306	$130,850,824	$4,744,361	$7,642,935
2	Artificial limbs	342	221,913	321	215,211	14	5,301	7	1,401	198,173	52,468	2,403
3	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	5,106	1,730,932	3,828	1,470,236	1,072	228,630	206	32,066	379,722	45,869	18,386
4	Billiard tables and materials	796	500,907	776	496,609	16	3,507	4	791	247,113	50,834	6,642
5	Boxes, cigar	6,282	2,120,468	2,793	1,241,171	3,149	821,577	340	57,720	460,644	112,506	17,439
6	Boxes, wooden packing	30,329	12,171,104	26,858	11,411,079	1,671	436,469	1,800	323,556	3,353,788	353,749	200,878
7	Charcoal	923	342,874	917	342,599	....	....	6	275	110,482	554	7,790
8	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	8,468	4,119,811	6,947	3,664,269	1,456	443,176	65	12,366	2,502,316	126,869	94,233
9	Cooperage	21,149	9,485,455	20,771	9,400,111	98	41,069	280	44,275	2,385,236	151,273	182,475
10	Cork, cutting	2,895	888,240	1,296	573,235	1,350	281,145	249	33,860	508,180	29,732	18,811
11	Furniture	110,133	49,883,235	104,206	48,495,634	3,165	879,977	2,762	507,624	16,749,082	1,401,452	739,167
12	Lasts	1,208	797,714	1,194	794,332	2	988	12	2,394	328,457	49,082	11,911
13	Looking-glass and picture frames	6,625	3,314,735	5,950	3,106,297	479	166,309	196	42,129	1,972,163	376,955	35,286
14	Lumber and timber products	404,626	183,021,519	401,209	182,318,197	911	236,995	2,506	466,327	83,136,280	447,902	5,008,238
15	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	97,674	50,713,607	95,967	50,360,735	432	121,730	1,275	231,142	13,654,313	1,140,705	997,556
16	Matches	3,185	1,100,890	1,764	758,758	1,248	304,616	173	37,516	422,704	3,511	15,341
17	Pulp goods	696	283,658	587	261,486	90	18,618	19	3,554	91,617	11,826	4,896
18	Pumps, not including steam pumps	1,404	718,941	1,391	716,715	4	816	9	1,410	310,142	18,726	14,835
19	Refrigerators	4,032	1,905,114	3,933	1,880,357	8	3,648	91	21,109	840,663	36,821	38,971
20	Rules, ivory and wood	149	51,860	96	45,048	51	9,386	2	426	73,854	2,651	1,050
21	Sewing machine cases	4,450	2,028,933	4,109	1,950,172	21	6,450	320	72,311	302,091	10,000	31,657
22	Show cases	3,082	1,681,071	3,016	1,665,145	30	9,930	36	5,996	494,650	87,220	19,705
23	Wood carpet	373	268,886	369	267,911	2	662	2	313	61,265	24,811	498
24	Wood preserving	737	314,664	731	313,699	....	....	6	965	232,633	28,010	11,494
25	Wood, turned and carved	14,687	6,031,148	13,977	5,870,480	424	106,061	286	54,607	1,346,844	152,110	85,364
26	Woodenware, not elsewhere specified	6,594	2,357,494	5,351	2,077,633	980	224,688	263	55,173	718,412	28,725	77,909

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3. IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$145,230,884	$6,682,509	$1,179,981,458	$1,036,211,005	$112,590,155	$923,620,850	$120,307,432	$2,372,986	$13,628,603	$7,461,432	$2,176,739,726	1
2,791,180	50,320	1,515,980	1,388,015	....	1,388,015	98,386	8,486	16,600	4,493	9,875,099	2
1,725,100	9,289	6,028,105	5,275,550	122,629	5,152,921	436,353	25,933	243,678	46,652	18,614,929	3
365,499	10,074	1,310,978	1,135,046	....	1,135,046	118,110	4,135	48,298	5,389	4,391,745	4
1,018,681	43,494	1,738,012	1,462,704	6,000	1,456,704	127,090	12,823	116,374	19,021	8,275,500	5
58,939,375	4,163,060	278,074,203	256,478,297	892,432	255,585,865	12,792,566	1,374,237	3,050,291	4,378,812	685,901,388	6
441,590	36,433	2,612,907	2,526,594	....	2,526,594	45,802	6,111	13,604	20,796	5,630,975	7
4,352,099	239,093	16,631,214	15,031,453	176,736	14,854,717	811,023	114,129	416,984	257,625	45,770,171	8
407,339	68,735	1,830,108	1,622,320	200	1,622,120	156,915	8,397	18,719	23,757	4,820,726	9
120,132	3,500	255,742	228,884	....	228,884	20,290	1,850	4,029	689	798,981	10
8,795,632	7,871	178,941,918	113,883,026	108,029,699	5,853,327	62,885,747	2,442	1,476,067	694,636	231,822,707	11
798,297	65,410	7,807,239	7,132,353	....	7,132,353	351,140	16,464	233,394	73,888	14,687,108	12
117,565	4,306	601,754	561,712	20,637	541,075	14,271	4,499	5,676	15,596	1,477,235	13
986,478	34,732	5,752,315	4,882,308	15,559	4,866,749	728,669	14,812	85,171	41,355	12,110,395	14
627,880	3,366	4,686,349	4,429,365	364	4,429,001	152,220	18,781	55,359	30,624	8,922,896	15
507,679	3,577	12,746,619	11,906,262	....	11,906,262	611,187	2,464	215,284	11,422	17,400,912	16
34,642,178	115,563	441,204,432	399,109,305	2,716,777	396,392,528	35,192,961	193,705	6,182,266	526,195	673,965,026	17
2,262,720	909	27,702,930	26,197,608	....	26,197,608	1,305,473	57,372	142,477	....	59,552,092	18
42,557	....	131,612	111,001	....	111,001	11,099	3,600	2,912	....	557,903	19
44,533	5,000	103,005	86,829	....	86,829	6,148	308	8,561	1,150	473,847	20
723,671	26,501	3,211,336	3,055,998	60	3,055,938	65,091	21,689	24,314	44,244	7,861,069	21
938,577	2,030	4,035,530	3,746,503	....	3,746,503	169,686	28,664	66,043	24,634	9,819,787	22
[illegible]	14,700	1,633,150	1,531,044	733	1,530,311	56,172	14,383	15,334	16,217	6,002,668	23
194,827	42	950,627	827,099	....	827,099	47,968	19,429	42,149	13,982	2,711,600	24
232,945	....	731,542	644,672	....	644,672	43,063	....	37,944	5,863	2,133,844	25
1,243,666	41,384	8,107,366	7,786,040	....	7,786,040	217,536	6,079	41,937	55,774	20,869,870	26
328,393	2,136	2,741,764	2,486,213	....	2,486,213	203,819	3,958	36,360	11,414	5,740,836	27
2,405,143	114,789	10,425,332	9,957,301	42,020	9,915,281	305,439	41,519	71,125	46,948	24,910,857	28
30,132	10,292	171,787	160,880	....	160,880	5,848	3,369	815	875	793,421	29
6,967,005	270,175	18,483,865	17,289,406	307,775	16,981,631	830,297	13,440	80,387	270,335	54,409,108	30
809,570	65,270	3,786,763	3,634,508	23,000	3,611,508	44,183	12,013	71,534	24,525	7,723,697	31
4,909,502	1,036,029	47,452,069	45,382,966	15,531	45,367,435	1,005,182	156,325	371,430	536,166	90,941,697	32
578,991		31,375,714	31,185,173		31,185,173	159,786	....	30,755	....	35,283,360	33
1,920,023	188,235	7,249,567	6,518,702	59,850	6,458,852	428,437	51,961	168,322	82,145	20,407,372	34
1,443,830	6,098	1,870,264	1,695,313	620	1,694,693	81,589	17,911	53,324	23,094	10,640,495	35
[illegible]	1,027	160,604	156,403		156,403	1,820	1,695	408	278	481,466	36
1,327,280	1,312	30,062,487	29,351,373		29,351,373	555,752	6,646	104,162	41,554	37,914,419	37
2,423,344	29,824	17,856,211	17,352,749	159,503	17,193,246	248,314	70,357	76,516	108,275	53,038,495	38

Group 4. LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$80,529,151	$37,934,374	$515,908,150	$492,817,165	$87,965,611	$404,851,554	$1,375,724	$881,730	$13,563,449	$7,270,082	$1,223,730,336	1
112,129	1,173	136,645	129,076	6,134	122,942	1,531	4,714	574	750	883,731	2
[illegible]	57,095	[illegible]	1,720,762	923,452	797,310	25,500	4,487	11,865	31,676	5,187,263	3
178,957	10,680	936,618	891,376	5,700	885,676	7,593	4,242	5,612	27,795	2,222,922	4
[illegible]	305	[illegible]	3,658,339	291,516	3,366,823	59,092	25,961	12,773	[illegible]	7,786,286	5
2,593,152	267,700	[illegible]	32,619,271	1,221,861	31,397,410	166,418	73,207	202,381	417,711	57,047,543	6
63,845	38,293	641,778	524,643	510,721	13,922	70,683		1,766	51,086	1,201,754	7
2,251,900	29,305	9,471,267	9,182,622	26,323	9,156,299	138,285	19,149	18,090	113,121	21,266,110	8
1,834,592	216,896	31,074,679	30,084,421	1,168,592	28,915,829	250,923	16,262	102,159	620,914	[illegible]	9
449,483	10,154	2,546,197	2,493,578	2,397,358	96,220	31,178	6,840	6,032	8,569	4,190,952	10
13,773,064	[illegible]	73,619,911	70,592,572	731,449	69,861,123	1,516,676	215,389	439,191	856,083	[illegible]	11
258,464	[illegible]	759,712	684,103		684,103	29,933	18,210	16,187	11,279	[illegible]	12
1,516,401	16,521	[illegible]	1,827,287	1,585	1,825,702	79,188	29,515	17,978	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
12,725,202	34,956,938	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94,062,552	181,923	[illegible]	11,579,571	[illegible]	580,022,190	14
[illegible]	1,195,842	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,274,475	135,017	887,657	2,164,233	[illegible]	15
687,152	16,400	3,284,855	3,219,978	77,228	3,142,750	27,289		9,902	27,686	[illegible]	16
74,897		719,161	644,850	27,233	617,617	[illegible]	5,078	18,128	[illegible]	1,467,167	17
255,188	21,363	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,136	1,089,568	24,259	5,352	5,167	37,272	[illegible]	18
557,171	7,400	3,271,767	[illegible]	60,670	3,090,886	47,499	7,770	18,047	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
22,112	48,041	55,113	43,710	7,030	36,680	[illegible]	175	4,802	2,470	248,906	20
160,738	99,020	[illegible]	[illegible]	195,813	2,266,128	109,501	601	19,918	651	[illegible]	21
382,069	5,656	[illegible]	2,354,787		2,354,787	41,447	19,678	16,418	58,767	[illegible]	22
35,756	200	350,937	331,905		331,905	2,123	5,852	1,032	10,025	[illegible]	23
186,616	6,483	[illegible]	[illegible]	119,115	[illegible]	99,737	430	9,563	7,777	[illegible]	24
1,037,192	72,178	8,578,415	8,114,127	2,837,978	5,276,149	108,433	52,062	112,697	191,096	20,169,173	25
535,161	76,017	3,878,015	3,708,224	1,117,060	2,591,164	38,572	6,188	35,238	89,793	[illegible]	26

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.															
		Men 16 years and over.												Women 16 years and over.			
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	807,388	827,615	845,394	851,633	848,704	831,090	803,389	812,572	820,586	832,031	836,267	846,619	18,664	18,731	18,747	18,623
2	Cash registers and calculating machines	3,490	3,838	3,609	3,776	3,877	3,901	3,906	3,158	3,910	3,584	3,472	3,387	419	396	383	422
3	Cutlery and edge tools	13,112	13,231	13,441	13,424	13,448	13,377	12,536	12,570	12,695	12,829	12,888	12,917	1,089	1,078	1,110	1,103
4	Files	2,664	2,689	2,709	2,707	2,718	2,674	2,656	2,653	2,590	2,713	2,735	2,736	340	353	348	349
5	Firearms	5,953	6,073	5,806	6,204	6,212	6,189	6,285	6,359	6,297	6,137	6,051	5,946	63	61	63	63
6	Foundry and machine shop products	341,763	342,788	347,433	349,555	346,980	341,967	338,043	339,151	340,423	341,863	342,708	344,070	3,310	3,237	3,296	3,261
7	Gas machines and meters	2,577	2,605	2,612	2,559	2,565	2,546	2,451	2,483	2,502	2,519	2,494	2,459	134	136	138	139
8	Hardware	26,676	26,989	27,331	26,984	26,649	26,229	25,538	26,205	26,320	26,803	27,154	27,402	3,697	3,693	3,739	3,760
9	Hardware, saddlery	2,922	2,917	2,965	3,005	3,020	2,956	2,891	2,901	2,908	2,975	3,038	3,082	362	367	363	362
10	Horseshoes	248	234	169	176	154	152	155	147	219	303	317	318	16	16	16	8
11	Iron and steel, blast furnaces	32,846	35,319	36,762	37,002	37,084	35,070	33,130	32,791	33,333	33,892	35,203	37,484	4	4	4	4
12	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	6,830	7,115	7,226	7,308	7,240	7,164	6,819	6,824	6,522	6,643	6,603	6,758	756	754	834	821
13	Iron and steel, doors and shutters	623	630	633	665	676	710	727	690	679	756	745	728	......	......	......	......
14	Iron and steel forgings	5,528	5,590	5,660	5,713	5,635	5,417	5,187	5,313	5,557	5,715	5,957	6,144	......	......	......	......
15	Iron and steel nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	2,835	2,863	2,817	2,793	2,790	2,677	2,592	2,652	2,809	2,865	2,875	2,756	900	892	871	861
16	Iron and steel pipe, wrought	4,553	4,919	5,084	5,034	5,630	5,806	5,538	5,683	5,531	5,346	5,461	5,675	22	22	22	23
17	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	187,948	201,809	211,829	216,337	216,923	208,966	187,476	193,050	197,246	205,441	208,931	215,524	1,530	1,532	1,432	1,433
18	Locomotives	29,401	28,214	26,233	24,166	22,486	21,461	26,490	25,704	24,463	22,829	21,918	23,263	......	......	......	......
19	Ordnance and ordnance stores	310	303	307	300	307	289	289	283	256	250	273	289	......	......	......	......
20	Pens, steel	57	57	57	60	60	57	58	56	58	61	59	56	581	591	575	573
21	Safes and vaults	3,466	3,529	3,571	3,610	3,545	3,516	3,450	3,444	3,422	3,389	3,348	3,338	......	......	......	......
22	Saws	4,252	4,345	4,344	4,287	4,252	4,254	4,208	4,252	4,222	4,293	4,259	4,200	100	100	108	101
23	Scales and balances	2,963	3,021	3,057	3,108	3,109	3,094	3,034	3,039	3,003	3,156	3,181	3,159	29	33	33	36
24	Screws, machine	1,824	1,802	1,864	1,879	1,830	1,774	1,789	1,755	1,775	1,788	1,793	1,823	67	75	78	70
25	Screws, wood	1,074	1,045	958	969	947	929	899	828	816	803	806	798	668	666	605	539
26	Sewing machines and attachments	12,314	12,276	12,247	12,293	12,314	12,185	11,312	11,823	11,980	12,034	12,172	12,346	504	501	494	480
27	Springs, steel, car and carriage	2,509	2,550	2,621	2,578	2,554	2,472	2,300	2,160	2,226	2,375	2,522	2,557	12	12	12	12
28	Steam fittings and heating apparatus	10,645	10,343	10,691	10,654	11,035	11,267	11,354	11,772	12,205	12,593	12,697	12,600	92	96	102	104
29	Stencils and brands	481	477	474	478	479	465	457	449	462	472	468	466	39	37	36	32
30	Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves.	25,574	27,159	28,702	29,303	29,355	28,907	28,125	30,445	31,403	32,263	31,913	30,143	15	19	18	17
31	Stoves, gas and oil	3,321	3,782	4,074	4,150	3,893	3,777	3,226	3,289	3,450	3,465	3,308	3,321	44	44	47	45
32	Structural ironwork	33,232	32,628	32,505	32,743	33,581	34,099	35,078	35,512	35,936	35,967	34,916	33,555	29	30	35	35
33	Tin and terne plate	3,715	3,997	4,216	4,279	4,545	4,737	4,647	4,379	3,894	3,947	3,653	4,535	541	589	617	572
34	Tools, not elsewhere specified	11,108	11,169	11,279	11,461	11,267	11,080	10,604	10,569	10,578	10,770	10,916	10,923	527	524	465	470
35	Typewriters and supplies	5,705	5,758	5,722	5,681	5,701	5,757	5,506	5,489	5,559	5,709	5,734	5,863	512	537	517	523
36	Vault lights and ventilators	225	212	202	217	218	215	209	213	216	234	252	251	......	......	......	......
37	Wire	4,247	4,518	4,938	4,831	4,652	4,383	4,042	4,083	4,490	4,511	4,609	4,852	177	183	189	190
38	Wirework, including wire rope and cable	10,397	10,821	11,246	11,344	10,973	10,565	10,382	10,398	10,631	10,728	10,838	10,895	2,085	2,153	2,197	2,215

Group 1.—LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES—Continued.

1	United States	673,651	683,486	701,111	709,009	727,394	722,910	701,643	707,284	723,450	734,434	724,207	691,705	15,726	16,202	16,697	17,039
2	Artificial limbs	321	321	321	322	325	325	317	316	323	324	321	316	13	13	13	13
3	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	3,056	3,253	3,490	4,003	4,298	4,507	4,408	4,286	4,090	3,877	3,479	3,189	740	811	908	1,070
4	Billiard tables and materials	791	808	772	753	748	724	753	758	817	834	792	762	16	16	14	14
5	Boxes, cigar	2,709	2,773	2,751	2,762	2,758	2,677	2,710	2,760	2,825	2,878	2,913	2,910	3,132	3,138	3,158	3,117
6	Boxes, wooden packing	24,714	25,008	26,511	27,271	27,970	28,222	27,247	26,987	27,299	27,804	26,939	26,324	1,468	1,546	1,681	1,854
7	Charcoal	852	852	1,024	974	918	984	960	941	934	877	848	840	......	......	......	......
8	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	6,954	6,979	7,045	7,066	7,016	6,988	6,703	6,764	6,900	6,958	6,970	7,021	1,462	1,467	1,497	1,483
9	Cooperage	19,243	19,745	20,592	20,745	20,699	20,780	20,383	21,053	21,250	21,923	21,757	21,082	69	69	99	81
10	Cork, cutting	1,197	1,277	1,301	1,346	1,392	1,324	1,398	1,337	1,285	1,238	1,205	1,252	1,293	1,348	1,360	1,430
11	Furniture	101,240	103,473	105,363	105,464	104,318	101,428	98,696	102,503	105,982	107,790	108,537	105,678	3,040	3,140	3,160	3,211
12	Lasts	1,223	1,225	1,224	1,199	1,148	1,128	1,137	1,182	1,173	1,178	1,236	1,275	2	2	2	2
13	Looking-glass and picture frames	5,535	5,613	5,935	5,778	5,438	5,423	5,941	6,043	6,242	6,609	6,746	6,097	375	437	452	460
14	Lumber and timber products	384,133	389,667	397,800	399,873	415,935	413,194	397,585	398,668	408,485	415,315	408,634	385,219	853	871	907	919
15	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	85,843	86,547	90,074	94,642	98,030	99,852	99,934	100,518	101,680	101,425	98,617	94,442	479	494	515	505
16	Matches	1,739	1,739	1,814	1,823	1,823	1,769	1,598	1,683	1,715	1,803	1,828	1,834	1,229	1,272	1,283	1,247
17	Pulp goods	592	593	589	602	575	599	589	554	572	585	589	605	74	75	77	86
18	Pumps, not including steam pumps	1,393	1,407	1,458	1,464	1,506	1,475	1,401	1,413	1,402	1,356	1,218	1,199	3	3	3	3
19	Refrigerators	4,147	4,328	4,566	4,643	4,589	4,321	3,370	2,585	3,004	3,736	3,895	4,012	8	8	8	8
20	Rules, ivory and wood	102	96	98	103	91	88	98	91	94	102	91	98	49	46	40	55
21	Sewing machine cases	4,443	4,142	4,131	4,066	3,791	3,768	3,863	4,069	4,032	4,219	4,381	4,403	18	20	20	20
22	Show cases	2,794	2,905	3,038	3,099	3,079	3,026	2,976	3,033	3,120	3,133	3,057	2,932	27	28	30	30
23	Wood carpet	305	330	358	441	461	406	352	355	379	351	359	331	2	2	2	3
24	Wood preserving	659	724	650	651	700	693	800	798	784	824	840	649	......	......	......	......
25	Wood, turned and carved	14,115	14,231	14,452	14,193	14,089	13,710	13,243	13,381	13,845	14,079	14,171	14,215	414	428	428	418
26	Woodenware, not elsewhere specified	5,461	5,450	5,754	5,726	5,697	5,499	5,181	5,206	5,218	5,216	4,784	5,020	960	968	1,040	1,010

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH—continued.																				
Women 16 years and over—Continued.								Children under 16 years.												
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
18,489	18,312	17,853	17,863	18,243	18,688	18,871	19,036	8,121	8,382	8,469	8,650	8,665	8,657	8,267	8,477	8,440	8,616	8,661	8,763	1
431	434	439	355	433	434	441	393	6	5	4	5	5	5	6	5	6	4	4	5	2
1,121	1,117	1,069	1,166	1,201	1,244	1,270	1,304	320	330	337	343	360	363	330	369	367	372	357	352	3
347	351	350	349	324	354	357	354	238	240	236	237	235	237	241	247	242	244	247	248	4
49	62	67	67	65	63	62	59	37	37	30	31	33	31	31	41	35	41	41	44	5
3,225	3,178	3,145	3,113	3,156	3,306	3,332	3,369	2,012	2,049	2,073	2,117	2,090	2,073	2,027	2,052	2,046	2,085	2,107	2,157	6
140	140	135	139	138	147	145	149	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7
3,682	3,669	3,629	3,689	3,734	3,786	3,802	3,856	1,297	1,315	1,344	1,329	1,333	1,310	1,246	1,255	1,256	1,272	1,283	1,300	8
365	364	362	374	379	389	382	395	53	53	55	58	58	56	60	64	58	61	60	60	9
8	8	8	8	17	17	17	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	6	5	4	10
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	75	76	90	90	91	84	84	79	73	76	76	78	11
800	708	720	751	783	771	777	729	359	387	410	428	431	436	420	409	378	374	376	416	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	9	8	10	11	8	10	11	11	9	12	11	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	48	54	63	52	57	40	39	40	42	42	47	14
857	806	776	764	794	817	828	860	67	69	71	72	72	68	68	69	67	67	72	66	15
23	23	23	14	14	14	14	14	46	46	35	43	49	53	46	43	44	29	35	35	16
1,426	1,460	1,373	1,368	1,398	1,398	1,472	1,590	1,741	1,795	1,793	1,875	1,880	1,878	1,677	1,752	1,781	1,877	1,896	1,907	17
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	93	97	89	78	78	84	87	90	89	87	87	18
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
566	543	528	508	535	558	574	504	49	49	51	57	51	60	53	52	50	54	56	42	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	22	18	20	19	21	20	20	15	19	16	19	21
106	103	101	106	100	102	107	102	289	293	288	288	281	283	276	279	280	278	278	283	22
36	36	34	33	33	32	33	28	26	25	24	19	19	19	19	24	25	26	25	25	23
69	73	75	75	74	81	86	89	85	81	74	85	96	91	66	88	85	76	76	69	24
532	526	476	447	426	429	441	449	70	71	67	64	64	62	63	63	62	65	63	66	25
489	497	466	489	497	499	508	516	77	74	63	59	63	74	49	64	73	70	75	75	26
12	12	12	12	15	15	15	15	9	10	10	12	10	11	12	10	12	11	13	12	27
113	127	122	117	116	136	153	138	61	68	70	72	72	89	99	107	91	87	94	98	28
32	32	28	30	35	32	31	32	28	29	29	30	29	29	27	27	27	27	27	27	29
17	22	22	22	28	30	30	24	220	256	270	265	263	255	271	277	277	284	282	260	30
45	48	49	50	52	51	52	49	36	39	42	41	44	42	37	43	41	39	38	38	31
34	37	35	31	35	36	31	28	82	87	86	88	93	96	97	101	109	118	107	100	32
626	608	670	618	497	490	466	564	36	48	56	58	69	64	61	65	53	55	51	56	33
475	472	464	456	483	493	493	498	160	168	174	186	195	190	181	171	177	184	187	199	34
518	513	489	499	503	511	525	521	37	38	33	33	35	34	34	35	34	37	40	42	35
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
188	197	197	207	204	203	214	227	19	21	22	29	29	33	30	30	29	24	23	23	37
2,151	2,056	1,983	2,000	2,169	2,245	2,208	2,158	427	446	450	449	450	462	497	494	498	511	507	509	38

Group 4.—LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES—Continued.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
17,346	17,324	16,596	16,399	16,887	16,927	16,588	16,345	10,038	10,245	10,681	11,086	11,214	11,446	11,328	11,442	11,277	11,020	10,736	10,467	1
15	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2
1,261	1,393	1,365	1,298	1,256	1,107	892	763	120	137	145	209	233	269	300	276	260	209	169	145	3
14	14	16	16	18	18	18	18	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3,083	3,034	3,040	3,109	3,181	3,246	3,280	3,270	342	335	328	325	334	330	343	339	344	350	351	359	5
1,957	2,004	1,801	1,615	1,639	1,580	1,449	1,458	1,610	1,717	1,761	1,867	1,954	2,017	1,894	1,808	1,762	1,714	1,736	1,730	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	8	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	8	10	7
1,474	1,456	1,393	1,395	1,424	1,442	1,480	1,499	64	64	68	69	65	63	62	65	65	65	65	65	8
86	105	114	137	150	102	88	76	243	238	259	316	306	289	297	298	287	288	274	265	9
1,429	1,400	1,393	1,307	1,364	1,297	1,282	1,297	237	244	255	271	279	265	259	243	236	233	236	230	10
3,196	3,053	3,063	3,073	3,238	3,330	3,343	3,193	2,658	2,681	2,764	2,758	2,708	2,725	2,714	2,857	2,852	2,866	2,792	2,769	11
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	11	10	12	14	11	11	15	15	11	12	12	12
458	475	481	509	539	563	532	467	166	173	196	197	157	206	200	216	226	233	220	162	13
986	957	985	936	905	947	849	817	2,165	2,219	2,419	2,522	2,679	2,747	2,695	2,760	2,707	2,523	2,381	2,255	14
478	430	311	326	351	401	430	461	1,117	1,151	1,192	1,255	1,237	1,260	1,366	1,374	1,363	1,300	1,332	1,293	15
1,280	1,298	1,089	1,077	1,170	1,309	1,347	1,375	192	189	192	189	191	181	133	149	150	166	167	177	16
63	85	98	79	103	103	116	121	18	19	21	17	15	17	20	20	20	21	21	19	17
3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	8	7	10	9	10	9	8	11	10	10	9	18
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	98	98	94	99	97	94	86	80	82	87	87	90	19
55	40	50	55	56	54	56	56	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
21	22	22	22	22	22	21	22	353	334	332	326	321	302	303	307	306	306	319	331	21
32	32	32	32	32	30	28	27	32	34	36	36	37	41	41	42	36	34	32	31	22
3	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	5	6	4	6	6	5	6	6	7	5	24
419	416	406	417	440	452	435	415	290	279	287	278	283	301	296	310	278	278	277	275	25
1,023	1,080	966	966	965	894	911	977	282	280	286	303	271	292	276	253	253	213	226	221	26

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 5. LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	4,945	$440,777,194	$14,943,818	$50,044,963	$59,413,165	$316,375,248	3,438	218,855
2	Belting and hose, leather	117	10,785,245	247,582	546,160	1,058,967	8,932,536	86	3,529
3	Boot and shoe cut stock	290	9,850,007	227,654	458,439	861,194	8,302,720	229	4,845
4	Boot and shoe findings	214	4,144,505	100,840	255,414	867,822	2,920,429	151	3,173
5	Boot and shoe uppers	75	281,096	36,090	37,800	35,926	171,280	17	67
6	Boots and shoes	1,316	122,526,093	2,572,107	8,690,331	18,964,510	92,299,145	1,116	62,587
7	Gloves and mittens, leather	339	10,705,599	245,233	741,891	869,806	8,848,669	227	2,761
8	Leather goods	423	8,508,111	288,529	693,697	1,161,444	6,364,441	205	3,847
9	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1,049	242,584,254	9,842,911	35,684,642	32,889,457	164,167,244	909	129,975
10	Pocketbooks	46	2,127,824	66,800	200,228	194,582	1,666,214	16	367
11	Saddlery and harness	1,076	29,264,460	1,316,072	2,736,361	2,509,457	22,702,570	482	7,704

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	30,787	$798,758,312	$61,078,685	$111,988,032	$310,630,426	$315,061,169	18,472	1,357,482
2	Bags, paper	62	11,441,383	1,527,277	1,641,203	4,563,146	3,709,757	50	3,069
3	Bookbinding and blank book making	908	16,904,883	535,701	1,334,957	6,100,144	8,934,081	559	6,095
4	Boxes, fancy and paper	796	22,690,766	1,088,864	2,409,769	7,552,336	11,639,797	661	16,036
5	Card cutting and designing	60	488,129	9,400	12,000	238,294	228,435	35	222
6	Cardboard, not made in paper mills	4	1,651,210	123,829	348,000	495,271	684,110	4	1,188
7	Engraving and diesinking	305	1,210,673	22,025	48,150	615,091	525,407	147	1,032
8	Engraving, steel, including plate printing	215	5,402,716	761,700	814,440	1,715,817	2,110,759	82	1,606
9	Engraving, wood	114	184,897	...	...	52,104	132,793	12	45
10	Envelopes	72	7,495,912	276,120	1,046,186	2,721,536	3,452,070	66	2,262
11	Labels and tags	67	2,117,654	76,717	202,202	963,214	875,521	57	920
12	Lithographing and engraving	248	25,537,781	627,921	1,778,962	10,812,111	12,318,787	197	10,790
13	Paper and wood pulp	761	277,444,471	34,234,934	62,898,590	103,872,408	76,438,539	761	1,122,564
14	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	232	18,198,221	784,312	2,777,827	5,082,873	9,553,209	187	15,173
15	Paper patterns	26	2,236,860	107,526	323,171	293,840	1,512,323	3	38
16	Photolithographing and photoengraving	223	4,070,813	42,600	141,355	1,713,911	2,172,947	193	1,940
17	Printing and publishing, book and job	8,244	142,015,638	3,970,274	8,318,264	64,282,083	65,445,017	6,074	61,036
18	Printing and publishing, music	145	3,487,017	222,425	151,800	492,042	2,620,750	20	203
19	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	18,038	239,518,524	16,248,962	26,119,122	93,599,264	103,551,176	9,129	104,402
20	Printing materials	77	1,008,889	26,100	71,700	386,175	524,914	56	524
21	Stereotyping and electrotyping	146	3,297,546	57,000	63,000	1,753,467	1,424,079	136	3,008
22	Wall paper	44	12,354,329	334,998	1,487,334	3,325,299	7,206,698	43	5,329

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5. LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
5,503	17,233	$18,372,722	1,737	$4,333,516	15,496	$14,039,206	11,932	$12,408,549	3,564	$1,630,657	302,557	210,953	1
94	614	787,319	87	220,608	527	566,711	437	518,031	90	48,680	2,355	1,820	2
362	417	432,387	39	84,505	378	347,882	298	310,336	80	37,546	7,388	4,788	3
253	276	263,062	38	55,501	238	207,561	165	173,033	73	34,528	5,340	3,362	4
89	14	9,774	3	3,700	11	6,074	11	6,074	...	...	270	189	5
1,424	8,811	8,706,682	683	1,723,773	8,128	6,982,909	5,613	5,850,363	2,515	1,132,546	174,650	125,001	6
427	640	584,573	51	115,350	589	469,223	424	395,794	165	73,429	13,805	8,426	7
499	912	883,426	77	147,484	835	735,942	646	652,819	189	83,123	9,999	6,029	8
1,112	3,251	4,451,906	460	1,467,920	2,791	2,983,986	2,551	2,862,897	240	121,089	68,464	46,740	9
62	157	234,446	13	50,800	144	183,646	132	176,244	12	7,402	2,628	1,865	10
1,181	2,141	2,019,147	286	463,875	1,855	1,555,272	1,655	1,462,958	200	92,314	17,658	12,733	11

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
30,835	80,009	$81,808,311	6,947	$16,658,221	73,062	$65,150,090	55,957	$57,127,908	17,105	$8,022,182	416,615	305,847	1
53	360	405,056	39	119,108	321	285,948	242	253,062	79	32,886	2,912	2,033	2
999	1,647	1,790,501	222	544,927	1,425	1,245,574	1,070	1,054,050	355	191,524	23,377	14,912	3
786	2,326	2,313,309	373	676,583	1,953	1,636,726	1,391	1,377,912	562	258,814	41,904	27,614	4
72	66	51,826	9	9,400	57	42,426	38	33,175	19	9,251	792	595	5
3	60	103,673	5	38,000	55	65,673	38	51,597	17	14,076	632	537	6
352	175	159,788	33	47,300	142	112,488	101	93,693	41	18,795	1,877	1,101	7
229	385	553,600	68	213,065	317	340,535	212	285,598	105	54,937	4,080	3,218	8
129	38	42,204	4	14,800	34	27,404	23	22,722	11	4,682	427	284	9
44	529	583,502	44	123,170	485	460,332	340	384,947	145	75,385	4,812	3,954	10
65	197	257,758	28	94,710	169	163,048	134	146,100	35	16,948	1,573	1,180	11
182	1,591	2,367,615	260	835,309	1,331	1,532,306	1,055	1,377,900	276	154,406	14,166	10,508	12
309	3,778	6,097,032	719	2,183,376	3,059	3,913,656	2,665	3,705,951	394	207,705	75,634	56,105	13
189	1,145	1,305,875	137	366,735	1,008	939,140	785	838,447	223	100,693	11,406	8,464	14
15	693	489,919	16	97,262	677	392,657	284	240,435	393	152,222	1,370	922	15
227	968	933,617	140	279,360	828	654,257	629	573,431	199	80,826	4,580	3,403	16
8,766	15,449	15,399,727	1,903	3,989,370	13,546	11,410,357	9,740	9,622,510	3,806	1,787,847	106,675	75,011	17
148	739	506,144	39	81,222	700	424,922	406	300,986	294	123,936	688	524	18
18,050	48,782	47,128,711	2,729	6,497,263	46,053	40,631,448	36,049	35,955,926	10,004	4,675,522	111,480	89,785	19
70	94	106,786	18	41,745	76	65,041	58	56,557	18	8,484	112	322	20
132	490	516,876	82	162,704	408	354,172	336	321,826	72	32,346	2,966	2,553	21
15	497	691,792	79	239,812	418	451,980	361	428,083	57	23,897	4,852	2,522	22

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 5.—LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	255,368	$116,694,140	182,126	$92,982,256	65,843	$22,288,280	7,399	$1,423,604	$40,737,345	$2,801,918	$1,387,341
2	Belting and hose, leather	2,092	1,164,548	2,014	1,140,992	66	21,451	12	2,105	1,263,294	143,929	30,786
3	Boot and shoe cut stock	5,936	2,364,209	4,010	1,872,245	1,706	451,805	220	40,159	904,950	160,966	31,982
4	Boot and shoe findings	4,206	1,545,175	2,402	1,067,326	1,679	453,586	125	24,263	475,021	81,489	21,011
5	Boot and shoe uppers	228	102,702	159	76,588	67	25,730	2	384	29,125	14,052	1,738
6	Boots and shoes	149,924	69,059,680	95,257	50,394,644	49,535	17,681,763	5,132	983,273	19,293,634	1,147,759	425,826
7	Gloves and mittens, leather	10,645	3,840,253	4,174	2,005,890	6,245	1,795,988	226	38,375	1,507,693	84,021	22,330
8	Leather goods	7,785	3,137,125	4,836	2,348,073	2,626	740,968	323	48,084	1,451,724	285,246	24,164
9	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	57,239	27,049,152	54,517	26,321,552	1,814	525,031	908	202,569	12,498,501	358,822	670,441
10	Pocketbooks	2,281	796,985	1,208	499,751	997	280,380	76	16,854	238,987	23,902	5,036
11	Saddlery and harness	15,032	7,634,311	13,549	7,255,195	1,108	311,578	375	67,538	3,074,414	501,732	154,027

Group 6. PAPER AND PRINTING—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Miscellaneous expenses, total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	350,205	$185,547,791	250,375	$156,888,361	90,580	$27,046,380	9,250	$1,613,050	$138,245,437	$12,442,941	$3,566,446
2	Bags, paper	2,473	930,171	1,285	594,012	1,120	322,694	68	13,465	484,027	62,145	24,521
3	Bookbinding and blank book making	17,713	7,886,945	8,784	5,195,474	8,379	2,581,553	550	109,918	2,824,481	709,765	51,685
4	Boxes, fancy and paper	32,082	10,207,827	9,575	4,614,229	20,527	5,293,697	1,980	299,901	3,114,468	807,758	94,318
5	Card cutting and designing	696	261,023	375	177,044	297	78,551	24	5,428	95,306	34,188	745
6	Cardboard, not made in paper mills	586	234,490	324	178,298	174	39,684	88	16,508	108,587	800	4,636
7	Engraving and diesinking	1,573	1,032,232	1,415	984,568	104	37,024	54	10,640	224,288	104,687	2,915
8	Engraving, steel, including plate printing	3,580	2,227,850	2,203	1,733,967	1,296	478,861	81	15,022	501,557	138,009	24,580
9	Engraving, wood	338	245,032	321	239,772	10	4,026	7	1,234	87,656	27,746	565
10	Envelopes	4,298	1,629,511	1,183	676,944	2,961	924,097	154	28,470	1,062,967	123,580	33,510
11	Labels and tags	1,348	609,439	872	499,422	419	103,390	57	6,627	294,528	57,481	6,100
12	Lithographing and engraving	12,614	8,198,676	10,375	7,585,484	2,007	566,263	232	46,929	3,348,560	529,586	90,612
13	Paper and wood pulp	65,964	32,019,212	56,827	29,462,799	8,882	2,499,588	255	56,825	16,440,041	198,135	1,383,981
14	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	9,842	3,712,537	4,620	2,399,745	4,982	1,269,368	240	43,424	2,546,332	197,154	76,910
15	Paper patterns	1,082	444,659	239	170,504	822	270,273	21	3,882	892,769	35,961	8,719
16	Photolithographing and photoengraving	3,876	2,916,073	3,341	2,753,521	451	146,354	84	16,198	874,648	206,132	11,172
17	Printing and publishing, book and job	87,746	48,720,854	65,293	41,538,035	19,975	6,712,753	2,478	470,066	33,115,809	4,411,030	474,325
18	Printing and publishing, music	577	340,176	155	295,714	111	42,629	11	1,833	1,715,363	50,745	11,375
19	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	96,868	59,830,768	76,817	53,919,941	17,528	5,512,061	2,523	398,766	67,638,099	4,415,912	1,215,764
20	Printing materials	357	239,036	338	233,441	14	4,595	5	1,000	195,266	45,609	2,467
21	Stereotyping and electrotyping	2,679	1,993,067	2,585	1,967,202	59	18,890	35	6,975	577,869	182,232	11,577
22	Wall paper	3,913	1,868,213	3,148	1,668,245	462	140,029	303	59,939	2,102,816	104,286	35,969

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5.—LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—continued.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$33,501,469	$3,046,615	$471,112,921	$463,537,864	$159,474,130	$304,063,734	$3,219,643	$720,041	$672,322	$2,963,051	$705,747,470	1
1,071,621	16,958	9,317,206	9,155,408	188,938	8,966,470	104,714	17,421	13,464	26,199	14,220,306	2
706,366	5,636	21,586,872	21,388,318	....	21,388,318	37,510	40,727	7,588	112,729	27,675,815	3
292,091	80,430	6,047,356	5,935,512	79,902	5,855,610	29,835	30,786	7,943	43,280	9,355,020	4
11,935	1,400	290,454	285,645	....	285,645	880	1,647	165	2,117	549,867	5
16,248,069	1,471,980	197,363,495	194,648,962	....	194,648,962	799,982	410,992	291,243	1,212,316	320,107,458	6
1,007,619	393,723	10,000,889	9,870,748	....	9,870,748	44,293	27,018	7,531	51,269	17,740,385	7
1,051,569	90,745	9,626,614	9,496,880	122,481	9,374,399	46,455	35,905	17,812	29,562	17,655,345	8
10,588,070	881,168	191,179,073	187,534,500	158,795,687	28,738,813	2,056,075	58,610	281,613	1,248,275	252,620,986	9
188,049	22,000	1,926,723	1,914,596	95,586	1,819,010	4,587	3,760	2,015	1,765	3,767,446	10
2,336,080	82,575	23,774,239	23,307,295	191,536	23,115,759	95,312	93,175	42,948	235,509	42,054,812	11

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING—Continued.

$92,937,993	$29,298,057	$308,269,655	$282,140,257	$25,403,882	$256,736,375	$16,136,648	$3,692,997	$3,503,531	$2,796,222	$857,112,256	1
396,413	948	6,594,976	6,488,036	....	6,488,036	38,737	44,280	12,956	10,967	10,086,863	2
1,902,296	160,735	9,139,037	8,864,136	500	8,863,636	66,080	138,628	29,018	42,075	25,223,650	3
2,196,719	15,673	16,685,826	16,069,264	17,000	16,052,264	242,006	141,247	101,214	132,095	36,806,589	4
44,073	16,300	477,609	466,850	....	466,850	2,916	4,984	1,537	1,322	1,083,278	5
103,151	....	926,964	896,994	....	896,994	13,766	975	970	14,259	1,564,303	6
94,939	21,747	376,409	337,481	460	337,021	7,744	26,458	3,071	1,655	2,422,487	7
309,399	29,569	1,553,618	1,502,843	....	1,502,843	14,379	24,057	6,075	6,264	5,943,080	8
24,218	35,127	60,283	57,822	310	57,512	248	1,900	280	33	647,909	9
896,737	9,140	5,974,948	5,894,795	....	5,894,795	26,815	33,886	6,994	12,458	10,222,366	10
229,723	1,224	957,028	916,087	....	916,087	12,491	18,097	3,528	6,825	2,462,497	11
2,402,556	325,806	8,349,823	8,045,526	....	8,045,526	92,804	128,378	50,062	33,053	25,245,266	12
14,739,522	118,403	111,251,478	94,031,708	25,235,239	68,796,469	13,178,567	70,169	2,526,950	1,444,084	188,715,189	13
2,248,765	23,503	12,743,559	12,259,302	108,010	12,151,292	233,155	47,468	52,171	151,463	22,159,202	14
797,890	50,199	337,022	333,320	....	333,320	116	2,259	1,336	....	2,265,125	15
580,136	77,208	1,303,147	1,197,469	....	1,197,469	13,759	83,376	3,318	5,225	7,268,262	16
16,908,198	11,322,256	52,575,110	50,122,854	....	50,122,854	557,913	1,335,645	261,015	297,683	182,611,720	17
830,328	822,915	541,220	528,959	....	528,959	1,082	8,760	2,051	368	4,147,783	18
45,787,342	16,219,081	70,358,000	66,390,173	....	66,390,173	1,462,931	1,492,937	400,780	611,179	309,327,606	19
136,617	10,573	372,480	354,412	512	353,900	6,288	8,491	1,393	1,896	1,207,163	20
347,198	36,862	1,032,053	905,566	....	905,566	34,032	65,734	8,566	18,155	5,005,338	21
1,961,773	788	6,658,165	6,476,660	41,851	6,434,809	130,819	15,277	30,246	5,163	12,636,580	22

Table 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 5.—LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.															
		Men 16 years and over.												Women 16 years and over.			
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	180,938	183,507	185,128	181,893	178,423	178,833	179,859	182,293	183,573	183,427	183,154	184,484	64,838	65,673	66,423	65,279
2	Belting and hose, leather	2,069	2,097	2,098	2,095	2,071	2,034	1,972	1,943	1,936	1,929	1,894	2,030	58	58	66	72
3	Boot and shoe cut stock	4,016	4,028	4,077	3,883	3,979	3,939	3,930	4,007	4,113	4,087	4,031	4,030	1,680	1,690	1,700	1,718
4	Boot and shoe findings	2,431	2,446	2,486	2,367	2,315	2,272	2,291	2,371	2,446	2,453	2,452	2,494	1,775	1,804	1,773	1,726
5	Boot and shoe uppers	146	151	157	172	161	165	158	157	162	161	162	156	57	62	60	67
6	Boots and shoes	95,467	96,829	97,523	94,892	91,848	92,383	93,730	95,573	96,069	95,874	96,363	96,533	49,466	50,211	50,603	49,383
7	Gloves and mittens, leather	3,655	3,695	3,794	3,852	3,915	4,188	4,459	4,556	4,561	4,520	4,503	4,390	5,582	5,556	5,791	5,876
8	Leather goods	4,564	4,659	4,694	4,690	4,637	4,480	4,393	4,681	5,053	5,343	5,476	5,362	2,430	2,432	2,491	2,477
9	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	53,566	54,454	55,016	54,767	54,571	54,694	54,891	54,998	54,759	54,378	53,463	54,647	1,719	1,775	1,829	1,823
10	Pocketbooks	1,170	1,170	1,171	1,190	1,191	1,151	1,043	1,091	1,319	1,341	1,340	1,319	953	953	962	1,002
11	Saddlery and harness	13,854	13,978	14,112	13,985	13,735	13,527	12,992	12,916	13,155	13,341	13,470	13,523	1,118	1,132	1,148	1,135

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING—Continued.

1	United States	248,259	247,053	249,214	248,842	250,492	247,783	244,842	245,646	251,502	256,733	257,606	256,528	89,921	89,431	90,476	89,785
2	Bags, paper	1,296	1,216	1,201	1,184	1,223	1,219	1,252	1,287	1,345	1,384	1,393	1,420	1,146	1,058	1,042	978
3	Bookbinding and blank book making	8,750	8,635	8,651	8,710	8,805	8,733	8,586	8,690	8,818	8,880	9,042	9,108	8,491	8,241	8,234	8,187
4	Boxes, fancy and paper	9,428	9,407	9,620	9,573	9,508	9,469	9,421	9,434	9,668	9,845	9,839	9,688	19,779	19,939	20,312	20,421
5	Card cutting and designing	365	372	382	387	366	355	354	362	387	395	392	383	283	284	302	299
6	Cardboard, not made in paper mills	342	343	345	344	344	337	311	298	302	305	307	310	187	185	188	187
7	Engraving and diesinking	1,466	1,465	1,456	1,451	1,410	1,385	1,327	1,294	1,326	1,397	1,473	1,530	100	103	103	102
8	Engraving, steel, including plate printing	2,207	2,186	2,182	2,188	2,196	2,171	2,119	2,130	2,188	2,240	2,300	2,329	1,293	1,312	1,321	1,256
9	Engraving, wood	312	320	318	320	325	334	322	330	325	320	316	310	11	11	10	10
10	Envelopes	1,158	1,140	1,174	1,178	1,182	1,158	1,163	1,167	1,207	1,222	1,225	1,222	2,860	2,885	2,913	2,907
11	Labels and tags	836	841	854	864	873	883	902	900	915	872	873	851	405	409	408	411
12	Lithographing and engraving	10,407	10,232	9,774	9,137	10,221	10,491	10,635	10,626	10,699	10,780	10,792	10,706	2,042	2,018	1,950	1,757
13	Paper and wood pulp	54,754	54,183	55,934	56,732	58,213	57,800	57,177	57,787	58,150	58,502	57,306	55,386	8,812	8,869	8,910	8,908
14	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	4,467	4,493	4,585	4,608	4,564	4,588	4,532	4,494	4,689	4,781	4,801	4,838	4,871	4,818	4,986	5,002
15	Paper patterns	226	226	246	253	245	243	233	239	248	242	236	231	811	890	1,001	964
16	Photolithographing and photoengraving	3,247	3,289	3,286	3,292	3,333	3,348	3,354	3,342	3,342	3,384	3,422	3,453	371	360	399	431
17	Printing and publishing, book and job	65,660	65,566	65,788	65,586	64,945	63,331	61,912	61,922	64,682	67,412	68,274	68,438	19,911	19,678	20,010	19,770
18	Printing and publishing, music	410	410	407	449	478	468	454	452	469	473	490	500	102	102	102	108
19	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	76,658	76,465	76,879	76,546	76,467	75,960	75,316	75,428	76,696	77,868	78,419	79,102	17,847	17,645	17,693	17,535
20	Printing materials	335	333	338	343	348	341	322	324	324	346	353	349	15	15	15	15
21	Stereotyping and electrotyping	2,572	2,544	2,559	2,578	2,599	2,553	2,544	2,534	2,601	2,629	2,668	2,639	53	50	50	50
22	Wall paper	3,363	3,387	3,235	3,119	2,847	2,616	2,606	2,606	3,121	3,456	3,685	3,735	531	559	527	487

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5.—LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH—continued.

Women 16 years and over—Continued.								Children under 16 years.												
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
63,725	63,769	64,609	66,056	66,811	67,535	67,677	67,721	6,989	7,132	7,085	7,151	7,156	7,443	7,754	7,717	7,598	7,535	7,598	7,630	1
63	67	72	62	68	73	66	67	10	10	10	9	11	13	11	9	14	18	16	13	2
1,748	1,704	1,665	1,663	1,667	1,707	1,751	1,779	187	187	190	192	219	222	233	236	238	235	248	253	3
1,648	1,579	1,558	1,582	1,631	1,650	1,676	1,746	123	130	128	134	126	123	123	131	130	126	108	118	4
77	75	69	65	65	73	69	65	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
47,872	47,948	48,406	49,751	49,838	50,136	50,219	50,527	4,892	4,983	4,899	4,950	4,966	5,224	5,464	5,385	5,244	5,192	5,197	5,188	6
5,885	6,108	6,585	6,767	6,815	6,812	6,702	6,461	196	199	206	206	213	225	249	262	250	236	233	237	7
2,482	2,443	2,425	2,455	2,782	2,974	3,091	3,030	292	293	311	306	297	297	306	302	348	361	386	377	8
1,820	1,748	1,738	1,695	1,841	1,961	1,941	1,878	836	868	873	890	875	896	921	954	934	916	951	982	9
1,006	990	942	962	1,010	1,050	1,060	1,074	69	70	73	72	76	74	78	76	80	82	84	78	10
1,124	1,107	1,089	1,054	1,094	1,099	1,102	1,094	382	390	393	390	371	367	367	360	358	367	373	382	11

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING—Continued.

Women 16 years and over—Continued.								Children under 16 years.												
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
89,152	88,318	86,985	87,831	91,334	94,115	94,771	94,841	8,943	8,995	9,178	9,093	9,128	9,153	9,205	9,290	9,405	9,538	9,547	9,525	1
1,003	1,049	1,109	1,145	1,190	1,238	1,246	1,236	67	63	65	62	70	70	63	69	71	72	71	73	2
8,211	8,244	8,312	8,387	8,341	8,530	8,601	8,769	529	518	519	528	559	571	588	587	559	556	545	541	3
20,222	19,912	19,805	20,029	21,097	21,736	21,717	21,355	1,856	1,874	1,957	1,937	1,951	1,965	1,968	1,970	2,027	2,105	2,089	2,061	4
302	275	280	279	307	328	324	301	23	23	24	22	21	24	25	25	26	25	25	25	5
186	188	162	160	161	162	162	160	95	97	98	95	96	95	79	81	83	79	79	79	6
101	99	98	99	101	110	114	118	52	52	53	55	54	50	52	53	58	57	56	56	7
1,264	1,252	1,289	1,270	1,269	1,322	1,338	1,366	80	80	79	78	83	82	77	77	80	84	84	88	8
10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9
2,887	2,844	2,874	2,921	3,045	3,111	3,132	3,123	151	151	157	159	160	156	144	144	150	159	162	155	10
407	416	430	415	425	431	431	440	53	54	56	55	56	57	62	61	65	56	54	55	11
1,824	1,859	1,923	2,012	2,119	2,169	2,213	2,198	226	239	234	232	235	236	233	222	228	235	234	230	12
9,039	9,115	8,713	8,734	8,888	8,951	8,824	8,821	231	232	256	238	252	260	267	250	277	271	263	263	13
5,013	4,956	4,779	4,737	5,007	5,182	5,235	5,198	231	235	249	253	251	248	242	221	221	233	245	251	14
866	768	744	766	767	770	765	752	18	23	23	24	25	22	18	20	20	20	20	19	15
483	534	524	523	507	475	421	384	77	77	75	84	84	85	86	89	90	87	86	88	16
19,532	19,390	18,828	18,974	20,046	20,945	21,345	21,271	2,424	2,433	2,462	2,411	2,414	2,408	2,463	2,512	2,527	2,552	2,567	2,563	17
116	114	110	110	109	115	121	123	3	17	17	3	12	12	3	13	13	3	18	18	18
17,227	16,947	16,656	16,850	17,414	17,866	18,117	18,539	2,462	2,465	2,492	2,495	2,508	2,537	2,563	2,571	2,546	2,546	2,539	2,552	19
15	16	13	13	12	13	13	13	4	4	4	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	4	20
62	58	62	61	67	72	67	56	34	36	34	34	34	35	35	36	35	34	34	39	21
382	272	264	336	452	549	576	609	320	315	317	315	250	227	226	278	316	351	363	358	22

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	6,381	$659,547,620	$79,154,084	$174,162,659	$125,026,572	$281,204,305	4,333	369,609
2	Liquors, distilled	805	50,101,362	3,563,392	11,226,280	11,445,529	23,866,161	622	43,121
3	Liquors, malt	1,531	515,636,792	62,711,332	139,606,940	95,250,812	218,067,708	1,441	285,324
4	Liquors, vinous	435	17,775,240	1,082,330	2,969,181	2,425,601	11,298,128	249	6,731
5	Malt	141	47,934,204	8,512,622	16,329,070	5,241,630	17,850,882	136	22,071
6	Mineral and soda waters	3,469	28,100,022	3,284,408	4,031,188	10,663,000	10,121,426	1,885	12,362

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	9,680	$1,504,728,510	$125,680,943	$199,135,720	$647,519,940	$532,391,907	5,302	722,893
2	Axle grease	25	608,201	103,300	89,731	73,248	341,922	13	210
3	Baking and yeast powders	164	13,232,639	1,191,362	1,530,204	1,091,200	9,419,873	99	3,318
4	Blacking	138	3,155,475	149,125	397,308	383,797	2,225,245	66	1,925
5	Bluing	56	569,535	47,075	48,247	37,801	436,412	9	284
6	Bone, ivory, and lamp black	25	1,663,143	179,589	558,864	474,154	450,536	21	1,090
7	Calcium lights	22	143,553	23,450	9,400	42,575	68,128	20	132
8	Candles	17	3,004,005	277,260	491,624	639,880	1,595,241	12	1,181
9	Chemicals	275	96,621,294	8,320,566	18,228,577	31,911,537	38,160,614	237	140,372
10	Cleansing and polishing preparations	156	1,404,744	156,567	169,759	154,983	923,435	54	888
11	Drug grinding	27	4,991,218	289,000	1,083,979	1,134,038	2,484,201	27	3,277
12	Druggists' preparations	240	25,152,363	1,326,519	2,315,604	2,932,188	18,578,052	132	7,877
13	Dyestuffs and extracts	98	14,904,150	1,364,545	1,853,818	3,565,327	8,120,460	79	18,310
14	Explosives	124	42,307,163	2,484,354	6,605,693	8,358,003	24,859,113	123	37,554
15	Fertilizers	400	69,023,264	4,813,130	11,366,004	9,023,201	43,820,929	350	50,986
16	Gas, illuminating and heating	1,019	725,035,204	59,585,564	85,929,463	449,220,223	130,299,954	755	75,625
17	Glue	58	10,673,338	966,606	1,680,557	1,922,591	6,103,584	53	16,908
18	Grease and tallow	300	10,284,366	1,091,775	2,623,335	2,713,682	3,855,574	191	12,373
19	Ink, printing	60	4,609,774	301,021	627,033	725,067	2,956,653	57	4,234
20	Ink, writing	42	1,286,607	98,368	129,654	134,017	924,568	11	274
21	Oil, castor	4	625,018	20,000	40,000	214,327	350,691	4	500
22	Oil, cottonseed and cake	715	73,770,417	4,352,919	15,091,808	32,232,588	22,093,102	714	152,667
23	Oil, essential	52	723,004	74,035	140,755	157,014	351,200	34	849
24	Oil, lard	5	213,952	26,200	35,675	49,075	103,002	1	25
25	Oil, linseed	30	9,849,695	802,349	1,659,924	2,289,172	5,098,250	29	10,538
26	Oil, not elsewhere specified	181	11,014,605	635,063	1,012,737	1,436,766	7,930,039	113	5,252
27	Paints	449	55,783,259	6,410,389	7,081,890	8,533,218	33,757,762	402	42,148
28	Patent medicines and compounds	2,245	45,611,640	2,414,176	4,655,320	4,325,476	34,216,668	518	10,617
29	Perfumery and cosmetics	292	4,843,026	126,975	209,460	378,584	4,128,007	84	940
30	Petroleum, refining	98	136,280,541	10,221,401	9,389,369	53,223,807	63,445,964	94	49,337
31	Salt	146	25,586,282	8,771,232	6,115,448	5,402,772	5,296,830	115	19,902
32	Soap	436	54,816,301	4,699,357	8,767,115	9,986,331	31,363,498	327	24,121
33	Starch	131	7,007,695	577,640	1,499,512	2,004,124	2,926,419	127	13,799
34	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	32	12,761,920	1,431,440	2,808,457	4,960,647	3,561,376	30	5,541
35	Turpentine and rosin	1,287	6,961,185	183,548	926,350	1,743,778	4,107,509	182	1,175
36	Varnishes	190	19,702,955	1,403,641	2,651,344	1,649,785	13,998,185	107	4,030
37	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.	141	10,506,979	761,402	1,311,702	4,394,964	4,038,911	112	4,634

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
6,263	12,647	$21,421,353	2,427	$7,981,759	10,220	$13,439,594	9,651	$13,164,088	569	$275,506	85,129	60,601	1
794	1,080	1,392,511	179	407,750	901	984,761	760	926,514	141	58,247	7,994	4,580	2
877	9,055	17,315,707	1,771	6,704,266	7,284	10,611,441	7,086	10,492,338	198	119,103	54,787	43,481	3
396	492	572,905	98	169,352	394	403,553	355	387,092	39	16,461	4,948	1,964	4
96	444	746,990	108	289,329	336	457,661	320	449,360	16	8,301	2,750	1,371	5
4,100	1,576	1,393,240	271	411,062	1,305	982,178	1,130	908,784	175	73,394	14,650	9,205	6

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

7,342	45,071	$49,864,233	5,459	$12,751,794	39,612	$37,112,439	32,421	$33,796,803	7,191	$3,315,636	286,427	178,465	1
22	55	55,446	10	19,970	45	35,476	32	29,280	13	6,196	152	105	2
150	756	938,771	82	237,481	674	701,290	501	625,219	173	76,071	2,813	2,117	3
137	451	499,010	51	139,842	400	359,168	308	317,231	92	41,937	1,553	945	4
53	47	45,041	9	13,200	38	31,841	26	25,889	12	5,952	283	152	5
11	47	48,490	22	22,102	25	26,388	21	24,840	4	1,548	235	181	6
28	16	12,144	3	3,300	13	8,844	9	7,112	4	1,732	51	39	7
25	55	134,503	23	65,275	66	69,228	55	62,850	11	6,378	945	626	8
123	2,778	4,047,889	267	903,257	2,511	3,144,632	2,240	2,992,091	271	152,541	22,426	17,708	9
144	272	274,945	40	79,810	232	195,135	181	170,893	51	24,242	715	504	10
23	107	151,683	29	77,592	78	77,091	65	68,657	13	8,434	1,082	757	11
155	2,739	3,174,181	221	751,157	2,518	2,423,024	1,725	2,044,667	793	378,357	8,606	6,381	12
82	361	608,790	63	191,887	298	416,903	274	404,641	24	12,262	3,613	2,178	13
24	1,289	1,797,050	288	741,742	1,001	1,055,308	895	1,001,444	106	53,864	6,598	5,709	14
294	1,618	1,940,712	266	554,542	1,352	1,386,170	1,250	1,332,426	102	53,744	28,432	8,666	15
71	9,406	8,463,699	948	1,488,401	8,458	6,975,298	7,526	6,559,283	932	416,015	40,571	24,742	16
42	352	465,334	32	72,195	320	393,139	283	372,574	37	20,565	3,488	2,229	17
306	481	582,749	67	129,516	414	453,233	368	431,269	46	21,964	4,190	3,259	18
45	361	530,355	47	155,128	314	375,227	275	347,320	39	27,907	756	684	19
36	141	191,497	26	77,786	115	113,711	89	100,397	26	13,314	525	353	20
...	14	27,294	6	16,581	8	10,713	7	10,113	1	600	86	42	21
63	3,229	3,062,157	588	815,292	2,641	2,246,865	2,606	2,231,215	35	15,650	32,303	16,651	22
68	37	40,002	7	9,650	30	30,352	24	26,756	6	3,596	272	190	23
6	10	8,520	....	....	10	8,520	4	5,400	6	3,120	48	38	24
13	156	423,309	24	278,250	132	145,059	105	130,407	27	14,652	1,905	723	25
142	653	873,133	104	270,511	549	602,622	467	554,373	82	48,249	1,733	1,227	26
328	3,044	3,654,289	357	935,701	2,687	2,718,588	2,201	2,463,840	486	254,748	11,570	7,830	27
1,862	5,928	5,923,674	888	2,099,803	5,040	3,823,871	2,913	2,912,126	2,127	911,745	14,430	9,251	28
276	816	877,091	93	203,635	723	673,456	432	538,440	291	135,016	2,544	1,808	29
24	1,974	2,724,065	152	612,428	1,822	2,111,637	1,692	2,041,076	130	70,561	19,621	13,713	30
87	418	487,425	86	159,747	332	327,678	301	311,658	31	16,020	6,524	3,825	31
399	3,058	3,502,572	260	679,069	2,798	2,823,503	1,897	2,454,820	901	368,683	12,909	9,312	32
111	248	266,395	38	61,077	210	205,318	173	186,615	37	18,703	3,349	2,070	33
2	308	556,106	37	71,775	271	484,331	261	479,232	10	5,099	3,023	1,888	34
1,997	2,147	1,152,222	47	49,740	2,100	1,102,482	2,098	1,101,982	2	500	44,232	28,704	35
111	1,364	2,023,162	201	649,858	1,163	1,373,304	905	1,252,909	258	120,395	2,009	1,724	36
82	301	297,528	77	114,494	224	183,034	212	177,758	12	5,276	2,835	2,134	37

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	68,340	$45,146,285	66,309	$44,671,752	1,191	$304,868	840	$169,665	$223,446,420	$1,105,314	$3,919,444
2	Liquors, distilled	5,355	2,657,025	5,068	2,588,811	270	63,750	17	4,464	95,524,151	70,518	292,264
3	Liquors, malt	48,139	34,542,897	46,986	34,259,303	643	171,060	510	112,534	119,462,138	311,734	3,211,392
4	Liquors, vinous	1,913	1,001,554	1,816	978,886	87	21,280	10	1,388	1,591,491	96,744	89,651
5	Malt	2,054	1,456,908	2,052	1,456,400	1	320	1	188	2,207,711	86,794	162,332
6	Mineral and soda waters	10,879	5,487,901	10,387	5,388,352	190	48,458	302	51,091	4,660,929	539,524	163,805

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	210,165	$93,965,248	187,881	$87,956,831	20,491	$5,632,833	1,793	$375,584	$128,879,323	$3,313,560	$8,853,222
2	Axle grease	119	61,598	104	58,174	14	3,216	1	208	206,224	4,852	3,704
3	Baking and yeast powders	2,449	1,041,606	1,175	666,359	1,238	367,948	36	7,299	4,942,676	61,267	50,838
4	Blacking	1,218	495,963	579	304,026	590	178,825	49	13,112	972,135	65,158	14,274
5	Bluing	206	77,204	105	52,303	94	23,785	7	1,116	165,662	13,231	2,035
6	Bone, ivory, and lamp black	200	105,159	192	103,699	7	1,360	1	100	69,454	6,290	5,866
7	Calcium lights	41	23,978	38	22,944	3	1,034			26,871	7,246	582
8	Candles	816	293,935	598	246,490	185	41,843	33	5,602	241,156	3,364	9,326
9	Chemicals	19,806	10,789,780	18,651	10,482,559	1,081	291,019	74	16,202	7,592,852	155,196	382,240
10	Cleansing and polishing preparations	564	241,576	387	194,748	169	44,860	8	1,968	453,464	39,105	5,933
11	Drug grinding	981	483,097	802	443,552	178	39,315	1	230	318,075	26,283	17,426
12	Druggists' preparations	7,410	2,792,914	3,152	1,673,284	4,145	1,101,991	113	17,639	5,891,647	215,183	136,882
13	Dyestuffs and extracts	2,707	1,264,492	2,678	1,256,946	25	6,966	4	580	944,360	22,253	55,386
14	Explosives	5,800	3,308,774	5,708	3,283,729	91	24,945	1	100	1,657,665	9,812	71,263
15	Fertilizers	14,201	5,142,147	14,065	5,113,232	110	25,446	26	3,469	4,919,824	76,895	249,282
16	Gas, illuminating and heating	30,566	17,057,917	30,524	17,043,030	33	13,333	9	1,554	29,557,273	724,551	5,526,239
17	Glue	2,864	1,528,512	2,524	1,414,579	311	108,242	29	5,691	1,160,631	17,168	46,568
18	Grease and tallow	3,628	2,114,355	3,620	2,112,365	5	1,318	3	672	1,269,879	99,069	60,484
19	Ink, printing	711	474,987	695	470,645	10	3,328	6	1,014	1,269,387	49,876	13,400
20	Ink, writing	430	169,726	203	107,851	219	59,466	8	2,409	359,545	27,596	7,594
21	Oil, castor	43	28,256	43	28,256					49,927	22,673	2,088
22	Oil, cottonseed and cake	15,540	4,837,694	15,497	4,831,558	26	4,588	17	1,548	4,860,278	24,243	515,671
23	Oil, essential	132	69,711	127	68,370	5	1,341			78,886	1,442	3,897
24	Oil, lard	44	23,028	44	23,028					33,137	2,650	861
25	Oil, linseed	1,349	785,634	1,345	783,294	4	2,340			2,537,497	500	49,877
26	Oil, not elsewhere specified	1,261	729,380	1,235	718,386	24	10,644	2	350	1,658,960	79,470	30,331
27	Paints	9,781	5,063,177	8,775	4,777,392	965	276,551	41	9,234	6,055,367	300,541	221,715
28	Patent medicines and compounds	10,980	4,351,867	4,959	2,718,016	5,673	1,578,155	348	55,696	25,189,770	722,671	183,237
29	Perfumery and cosmetics	2,082	768,537	663	374,233	1,388	389,433	31	4,871	2,485,801	167,729	16,649
30	Petroleum, refining	16,770	9,989,367	16,256	9,832,124	82	26,117	432	131,126	5,297,508	40,568	572,663
31	Salt	4,666	2,066,399	4,371	1,988,945	289	75,664	6	1,790	1,235,579	21,553	93,859
32	Soap	11,044	4,762,676	7,512	3,848,857	3,147	847,348	335	66,471	10,226,146	185,620	227,810
33	Starch	1,803	866,479	1,535	799,913	236	58,534	32	8,032	572,313	1,590	34,451
34	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	2,447	1,505,406	2,443	1,504,359	1	250	3	797	712,953	41,512	60,511
35	Turpentine and rosin	33,382	8,382,700	33,237	8,365,468	16	2,210	129	15,022	1,639,014	8,353	54,149
36	Varnishes	1,852	1,200,431	1,767	1,177,331	77	21,418	8	1,682	3,595,970	64,191	79,121
37	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.	2,272	1,066,786	2,272	1,066,786					631,437	3,859	47,010

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$217,973,699	$447,963	$139,854,147	$127,736,537	$59,447,786	$68,288,751	$9,567,383	$228,648	$1,242,646	$1,078,933	$501,266,605	1
95,141,686	19,683	25,625,858	23,967,573	15,545,714	8,421,859	1,438,086	2,319	100,795	117,085	131,269,886	2
115,604,471	334,541	74,911,619	66,111,989	17,406,486	48,705,503	7,056,806	98,715	1,030,209	613,900	298,358,732	3
1,378,528	26,568	5,693,394	5,529,686	4,038,207	1,491,479	77,544	11,058	8,127	66,979	11,097,853	4
1,912,919	45,666	23,620,984	22,702,936	22,289,701	413,235	756,774	50,577	65,075	45,622	30,288,984	5
3,936,095	21,505	10,002,292	9,424,353	167,678	9,256,675	238,173	65,979	38,440	235,347	30,251,150	6

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$115,400,519	$1,312,022	$609,351,160	$579,324,926	$264,345,730	$314,979,196	$21,919,548	$1,110,201	$2,496,518	$4,499,967	$1,031,965,263	1
197,443	225	368,074	339,942	1,045	338,897	4,712	572	203	22,645	879,483	2
4,761,326	69,245	8,940,076	8,776,636	877,798	7,898,838	59,604	18,781	7,715	77,340	19,042,521	3
885,358	7,345	3,096,807	3,019,722	44,654	2,975,068	25,391	9,674	11,076	30,944	5,941,042	4
142,552	7,844	265,800	259,904	700	259,204	2,226	2,701	197	682	678,737	5
57,298	....	203,396	185,377	63,045	122,332	13,355	400	2,840	1,424	647,717	6
19,043	....	35,346	31,092	....	31,092	1,162	1,378	158	1,556	135,246	7
228,466	....	2,911,215	2,798,600	25,225	2,773,375	49,559	3,618	16,174	43,264	3,889,362	8
6,899,858	155,558	42,062,611	36,691,267	7,760,240	28,931,027	3,909,719	631,870	281,420	548,335	75,222,249	9
408,251	175	1,286,060	1,247,023	45,863	1,201,160	11,863	6,301	810	20,063	2,710,393	10
274,366	....	3,024,305	2,849,634	2,366,423	483,211	112,044	5,072	16,426	11,129	5,145,522	11
5,534,261	5,321	13,419,635	13,045,124	1,453,129	11,591,995	133,225	23,970	44,462	172,854	31,782,250	12
864,046	2,675	6,829,340	6,317,648	3,391,262	2,926,386	386,249	976	53,799	70,668	10,893,113	13
1,574,140	2,450	17,203,667	16,411,012	610,342	15,800,670	509,860	175	128,291	154,329	29,602,884	14
4,550,015	43,632	39,343,914	37,862,481	10,797,157	27,065,324	953,490	33,737	124,962	369,244	56,632,853	15
23,018,031	288,452	37,180,066	34,112,095	29,188,963	4,923,132	2,298,168	34,689	325,994	409,120	125,144,945	16
1,029,893	67,002	6,186,139	5,537,714	3,082,469	2,455,245	596,851	1,300	34,421	15,853	10,034,685	17
1,108,676	1,650	12,369,075	11,585,110	4,793,260	6,791,850	535,840	24,664	48,802	174,659	18,814,583	18
1,205,726	385	2,612,558	2,486,991	105,365	2,381,626	45,286	20,539	8,959	50,783	5,774,254	19
320,055	4,300	858,301	848,836	74,623	774,213	6,153	1,512	551	1,249	1,881,038	20
25,164		487,292	472,638	440,598	32,040	12,513	117	2,024		642,665	21
4,248,993	71,371	80,029,863	77,065,139	51,358,687	25,706,452	2,207,778	6,815	488,601	261,530	96,407,621	22
73,547	....	1,110,470	1,090,421	307,351	783,070	10,159	3,592	1,965	4,333	1,464,662	23
29,626	....	681,537	677,423	255,250	422,173	4,114	....	....	....	796,111	24
2,487,120		23,153,151	22,841,735	22,085,301	756,434	241,784	9,717	36,345	23,570	27,577,152	25
1,516,068	3,091	13,756,074	13,145,966	1,251,545	11,894,421	120,727	4,840	29,448	455,093	22,127,272	26
5,441,870	91,241	46,306,183	45,227,753	2,965,954	42,261,799	707,680	89,026	106,527	175,197	67,277,910	27
24,039,042	214,820	21,293,051	20,670,250	1,363,210	19,307,040	192,924	76,062	24,323	329,486	74,520,705	28
2,297,393	4,030	4,781,603	4,721,624	117,511	4,604,113	23,110	12,164	3,537	21,168	11,162,859	29
4,635,029	49,248	139,387,213	133,328,575	107,585,425	25,743,150	5,136,266	3,668	403,886	514,818	175,005,320	30
1,093,854	26,313	4,166,137	2,585,289	....	2,585,289	1,355,880	23,296	104,751	96,921	9,437,662	31
9,784,212	28,504	43,625,608	42,471,454	55,132	42,416,322	822,303	40,161	88,106	203,584	68,274,700	32
539,272		5,260,851	4,933,631	2,926,174	2,007,457	256,161	4,918	35,880	30,261	8,082,904	33
663,091	7,839	4,972,838	4,576,941	1,362,185	3,214,756	366,129	5,549	23,051	1,168	9,052,640	34
1,524,020	51,843	3,774,637	3,692,754	2,463,089	1,229,665	73,187		3,027	5,669	23,937,021	35
3,397,165	55,493	13,520,491	13,223,125	3,320,103	9,903,022	125,818	7,497	14,307	149,744	25,541,090	36
558,508	21,970	4,847,770	4,193,905	1,806,652	2,387,253	578,251	850	23,480	51,284	7,853,481	37

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.															
		Men 16 years and over.												Women 16 years and over.			
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	60,804	60,971	63,006	65,204	67,944	69,725	70,754	70,469	70,296	68,967	64,561	63,007	970	1,023	1,049	1,180
2	Liquors, distilled	5,269	5,439	5,687	5,558	5,408	4,647	4,022	4,157	4,717	5,219	5,322	5,371	240	270	244	241
3	Liquors, malt	43,620	43,550	44,790	46,011	47,707	49,660	51,057	50,710	48,997	47,438	45,163	45,129	554	567	596	655
4	Liquors, vinous	1,247	1,231	1,274	1,254	1,263	1,193	1,233	1,435	3,379	4,066	2,687	1,530	40	41	43	66
5	Malt	2,510	2,448	2,472	2,385	2,060	1,555	1,288	1,216	1,394	2,217	2,514	2,565	2	2	2	1
6	Mineral and soda waters	8,158	8,303	8,783	9,996	11,506	12,670	13,154	12,951	11,809	10,027	8,875	8,412	134	143	164	217

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	Men: January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Women: January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	189,380	191,124	195,820	189,819	183,582	181,258	177,589	177,237	186,919	197,669	196,396	187,779	20,350	20,570	21,001	21,213
2	Axle grease	95	94	97	107	113	114	112	110	107	104	99	96	15	14	15	18
3	Baking and yeast powders	1,068	1,064	1,077	1,229	1,224	1,226	1,223	1,247	1,254	1,245	1,124	1,119	1,210	1,130	1,269	1,303
4	Blacking	565	574	570	562	553	546	541	570	609	617	636	605	530	555	568	577
5	Bluing	99	100	103	113	109	106	107	110	104	106	102	101	80	108	91	90
6	Bone, ivory, and lamp black	177	184	192	191	183	202	190	194	188	198	200	205	5	5	6	5
7	Calcium lights	37	37	37	37	39	37	37	37	47	36	36	39	3	3	3	3
8	Candles	652	661	656	624	597	588	483	469	535	594	647	670	191	194	201	215
9	Chemicals	18,469	18,781	18,882	18,831	18,819	19,023	18,404	18,281	18,523	18,413	18,662	18,724	1,051	1,088	1,104	1,126
10	Cleansing and polishing preparations	369	366	385	423	402	402	368	366	380	392	402	389	162	160	172	176
11	Drug grinding	821	815	818	798	775	794	777	802	792	807	803	822	182	182	171	180
12	Druggists' preparations	3,152	3,167	3,189	3,221	3,189	3,157	2,891	3,061	3,102	3,205	3,259	3,231	4,244	4,258	4,171	4,284
13	Dyestuffs and extracts	2,596	2,709	2,714	2,778	2,879	2,765	2,805	2,898	2,804	2,469	2,406	2,313	25	25	27	28
14	Explosives	5,761	5,743	5,810	5,835	5,798	5,743	5,743	5,577	5,658	5,633	5,646	5,549	78	87	74	76
15	Fertilizers	15,069	18,614	20,666	16,908	13,111	11,014	11,084	12,230	14,060	12,494	11,566	11,964	122	130	125	130
16	Gas, illuminating and heating	28,752	28,073	28,755	30,879	31,864	32,256	32,407	31,635	31,146	30,632	30,283	29,606	33	33	33	33
17	Glue	2,751	2,748	2,754	2,507	2,467	2,181	2,103	2,082	2,190	2,757	2,853	2,895	326	327	324	334
18	Grease and tallow	3,485	3,494	3,577	3,592	3,687	3,653	3,686	3,694	3,753	3,669	3,593	3,557	5	5	5	5
19	Ink, printing	689	686	693	689	687	692	694	697	706	703	704	700	10	10	10	10
20	Ink, writing	185	185	202	202	206	203	210	214	221	215	200	193	180	196	205	243
21	Oil, castor	31	62	61	65	62	60	43	12	28	32	30	30	......	......	......	......
22	Oil, cottonseed and cake	24,931	22,263	17,009	10,544	6,356	5,104	4,228	4,689	12,147	25,119	27,682	25,892	33	32	22	23
23	Oil, essential	158	154	158	130	105	87	88	136	112	120	132	144	10	10	10	11
24	Oil, lard	43	42	41	42	42	44	44	43	45	47	47	48	......	......	......	......
25	Oil, linseed	1,689	1,628	1,619	1,324	992	987	1,088	1,145	1,236	1,371	1,501	1,560	4	4	4	4
26	Oil, not elsewhere specified	1,217	1,213	1,379	1,209	1,187	1,307	1,273	1,244	1,196	1,171	1,239	1,185	30	27	23	24
27	Paints	8,226	8,688	9,025	9,331	9,039	9,036	8,587	8,599	8,768	8,880	8,725	8,396	929	969	1,037	1,038
28	Patent medicines and compounds	5,007	5,065	5,128	5,099	4,906	4,776	4,682	4,669	4,901	5,080	5,135	5,060	5,792	5,897	6,121	6,005
29	Perfumery and cosmetics	623	638	653	661	657	668	670	671	679	684	683	669	1,252	1,283	1,346	1,381
30	Petroleum, refining	16,157	16,247	16,798	16,431	16,668	17,118	16,920	16,635	16,279	15,883	15,339	14,597	88	83	85	82
31	Salt	3,959	3,762	3,968	4,128	4,384	4,551	4,697	4,863	4,819	4,916	4,454	3,951	290	261	274	269
32	Soap	7,488	7,442	7,594	7,472	7,291	7,406	7,309	7,366	7,619	7,778	7,814	7,565	3,199	3,205	3,232	3,183
33	Starch	1,216	1,341	1,289	1,409	1,415	1,444	1,392	1,414	2,121	2,350	1,661	1,338	172	192	175	253
34	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	2,298	2,393	2,636	2,512	2,430	2,426	2,239	2,401	2,453	2,503	2,517	2,508	......	......	2	2
35	Turpentine and rosin	27,364	27,933	33,112	35,795	37,261	37,605	36,661	35,263	34,418	33,405	32,064	27,963	22	19	16	19
36	Varnishes	1,782	1,784	1,792	1,799	1,799	1,773	1,751	1,725	1,737	1,755	1,760	1,747	77	78	80	83
37	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.	2,399	2,374	2,381	2,342	2,256	2,164	2,052	2,088	2,182	2,286	2,392	2,348	......	......	......	......

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH—continued.																				
Women 16 years and over—Continued.								Children under 16 years.												
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1,261	1,436	1,462	1,380	1,329	1,169	1,076	957	623	622	681	766	911	1,057	1,148	1,098	995	829	713	637	1
242	321	300	272	270	266	307	267	18	18	18	18	18	15	13	13	17	17	19	20	2
688	770	820	734	699	596	531	506	411	409	449	487	535	607	654	616	556	509	472	415	3
84	83	77	129	179	150	103	49	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	16	43	18	4	4	4
1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5
246	262	265	245	180	156	134	134	190	191	210	256	353	429	468	451	378	284	217	197	6

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
20,798	20,056	19,094	18,964	20,128	21,161	21,491	21,066	1,768	1,782	1,793	1,830	1,802	1,803	1,736	1,806	1,867	1,894	1,739	1,696	1
18	20	13	14	13	10	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1,264	1,271	1,225	1,209	1,243	1,263	1,249	1,220	36	28	35	38	35	34	35	34	38	38	41	40	3
595	587	572	567	625	653	654	597	38	40	48	47	49	47	48	49	56	60	58	48	4
95	100	95	88	88	98	103	92	2	4	10	10	10	10	11	11	5	4	3	3	5
5	5	5	5	8	12	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
196	187	150	145	177	179	192	193	27	32	30	28	28	39	41	34	33	32	32	40	8
1,138	1,135	1,078	1,047	1,042	1,072	1,074	1,017	78	78	77	77	77	77	72	72	74	68	68	70	9
178	160	156	159	174	178	180	173	7	7	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	10
182	184	182	183	172	186	180	152	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
4,238	4,065	3,687	3,686	4,038	4,301	4,379	4,391	114	115	116	110	112	118	111	106	110	112	114	118	12
27	24	22	22	23	27	26	24	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	13
84	85	91	101	102	104	104	106	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
106	97	96	109	96	103	99	107	61	59	43	29	14	11	14	14	14	16	17	20	15
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	16
331	292	271	248	267	216	347	249	22	26	28	30	32	33	36	30	25	22	29	35	17
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	18
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	19
220	219	230	222	253	255	218	187	4	4	10	10	9	8	12	9	10	10	6	4	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
20	22	21	19	29	29	31	31	34	32	24	12	4	4	5	7	10	24	23	25	22
11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
21	21	21	21	23	23	23	51	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	26
1,053	1,037	938	918	935	907	910	909	39	44	46	47	43	43	38	38	38	42	37	37	27
5,730	5,376	5,117	5,007	5,384	5,793	5,952	5,902	318	327	343	378	353	349	343	348	359	358	346	354	28
1,376	1,364	1,335	1,341	1,448	1,523	1,548	1,459	27	27	28	27	26	30	36	35	33	34	34	35	29
67	70	64	65	73	102	103	102	425	427	407	424	443	433	402	463	496	493	403	368	30
268	270	285	277	308	324	340	302	...	...	4	7	7	13	10	9	9	7	5	1	31
3,165	3,065	3,043	3,108	3,208	3,269	3,354	3,333	326	327	325	335	336	325	309	332	341	367	347	350	32
266	240	250	263	259	293	251	218	43	37	36	34	33	36	33	38	36	34	19	5	33
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	8	8	3	3	3	3	34
9	9	14	14	16	12	21	21	129	132	138	141	145	147	124	124	132	127	111	98	35
79	87	79	70	68	73	76	74	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	10,775	$553,846,682	$106,729,450	$123,270,860	$137,988,244	$185,858,128	7,324	831,177
2	Artificial stone	477	3,315,910	385,618	440,468	861,113	1,628,711	110	2,781
3	Brick and tile	4,634	119,956,959	27,752,437	25,522,601	33,295,324	33,386,597	3,476	255,832
4	Cement	129	85,758,954	18,264,689	18,608,443	33,797,406	15,088,416	126	179,145
5	China decorating	28	260,655	36,700	52,023	37,299	134,633	2	6
6	Crucibles	11	1,577,051	251,371	239,081	116,816	969,783	11	627
7	Emery wheels	34	2,248,744	138,490	328,086	410,767	1,371,401	33	2,098
8	Glass	399	89,389,151	6,566,467	24,324,811	21,230,876	37,266,997	387	107,662
9	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	453	7,365,225	408,791	626,797	1,154,037	5,175,600	265	4,190
10	Grindstones[1]	25	1,930,706	679,921	216,461	296,429	737,895	23	2,643
11	Gypsum wall plaster	176	13,203,772	2,680,801	2,671,942	3,287,191	4,563,838	163	20,635
12	Hones and whetstones	17	423,501	59,100	76,239	58,150	230,012	16	684
13	Kaolin and ground earths	131	10,195,793	1,623,845	1,461,344	1,720,632	5,389,972	130	17,340
14	Lime	526	22,596,020	8,217,884	4,423,916	3,866,870	6,087,350	248	18,954
15	Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized	4	141,954	13,650	24,000	9,838	94,466	2	82
16	Marble and stone work	1,165	63,210,814	18,267,074	6,914,810	13,741,080	24,287,850	782	90,357
17	Mirrors	119	3,859,469	104,860	361,351	608,895	2,784,363	94	2,971
18	Monuments and tombstones	1,439	15,817,344	2,505,199	1,864,520	2,044,334	9,403,291	684	16,888
19	Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.	873	110,926,018	18,637,403	34,947,500	21,165,402	36,175,713	751	107,755
20	Statuary and art goods	135	1,668,642	135,150	166,467	285,785	1,081,240	21	527

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	6,310	$598,340,758	$40,569,548	$107,307,192	$153,508,341	$296,955,677	3,847	343,939
2	Babbitt metal and solder	75	4,128,645	233,350	190,896	347,295	3,357,104	27	1,138
3	Bells	21	881,634	49,650	141,745	188,477	501,762	20	586
4	Brass	12	215,431	6,500	10,744	64,464	133,723	11	2,053
5	Brass and copper, rolled	25	32,942,594	2,230,373	4,382,146	8,056,261	18,273,814	24	44,694
6	Brass castings and brass finishing	520	28,492,943	2,356,990	3,522,046	5,914,151	11,699,756	416	13,752
7	Brassware	229	18,930,472	1,457,762	2,902,080	5,300,120	9,270,510	202	13,468
8	Bronze castings	27	1,856,737	309,157	380,842	386,139	780,599	19	1,230
9	Clocks	38	9,703,170	420,849	1,372,288	1,964,352	5,945,681	35	5,590
10	Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	1,989	31,944,237	2,978,087	4,329,681	5,760,939	18,875,530	538	11,556
11	Electroplating	312	1,286,996	41,150	57,329	629,237	559,280	280	2,635
12	Galvanizing	36	2,090,471	132,000	248,027	477,292	1,833,152	20	1,840
13	Gas and lamp fixtures	263	20,206,957	534,050	652,249	2,016,814	17,003,844	228	5,847
14	Gold and silver, leaf and foil	83	1,071,562	178,025	185,625	170,808	537,104	24	278
15	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	41	2,326,009	126,670	152,071	309,151	1,738,117	34	1,093
16	Hand stamps	224	1,231,866	12,850	24,675	558,441	635,900	84	329
17	Jewelry	1,023	39,678,956	303,511	954,361	6,137,817	32,283,267	803	8,047
18	Lamps and reflectors	142	7,795,527	393,991	982,561	1,900,903	4,518,072	104	3,446
19	Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	32	5,015,161	704,880	791,724	1,071,720	2,446,837	31	2,512
20	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	46	5,331,939	75,847	390,088	1,180,186	3,685,818	45	2,840
21	Pens, gold	16	446,933			100,923	346,010	15	77
22	Plated ware	60	13,830,480	498,106	1,513,192	3,540,635	8,278,547	52	6,870
23	Plumbers' supplies	185	20,290,463	1,739,452	3,615,596	4,721,935	10,213,480	161	14,086
24	Silversmithing and silverware	98	23,901,545	400,648	3,074,194	5,106,463	15,320,240	96	8,010
25	Smelting and refining, copper	40	76,824,640	2,776,114	18,962,965	15,815,148	39,270,413	37	85,828
26	Smelting and refining, lead	32	63,822,810	2,958,080	18,628,976	20,941,814	21,293,940	30	32,648
27	Smelting and refining, zinc	31	23,701,586	2,248,905	8,545,416	4,688,300	8,218,965	31	23,452
28	Smelting and refining, not from the ore	65	9,807,238	1,142,285	1,479,220	1,583,602	5,602,131	38	18,157
29	Stamped ware	174	23,107,758	1,274,550	3,336,251	7,718,446	10,778,511	157	11,203
30	Tinfoil	14	1,917,839	272,029	417,998	629,687	598,125	11	1,612
31	Tinware	377	92,555,896	13,711,959	22,168,950	35,325,109	21,349,878	199	9,918
32	Type founding	21	4,916,723	51,328	150,000	1,882,335	2,833,060	18	1,382
33	Watch and clock materials	17	425,838	28,850	46,400	99,891	250,697	17	168
34	Watch cases	28	12,649,771	431,550	1,223,242	2,263,603	8,731,376	27	2,948
35	Watches	14	19,409,931	490,000	2,473,614	6,655,883	9,790,434	13	4,646

---

[1] Includes 2 establishments manufacturing millstones, distributed as follows: Maryland, 1; New York, 1.

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
11,382	18,768	$21,555,724	3,740	$7,207,525	15,028	$14,348,199	13,218	$13,482,918	1,810	$865,281	406,214	228,788	1
571	340	260,973	98	100,706	242	160,267	215	152,931	27	7,336	4,743	2,041	2
5,245	3,690	3,530,474	903	1,160,404	2,787	2,370,070	2,608	2,299,093	179	70,977	115,090	56,940	3
26	1,383	1,858,208	172	538,875	1,211	1,319,333	1,116	1,253,611	95	65,722	22,765	12,134	4
30	18	15,686	6	7,240	12	8,446	8	6,888	4	1,558	309	180	5
3	57	115,589	16	75,181	41	40,408	38	39,004	3	1,404	322	223	6
11	188	217,117	31	73,540	157	143,577	115	123,577	42	20,000	922	703	7
96	3,040	3,940,293	543	1,340,761	2,497	2,599,532	2,107	2,408,172	390	191,360	87,586	55,642	8
504	743	776,007	135	248,396	608	527,611	444	451,006	164	76,605	10,093	6,929	9
13	53	84,040	9	34,050	44	49,990	37	44,875	7	5,115	1,011	521	10
72	629	619,566	145	209,987	484	409,579	419	380,187	65	29,392	5,145	2,721	11
12	19	19,564	6	10,700	13	8,864	10	7,203	3	1,661	267	184	12
91	253	329,374	90	168,757	163	160,617	146	151,932	17	8,685	2,913	1,709	13
500	731	702,908	177	251,909	554	450,999	488	421,273	66	29,726	15,732	7,934	14
7	4	2,880	.....	....	4	2,880	3	2,280	1	600	96	71	15
1,268	2,488	3,128,246	465	1,010,699	2,023	2,117,547	1,844	2,021,891	179	95,656	54,157	25,015	16
117	302	331,771	53	101,075	249	230,696	197	205,590	52	25,106	3,199	2,288	17
2,025	964	868,579	101	155,851	863	712,728	744	666,592	119	46,136	16,046	9,782	18
550	3,752	4,627,739	763	1,669,760	2,989	2,957,979	2,607	2,775,848	382	182,131	63,666	42,083	19
191	114	126,620	27	49,544	87	77,076	72	70,965	15	6,111	2,152	1,097	20

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

6,760	19,471	$24,854,590	2,579	$7,450,821	16,892	$17,403,769	13,496	$15,776,740	3,396	$1,627,029	257,686	174,012	1
70	243	264,995	39	89,163	204	175,832	150	146,042	54	29,790	771	399	2
17	66	53,514	18	20,650	48	32,864	37	28,669	11	4,195	594	456	3
9	21	24,772	8	15,300	13	9,472	11	9,172	2	300	108	68	4
5	758	1,103,274	55	276,544	703	826,730	650	797,746	53	28,984	12,521	9,705	5
533	1,300	1,537,656	229	561,537	1,071	976,119	894	896,932	177	79,187	14,116	9,140	6
217	847	1,005,025	86	239,663	761	765,362	593	676,032	168	89,330	11,866	8,652	7
20	74	106,970	19	51,372	55	55,598	48	51,978	7	3,620	922	662	8
19	477	497,163	29	93,727	448	403,436	345	357,365	103	46,071	7,904	6,634	9
2,331	2,670	2,763,885	482	885,085	2,188	1,878,800	1,759	1,697,471	429	181,329	30,808	15,609	10
371	144	132,192	27	44,482	117	87,710	81	72,386	36	15,324	2,453	1,507	11
34	167	191,635	31	68,604	136	123,031	120	115,791	16	7,240	1,553	964	12
225	1,239	1,503,256	172	436,737	1,067	1,066,519	899	985,176	168	81,343	9,574	6,484	13
100	86	85,112	8	20,135	78	64,977	49	50,154	29	14,823	1,559	1,330	14
57	95	127,158	15	33,426	80	93,732	62	83,776	18	9,956	313	262	15
247	226	181,895	41	70,337	182	111,558	120	87,664	62	23,894	1,098	858	16
1,436	2,603	2,939,419	267	650,343	2,336	2,289,076	1,509	1,883,542	827	405,534	26,387	18,500	17
109	510	695,130	99	243,339	411	451,791	329	408,392	82	43,399	5,463	3,696	18
11	177	238,813	21	57,600	156	181,213	139	169,464	17	11,749	778	623	19
31	200	252,818	35	100,558	165	152,260	116	128,210	49	24,050	5,646	3,732	20
15	34	42,287	7	12,815	27	29,472	20	26,890	7	2,582	338	294	21
21	474	647,585	59	176,366	415	471,219	310	417,201	105	54,018	7,227	5,116	22
123	1,025	1,213,908	163	391,295	862	822,613	739	760,956	123	61,657	12,572	8,727	23
99	850	1,082,579	74	304,427	776	778,152	590	692,030	186	86,122	11,105	7,195	24
1	809	1,527,382	39	205,535	770	1,321,847	745	1,298,827	25	23,020	15,349	10,614	25
5	524	887,602	18	78,027	506	809,575	498	802,595	8	6,980	8,342	6,695	26
2	354	581,479	50	157,807	304	423,672	287	413,836	17	9,836	7,637	5,272	27
57	225	354,182	34	92,357	191	261,825	170	250,966	21	10,859	2,147	1,218	28
140	941	1,276,996	148	484,679	793	792,317	618	709,431	175	82,886	16,150	11,160	29
11	70	85,653	10	28,450	60	57,203	46	48,819	14	8,384	832	734	30
380	1,216	2,029,543	212	1,212,668	1,004	816,875	828	736,061	176	80,814	23,368	12,207	31
14	274	279,779	12	40,520	262	239,259	218	220,964	44	18,295	1,694	1,007	32
21	25	31,794	5	12,700	20	19,094	13	15,259	7	3,835	445	325	33
20	381	494,783	35	164,563	346	330,220	237	285,453	109	44,767	4,675	3,963	34
3	366	614,356	29	130,010	337	484,346	266	451,490	71	32,856	11,371	10,204	35

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	285,365	$148,471,903	265,049	$143,359,173	10,854	$3,125,682	9,462	$1,987,048	$37,822,036	$1,970,422	$2,144,035
2	Artificial stone	2,506	1,402,858	2,503	1,402,286			3	572	268,812	51,637	13,369
3	Brick and tile	66,021	28,646,005	64,612	28,406,967	36	8,656	1,373	230,382	6,969,161	395,405	503,951
4	Cement	17,478	8,814,077	17,419	8,800,445	9	2,867	50	10,765	3,695,538	41,941	250,732
5	China decorating	225	99,137	80	56,909	136	40,912	9	1,316	23,818	8,216	1,039
6	Crucibles	280	159,219	280	159,219					124,174	744	9,277
7	Emery wheels	801	451,016	789	447,405	11	3,379	1	232	387,483	9,609	17,199
8	Glass	63,969	37,288,148	54,079	35,005,647	3,455	868,808	6,435	1,413,693	5,911,507	36,393	320,728
9	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	8,379	4,359,199	7,217	4,069,173	915	241,363	247	48,663	1,142,687	257,402	24,318
10	Grindstones	725	289,400	724	289,135			1	265	144,441	3,283	6,816
11	Gypsum wall plaster	3,758	1,890,350	3,717	1,879,153	37	10,527	4	670	1,242,716	75,136	48,291
12	Hones and whetstones	220	94,428	212	92,838	7	1,520	1	70	57,659	157	941
13	Kaolin and ground earths	2,157	898,700	2,128	892,221	28	6,221	1	258	562,354	32,310	28,676
14	Lime	11,152	4,597,113	11,112	4,592,917	7	1,260	33	2,936	1,111,823	62,222	96,750
15	Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized	87	56,403	87	56,403					17,850	1,500	1,100
16	Marble and stone work	38,399	23,629,867	38,215	23,589,197	75	20,761	109	19,909	5,214,594	517,834	278,394
17	Mirrors	2,649	1,374,807	2,502	1,336,106	119	34,942	28	3,759	567,967	127,149	11,466
18	Monuments and tombstones	12,624	8,213,030	12,581	8,200,418	17	6,626	26	5,986	2,467,214	159,921	89,482
19	Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	52,428	25,177,665	45,342	23,069,359	5,953	1,862,043	1,133	246,263	7,656,053	111,053	436,839
20	Statuary and art goods	1,507	1,030,481	1,450	1,013,375	49	15,797	8	1,309	256,185	78,510	4,667

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—Continued.

1	United States	211,706	$117,599,837	176,478	$106,824,262	31,348	$10,002,451	3,880	$773,124	$41,595,062	$4,932,050	$1,959,116
2	Babbitt metal and solder	569	337,507	539	329,852	29	7,580	1	75	492,540	43,683	20,985
3	Bells	530	253,188	462	233,179	60	18,717	8	1,292	76,512	3,825	5,506
4	Brass	78	46,496	78	46,496					18,115	6,657	702
5	Brass and copper, rolled	10,909	5,733,487	10,404	5,581,202	470	143,621	35	8,664	2,363,103	9,650	155,933
6	Brass castings and brass finishing	11,305	6,208,291	10,901	6,092,156	284	90,517	120	25,618	2,216,514	220,084	95,613
7	Brassware	10,078	5,176,758	7,883	4,494,470	1,998	646,695	197	35,593	1,406,886	139,741	83,447
8	Bronze castings	798	501,054	778	496,217	13	3,327	7	1,510	114,524	8,974	8,967
9	Clocks	7,249	3,514,185	5,087	2,767,284	1,965	701,062	197	45,839	540,341	17,451	40,206
10	Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	22,556	13,765,688	22,105	13,653,061	306	80,737	145	31,890	3,972,080	707,025	137,212
11	Electroplating	1,943	1,092,835	1,805	1,054,179	91	29,344	47	9,312	284,606	143,237	4,236
12	Galvanizing	1,256	620,012	1,207	606,359	18	4,872	31	8,781	136,072	26,141	7,125
13	Gas and lamp fixtures	8,141	4,237,394	6,691	3,862,580	1,164	314,667	286	60,147	2,129,315	275,669	46,634
14	Gold and silver, leaf and foil	1,402	662,813	640	444,822	723	210,737	39	7,254	163,713	18,817	6,013
15	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	287	206,263	284	204,549	3	1,714			217,236	20,271	7,372
16	Hand stamps	976	511,808	792	454,849	122	44,550	62	12,409	276,549	111,036	3,853
17	Jewelry	22,080	12,592,846	15,845	10,490,167	5,785	2,025,032	450	77,647	4,161,303	752,756	74,150
18	Lamps and reflectors	4,429	2,170,590	3,741	1,936,069	636	222,778	52	11,743	994,143	101,177	33,906
19	Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	646	405,025	645	404,589	1	436			338,486	27,968	26,466
20	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	3,965	1,595,923	1,862	1,031,141	1,860	522,379	243	42,403	587,471	123,655	19,133
21	Pens, gold	309	225,454	290	219,596	17	5,533	2	325	61,407	12,397	736
22	Plated ware	6,281	3,360,425	5,187	3,014,874	998	327,295	96	18,256	1,691,365	34,183	51,541
23	Plumbers' supplies	10,753	5,996,361	10,435	5,916,894	260	70,154	58	9,313	1,895,324	127,227	91,469
24	Silversmithing and silverware	8,580	5,265,049	7,280	4,860,479	1,138	380,162	162	24,408	2,478,873	145,552	63,363
25	Smelting and refining, copper	12,752	10,827,043	12,702	10,808,442			50	18,601	4,748,399	1,342,753	374,810
26	Smelting and refining, lead	7,573	5,374,691	7,566	5,371,031	7	3,660			897,876	1,200	115,030
27	Smelting and refining, zinc	6,528	3,856,466	6,506	3,851,120	2	624	20	4,722	1,326,621	3,600	65,172
28	Smelting and refining, not from the ore	1,712	994,951	1,706	990,768	6	4,183			1,222,424	28,231	17,615
29	Stamped ware	13,560	5,660,459	9,842	4,665,554	2,900	810,572	818	184,333	1,561,979	124,999	88,559
30	Tinfoil	766	303,307	433	219,233	322	82,645	11	1,429	276,401	4,115	11,922
31	Tinware	16,919	6,842,491	12,883	5,890,264	3,480	852,013	556	100,214	2,423,769	251,696	98,562
32	Type founding	1,446	883,595	1,052	774,649	318	97,327	76	11,619	309,952	75,300	12,743
33	Watch and clock materials	385	182,475	186	116,631	197	65,568	2	276	14,478	2,369	1,703
34	Watch cases	4,221	2,170,507	3,204	1,852,868	930	302,520	87	15,119	751,026	16,311	16,472
35	Watches	10,724	6,024,400	5,457	4,088,638	5,245	1,931,430	22	4,332	1,445,659	4,300	171,960

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$31,204,984	$2,502,595	$123,124,392	$78,923,860	$25,102,739	$53,821,121	$37,046,707	$590,800	$2,438,244	$4,124,691	$391,230,422	1
197,256	6,550	1,430,238	1,364,120	259,591	1,104,529	24,666	5,578	3,877	31,997	4,128,221	2
5,775,935	293,870	16,316,499	1,583,447	918,437	665,010	13,583,834	45,126	565,427	538,665	71,152,062	3
3,338,575	64,200	12,215,113	5,360,663	1,505,932	3,854,731	5,818,371	159,374	662,299	214,406	29,873,122	4
14,563	....	107,647	98,484	....	98,484	7,854	30	75	1,204	326,679	5
112,828	1,325	761,851	727,394	248,640	478,754	25,280	50	2,475	6,652	1,342,716	6
353,772	6,903	705,220	640,371	25,755	614,616	50,301	1,783	7,644	5,121	2,062,120	7
5,497,538	56,848	26,145,522	19,104,314	....	19,104,314	6,243,006	42,164	265,444	490,594	79,607,998	8
841,997	18,970	4,845,393	4,621,164	4,736	4,616,428	93,819	46,443	16,578	67,389	13,137,653	9
121,596	12,746	321,894	285,019	46,571	238,448	25,589	500	6,436	4,350	871,022	10
976,915	142,374	4,725,919	4,053,830	1,296,392	2,757,438	495,533	19,280	59,195	98,081	10,164,185	11
56,461	100	103,334	92,939	53,513	39,426	9,279	210	846	60	307,789	12
482,137	19,231	1,868,901	1,509,863	1,278,427	231,436	214,769	5,733	46,505	92,031	4,438,794	13
919,038	33,813	5,437,150	2,521,702	776,193	1,745,509	2,519,647	2,169	52,812	340,820	14,751,170	14
11,350	3,900	95,735	93,797	....	93,797	778	360	50	750	223,706	15
3,402,076	1,016,290	17,717,374	15,228,237	9,106,091	6,122,146	1,130,471	92,412	263,517	1,002,737	58,931,621	16
425,252	4,100	4,587,349	4,460,604	3,072	4,457,532	34,274	27,980	10,321	54,170	7,605,435	17
1,554,839	662,972	8,755,417	7,717,453	3,664,311	4,053,142	188,715	105,731	66,694	676,824	25,688,607	18
7,007,580	100,581	16,591,462	9,095,532	5,858,663	3,236,869	6,563,778	30,018	405,998	496,136	64,200,792	19
115,276	57,732	392,374	364,927	56,415	308,512	16,743	5,949	2,051	2,704	2,416,730	20

Group 10. METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$33,840,773	$863,123	$644,367,583	$617,171,970	$140,333,882	$476,838,088	$20,222,131	$978,881	$2,511,669	$3,482,932	$922,262,456	1
426,239	1,033	10,863,752	10,695,944	1,600	10,694,344	62,593	6,897	16,267	82,051	13,099,838	2
63,606	3,575	463,377	438,049	....	438,049	12,847	1,056	2,950	8,475	1,000,220	3
10,756	....	363,720	348,797	....	348,797	11,077	525	807	2,514	700,772	4
2,197,520	....	39,798,683	37,863,413	....	37,863,413	1,103,840	12,116	777,191	42,123	51,912,853	5
1,844,903	55,914	16,170,153	15,419,068	7,542	15,411,526	482,312	65,287	90,284	113,202	29,671,928	6
1,165,792	17,906	7,631,943	7,101,742	35,860	7,065,882	282,220	60,946	96,423	90,612	17,499,056	7
96,583	....	1,688,831	1,613,164	524	1,612,640	40,370	4,255	22,119	8,923	2,622,495	8
441,678	41,006	3,077,574	2,954,017	....	2,954,017	67,363	4,043	28,324	23,827	8,868,000	9
3,033,906	93,847	27,147,964	26,490,610	12,825	26,477,785	292,324	97,700	46,834	220,496	56,082,029	10
128,956	8,183	747,331	661,256	480	660,776	25,460	47,230	5,374	8,011	2,965,014	11
102,806	....	4,744,466	4,627,674	....	4,627,674	60,914	2,710	47,946	5,222	6,418,850	12
1,725,163	81,849	7,395,207	7,130,207	15,042	7,115,165	120,956	58,635	53,184	32,225	17,560,386	13
133,731	5,152	1,476,111	1,449,383	26,000	1,423,383	10,194	4,856	10,899	779	2,695,298	14
189,133	400	17,538,379	17,477,208	220,364	17,256,844	46,692	8,765	3,028	2,686	18,724,095	15
157,002	4,568	564,728	534,946	4,251	530,695	8,044	11,594	1,244	8,900	2,017,531	16
3,179,190	155,207	24,177,229	23,797,097	505,066	23,292,031	101,477	194,710	66,282	17,663	53,225,081	17
811,417	47,643	3,682,551	3,550,730	800	3,549,930	68,227	23,262	15,274	25,058	8,999,874	18
256,052	28,000	7,910,180	7,839,043	....	7,839,043	52,488	1,003	10,415	7,231	9,277,462	19
444,683	....	1,583,644	1,515,824	....	1,515,824	36,141	8,495	19,718	3,466	4,750,589	20
48,274	....	274,235	269,462	....	269,462	649	3,253	796	75	692,029	21
1,593,056	12,585	5,448,619	5,288,643	7,361	5,281,282	110,334	21,062	15,922	12,658	12,138,886	22
1,595,608	81,020	9,923,810	9,196,039	90,284	9,105,755	439,055	28,915	86,107	173,694	21,542,485	23
2,261,327	8,631	9,010,086	8,797,206	....	8,797,206	130,717	33,736	27,544	20,883	20,700,703	24
2,913,435	117,401	196,736,986	184,142,574	63,651,337	120,491,237	10,061,427	119,484	621,653	1,791,848	240,780,216	25
743,712	37,934	168,958,076	164,834,058	61,335,302	103,498,756	3,792,269	27,366	98,398	205,985	185,826,839	26
1,251,359	6,400	17,028,418	14,853,057	13,729,856	1,123,201	1,666,281	....	137,826	371,254	24,791,299	27
1,176,578	....	13,759,805	13,274,608	299,059	12,975,549	439,296	3,943	26,960	14,998	17,102,987	28
1,323,528	24,863	10,524,880	10,131,006	2,250	10,128,756	169,456	35,061	70,266	119,091	21,958,049	29
253,338	7,026	1,887,745	1,857,071	9,032	1,848,039	23,182	3,200	4,159	133	2,794,828	30
2,051,511	22,000	26,248,253	25,790,985	19,487	25,771,498	374,412	13,476	30,894	38,486	41,892,809	31
221,909	....	746,176	693,005	....	693,005	27,267	13,275	5,935	6,694	2,727,759	32
10,406		107,361	101,961	1,330	100,631	3,285	1,141	929	45	428,092	33
718,043	200	4,428,627	4,319,511	358,230	3,961,281	40,431	21,728	35,472	11,485	8,626,504	34
1,269,399	....	2,258,683	2,114,612	....	2,114,612	88,531	9,156	34,245	12,139	11,866,401	35

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.															
		Men 16 years and over.												Women 16 years and over.			
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	205,802	209,735	233,311	271,814	304,813	309,663	279,183	282,252	299,717	290,150	260,129	234,019	10,603	10,968	11,304	11,308
2	Artificial stone	1,297	1,376	1,597	2,228	2,651	3,126	3,296	3,381	3,463	3,192	2,522	1,907	....	....	....	....
3	Brick and tile	25,431	26,030	36,713	61,240	87,355	94,667	96,592	94,903	88,987	74,855	51,514	37,057	16	20	16	25
4	Cement	13,706	13,841	15,459	17,987	18,837	19,041	19,565	19,295	18,980	18,453	17,807	16,057	7	9	12	13
5	China decorating	81	82	80	81	82	80	72	77	80	81	82	82	143	155	184	142
6	Crucibles	254	272	280	285	283	277	288	268	289	294	283	287	....	....	....	....
7	Emery wheels	784	760	775	785	786	793	783	783	791	798	801	829	11	11	11	11
8	Glass	60,455	61,941	62,843	63,108	62,130	56,377	24,336	26,768	50,516	58,780	60,452	61,242	3,614	3,595	3,743	3,738
9	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	7,019	7,075	7,210	7,163	7,218	6,913	6,893	7,121	7,283	7,485	7,609	7,615	857	897	919	908
10	Grindstones	301	372	480	808	896	932	923	896	886	863	743	588	....	....	....	....
11	Gypsum wall plaster	3,178	3,071	3,431	3,734	3,925	3,879	3,923	4,025	4,017	4,027	3,780	3,604	31	33	38	52
12	Hones and whetstones	192	204	207	219	232	222	223	220	223	218	197	187	10	11	10	6
13	Kaolin and ground earths	2,162	2,062	2,202	2,258	2,206	2,221	2,152	2,120	1,953	1,926	2,154	2,120	7	7	7	27
14	Lime	7,954	7,986	9,947	11,658	12,354	12,485	12,389	12,824	13,047	12,544	10,889	9,267	10	10	10	10
15	Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized	79	79	79	80	84	91	91	95	95	91	91	89	....	....	....	....
16	Marble and stone work	27,726	27,953	32,021	37,993	41,472	43,877	44,476	44,657	43,946	42,101	38,678	33,680	89	73	75	83
17	Mirrors	2,433	2,473	2,488	2,493	2,438	2,390	2,390	2,446	2,638	2,626	2,622	2,787	112	116	111	114
18	Monuments and tombstones	10,594	10,849	11,830	12,871	13,712	13,652	13,539	13,509	13,494	13,083	12,448	11,391	16	16	18	18
19	Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.	40,904	42,021	44,247	45,411	46,712	47,172	45,735	47,295	47,523	47,173	45,956	43,955	5,634	5,971	6,105	6,115
20	Statuary and art goods	1,252	1,288	1,422	1,412	1,440	1,468	1,517	1,569	1,506	1,550	1,501	1.475	46	44	45	46

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	167,656	170,517	174,388	176,303	176,241	175,950	173,239	176,042	181,170	183,001	182,342	180,887	31,160	31,085	31,253	30,710
2	Babbitt metal and solder	476	488	523	537	526	549	533	563	585	576	572	540	27	30	30	29
3	Bells	458	457	466	476	475	464	464	456	453	457	455	463	58	56	60	60
4	Brass	71	71	71	69	76	74	78	80	79	78	88	101	....	....	....	....
5	Brass and copper, rolled	10,102	10,634	10,364	10,417	10,517	10,308	9,994	9,982	10,315	10,679	10,821	10,715	505	480	516	554
6	Brass castings and brass finishing	10,586	10,882	11,220	11,189	10,837	10,501	10,597	10,579	10,669	10,878	11,361	11,513	280	285	295	293
7	Brassware	7,691	7,762	7,811	7,657	7,513	7,477	7,544	7,793	8,051	8,285	8,456	8,556	2,056	2,103	2,079	1,954
8	Bronze castings	779	791	789	789	799	779	758	767	746	725	790	824	10	10	10	12
9	Clocks	4,953	5,223	5,206	5,248	5,206	5,014	4,814	4,758	4,962	5,088	5,291	5,281	2,003	2,014	2,030	1,995
10	Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	19,732	19,709	20,207	21,393	22,202	22,480	22,512	22,927	23,673	24,219	23,726	22,480	287	283	294	305
11	Electroplating	1,699	1,747	1,795	1,863	1,843	1,714	1,673	1,670	1,850	1,930	1,958	1,918	88	89	91	88
12	Galvanizing	1,046	1,081	1,238	1,237	1,259	1,250	1,189	1,272	1,212	1,244	1,237	1,219	13	15	16	17
13	Gas and lamp fixtures	6,309	6,427	6,548	6,723	6,738	6,525	6,297	6,458	6,835	7,142	7,176	7,114	1,244	1,185	1,158	1,115
14	Gold and silver, leaf and foil	636	635	642	651	649	651	637	616	644	636	639	644	715	717	721	721
15	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	291	288	281	278	271	284	295	280	270	286	290	294	3	3	3	3
16	Hand stamps	798	800	812	807	790	785	767	772	796	797	792	788	121	127	126	128
17	Jewelry	16,156	15,858	15,526	15,265	15,115	15,278	15,177	15,014	16,056	16,795	16,995	16,905	6,183	5,992	5,774	5,432
18	Lamps and reflectors	3,857	3,842	3,958	3,885	3,753	3,611	3,548	3,546	3,627	3,684	3,779	3,802	643	642	641	629
19	Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	583	566	580	605	614	616	616	630	732	746	738	714	....	....	....	....
20	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	1,833	1,867	1,884	1,848	1,832	1,821	1,810	1,870	1,903	1,895	1,892	1,889	1,837	1,872	1,887	1,876
21	Pens, gold	287	293	286	286	274	272	280	278	290	306	314	314	17	17	17	17
22	Plated ware	4,765	4,947	5,090	5,087	5,082	5,077	5,033	5,214	5,452	5,588	5,589	5,320	863	914	929	959
23	Plumbers' supplies	9,350	9,860	10,166	10,294	10,173	10,419	10,641	10,741	10,857	10,945	10,857	10,917	247	250	257	264
24	Silversmithing and silverware	6,946	6,999	7,131	7,121	6,969	6,683	6,401	7,001	7,697	8,083	8,176	8,153	1,111	1,097	1,072	1,080
25	Smelting and refining, copper	11,928	12,170	12,441	12,860	13,031	13,092	12,716	12,682	12,627	12,954	12,872	13,051	....	....	....	....
26	Smelting and refining, lead	7,522	7,654	7,771	7,609	7,265	7,493	7,502	7,571	7,565	7,493	7,580	7,767	9	8	6	7
27	Smelting and refining, zinc	6,096	6,107	6,849	6,827	6,858	6,674	6,534	6,434	6,410	6,345	6,413	6,525	2	2	2	2
28	Smelting and refining, not from the ore	1,661	1,742	1,808	1,851	1,725	1,867	1,463	1,667	1,718	1,682	1,602	1,686	10	6	6	2
29	Stamped ware	9,786	9,854	9,969	9,815	9,847	9,562	9,267	9,578	9,897	10,136	10,170	10,223	2,860	2,878	2,849	2,712
30	Tinfoil	443	439	427	424	476	446	424	425	421	420	428	423	319	320	324	312
31	Tinware	10,769	11,243	12,389	13,361	13,682	14,311	13,971	14,485	14,859	13,053	11,466	11,007	2,887	2,930	3,274	3,496
32	Type founding	1,016	1,131	1,172	1,175	1,161	1,140	1,122	1,100	1,031	878	828	870	299	339	368	348
33	Watch and clock materials	205	198	199	200	190	185	169	185	174	173	175	179	207	210	213	212
34	Watch cases	3,368	3,285	3,272	3,152	3,203	3,170	3,055	3,157	3,159	3,228	3,221	3,178	962	931	947	932
35	Watches	5,458	5,467	5,497	5,304	5,290	5,378	5,358	5,491	5,555	5,577	5,595	5,514	5,294	5,280	5,258	5,156

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH—continued.																				
Women 16 years and over—Continued.								Children under 16 years.												
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
11,213	10,873	8,383	9,421	11,308	11,676	11,773	11,418	8,788	9,119	9,508	10,452	11,264	11,115	6,231	6,583	10,184	10,611	9,983	9,706	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2
53	58	57	56	52	35	28	16	307	345	576	1,328	2,094	2,314	2,375	2,292	2,053	1,543	778	471	3
11	8	7	9	7	8	8	9	31	26	40	52	57	57	60	61	58	54	53	51	4
133	127	109	112	125	133	139	130	8	11	11	9	8	8	7	8	8	10	10	10	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	7
3,737	3,541	1,764	2,044	3,701	4,012	4,057	3,914	7,089	7,372	7,418	7,470	7,446	7,067	2,146	2,563	6,373	7,327	7,453	7,496	8
926	908	817	885	948	955	975	985	233	233	240	254	248	249	243	242	256	257	263	246	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	....	10
48	36	35	38	27	28	39	39	....	....	....	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	11
6	7	6	5	6	5	7	5	....	....	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	12
34	38	35	41	38	36	34	32	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	13
4	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	31	31	34	37	33	32	29	32	38	36	32	31	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
88	75	80	68	60	67	70	72	72	78	96	111	115	125	132	131	133	110	110	95	16
122	115	116	126	127	130	126	113	21	22	25	28	29	30	30	32	33	29	30	27	17
18	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	24	24	26	26	28	28	27	27	27	24	25	26	18
5,980	5,886	5,275	5,952	6,130	6,172	6,199	6,017	967	971	1,033	1,118	1,183	1,176	1,154	1,170	1,182	1,200	1,209	1,233	19
42	43	50	53	52	60	56	51	3	4	4	5	8	9	11	8	12	11	10	11	20

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—Continued.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
30,871	30,970	30,275	30,631	31,985	32,711	32,550	31,975	3,622	3,701	3,679	3,749	3,998	4,105	4,075	4,132	3,944	3,924	3,884	3,747	1
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	....	....	3	3	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
60	59	59	57	59	62	66	64	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
550	567	385	382	424	418	434	425	35	36	37	35	34	35	33	33	33	35	37	37	5
289	281	275	273	272	263	280	322	114	118	121	118	115	120	122	125	119	120	123	125	6
1,890	1,846	1,845	1,882	2,009	2,073	2,126	2,113	188	190	193	205	194	196	193	200	205	201	203	196	7
12	13	16	15	15	15	15	13	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	10	9	9	8
1,962	1,917	1,890	1,825	1,915	1,996	1,998	2,035	202	201	197	194	195	191	181	191	192	201	209	210	9
310	328	312	305	316	322	313	297	132	128	125	128	139	150	160	155	157	158	156	152	10
86	87	78	81	98	100	102	104	45	45	48	44	46	45	44	49	50	50	48	50	11
18	20	18	22	24	16	19	18	23	25	31	31	34	36	36	39	33	32	28	24	12
1,090	982	894	1,067	1,254	1,319	1,325	1,335	286	265	254	277	273	295	252	279	311	326	321	293	13
725	726	721	704	728	728	737	733	38	38	39	39	39	39	40	41	39	39	38	39	14
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
127	121	112	116	119	121	124	122	59	61	59	62	62	65	64	64	63	64	60	61	16
5,328	5,502	5,467	5,345	5,891	6,208	6,155	6,143	456	451	437	432	423	432	438	443	469	483	468	468	17
626	633	599	607	623	658	662	669	55	60	56	53	52	52	51	54	48	48	47	48	18
....	....	....	....	3	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
1,860	1,855	1,852	1,823	1,871	1,870	1,868	1,849	250	246	241	238	241	236	251	251	248	240	237	237	20
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	21
974	956	956	993	1,067	1,118	1,169	1,078	83	95	101	98	101	90	93	99	100	100	101	91	22
262	256	249	257	271	265	273	269	48	50	54	57	55	59	58	62	62	64	63	64	23
1,069	973	960	1,087	1,233	1,351	1,342	1,281	162	157	167	163	164	132	131	148	171	183	187	179	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	53	52	44	53	48	48	51	42	54	54	52	25
7	7	8	7	7	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	19	19	19	19	19	19	23	23	23	19	19	19	27
2	2	2	2	7	9	11	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
2,794	2,844	2,827	2,845	2,936	3,094	3,127	3,034	765	778	760	733	904	898	897	921	781	787	807	785	29
317	325	325	323	324	329	321	325	10	11	11	12	14	13	13	7	8	9	11	13	30
3,781	4,008	3,836	3,898	3,752	3,567	3,305	3,026	405	469	455	551	622	725	734	686	597	526	483	419	31
357	361	357	354	302	252	242	237	67	75	89	92	90	99	81	84	65	54	57	59	32
202	193	178	186	189	186	193	195	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	33
940	919	890	908	921	928	941	941	92	89	88	83	85	86	88	86	86	88	87	86	34
5,182	5,138	5,113	5,216	5,304	5,383	5,342	5,274	25	25	25	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	19	19	35

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 11.—TOBACCO.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	16,828	$323,983,501	$6,494,954	$16,795,321	$12,921,052	$287,772,174	554	29,178
2	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff.	433	178,847,556	2,040,974	7,871,103	6,255,770	162,679,709	229	22,316
3	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	16,395	145,135,945	4,453,980	8,924,218	6,665,282	125,092,465	325	6,862

Group 12.—VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.

1	United States	7,285	$447,697,020	$42,550,180	$103,371,385	$81,006,803	$220,768,652	4,199	446,529
2	Automobile bodies and parts	57	2,528,613	145,484	212,749	773,326	1,397,054	50	2,803
3	Automobiles	121	20,555,247	951,910	2,720,760	4,290,831	12,591,746	113	10,484
4	Bicycles and tricycles	101	5,883,458	282,740	1,115,039	2,360,698	2,124,981	80	7,131
5	Carriage and wagon materials	632	26,024,053	1,899,845	4,101,035	6,151,644	13,871,529	528	45,318
6	Carriages and sleds, children's	78	4,335,626	257,444	841,250	721,621	2,515,311	50	3,848
7	Carriages and wagons	4,956	126,320,604	10,867,701	23,186,108	11,785,633	80,481,162	2,235	68,495
8	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.	1,141	146,943,729	20,235,247	51,803,520	38,735,146	36,169,816	963	214,719
9	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.	86	12,905,853	3,168,685	5,836,686	2,151,221	1,749,261	75	12,353
10	Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	73	88,179,047	3,691,364	11,581,648	11,850,405	61,055,630	66	70,183
11	Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	14	12,975,703	972,804	1,823,271	1,912,299	8,267,329	14	9,763
12	Wheelbarrows	26	1,045,087	76,956	149,319	273,979	544,833	25	1,432

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—TOBACCO.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
19,012	9,236	$8,800,434	695	$1,615,791	8,541	$7,184,643	7,357	$6,705,013	1,184	$479,630	193,476	134,405	1
426	2,107	2,456,752	189	530,555	1,918	1,926,197	1,745	1,852,946	173	73,251	29,494	19,187	2
18,586	7,129	6,343,682	506	1,085,236	6,623	5,258,446	5,612	4,852,067	1,011	406,379	163,982	115,218	3

Group 12.—VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.

6,832	24,632	$24,334,118	1,645	$3,643,329	22,987	$20,690,789	21,392	$19,957,166	1,595	$733,623	470,363	313,097	1
50	227	180,834	37	60,814	190	120,020	147	103,263	43	16,757	3,005	1,239	2
53	954	1,076,425	114	286,557	840	789,868	661	703,441	179	86,427	14,585	6,333	3
81	361	350,798	31	76,216	330	274,582	275	251,717	55	22,865	4,893	1,740	4
553	1,236	1,341,978	285	513,882	951	828,096	755	746,988	196	81,108	20,989	13,782	5
52	324	341,305	60	106,945	264	234,360	207	207,308	57	27,052	4,934	3,226	6
6,022	5,058	5,239,043	866	1,598,251	4,192	3,640,792	3,443	3,306,893	749	333,899	74,698	48,436	7
....	13,337	11,931,996	......	....	13,337	11,931,996	13,135	11,829,974	202	102,022	272,638	209,546	8
....	499	542,687	25	45,566	474	497,121	468	493,923	6	3,198	12,576	9,477	9
6	2,303	2,854,690	177	794,739	2,126	2,059,951	2,052	2,016,874	74	43,077	55,167	15,843	10
3	264	398,246	29	119,915	235	278,331	214	268,525	21	9,806	6,175	2,992	11
12	69	76,116	21	40,444	48	35,672	35	28,260	13	7,412	703	483	12

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 11.—TOBACCO—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	159,408	$62,640,303	85,691	$42,410,703	66,301	$19,130,982	7,416	$1,098,618	$80,145,016	$2,712,198	$615,059
2	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	23,990	6,775,325	12,721	4,212,639	9,127	2,241,081	2,142	321,605	38,553,794	157,182	281,961
3	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	135,418	55,864,978	72,970	38,198,064	57,174	16,889,901	5,274	777,013	41,591,222	2,555,016	333,098

Group 12.—VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	384,577	$221,860,517	381,283	$220,928,059	2,196	$708,904	1,098	$223,554	$29,107,649	$1,740,030	$2,108,668
2	Automobile bodies and parts	1,810	980,008	1,741	962,897	29	8,797	40	8,314	319,785	35,327	8,207
3	Automobiles	10,239	6,178,950	10,196	6,167,345	11	3,689	32	7,916	3,946,369	88,497	77,625
4	Bicycles and tricycles	3,319	1,971,403	3,298	1,964,940	7	3,481	14	2,982	574,655	58,453	29,963
5	Carriage and wagon materials	17,160	7,484,450	16,532	7,338,142	333	87,423	295	58,885	1,930,469	104,007	129,683
6	Carriages and sleds, children's	4,003	1,782,984	3,658	1,687,383	268	80,283	77	15,318	615,143	33,703	26,899
7	Carriages and wagons	60,722	30,878,229	59,411	30,525,515	870	266,674	441	86,040	10,182,614	1,144,392	703,752
8	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.	236,900	142,188,336	236,304	141,978,983	494	185,891	102	23,462	4,821,710	111,347	711,592
9	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.	11,052	7,012,798	11,009	6,995,067	38	16,722	5	1.009	418,276	4,296	115,302
10	Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	34,058	20,247,821	33,896	20,191,342	135	50,875	27	5,604	5,198,831	147,575	261,059
11	Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	4,730	2,839,579	4,667	2,823,966	9	4,619	54	10,994	980,970	7,300	32,877
12	Wheelbarrows	584	295,959	571	292,479	2	450	11	3,030	118,827	5,133	11,709

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—TOBACCO—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.							Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$76,553,558	$264,201	$126,088,608	$124,600,239	$100,638,263	$23,961,976	$769,239	$143,905	$55,530	$519,695	$331,117,681	1
38,083,259	31,392	44,954,047	44,253,102	31,347,252	12,905,850	444,243	26,144	37,937	192,621	116,767,630	2
38,470,299	232,809	81,134,561	80,347,137	69,291,011	11,056,126	324,996	117,761	17,593	327,074	214,350,051	3
Group 12.—VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION—Continued.											
$23,768,746	$1,490,205	$334,244,377	$319,182,403	$2,827,342	$316,355,061	$8,680,243	$362,024	$3,459,480	$2,560,227	$643,924,442	1
250,321	25,930	1,493,227	1,417,435	2,250	1,415,185	30,597	7,794	17,624	19,777	3,388,472	2
2,745,601	1,034,646	11,658,138	11,117,309	....	11,117,309	180,092	35,387	133,589	191,761	26,645,064	3
408,044	78,195	2,628,146	2,443,893	....	2,443,893	85,791	19,712	42,884	35,866	5,153,240	4
1,631,207	65,572	16,312,683	15,408,988	2,494,865	12,914,123	382,385	20,719	218,649	281,942	30,535,873	5
550,731	3,810	2,840,462	2,714,665	142,650	2,572,015	48,796	1,837	28,067	47,097	6,370,911	6
8,150,715	183,755	61,215,228	58,675,823	....	58,675,823	1,175,035	180,470	225,667	958,233	125,332,976	7
3,946,043	52,728	151,140,250	143,309,587	....	143,309,587	5,035,506	74,216	2,499,503	221,438	309,863,499	8
285,483	13,195	5,463,360	5,250,727	....	5,250,727	153,208	10,154	45,931	3,340	13,437,121	9
4,758,748	31,449	75,657,126	73,304,762	157,577	73,147,185	1,447,703	8,034	206,068	690,559	111,175,310	10
940,793	....	5,341,444	5,068,073	....	5,068,073	130,767	2,150	34,650	105,804	10,841,196	11
101,060	925	494,313	471,141	30,000	441,141	10,363	1,551	6,848	4,410	1,177,780	12

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 11.—TOBACCO—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.															
		Men 16 years and over.												Women 16 years and over.			
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	80,758	82,289	83,962	84,598	85,385	85,321	84,905	85.508	87,566	89,217	90,067	88,716	64,582	65,516	65,971	63,619
2	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	11.450	12,312	12,776	12.749	13,042	13,217	12,606	12.753	13.179	12,943	13,070	12,555	8,184	8,786	9,128	9,289
3	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	69.308	69,977	71,186	71,849	72,343	72,104	72,299	72,755	74,387	76,274	76,997	76,161	56,398	56,730	56,843	54,330

Group 12.—VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	Men: January.	Men: February.	Men: March.	Men: April.	Men: May.	Men: June.	Men: July.	Men: August.	Men: September.	Men: October.	Men: November.	Men: December.	Women: January.	Women: February.	Women: March.	Women: April.
1	United States	380,580	382,261	389,575	392,085	392,304	380,206	370,728	370,710	369,132	377,079	380,883	389,853	2.324	2,402	2.420	2,414
2	Automobile bodies and parts	1.551	1,660	1,779	1,927	1,978	2,034	1,646	1,536	1,516	1,562	1,721	1,982	38	37	36	36
3	Automobiles	9,133	9,973	11,272	12,405	12,531	12,562	10,770	8,881	8,155	8,254	8,776	9,640	6	10	12	13
4	Bicycles and tricycles	4,075	4 260	4,205	3,719	3,676	3,322	2,550	2,149	2,309	2.578	3,047	3,686	6	6	6	9
5	Carriage and wagon materials	16,666	16,879	17,465	17,621	17,252	16,707	15,645	15,087	15,703	16.086	16,461	16,812	325	343	339	350
6	Carriages and sleds, children's	3,514	3.670	3.779	3,670	3.550	3.460	3.360	3.451	3,638	3,916	3,970	3,918	301	319	310	295
7	Carriages and wagons	56,908	58,931	62,282	64.026	64,022	63,366	60,943	57,999	57,403	55,918	55,191	55,943	930	985	1,012	1,005
8	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.	239,096	241,518	244,083	241.946	235,127	224,035	223,406	226,917	232,073	238.178	242,110	247,159	492	494	497	497
9	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.	10,720	11,017	11,142	11,418	11,294	11,259	10,533	10,815	10,990	11,206	11,072	10,642	38	38	38	40
10	Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	33,009	28.540	28,040	29,715	37,197	37,885	36,436	38.632	32.267	34,646	34.253	36,132	175	157	157	158
11	Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	5.313	5,218	4,928	5,028	5,080	5,044	4,916	4.711	4,523	4,171	3,713	3,359	11	11	11	9
12	Wheelbarrows	595	595	600	610	597	532	523	532	555	564	569	580	2	2	2	2

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—TOBACCO—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH—continued.																				
Women 16 years and over—Continued.								Children under 16 years.												
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
64,901	65,998	66,316	66,205	67,528	68,361	68,868	67,747	6,936	7,136	7,210	7,070	7,125	7,551	7,660	7,764	7,733	7,623	7,690	7,494	1
9,505	9,671	9,003	9,184	9,441	9,069	9,242	9,022	1,825	2,007	2,118	2,180	2,309	2,410	2,247	2,208	2,215	2,090	2,098	1,997	2
55,396	56,327	57,313	57,021	58,087	59,292	59,626	58,725	5,111	5,129	5,092	4,890	4,816	5,141	5,413	5,556	5,518	5,533	5,592	5,497	3

Group 12. VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

2,341	2,265	2,088	1,986	1,895	1,953	2,062	2,202	1,052	1,072	1,088	1,114	1,145	1,191	1,118	1,127	1,076	1,060	1,059	1,074	1
30	26	28	26	24	21	22	24	30	40	39	38	51	80	43	37	34	26	31	31	2
13	13	16	13	6	7	10	13	30	35	41	42	39	38	34	30	20	21	27	27	3
9	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	15	15	16	15	14	14	13	13	13	14	13	13	4
349	354	345	324	286	327	329	325	281	294	301	301	320	314	292	299	294	285	280	279	5
248	235	205	212	227	254	295	315	69	66	62	65	68	73	78	84	85	90	91	93	6
979	942	833	746	748	722	736	802	409	414	440	450	452	474	466	474	446	434	416	417	7
497	484	490	491	494	498	496	498	99	102	93	97	99	101	102	101	103	107	110	110	8
40	40	36	38	39	36	36	37	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	9
165	152	117	118	56	73	122	170	35	23	15	25	26	25	24	24	22	24	34	47	10
9	9	8	8	7	7	8	10	70	68	66	66	61	56	49	48	42	42	40	40	11
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,097	$121,623,700	$21,879,542	$22,733,279	$26,993,422	$50,017,457	611	93,390
2	Shipbuilding, iron and steel	54	101,528,251	17,955,229	19,592,761	21,985,832	41,994,429	54	66,186
3	Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.	1,043	20,095,449	3,924,313	3,140,518	5,007,590	8,023,028	557	27,204

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	12,377	$974,316,571	$63,766,621	$126,312,841	$225,846,343	$558,390,766	8,163	838,498
2	Agricultural implements	648	196,740,700	12,648,650	26,547,150	26,036,717	131,508,183	589	106,623
3	Ammunition	32	12,116,996	354,940	1,076,588	3,033,062	7,652,406	19	7,533
4	Artificial feathers and flowers	213	2,567,648	73,805	80,219	328,775	2,084,849	21	184
5	Artists' materials	28	875,770	68,500	98,832	218,901	489,537	19	568
6	Belting and hose, rubber	19	13,240,273	576,210	1,412,016	2,321,475	8,930,572	19	12,405
7	Boots and shoes, rubber	22	39,441,826	1,443,055	4,000,377	4,128,552	29,869,842	22	27,236
8	Brooms and brushes	1,316	12,052,236	654,061	1,331,143	1,772,153	8,294,879	556	6,645
9	Buttons	275	7,783,900	308,896	838,311	2,128,823	4,507,870	236	7,093
10	Coke	278	90,712,877	8,374,672	14,235,683	59,566,330	8,536,192	197	75,991
11	Combs	42	1,112,260	60,400	153,907	204,780	693,173	37	1,298
12	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies.	176	5,030,081	274,067	582,556	901,217	3,272,241	126	4,516
13	Dentists' materials	80	4,681,266	210,900	558,865	919,023	2,992,478	66	1,417
14	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	784	174,066,026	8,157,833	19,902,359	28,787,956	117,217,878	710	145,816
15	Enameling and enameled goods	92	17,975,456	1,211,322	3,398,463	5,709,134	7,656,537	66	9,441
16	Engravers' materials	10	98,374	5,250	7,200	13,073	72,851	9	135
17	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	327	7,119,896	175,053	581,834	1,706,399	4,656,610	175	3,555
18	Fire extinguishers, chemical	35	337,607	7,550	11,900	64,191	253,966	17	140
19	Fireworks	34	1,542,653	83,250	259,105	213,523	986,775	15	347
20	Foundry supplies	34	1,516,043	213,700	254,693	237,772	809,878	31	3,621
21	Fur goods	868	17,991,869	645,900	363,050	720,538	16,262,381	143	1,994
22	Furs, dressed	85	1,296,141	109,875	285,099	212,801	688,366	61	1,263
23	Graphite and graphite refining	11	478,182	64,925	110,670	133,893	168,694	9	922
24	Hairwork	125	1,131,850	108,500	76,400	35,934	911,016	12	62
25	Hat and cap materials	65	4,264,651	117,920	192,774	664,888	3,289,069	54	2,279
26	Hats, straw	68	6,036,216	271,602	557,629	1,072,800	4,134,185	61	2,749
27	House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	237	9,872,445	564,244	1,459,195	1,781,734	6,067,272	147	8,895
28	Ice, manufactured	1,320	66,592,001	8,855,242	15,429,399	36,451,321	5,856,039	1,277	195,171
29	Instruments, professional and scientific	225	5,382,930	354,442	616,576	1,393,306	3,018,606	167	2,341
30	Ivory and bone work	66	1,269,177	128,183	162,040	242,942	736,012	58	1,262
31	Japanning	32	595,695	54,500	98,973	291,398	150,829	10	262
32	Jewelry and instrument cases	97	1,437,835	24,200	63,350	352,694	997,591	59	361
33	Lapidary work	54	2,383,862	15,100	55,500	130,096	2,183,166	46	679
34	Mattresses and spring beds	716	14,513,608	1,209,723	2,239,437	2,654,132	8,410,316	459	13,648
35	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	547	2,895,827	182,250	242,254	958,425	1,512,898	436	4,369
36	Mucilage and paste	111	2,430,311	100,300	143,442	258,082	1,928,487	67	1,545
37	Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	181	3,743,469	97,402	318,408	693,193	2,634,466	92	1,631
38	Musical instruments, organs	94	7,203,878	293,428	758,104	663,852	5,488,494	73	4,454
39	Musical instruments, pianos	249	49,649,135	3,083,605	5,375,990	3,032,643	38,156,897	176	19,280
40	Musical instruments, piano and organ materials.	101	11,628,897	1,159,848	1,858,768	1,766,829	6,843,452	86	9,553
41	Optical goods	122	5,380,766	151,920	684,390	1,532,441	3,012,015	100	4,085
42	Paving materials	54	5,218,399	1,078,961	517,206	1,169,985	2,452,247	44	6,016
43	Pencils, lead	8	4,980,820	342,418	841,214	810,402	2,986,786	7	2,997
44	Pens, fountain and stylographic	33	1,097,825	46,000	72,371	138,330	841,124	26	272
45	Phonographs and graphophones	14	8,740,618	260,000	563,779	1,361,545	6,555,294	13	2,812
46	Photographic apparatus	40	1,988,463	72,516	254,480	638,414	1,023,053	33	1,406
47	Photographic materials	90	5,731,462	218,924	1,071,210	1,517,385	2,923,943	60	4,700
48	Pipes, tobacco	68	1,255,575	31,150	135,428	227,846	861,151	52	1,058
49	Roofing materials	307	16,925,065	2,779,973	1,774,694	3,831,198	8,539,200	210	23,405
50	Rubber and elastic goods	224	46,297,537	1,815,659	5,780,558	8,850,316	29,851,004	188	55,881
51	Sand and emery paper and cloth	8	1,205,864	99,000	237,390	271,725	597,749	8	1,195
52	Soda water apparatus	37	3,414,676	120,907	145,392	651,001	2,497,376	33	2,041
53	Sporting goods	152	4,249,182	164,198	458,155	873,215	2,753,614	106	3,019
54	Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	143	6,928,962	198,613	714,316	1,518,671	4,497,362	90	4,527
55	Steam packing	106	12,253,102	549,608	1,254,876	2,294,120	8,154,498	87	9,096
56	Straw goods, not elsewhere specified	6	122,012	26,500	39,424	26,804	29,284	3	447
57	Surgical appliances	180	5,383,203	215,200	624,438	1,116,398	3,427,167	84	3,089
58	Toys and games	161	4,830,761	566,701	892,937	936,056	2,435,067	89	4,969
59	Trunks and valises	373	11,018,937	684,359	1,017,833	1,144,769	8,171,976	164	5,276
60	Umbrellas and canes	204	8,951,442	857,576	1,009,294	1,890,814	5,193,758	127	2,722
61	Washing machines and clothes wringers	92	2,951,641	305,067	473,975	500,197	1,672,402	60	3,822
62	Whips	58	3,367,957	110,302	342,595	430,852	2,484,208	43	1,068
63	Windmills	53	5,837,150	394,599	814,031	1,251,696	3,376,824	48	3,874
64	Window shades and fixtures	144	5,976,748	288,759	628,266	1,056,811	4,002,912	64	2,812
65	All other industries[1]	3	398,537	44,408	226,330	2,000	125,799	1	625

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Pulp, from fiber other than wood, 1; whalebone cutting, 2.

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
1,190	2,480	$3,339,741	233	$809,159	2,247	$2,530,582	2,109	$2,453,395	138	$77,187	72,183	34,277	1
18	1,770	2,544,297	96	567,045	1,674	1,977,252	1,592	1,920,797	82	56,455	48,303	26,117	2
1,172	710	795,444	137	242,114	573	553,330	517	532,598	56	20,732	23,880	8,160	3

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

11,445	47,406	$50,655,229	5,601	$12,802,380	41,805	$37,852,849	34,212	$34,063,987	7,593	$3,788,862	487,778	309,920	1
496	7,199	7,572,646	607	1,481,818	6,592	6,090,828	5,889	5,767,189	703	323,639	62,979	29,513	2
24	389	591,602	47	172,160	342	419,442	299	396,432	43	23,010	8,365	6,188	3
289	281	231,836	3	8,100	278	223,736	191	169,104	87	54,632	6,081	2,640	4
30	68	67,199	12	29,624	56	37,575	30	24,603	26	12,972	364	259	5
....	512	807,648	40	253,645	472	554,003	376	494,472	96	59,531	4,273	3,191	6
2	822	874,001	49	186,096	773	687,905	574	598,108	199	89,797	20,789	15,033	7
1,551	982	924,795	145	245,095	837	679,700	672	602,405	165	77,295	13,669	9,912	8
302	768	711,473	102	209,101	666	502,372	499	427,333	167	75,039	13,834	8,415	9
73	1,386	1,247,502	187	309,011	1,199	938,491	1,154	918,195	45	20,296	24,652	16,355	10
58	81	86,004	14	20,156	67	65,848	52	59,664	15	6,184	2,204	1,492	11
165	500	359,190	80	107,073	420	252,117	283	200,694	137	51,423	3,728	1,863	12
79	290	334,133	28	55,420	262	278,713	203	249,871	59	28,842	2,113	1,720	13
400	10,619	11,090,885	793	2,104,554	9,826	8,986,331	8,140	8,058,540	1,686	927,791	78,360	51,890	14
68	563	773,824	58	220,816	505	553,008	412	505,077	93	47,931	10,875	7,558	15
13	6	10,920	3	6,240	3	4,680	3	4,680	....	....	53	46	16
351	892	862,788	105	222,617	787	640,171	491	465,646	296	174,525	8,630	4,983	17
23	66	58,735	20	25,511	46	33,224	34	27,137	12	6,087	222	148	18
25	132	140,567	26	48,837	106	91,730	93	83,157	13	8,573	2,059	928	19
22	77	73,309	17	26,752	60	46,557	41	39,240	19	7,317	378	286	20
1,246	1,172	1,228,765	62	162,180	1,110	1,066,585	874	931,965	236	134,620	12,804	6,413	21
109	110	109,756	7	20,000	103	89,756	83	79,722	20	10,034	1,503	698	22
6	33	30,510	9	13,700	24	16,810	13	13,530	11	3,280	236	202	23
148	126	97,799	5	7,800	121	89,999	58	50,864	63	39,135	966	765	24
87	114	126,972	22	32,220	92	94,752	86	91,386	6	3,366	2,764	2,120	25
79	438	486,541	51	134,350	387	352,191	289	297,545	98	54,646	8,049	1,975	26
234	543	581,757	99	240,463	444	341,294	307	279,655	137	61,639	5,922	3,903	27
746	2,332	2,001,111	695	661,616	1,637	1,339,495	1,514	1,291,381	123	48,114	15,841	7,110	28
200	508	532,487	89	188,265	419	344,222	330	303,658	89	40,564	3,887	2,993	29
74	93	87,784	20	22,424	73	65,360	51	55,204	22	10,156	2,170	1,462	30
31	32	40,653	9	20,719	23	19,934	19	18,518	4	1,416	540	318	31
126	121	107,104	16	21,882	105	85,222	81	74,712	24	10,510	1,859	1,470	32
72	102	109,053	8	18,150	94	90,903	75	83,561	19	7,342	592	418	33
757	1,254	1,252,711	187	348,785	1,067	903,926	834	793,437	233	110,489	12,941	8,849	34
656	242	238,379	39	67,617	203	170,762	157	153,735	46	17,027	3,871	2,105	35
100	158	165,998	26	51,445	132	114,553	83	90,225	49	24,328	579	431	36
190	225	251,766	43	73,807	182	177,959	128	156,167	54	21,792	2,593	1,584	37
87	323	372,362	51	119,996	272	252,366	206	218,538	66	33,828	4,111	3,112	38
137	2,068	2,846,685	297	1,020,923	1,771	1,825,762	1,498	1,690,475	273	135,287	24,249	18,018	39
79	331	508,883	80	215,521	251	293,362	224	279,060	27	14,302	9,368	7,280	40
96	316	427,072	65	162,996	251	264,076	134	206,735	117	57,341	4,680	4,018	41
30	157	197,177	25	55,950	132	141,227	117	132,449	15	8,778	3,201	1,137	42
3	283	396,027	16	86,764	267	309,263	227	288,661	40	20,602	3,184	2,992	43
24	190	155,967	25	46,400	165	109,567	92	78,306	73	31,261	708	539	44
6	537	666,489	32	218,329	505	448,160	427	411,216	78	36,944	4,189	2,547	45
22	317	278,420	31	65,960	286	212,460	203	176,532	83	35,928	2,009	1,499	46
52	848	830,287	77	202,190	761	628,097	588	553,345	173	74,752	2,446	1,768	47
82	82	80,570	8	11,400	74	69,170	60	63,343	14	5,827	2,215	1,748	48
314	1,029	1,162,057	151	335,332	878	826,725	722	746,569	156	80,156	10,589	7,446	49
105	2,364	2,857,263	250	812,731	2,114	2,044,532	1,696	1,836,132	418	208,400	24,666	18,073	50
11	40	77,712	2	3,000	38	74,712	34	72,372	4	2,340	331	271	51
27	333	295,703	29	83,726	304	211,977	218	169,289	86	42,688	2,037	976	52
136	361	318,795	51	89,858	310	228,937	225	188,050	85	40,887	5,328	3,154	53
115	685	750,737	98	242,710	587	508,027	437	443,161	150	64,866	5,222	3,650	54
56	450	594,451	99	247,313	351	347,138	292	321,154	59	25,984	3,320	2,303	55
3	5	3,328	1	1,248	4	2,080	3	1,680	1	400	176	50	56
179	492	505,750	59	122,409	433	383,341	313	323,289	120	60,052	3,123	2,568	57
133	329	366,376	64	128,943	265	237,433	212	214,863	53	22,570	5,925	2,979	58
406	961	1,010,971	129	270,045	832	740,926	721	689,598	111	51,328	10,487	7,660	59
242	527	473,878	53	93,443	474	380,435	372	334,796	102	45,639	6,326	4,899	60
68	171	148,199	26	44,251	145	103,948	105	88,378	40	15,570	1,941	1,304	61
43	174	183,882	43	73,783	131	110,099	87	89,114	44	20,985	1,796	1,898	62
25	387	392,236	52	88,060	335	304,176	287	281,243	48	22,933	2,299	1,579	63
132	409	479,806	64	141,050	345	338,756	285	303,684	60	35,072	3,038	2,195	64
2	11	5,943	. . .	. . .	11	5,943	9	5,143	2	800	66	21	65

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	50,754	$29,241,087	49,915	$29,067,884	65	$28,454	774	$144,749	$5,255,506	$314,939	$325,580
2	Shipbuilding, iron and steel	36,742	20,809,908	35,941	20,647,475	44	21,552	757	140,881	3,767,620	111,695	229,874
3	Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.	14,012	8,431,179	13,974	8,420,409	21	6,902	17	3,868	1,487,886	203,244	95,706

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	390,831	$187,514,312	303,957	$161,616,008	79,398	$24,500,260	7,476	$1,398,044	$101,198,364	$6,822,245	$3,864,956
2	Agricultural implements	47,394	25,002,650	46,631	24,777,846	579	191,308	184	33,496	15,178,098	81,113	714,836
3	Ammunition	7,410	4,032,310	4,836	3,246,632	2,522	775,367	52	10,311	2,963,030	12,827	50,434
4	Artificial feathers and flowers	4,343	1,396,817	604	315,604	3,545	1,049,902	194	31,311	470,200	180,358	2,447
5	Artists' materials	274	136,658	188	114,287	76	20,584	10	1,787	118,945	17,434	2,442
6	Belting and hose, rubber	3,698	1,804,992	3,288	1,682,480	332	107,172	78	15,340	1,571,691	24,100	39,348
7	Boots and shoes, rubber	18,991	8,866,806	10,985	5,752,536	7,450	3,001,309	556	112,961	3,215,373	10,875	153,715
8	Brooms and brushes	11,425	4,380,220	7,923	3,646,946	3,054	652,227	448	81,047	1,700,016	216,635	57,627
9	Buttons	10,567	3,680,196	5,188	2,369,595	5,024	1,256,375	355	54,226	1,012,762	124,103	25,784
10	Coke	18,981	9,304,498	18,915	9,290,216	....	....	66	14,282	4,891,130	64,287	451,082
11	Combs	1,806	757,657	1,484	659,715	279	89,216	43	8,726	160,202	21,830	4,279
12	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies.	2,608	1,167,343	2,310	1,106,643	257	54,160	41	6,540	762,520	36,276	17,869
13	Dentists' materials	1,922	949,204	1,222	756,909	607	174,028	93	18,267	321,387	75,936	9,831
14	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	60,466	31,841,521	48,976	28,316,772	10,902	3,410,081	588	114,668	17,948,708	789,349	545,488
15	Enameling and enameled goods	9,537	3,642,322	7,120	3,004,261	1,908	555,393	509	82,668	1,326,382	20,006	67,163
16	Engravers' materials	49	31,062	49	31,062	....	....	....	....	13,208	3,886	464
17	Fancy articles not elsewhere specified	6,624	2,545,098	3,495	1,723,535	2,920	790,927	209	30,636	1,807,873	200,501	42,512
18	Fire extinguishers, chemical	178	107,540	175	106,732	3	808	....	....	99,017	12,776	643
19	Fireworks	1,480	535,508	794	361,554	620	162,188	66	11,766	171,682	11,191	5,299
20	Foundry supplies	315	156,401	300	152,538	13	3,556	2	307	93,397	7,310	6,644
21	Fur goods	9,370	5,122,782	5,474	3,514,825	3,852	1,599,491	44	8,466	3,169,718	781,371	41,913
22	Furs, dressed	1,105	754,988	1,044	733,474	52	19,649	9	1,865	206,363	42,579	6,959
23	Graphite and graphite refining	218	107,810	214	106,974	4	836	....	....	39,484	9,305	2,522
24	Hairwork	863	334,778	149	89,725	700	243,131	14	1,922	271,548	99,061	5,555
25	Hat and cap materials	2,414	848,751	1,576	638,872	800	202,601	38	7,278	343,780	83,707	7,617
26	Hats, straw	5,567	2,433,974	1,992	1,175,616	3,531	1,252,119	44	6,239	817,352	138,164	19,749
27	House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	4,778	1,879,869	2,668	1,265,930	1,981	590,347	129	23,592	1,362,446	112,937	30,904
28	Ice, manufactured	10,101	5,549,162	10,029	5,538,163	18	3,978	54	7,021	4,014,861	246,762	465,570
29	Instruments, professional and scientific	3,437	1,823,205	2,989	1,707,519	389	105,588	59	10,098	652,781	115,648	16,762
30	Ivory and bone work	1,769	777,463	1,406	681,602	284	76,416	79	19,445	213,272	27,756	5,456
31	Japanning	426	187,736	302	146,418	117	39,557	7	1,761	50,751	11,186	2,856
32	Jewelry and instrument cases	1,676	623,887	794	414,124	860	205,799	22	3,964	203,675	63,084	3,185
33	Lapidary work	507	656,627	492	651,904	9	3,396	6	1,327	125,626	34,713	1,883
34	Mattresses and spring beds	10,427	4,815,907	8,286	4,129,573	1,983	655,453	158	30,881	2,678,588	389,050	85,278
35	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	2,780	1,788,184	2,553	1,710,644	193	70,350	34	7,190	434,994	163,662	10,849
36	Mucilage and paste	470	237,349	376	212,346	81	22,033	13	2,970	343,754	38,783	6,382
37	Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	2,139	1,162,068	1,890	1,089,944	191	60,612	58	11,512	426,823	74,903	12,554
38	Musical instruments, organs	3,623	2,034,559	3,503	1,993,647	108	38,998	12	1,914	818,276	54,524	20,815
39	Musical instruments, pianos	21,002	12,170,251	20,253	11,956,149	469	156,912	280	57,190	5,532,420	469,576	192,692
40	Musical instruments, piano and organ materials.	8,456	4,322,268	7,566	4,075,807	656	197,925	234	48,536	787,475	79,623	58,200
41	Optical goods	4,330	1,923,225	2,948	1,570,793	1,098	305,729	284	46,703	493,276	81,311	29,532
42	Paving materials	1,919	952,884	1,919	952,884	....	....	....	....	469,848	26,063	21,451
43	Pencils, lead	3,065	1,059,076	1,282	602,902	1,607	420,641	176	35,533	860,070	10,910	21,618
44	Pens, fountain and stylographic	624	307,688	502	271,523	110	33,358	12	2,807	312,372	26,329	3,813
45	Phonographs and graphophones	3,397	1,683,903	3,025	1,564,625	364	117,859	8	1,419	1,653,762	23,089	7,948
46	Photographic apparatus	1,751	872,963	1,473	787,071	250	80,350	28	5,542	471,592	29,854	11,726
47	Photographic materials	2,061	923,252	1,185	664,275	835	250,995	41	7,982	1,544,790	79,637	22,697
48	Pipes, tobacco	1,947	830,801	1,687	768,662	225	56,913	35	5,226	183,800	37,430	1,954
49	Roofing materials	8,819	4,907,669	8,651	3,973,752	10	2,326	158	31,591	1,787,079	134,510	57,072
50	Rubber and elastic goods	21,184	9,412,368	13,863	7,110,056	6,950	2,204,258	371	98,054	6,516,272	176,836	238,253
51	Sand and emery paper and cloth	305	182,518	272	174,800	28	6,704	5	1,014	116,216	12,183	3,090
52	Soda water apparatus	1,469	834,705	1,354	800,935	111	33,051	4	719	377,770	101,054	10,625
53	Sporting goods	4,260	1,641,486	2,281	1,141,665	1,766	464,526	213	35,295	572,589	69,545	15,542
54	Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	4,295	1,499,803	2,167	976,034	1,916	493,465	212	30,304	1,511,551	114,509	20,883
55	Steam packing	2,734	1,273,144	2,502	1,208,190	207	59,604	25	5,350	822,367	66,143	16,464
56	Straw goods, not elsewhere specified	83	42,259	44	27,784	39	14,475	....	....	33,086	1,824	1,103
57	Surgical appliances	2,811	1,154,563	1,216	689,271	1,546	455,556	49	9,736	1,248,387	95,127	14,741
58	Toys and games	4,330	1,614,706	3,006	1,277,990	999	280,583	325	56,133	559,543	57,285	24,687
59	Trunks and valises	9,091	4,139,034	8,009	3,862,972	841	229,121	241	46,941	1,782,559	374,272	48,991
60	Umbrellas and canes	5,386	1,826,043	2,147	947,215	2,986	830,143	253	48,685	1,297,932	204,995	18,223
61	Washing machines and clothes wringers	1,622	684,252	1,504	663,853	7	2,410	111	17,989	357,158	17,288	10,041
62	Whips	1,554	603,203	1,054	464,678	442	125,161	58	13,364	660,963	23,279	16,360
63	Windmills	1,929	968,850	1,929	968,850	....	....	....	....	493,494	18,294	27,573
64	Window shades and fixtures	2,624	1,086,232	1,853	876,845	692	193,240	79	16,147	738,274	90,391	23,431
65	All other industries	45	19,264	45	19,264	....	....	....	....	14,006	2,900	1,530

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 13. SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$3,940,569	$674,418	$37,463,179	$35,778,016	$6,026	$35,771,990	$1,128,413	$60,542	$289,991	$206,217	$82,769,239	1
3,144,279	281,772	27,601,824	26,242,783	....	26,242,783	965,548	29,813	237,474	126,206	58,433,314	2
796,290	392,646	9,861,355	9,535,233	6,026	9,529,207	162,865	30,729	52,517	80,011	24,335,925	3

Group 14. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$88,136,123	$2,375,040	$460,205,501	$438,474,773	$102,672,787	$335,801,986	$13,098,214	$1,596,387	$2,812,283	$4,223,844	$941,604,873	1
14,248,729	133,420	48,281,406	45,148,231	97,348	45,050,883	1,756,298	46,872	485,453	844,552	112,007,344	2
2,878,769	21,000	10,600,929	10,249,745	78,705	10,171,040	131,668	2,376	18,870	198,270	19,930,821	3
259,262	28,133	2,014,380	1,995,910	367,217	1,628,693	8,580	4,692	858	4,340	5,246,822	4
99,069	....	687,283	661,606	25	661,581	8,531	11,435	3,280	2,431	1,139,373	5
1,506,728	1,515	9,089,786	8,729,025	3,877,794	4,851,231	235,373	29,126	46,676	49,586	14,954,186	6
3,045,651	5,132	32,000,464	31,342,715	19,556,434	11,786,281	485,312	10,843	59,240	102,354	70,065,296	7
1,221,970	203,784	10,998,946	10,668,144	6,686,305	3,981,839	87,613	41,332	18,001	183,856	21,103,776	8
842,237	30,638	4,144,446	3,901,313	1,551,423	2,349,890	94,978	40,688	46,456	61,011	11,133,769	9
4,373,671	2,000	29,884,532	29,232,122	28,360,121	872,001	336,499	1,733	274,999	39,179	51,728,647	10
134,093	...	1,329,627	1,280,701	297,555	983,146	18,361	10,698	13,905	5,962	2,769,380	11
571,316	137,059	3,203,451	3,089,185	76,982	3,012,203	35,007	10,953	13,903	54,313	6,545,008	12
227,995	7,625	5,509,471	5,461,458	963,132	4,498,326	35,094	4,925	6,751	1,243	7,809,062	13
16,347,461	266,410	66,846,926	63,607,534	1,665,695	61,941,839	1,593,111	479,991	623,394	623,796	140,809,369	14
1,217,711	21,592	7,152,090	6,667,706	121,157	6,546,549	431,134	7,921	33,330	11,999	15,709,282	15
8,858	....	95,887	92,292	300	91,992	846	2,446	165	138	170,710	16
1,422,140	142,720	4,826,719	4,676,065	172,407	4,503,658	55,963	31,123	28,164	35,404	11,961,513	17
76,098	9,500	229,003	220,961	....	220,961	1,518	5,341	739	144	581,970	18
155,092	190	769,235	745,865	1,700	744,165	12,177	2,514	1,047	7,632	1,986,790	19
79,443	....	624,812	584,739	318,148	266,591	22,007	3,540	4,316	10,210	1,058,834	20
1,877,947	468,487	21,204,391	21,092,328	4,411,740	16,680,588	31,819	37,514	8,595	34,135	37,123,129	21
156,125	700	1,641,950	1,596,767	1,241,299	355,468	27,079	9,630	2,336	6,138	3,215,701	22
27,257	400	117,300	82,083	73,052	9,031	25,365	....	6,181	3,671	342,379	23
156,972	9,960	727,688	717,306	518,562	198,744	2,977	4,710	283	2,412	1,782,191	24
237,788	14,668	4,216,906	4,098,692	1,727,335	2,371,357	43,325	21,305	6,124	44,460	6,440,108	25
631,574	27,865	5,509,567	5,358,153	114,443	5,243,710	85,632	10,738	15,369	39,675	10,356,690	26
1,148,393	70,212	9,626,519	9,351,364	1,094,775	8,256,589	74,873	28,753	50,362	121,167	15,010,628	27
3,280,087	22,422	6,011,325	1,158,463	213,411	945,052	4,365,316	77,577	328,794	81,175	23,790,045	28
458,358	62,013	1,350,153	1,275,578	4,931	1,270,647	37,513	22,380	9,478	5,204	5,377,755	29
179,660	400	1,380,597	1,322,878	758,191	564,687	21,039	9,257	1,625	22,800	2,863,602	30
36,709	......	242,238	224,992	....	224,992	11,672	549	807	4,218	607,060	31
134,456	2,950	842,988	821,146		821,146	5,333	12,327	1,473	2,709	2,291,648	32
88,840	200	6,223,675	6,207,608	5,750,613	456,995	2,110	12,390	1,267	300	7,646,814	33
2,191,350	12,910	15,325,931	14,901,908	1,550,029	13,351,879	140,911	101,224	28,808	150,080	27,755,288	34
231,164	20,319	922,081	837,242	3,350	833,892	25,566	48,220	7,154	3,899	4,545,004	35
295,903	2,686	2,300,625	2,247,781	434,518	1,813,263	22,986	8,205	4,441	17,212	3,556,423	36
338,324	1,042	1,129,939	1,070,425	8,405	1,062,020	22,801	18,907	8,019	9,787	3,481,710	37
724,899	18,038	2,068,638	1,950,055	...	1,950,055	66,784	9,970	10,997	30,832	6,041,844	38
4,575,963	294,189	19,587,770	19,095,260		19,095,260	304,217	41,896	63,524	82,873	46,922,471	39
620,999	28,653	6,330,219	6,066,158	949,053	5,117,105	142,030	38,276	15,664	68,091	13,128,315	40
382,333	100	2,319,949	2,228,537	1,924	2,226,613	52,056	18,712	6,804	13,840	6,116,910	41
119,661	2,673	2,665,987	2,396,134	1,555,228	840,906	172,136	1,000	22,054	71,663	5,033,086	42
827,542	...	1,803,534	1,683,682	201,493	1,482,189	58,529	1,273	43,670	16,380	1,425,896	43
279,230	3,000	892,206	880,648	33,242	847,406	4,083	5,423	1,902	150	2,082,005	44
1,618,485	1,240	4,161,136	3,937,822	2,965	3,934,857	29,520	22,341	61,433	110,020	10,237,075	45
130,012	...	785,817	745,383	..	745,383	22,127	7,210	5,139	5,958	3,479,317	46
1,436,556	5,900	3,375,713	3,238,263	428	3,237,835	71,565	30,802	7,786	27,297	9,543,980	47
144,416	...	1,354,348	1,319,330	488,033	831,297	13,090	9,400	5,921	6,607	2,844,496	48
1,577,926	17,571	10,842,307	10,322,743	509,979	9,812,764	344,602	14,543	48,137	112,282	19,870,953	49
6,031,642	69,511	38,912,226	37,513,731	11,076,260	26,437,471	876,082	59,569	173,897	297,947	62,995,909	50
100,943	...	1,054,605	990,268	110,221	880,047	18,983	8,336	17,979	19,039	1,177,003	51
265,791	300	1,923,845	1,853,500	95,475	1,758,025	30,294	6,331	11,899	21,811	4,634,265	52
163,420	24,082	2,963,138	2,879,051	40,714	2,838,337	30,978	17,188	16,515	19,106	7,032,224	53
1,349,980	26,179	3,920,421	3,793,215	73,065	3,720,150	38,912	27,211	11,089	49,994	8,867,477	54
736,335	3,421	3,896,317	3,447,835	753,225	2,694,610	237,136	8,862	28,216	174,268	8,951,795	55
30,159	...	54,989	49,317	6,680	42,637	3,160		119	2,393	186,383	56
1,118,781	19,738	2,729,271	2,627,452	502,451	2,125,001	58,022	20,156	7,156	16,485	6,385,293	57
427,691	49,880	2,289,139	2,184,922	16,652	2,168,270	53,451	5,097	15,555	30,514	5,577,035	58
1,350,961	8,335	9,107,785	8,912,728		8,912,728	68,525	23,892	10,573	102,067	18,643,880	59
1,060,139	14,575	8,250,246	8,151,629	129,822	8,021,807	35,361	23,274	18,483	21,499	13,296,046	60
294,609	36,160	2,213,390	2,141,078	460,825	1,680,253	31,457	1,503	12,803	26,549	3,838,624	61
619,680	1,644	1,253,118	1,206,089	212,006	994,083	12,978	7,105	4,402	22,544	3,147,328	62
416,952	675	2,307,579	2,162,674		2,162,674	56,288	2,572	20,076	65,969	4,795,048	63
615,188	9,264	5,946,478	5,848,105	250,500	5,597,605	57,156	12,782	6,501	21,934	8,930,630	64
9,576	....	141,774	139,133	105,444	33,689	2,405		236		230,390	65

TABLE 3.—UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.															
		Men 16 years and over.												Women 16 years and over.			
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	46,689	46,995	49,188	53,131	53,110	52,752	51,241	50,726	50,326	49,366	48,157	47,299	59	60	59	72
2	Shipbuilding, iron and steel	35,793	35,443	35,928	37,455	36,264	36,033	35,491	35,508	35,674	35,903	35,862	35,938	43	44	43	47
3	Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.	10,896	11,552	13,260	15,676	16,846	16,719	15,750	15,218	14,652	13,463	12,295	11,361	16	16	16	25

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States	298,720	302,471	309,036	309,974	307,893	304,104	294,564	296,700	302,106	305,957	306,762	309,188	79,335	80,662	81,644	80,551
2	Agricultural implements	51,543	53,639	53,836	51,648	48,431	44,799	40,435	39,781	39,160	41,813	45,311	49,176	600	627	648	615
3	Ammunition	4,445	4,532	4,777	4,994	5,041	4,779	4,749	4,806	4,948	5,024	4,972	4,965	2,270	2,180	2,516	2,618
4	Artificial feathers and flowers	652	659	719	721	596	462	452	503	589	629	639	627	4,131	4,224	4,390	4,234
5	Artists' materials	189	191	192	174	170	171	169	170	180	201	218	231	86	86	76	77
6	Belting and hose, rubber	3,365	3,202	3,475	3,492	3,434	3,325	3,157	3,140	3,123	3,148	3,231	3,364	313	308	371	398
7	Boots and shoes, rubber	11,204	11,217	11,179	10,403	10,220	10,714	10,773	11,216	11,140	11,221	11,252	11,281	7,637	7,605	7,658	6,499
8	Brooms and brushes	7,815	7,876	7,959	7,901	7,837	7,860	7,476	7,626	8,003	8,218	8,341	8,164	3,078	3,041	3,067	3,023
9	Buttons	5,722	5,699	5,724	5,210	4,879	4,622	4,401	4,654	4,859	5,310	5,430	5,746	5,107	5,360	5,451	5,212
10	Coke	17,386	17,875	18,948	19,547	19,500	19,129	16,837	17,605	19,237	19,361	20,215	21,340	...	...	...	...
11	Combs	1,394	1,417	1,452	1,428	1,315	1,298	1,448	1,521	1,649	1,637	1,630	1,619	252	262	273	278
12	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies.	2,554	2,747	2,935	2,753	2,435	2,259	2,101	1,964	1,844	1,928	2,042	2,158	241	253	295	278
13	Dentists' materials	1,245	1,260	1,240	1,240	1,267	1,254	1,224	1,195	1,203	1,199	1,175	1,162	575	586	594	599
14	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	50,438	49,337	49,171	49,161	48,740	48,787	48,735	48,065	48,168	48,602	49,074	49,434	11,143	11,094	10,984	10,943
15	Enameling and enameled goods	6,694	6,949	7,422	7,524	7,274	7,087	6,598	6,903	7,239	7,359	6,958	7,433	1,868	1,917	1,973	1,999
16	Engravers' materials	50	50	50	50	49	49	48	48	49	48	48	49	...	...	...	...
17	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	3 286	3,268	3,386	3,417	3,444	3,401	3,384	3,509	3,738	3,793	3,728	3,586	2,471	2,532	2,641	2,733
18	Fire extinguishers, chemical	165	180	187	199	194	189	178	164	156	167	160	161	3	3	3	5
19	Fireworks	808	821	850	871	853	933	591	659	751	786	822	783	615	678	702	720
20	Foundry supplies	307	298	314	316	293	274	280	303	302	308	313	292	19	8	8	8
21	Fur goods	4,182	4,044	4,305	4,608	4,889	5,157	5,531	6,042	6,551	6,817	6,887	6,675	3,344	3,082	2,979	3,027
22	Furs, dressed	887	909	1,168	1,219	1,191	1,165	1,128	1,087	1,006	958	893	827	52	50	46	46
23	Graphite and graphite refining	213	213	214	214	209	202	204	209	222	224	221	223	4	4	4	4
24	Hairwork	148	149	149	148	147	146	147	149	150	148	156	151	715	715	711	714
25	Hat and cap materials	1,626	1,627	1,572	1,549	1,530	1,530	1,557	1,562	1,590	1,617	1,574	1,578	826	827	838	792
26	Hats, straw	2,353	2,337	2,410	2,360	2,109	1,677	1,298	1,261	1,801	2,151	2,021	2,126	4,483	4,604	4,846	4,773
27	House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	2,466	2,585	2,650	2,706	2,737	2,663	2,448	2,669	2,725	2,804	2,832	2,731	1,870	1,871	1,938	1,979
28	Ice, manufactured	5,590	5,802	6,871	9,272	11,843	13,801	14,755	14,722	13,759	10,698	7,338	5,897	15	15	16	19
29	Instruments, professional and scientific	3,057	3,072	3,103	3,060	3,037	2,984	2,883	2,899	2,941	2,979	2,964	2,889	367	379	391	409
30	Ivory and bone work	1,296	1,326	1,418	1,386	1,370	1,370	1,401	1,411	1,483	1,531	1,464	1,416	254	259	277	269
31	Japanning	303	293	300	309	298	304	297	296	304	301	318	301	144	88	94	102
32	Jewelry and instrument cases	774	780	780	777	786	786	773	787	797	832	828	828	813	833	873	863
33	Lapidary work	488	504	500	506	491	475	462	488	490	505	507	488	10	10	10	6
34	Mattresses and spring beds	7,769	7,733	8,061	8,423	8,557	8,407	7,998	8,110	8,661	8,864	8,627	8,222	1,841	1,847	1,949	2,035
35	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	2,509	2,579	2,687	2,670	2,540	2,445	2,396	2,466	2,526	2,587	2,627	2,604	216	228	267	205
36	Mucilage and paste	385	377	377	379	382	385	372	372	375	371	369	368	93	93	95	101
37	Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	1,937	1,946	1,933	1,686	1,783	1,792	1,800	1,816	1,958	1,971	2,023	2,035	184	185	186	186
38	Musical instruments, organs	3,532	3,524	3,472	3,505	3,452	3,412	3,439	3,507	3,517	3,535	3,569	3,572	103	108	110	106
39	Musical instruments, pianos	19,591	19,732	20,000	20,067	19,980	19,860	19,107	19,542	20,431	21,221	21,700	21,805	457	491	507	514
40	Musical instruments, piano and organ materials.	7,572	7,743	7,598	7,516	7,379	7,271	7,282	7,402	7,548	7,772	7,792	7,917	705	662	647	625
41	Optical goods	2,862	2,942	3,002	2,944	3,037	2,901	2,902	2,899	2,951	3,011	3,003	2,922	1,122	1,133	1,143	1,146
42	Paving materials	1,176	1,255	1,372	1,693	2,255	2,362	2,497	2,511	2,390	2,241	1,838	1,438	...	...	...	...
43	Pencils, lead	1,279	1,279	1,292	1,298	1,293	1,252	1,274	1,280	1,270	1,280	1,287	1,300	1,612	1,638	1,615	1,625
44	Pens, fountain and stylographic	486	533	523	506	492	496	452	465	495	517	532	527	112	122	116	114
45	Phonographs and graphophones	3,180	3,354	3,258	3,151	2,782	2,617	2,617	2,746	2,907	3,208	3,229	3,161	375	441	421	365
46	Photographic apparatus	1,429	1,448	1,467	1,480	1,508	1,520	1,543	1,545	1,511	1,461	1,391	1,375	244	243	244	240
47	Photographic materials	1,111	1,116	1,164	1,162	1,203	1,239	1,215	1,181	1,202	1,193	1,210	1,224	781	807	770	822
48	Pipes, tobacco	1,705	1,709	1,655	1,683	1,684	1,686	1,653	1,668	1,674	1,706	1,739	1,682	224	220	226	226
49	Roofing materials	7,415	7,663	8,138	8,443	8,896	9,001	9,103	9,251	9,416	9,316	8,846	8,324	10	10	10	10
50	Rubber and elastic goods	14,000	13,802	13,995	14,076	13,896	14,015	13,514	13,486	13,430	13,772	13,983	14,387	6,926	6,962	6,980	7,052
51	Sand and emery paper and cloth	278	274	279	283	286	280	272	281	261	260	258	252	25	27	30	34
52	Soda water apparatus	1,316	1,475	1,597	1,670	1,631	1,466	1,317	786	1,182	1,210	1,320	1,278	55	56	67	91
53	Sporting goods	2,433	2,451	2,478	2,450	2,345	2,287	2,017	2,048	2,173	2,203	2,166	2,321	1,890	1,955	1,946	2,008
54	Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	2,188	2,192	2,231	2,276	2,330	2,336	2,182	2,132	2,032	2,001	2,019	2,085	1,843	1,889	1,957	2,010
55	Steam packing	2,487	2,443	2,489	2,404	2,411	2,417	2,520	2,591	2,520	2,537	2,593	2,612	213	200	213	215
56	Straw goods, not elsewhere specified	74	65	63	62	43	15	14	12	38	41	46	55	87	91	68	69
57	Surgical appliances	1,239	1,275	1,271	1,254	1,224	1,175	1,147	1,162	1,195	1,211	1,225	1,214	1,513	1,579	1,556	1,578
58	Toys and games	2,411	2,518	2,739	2,830	2,996	3,061	3,237	3,315	3,317	3,411	3,305	2,932	616	682	782	877
59	Trunks and valises	7,533	7,660	7,950	8,025	7,988	8,046	8,350	8,401	8,359	8,257	8,005	7,534	779	809	849	853
60	Umbrellas and canes	2,110	2,125	2,168	2,166	2,129	2,067	2,064	2,072	2,191	2,231	2,234	2,207	2,872	2,952	3,029	3,041
61	Washing machines and clothes wringers	1,435	1,503	1,564	1,623	1,608	1,616	1,498	1,468	1,465	1,446	1,417	1,405	6	6	6	7
62	Whips	1,052	1,066	1,081	1,093	1,059	1,030	1,023	1,024	1,028	1,052	1,068	1,072	443	453	457	452
63	Windmills	1,681	1,829	1,966	2,069	2,167	2,069	2,020	1,959	1,911	1,858	1,832	1,787	...	...	...	...
64	Window shades and fixtures	1,855	1,863	1,864	1,876	1,899	1,871	1,784	1,766	1,885	1,862	1,892	1,819	682	672	725	702
65	All other industries	54	49	48	48	49	55	35	22	40	34	55	51	...	...	...	...

AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 13. SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH—continued.																					
Women 16 years and over—Continued.								Children under 16 years.													
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
77	81	74	60	61	61	56	51	728	735	735	772	757	752	826	842	827	782	767	762	1
50	52	48	48	40	42	37	34	708	716	716	753	739	735	811	828	809	767	752	750	2
27	29	26	21	21	19	19	17	20	19	19	19	18	17	15	14	18	15	15	15	3

Group 14. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—Continued.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
78,702	76,104	73,117	74,780	79,418	82,786	83,553	82,724	7,192	7,222	7,381	7,477	7,433	7,506	7,394	7,472	7,616	7,713	7,687	7,619	1
622	630	602	424	330	596	626	628	229	235	213	194	182	157	125	145	166	176	190	190	2
2,621	2,392	2,205	2,387	2,819	2,875	2,703	2,678	57	54	47	49	46	46	48	47	55	58	59	58	3
3,477	2,623	2,550	2,817	3,338	3,528	3,627	3,601	242	233	223	217	178	150	148	146	160	182	216	233	4
62	67	66	65	66	82	87	92	11	10	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	5
423	398	367	302	248	254	289	313	94	84	84	90	87	84	78	64	57	59	69	80	6
6,595	7,178	7,400	7,588	7,711	7,790	7,879	7,860	549	539	558	491	486	539	544	582	569	588	610	617	7
3,048	2,968	2,900	2,916	3,107	3,181	3,273	3,046	427	429	451	471	452	443	437	436	447	452	455	476	8
4,937	4,734	4,472	4,630	4,857	5,259	5,076	5,193	330	351	349	354	341	358	352	363	341	381	370	370	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62	58	62	63	64	68	56	63	68	73	75	80	10
253	247	256	263	311	324	318	311	34	35	36	33	41	40	43	44	50	55	53	52	11
297	290	270	250	232	210	228	240	38	42	45	39	42	46	50	47	45	32	32	34	12
606	612	603	606	614	629	630	630	84	85	87	88	90	95	97	94	96	97	101	102	13
10,791	10,689	10,362	10,598	10,637	11,059	11,273	11,251	600	540	559	529	561	549	567	602	629	628	651	641	14
1,966	1,945	1,723	1,744	1,888	1,938	2,006	1,986	477	502	509	540	530	498	485	484	497	528	533	525	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
2,864	2,932	2,983	3,053	3,172	3,352	3,257	3,050	168	198	214	223	189	216	237	221	218	239	204	181	17
4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
700	720	431	401	615	601	610	548	66	67	76	69	64	66	48	49	58	76	79	74	19
6	9	19	15	15	22	17	10	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	20
4,179	3,378	3,661	4,023	4,508	4,964	5,008	4,921	43	41	43	41	40	40	42	45	44	49	51	49	21
44	46	49	49	55	59	64	64	4	7	6	8	8	11	10	12	12	11	11	8	22
4	4	4	1	4	1	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
707	703	676	686	701	698	691	683	14	11	14	14	14	11	14	11	14	11	14	11	24
783	762	769	782	792	793	809	827	48	48	48	50	40	28	28	28	28	26	36	48	25
4,117	2,765	1,601	1,533	2,632	3,211	3,635	4,172	57	57	57	57	53	11	9	7	37	47	48	58	26
1,926	1,915	1,810	2,019	2,129	2,181	2,110	2,021	107	111	125	134	128	135	95	153	147	138	152	123	27
19	22	21	21	19	16	16	17	15	15	19	39	56	86	107	111	98	60	23	19	28
403	387	370	381	412	385	396	388	59	60	61	63	57	57	56	57	60	60	59	59	29
264	283	279	284	345	335	304	266	56	63	71	78	74	72	89	80	101	97	87	89	30
91	118	127	124	130	127	130	129	8	8	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	31
844	858	865	874	868	891	893	885	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	25	23	32
6	4	5	7	8	11	14	14	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	33
2,073	2,022	1,886	1,916	2,065	2,128	2,067	1,937	113	144	149	154	171	174	152	158	159	169	167	156	34
169	167	134	154	235	216	177	148	35	36	36	34	31	32	33	32	35	36	34	34	35
88	86	76	73	72	67	64	70	10	10	11	13	13	15	16	17	16	14	11	10	36
186	189	188	188	196	199	204	201	51	60	61	56	55	55	54	56	63	61	65	61	37
104	107	101	110	112	113	113	106	9	9	12	12	12	12	11	14	12	13	12	13	38
501	489	410	421	437	449	465	484	259	268	270	286	284	285	269	293	285	285	288	288	39
612	600	650	651	611	681	711	717	226	236	234	237	239	222	223	228	241	230	251	211	40
1,117	1,083	957	1,073	982	1,102	1,105	1,113	281	291	286	297	296	282	271	277	266	289	289	289	41
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
1,632	1,393	1,600	1,615	1,609	1,644	1,628	1,667	189	184	195	203	82	191	200	199	160	154	137	118	43
111	111	93	97	98	112	116	118	11	11	11	18	16	15	10	10	10	10	11	11	44
331	302	302	308	343	413	412	355	9	10	9	9	8	7	8	7	7	7	8	7	45
259	264	258	264	263	250	244	227	21	21	22	19	19	26	38	45	31	28	29	28	46
856	868	891	889	890	824	766	817	32	32	34	35	41	43	47	46	45	46	44	49	47
232	231	228	222	220	222	226	223	33	32	36	33	46	37	27	30	48	43	39	36	48
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	131	128	131	151	160	171	175	194	191	182	141	138	49
6,938	6,871	6,691	6,720	6,913	7,140	7,200	7,007	338	350	343	340	345	355	392	420	417	383	393	376	50
31	34	31	28	26	24	20	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	51
131	197	195	146	165	91	79	56	1	1	4	4	1	7	1	3	3		1	1	52
1,950	1,799	1,561	1,501	1,632	1,637	1,633	1,680	238	221	225	224	217	204	193	202	209	203	209	211	53
2,010	2,025	1,842	1,829	1,788	1,895	1,949	1,955	201	196	213	241	271	268	253	216	200	181	135	166	54
197	211	209	217	175	189	197	218	29	25	21	25	25	24	23	25	24	22	26	28	55
41	9	7	7	11	17	28	27													56
1,505	1,506	1,467	1,518	1,578	1,594	1,598	1,560	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	57
984	1,035	1,113	1,168	1,228	1,209	1,210	1,027	240	237	262	289	341	405	428	297	436	306	375	324	58
834	831	857	859	872	880	858	811	237	242	249	255	261	252	233	240	245	235	225	218	59
3,002	2,836	2,718	2,782	3,023	3,152	3,275	3,150	262	261	255	258	232	224	233	228	268	271	276	264	60
6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	103	107	111	109	107	109	106	136	120	120	115	119	61
444	421	420	428	442	452	447	442	52	57	62	57	55	60	59	[illegible]	60	59	56	61	62
																				63
741	721	684	641	726	655	678	677	80	78	77	84	90	92	78	77	78	69	68	77	64
																				65

Table 4.—MANUFACTURES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	216,262	$12,686,265,673	$980,550,625	$1,996,125,808	$3,489,759,836	$6,219,829,404	134,544	14,041,544
2	Alabama	1,882	105,382,859	6,046,828	19,511,459	46,944,461	32,880,111	1,583	301,851
3	Alaska	82	10,684,799	1,171,582	1,790,855	2,778,771	4,943,591	63	2,951
4	Arizona	169	14,395,654	598,245	2,724,969	4,128,956	6,943,484	94	26,068
5	Arkansas	1,907	46,306,116	2,227,913	6,559,661	16,725,826	20,792,716	1,440	111,216
6	California	6,839	282,647,201	29,176,038	38,431,512	90,255,809	124,783,842	4,206	220,571
7	Colorado	1,606	107,663,500	6,692,776	22,959,076	50,277,348	27,734,300	882	136,872
8	Connecticut	3,477	373,283,580	22,511,027	57,951,273	103,309,796	189,511,484	2,414	320,550
9	Delaware	631	50,925,630	4,329,367	10,175,566	12,704,666	23,716,031	477	54,162
10	District of Columbia	482	20,199,783	3,643,174	3,963,086	7,574,547	5,018,976	258	13,357
11	Florida	1,413	32,971,982	1,591,573	3,569,742	11,211,477	16,599,190	508	45,373
12	Georgia	3,219	135,211,551	9,854,898	22,317,208	50,238,267	52,801,178	2,129	229,511
13	Idaho	364	9,689,445	475,897	2,107,340	3,904,769	3,201,439	229	18,152
14	Illinois	14,921	975,844,799	85,991,323	153,551,183	232,868,456	503,433,837	8,429	864,842
15	Indian Territory	466	5,016,654	263,026	960,156	2,514,992	1,278,480	241	12,628
16	Indiana	7,044	312,071,234	19,592,470	52,714,915	88,837,150	150,926,699	4,863	405,258
17	Iowa	4,785	111,427,429	8,322,214	20,138,316	31,479,489	51,487,410	3,052	121,621
18	Kansas	2,475	88,680,117	6,975,021	19,725,184	22,507,417	39,472,495	1,403	107,283
19	Kentucky	3,734	147,282,478	10,060,856	20,393,764	32,277,855	84,550,003	2,561	181,441
20	Louisiana	2,091	150,810,608	8,740,662	20,206,532	50,374,986	71,488,428	1,430	255,937
21	Maine	3,145	143,707,750	11,569,218	26,817,420	42,337,297	62,983,815	2,249	262,153
22	Maryland	3,852	201,877,966	13,769,411	29,961,918	61,137,809	97,008,828	2,177	180,963
23	Massachusetts	10,723	965,948,887	65,069,930	143,979,679	248,600,686	508,298,592	7,556	1,001,946
24	Michigan	7,446	337,894,102	27,212,168	53,477,379	92,039,898	165,164,657	5,023	468,449
25	Minnesota	4,756	184,903,271	10,803,542	26,822,112	46,914,010	100,363,607	3,171	226,767
26	Mississippi	1,520	50,256,309	2,289,566	8,569,860	20,598,079	18,798,804	1,157	111,197
27	Missouri	6,464	379,368,827	24,874,560	51,558,650	98,145,985	204,789,852	3,843	271,567
28	Montana	382	52,589,810	1,922,078	13,804,292	8,189,263	28,674,177	215	50,817
29	Nebraska	1,819	80,235,310	6,270,213	15,550,587	25,204,380	33,210,130	984	52,134
30	Nevada	115	2,891,997	217,015	451,656	784,667	1,438,659	63	2,834
31	New Hampshire	1,618	109,495,072	7,717,874	15,905,359	26,667,781	59,204,058	1,244	225,632
32	New Jersey	7,010	715,060,174	51,382,574	108,484,400	191,422,710	363,770,510	4,271	494,972
33	New Mexico	199	4,638,248	261,474	986,461	1,769,574	1,620,739	103	5,978
34	New York	37,194	2,031,459,515	170,962,460	277,994,544	512,021,045	1,070,481,466	18,410	1,643,419
35	North Carolina	3,272	141,000,659	5,084,009	18,665,217	45,665,058	71,586,375	2,660	219,752
36	North Dakota	507	5,703,837	362,477	1,061,044	1,979,073	2,301,243	287	10,069
37	Ohio	13,785	856,988,830	66,785,692	147,050,191	231,437,793	411,715,154	9,318	1,238,240
38	Oklahoma	657	11,107,763	1,095,074	2,095,852	4,229,016	3,687,821	316	17,293
39	Oregon	1,602	44,023,548	4,998,470	6,061,010	14,445,776	18,518,292	1,091	81,844
40	Pennsylvania	23,495	1,995,836,988	169,017,723	341,569,520	546,894,334	938,355,411	14,630	2,613,494
41	Rhode Island	1,617	215,901,575	15,424,521	35,102,237	60,321,572	105,053,245	1,146	190,679
42	South Carolina	1,399	113,422,224	3,483,798	20,886,482	53,656,540	35,395,404	1,076	221,190
43	South Dakota	686	7,585,142	499,891	1,543,784	2,816,205	2,725,262	414	11,312
44	Tennessee	3,175	102,439,481	7,073,807	15,616,803	25,036,916	54,711,955	2,475	180,136
45	Texas	3,158	115,664,871	7,826,478	20,542,072	45,778,469	41,517,852	1,915	170,522
46	Utah	606	26,004,011	1,748,288	6,155,822	9,283,982	8,815,919	375	20,728
47	Vermont	1,699	62,658,741	9,409,312	10,575,777	14,960,096	27,713,556	1,459	143,304
48	Virginia	3,187	147,989,182	11,549,793	23,751,313	38,308,633	74,379,443	2,425	185,282
49	Washington	2,751	96,952,621	8,326,638	12,579,859	36,195,858	39,850,266	1,817	171,982
50	West Virginia	2,109	86,820,823	5,093,213	13,883,827	27,635,002	40,208,781	1,655	143,001
51	Wisconsin	8,558	412,647,051	39,953,320	64,330,585	93,377,942	214,985,204	5,084	480,554
52	Wyoming	169	2,695,889	231,348	538,339	989,569	936,633	93	3,690

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
225,704	519,751	$574,761,231	60,082	$141,820,410	459,669	$432,940,821	381,335	$395,776,961	78,334	$37,163,860	7,017,158	4,580,094	1
1,948	3,765	3,867,129	707	1,157,358	3,058	2,709,771	2,918	2,647,437	140	62,334	83,532	54,138	2
31	195	321,909	35	97,620	160	224,289	154	219,974	6	4,315	4,171	3,779	3
153	291	471,548	48	135,765	243	335,783	235	328,203	8	7,580	6,028	4,156	4
2,140	2,328	2,309,890	273	388,568	2,055	1,921,322	1,957	1,878,540	98	42,782	50,530	31,071	5
7,402	12,283	14,399,157	1,676	3,553,429	10,607	10,845,728	8,897	9,988,403	1,710	857,325	152,574	86,098	6
1,398	2,677	3,549,043	283	676,125	2,394	2,872,918	2,137	2,731,013	257	141,905	40,222	19,279	7
2,918	13,523	17,040,351	1,823	5,106,049	11,700	11,934,302	9,658	10,935,234	2,042	999,068	208,446	154,476	8
641	1,451	1,629,251	201	564,619	1,250	1,064,632	1,103	1,003,041	147	61,591	29,405	16,292	9
475	1,006	1,206,609	106	295,083	900	911,526	707	819,774	193	91,752	8,010	4,884	10
1,709	3,125	2,669,726	355	624,603	2,770	2,045,123	2,638	2,003,511	132	41,612	77,135	33,054	11
3,512	6,104	5,927,521	1,134	1,859,240	4,970	4,068,281	4,578	3,889,212	392	179,069	121,413	85,152	12
371	359	379,311	68	69,395	291	309,916	275	302,588	16	7,328	5,466	2,351	13
13,900	54,521	60,559,678	5,321	13,269,556	49,200	47,290,122	39,821	42,413,219	9,379	4,876,903	478,488	293,685	14
528	278	251,378	37	36,941	241	214,437	223	207,036	18	7,401	3,840	2,170	15
7,191	14,862	15,028,789	2,287	4,232,733	12,575	10,796,056	10,438	9,903,355	2,137	892,701	205,419	128,812	16
4,778	7,122	5,948,377	1,028	1,449,188	6,094	4,499,189	5,076	4,070,418	1,018	428,771	71,093	42,885	17
2,766	3,721	3,692,491	438	693,884	3,283	2,998,607	2,852	2,804,788	431	193,819	45,094	29,959	18
4,108	5,853	5,871,247	957	1,752,540	4,896	4,118,707	4,197	3,807,990	699	310,717	82,421	51,723	19
1,899	5,977	6,044,404	750	1,517,017	5,227	4,527,387	4,928	4,387,839	299	139,548	88,250	53,027	20
3,379	3,772	3,988,797	655	1,195,823	3,117	2,792,974	2,535	2,543,188	582	249,786	112,110	67,084	21
4,505	8,624	8,843,906	894	2,267,808	7,730	6,576,098	6,797	6,190,440	933	385,658	138,375	90,009	22
11,278	32,824	39,654,624	3,308	9,866,706	29,516	29,787,918	22,162	26,209,438	7,354	3,578,480	578,208	409,970	23
7,732	17,235	17,470,433	2,295	4,584,929	14,940	12,885,504	11,831	11,544,043	3,109	1,341,461	242,866	136,492	24
4,524	9,141	9,032,840	1,016	2,165,430	8,125	6,867,410	6,721	6,230,791	1,404	636,619	97,401	53,634	25
1,788	2,688	2,598,346	273	433,754	2,415	2,164,592	2,327	2,123,498	88	41,094	52,571	38,721	26
6,299	17,119	19,002,238	2,507	5,559,650	14,612	13,442,588	12,372	12,325,117	2,240	1,117,471	172,414	109,228	27
631	905	1,506,208	64	167,287	841	1,338,921	800	1,308,409	41	30,512	11,495	6,575	28
1,904	3,192	3,074,911	267	504,304	2,925	2,570,607	2,549	2,370,080	376	200,527	27,326	16,614	29
108	106	126,156	16	23,010	90	103,146	84	100,086	6	3,060	1,151	821	30
1,726	2,666	2,972,107	295	642,855	2,371	2,329,252	1,930	2,126,775	441	202,477	79,055	56,791	31
6,730	23,196	28,956,728	2,681	8,043,345	20,515	20,913,383	17,562	19,443,027	2,953	1,470,356	321,069	229,975	32
189	224	263,814	35	60,809	189	203,005	179	197,721	10	5,284	4,702	2,973	33
41,766	98,012	111,145,175	8,284	25,762,143	89,728	85,383,032	70,259	75,918,375	19,469	9,464,657	1,075,570	696,246	34
3,731	4,072	3,795,471	1,018	1,302,547	3,054	2,492,924	2,825	2,408,968	229	83,956	112,185	78,013	35
494	296	257,812	58	71,337	238	186,475	214	176,080	24	10,395	2,644	1,674	36
13,657	39,991	43,434,868	5,439	11,698,419	34,552	31,736,449	27,863	28,805,470	6,689	2,930,979	457,467	288,875	37
679	535	467,042	124	130,239	411	336,803	365	316,572	46	20,231	4,619	2,774	38
1,726	1,769	2,132,514	291	609,238	1,478	1,523,276	1,226	1,388,371	252	134,905	27,286	17,059	39
26,029	66,081	73,269,007	5,822	15,516,914	60,259	57,752,093	52,109	54,034,280	8,150	3,717,813	924,685	641,516	40
1,561	5,420	7,040,678	725	2,116,767	4,695	4,923,911	3,731	4,442,337	964	481,574	110,838	84,196	41
1,241	2,389	2,355,002	544	897,141	1,845	1,457,861	1,739	1,422,683	106	35,178	76,002	54,792	42
649	441	294,353	72	79,500	369	214,853	310	188,678	59	26,175	3,381	2,374	43
3,805	4,910	5,080,429	877	1,506,427	4,033	3,574,002	3,504	3,331,213	529	242,789	83,505	55,328	44
3,073	5,753	6,117,709	627	1,208,150	5,126	4,909,559	4,871	4,785,796	255	123,763	68,865	44,088	45
619	979	1,038,353	150	179,016	829	859,337	735	817,619	94	41,718	11,876	7,875	46
1,856	2,053	2,102,708	248	527,247	1,805	1,575,461	1,502	1,412,386	303	163,075	42,568	27,658	47
5,643	4,970	4,874,806	741	1,305,670	4,229	3,569,136	3,814	3,416,545	415	152,591	112,775	72,962	48
2,602	3,658	4,092,919	566	951,706	3,092	3,141,213	2,821	3,006,888	271	134,325	64,882	41,482	49
2,230	2,892	2,898,830	510	851,405	2,382	2,047,425	2,127	1,938,445	255	108,980	59,865	37,366	50
7,961	14,220	15,498,232	2,133	4,075,801	12,087	11,422,431	10,527	10,716,533	1,560	705,898	205,016	125,826	51
150	179	206,306	20	35,220	159	171,086	154	168,512	5	2,574	2,711	1,498	52

TABLE 4.—MANUFACTURES, BY STATES

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	5,470,321	$2,611,540,532	4,244,538	$2,266,273,317	1,065,884	$317,279,008	159,899	$27,988,207	$1,455,019,473	$73,287,209	$58,697,616
2	Alabama	62,173	21,878,451	53,496	20,393,027	4,547	924,141	4,130	561,283	8,048,819	176,027	441,796
3	Alaska	1,938	1,095,579	1,895	1,085,640	29	8,188	14	1,751	1,851,716	2,490	84,241
4	Arizona	4,793	3,969,248	4,742	3,950,629	33	14,814	18	3,805	1,208,320	31,691	126,327
5	Arkansas	33,089	14,543,635	32,066	14,329,273	501	120,108	522	94,254	6,648,343	105,101	354,719
6	California	100,355	64,656,686	84,688	59,576,395	14,084	4,709,160	1,583	371,131	27,145,650	2,673,733	1,287,605
7	Colorado	21,813	15,100,365	20,164	14,531,394	1,343	490,193	306	78,778	6,519,100	427,212	593,222
8	Connecticut	181,605	87,942,628	132,750	72,829,093	44,554	14,210,367	4,301	903,168	32,325,002	1,105,602	1,554,616
9	Delaware	18,475	8,158,203	14,866	7,373,343	2,960	679,667	649	105,193	2,691,218	96,146	111,340
10	District of Columbia	6,299	3,658,370	5,614	3,466,950	611	177,249	74	14,171	2,724,840	178,809	168,923
11	Florida	42,091	15,767,182	39,656	15,121,963	2,098	602,857	337	42,362	5,607,862	155,870	184,028
12	Georgia	92,749	27,392,442	72,814	23,969,802	12,640	2,512,161	7,295	910,479	12,206,634	323,483	822,767
13	Idaho	3,061	2,059,391	2,931	2,019,172	90	31,129	40	9,090	1,111,699	28,455	109,964
14	Illinois	379,436	208,405,468	314,091	187,568,896	60,399	19,893,360	4,946	943,212	172,185,567	7,646,673	4,189,333
15	Indian Territory	2,257	1,144,078	2,149	1,119,040	69	18,532	39	6,506	492,539	38,954	24,953
16	Indiana	154,174	72,058,099	131,551	66,725,926	19,230	4,684,651	3,393	647,522	46,682,513	835,009	1,538,091
17	Iowa	49,481	22,997,053	41,082	20,963,933	7,314	1,854,474	1,085	178,646	12,152,888	580,340	471,059
18	Kansas	35,570	18,883,071	32,138	18,000,690	2,703	708,022	729	174,359	8,870,460	263,592	476,224
19	Kentucky	59,794	24,438,684	49,508	22,170,719	8,323	1,975,270	1,963	292,695	20,530,852	414,080	627,591
20	Louisiana	55,859	25,315,750	49,942	24,141,298	4,604	966,872	1,313	207,580	16,047,105	361,311	1,059,869
21	Maine	74,958	32,691,759	56,662	27,315,682	16,825	5,106,692	1,471	269,385	12,485,167	372,323	910,382
22	Maryland	94,174	36,144,244	63,492	29,656,349	25,149	5,675,452	5,533	812,413	21,904,752	1,311,583	891,516
23	Massachusetts	488,399	232,388,946	326,586	178,513,343	147,044	50,521,465	14,769	3,354,138	93,840,185	5,409,006	6,911,123
24	Michigan	175,229	81,278,837	147,676	74,374,061	24,270	6,293,446	3,283	611,330	46,012,191	1,157,500	2,914,974
25	Minnesota	69,636	35,843,145	60,886	33,377,340	8,430	2,412,756	320	53,049	24,493,840	940,117	1,198,575
26	Mississippi	38,690	14,819,034	35,364	14,167,965	2,054	464,599	1,272	186,470	5,855,767	57,990	396,516
27	Missouri	133,167	66,644,126	105,927	58,816,746	22,769	6,892,023	4,471	935,357	49,522,457	2,325,418	1,681,955
28	Montana	8,957	8,652,217	8,755	8,570,466	143	59,993	59	21,758	4,052,081	1,417,377	260,495
29	Nebraska	20,260	11,022,149	17,321	10,142,694	2,542	788,545	397	90,910	8,490,360	274,174	336,401
30	Nevada	802	693,407	790	688,672	8	3,867	4	868	184,900	29,003	15,765
31	New Hampshire	65,366	27,693,203	44,483	20,865,433	19,916	6,640,451	967	187,319	9,006,821	253,390	693,260
32	New Jersey	266,336	128,168,801	195,147	108,470,226	62,887	18,183,140	8,002	1,515,435	66,552,681	2,451,366	2,384,237
33	New Mexico	3,478	2,153,068	3,388	2,130,959	52	14,146	38	7,963	428,546	19,858	40,907
34	New York	856,947	430,014,851	603,519	349,506,071	245,449	79,016,531	7,979	1,492,249	301,575,788	24,473,622	7,845,275
35	North Carolina	85,339	21,375,294	55,406	16,433,078	18,301	3,451,704	11,632	1,490,512	17,952,050	139,465	613,047
36	North Dakota	1,755	1,031,307	1,521	963,058	199	62,339	35	5,910	509,880	43,111	34,850
37	Ohio	364,298	182,429,425	303,828	166,270,529	55,375	15,222,146	5,095	936,750	102,704,746	3,520,795	4,495,331
38	Oklahoma	3,199	1,655,324	2,870	1,565,594	258	76,948	71	12,782	979,016	60,081	64,860
39	Oregon	18,523	11,443,512	16,843	10,950,459	1,474	450,150	206	42,903	4,185,595	385,795	302,711
40	Pennsylvania	763,282	367,960,890	594,487	324,870,814	134,344	37,071,325	34,451	6,018,751	167,267,247	8,599,298	5,370,176
41	Rhode Island	97,318	43,112,637	61,346	31,797,035	30,742	10,245,356	5,230	1,070,246	14,623,430	1,303,324	906,193
42	South Carolina	59,441	13,868,950	37,653	10,233,237	12,019	2,313,512	9,769	1,322,201	6,013,241	67,943	548,823
43	South Dakota	2,492	1,421,680	2,179	1,329,891	280	86,030	33	5,759	833,360	54,122	46,685
44	Tennessee	60,572	22,805,628	51,757	21,150,048	6,611	1,317,356	2,204	338,224	12,090,099	394,361	515,007
45	Texas	49,066	24,468,942	45,766	23,731,548	2,479	596,169	821	141,225	12,215,472	463,979	600,812
46	Utah	8,052	5,157,400	6,840	4,861,513	1,017	259,736	195	36,151	1,465,707	106,671	125,726
47	Vermont	33,106	15,221,059	28,321	13,818,386	4,569	1,362,144	216	40,529	4,923,366	180,788	269,933
48	Virginia	80,285	27,943,058	65,055	25,197,362	11,990	2,294,017	3,240	451,679	14,403,382	360,875	496,196
49	Washington	45,199	30,087,287	43,782	29,605,475	1,304	455,789	113	26,023	11,034,750	486,721	642,659
50	West Virginia	43,758	21,153,042	39,378	20,148,606	3,249	772,458	1,131	231,978	8,266,716	180,175	352,571
51	Wisconsin	151,391	71,471,805	129,274	66,167,356	17,970	4,574,028	4,147	730,421	45,674,156	967,125	2,584,788
52	Wyoming	1,834	1,261,122	1,793	1,246,138	33	13,480	8	1,504	420,597	15,275	19,199

AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—continued.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,177,732,132	$145,322,516	$8,503,949,756	$8,058,747,299	$3,141,134,520	$4,917,612,779	$207,895,376	$17,142,033	$63,328,921	$56,836,057	$14,802,147,087	1
6,516,592	914,404	60,458,365	49,670,934	29,087,859	20,583,075	8,135,939	36,505	1,640,556	974,431	109,169,922	2
759,323	1,005,662	3,741,946	3,123,337	1,159,652	1,963,685	169,171	412	17,598	431,428	8,244,524	3
871,178	179,124	14,595,057	11,333,088	9,565,003	1,768,085	2,971,810	17,163	128,351	144,645	28,083,192	4
4,005,885	2,182,638	21,799,346	20,279,194	10,557,355	9,721,839	587,962	16,034	696,624	219,532	53,861,294	5
20,870,920	2,313,392	215,726,414	207,637,133	86,959,020	120,678,113	4,049,068	1,167,854	959,638	1,912,711	367,218,494	6
7,204,308	294,358	63,114,397	57,975,599	39,370,644	18,604,955	4,044,004	106,468	467,775	520,551	100,145,999	7
28,272,269	1,392,515	191,301,881	179,618,643	38,719,436	140,899,207	6,748,116	407,844	2,727,982	1,799,296	369,082,001	8
2,355,476	128,256	24,883,806	23,605,440	11,369,212	12,236,228	845,328	25,542	99,403	308,093	41,160,276	9
2,115,779	261,369	7,731,971	7,231,602	2,707,365	4,524,237	351,004	30,561	40,583	78,221	18,379,159	10
4,711,039	556,925	16,532,439	15,617,334	8,576,606	7,040,728	298,192	24,023	480,028	112,862	50,258,290	11
10,403,809	656,575	83,624,504	78,962,141	42,864,421	36,097,720	2,716,975	154,592	1,248,830	541,966	151,040,455	12
593,294	579,986	4,068,523	3,752,511	2,292,387	1,460,124	233,096	14,979	47,133	20,804	8,768,743	13
148,876,087	11,473,474	840,057,316	804,432,316	344,312,703	460,119,613	26,948,967	1,671,447	2,919,919	4,084,667	1,410,342,129	14
377,885	50,747	4,848,646	4,514,439	3,195,732	1,318,707	185,201	4,099	52,241	92,666	7,909,451	15
42,949,321	1,390,092	220,507,007	207,790,429	85,687,367	122,103,062	8,934,662	295,545	1,136,638	2,349,933	393,954,405	16
10,139,579	961,940	102,843,892	98,391,717	60,623,365	37,768,352	2,629,891	148,697	436,603	1,236,984	160,572,313	17
7,943,656	186,988	156,509,949	151,843,449	122,657,448	29,186,001	2,992,626	74,445	947,138	652,291	198,214,992	18
17,919,468	1,569,713	86,545,464	83,025,358	34,619,344	48,406,014	2,308,752	115,222	470,215	625,917	159,753,968	19
11,824,551	2,801,394	117,035,345	111,502,979	45,635,849	65,867,130	3,510,557	84,261	1,511,407	426,101	186,379,592	20
9,231,577	1,970,885	80,042,090	74,582,670	31,871,410	42,711,260	3,537,397	194,735	1,131,064	596,224	141,020,197	21
17,158,051	2,543,602	150,024,066	144,113,930	39,249,676	104,864,254	4,615,763	136,713	622,404	535,256	243,375,996	22
74,951,068	6,568,988	626,410,424	599,602,742	205,291,665	394,311,077	15,633,770	1,600,172	6,084,586	3,489,361	1,124,092,051	23
37,464,663	4,475,054	230,080,931	214,684,859	85,504,672	129,180,187	9,483,949	331,033	2,081,175	3,499,915	429,120,060	24
17,976,448	4,378,700	210,553,949	204,828,198	147,533,240	57,294,958	3,273,054	280,808	857,330	1,314,559	397,858,073	25
4,250,465	1,150,796	25,800,885	23,924,339	14,947,611	8,976,728	881,319	11,636	811,946	168,645	57,451,445	26
42,865,656	2,640,428	252,258,117	242,672,339	109,849,753	132,822,586	6,228,962	456,951	1,113,787	1,786,378	430,548,957	27
2,149,879	221,330	40,930,060	34,373,735	31,274,163	3,099,572	4,311,887	109,809	360,564	1,771,065	66,415,472	28
7,689,097	190,688	124,051,628	121,905,534	71,746,537	50,158,997	1,563,526	71,106	182,327	326,135	154,918,220	29
138,622	1,510	1,627,776	1,558,979	863,488	695,491	36,298	13,471	10,946	8,082	3,096,274	30
7,076,077	984,004	73,216,587	69,520,290	31,518,973	38,001,317	2,313,772	117,736	598,577	633,012	123,610,904	31
56,495,676	5,221,402	470,419,176	449,920,464	119,113,424	330,807,040	14,912,555	666,797	2,718,888	2,200,472	774,369,025	32
304,816	62,905	2,235,934	1,969,418	595,024	1,374,394	71,732	9,991	181,656	3,137	5,707,880	33
216,472,150	52,784,741	1,348,603,286	1,303,815,795	316,339,284	987,476,511	28,587,407	4,775,763	5,079,580	6,344,741	2,488,345,579	34
15,618,715	1,780,823	79,268,004	75,087,950	50,916,188	24,171,762	2,358,284	62,808	1,268,123	490,839	112,520,776	35
414,050	17,869	7,095,986	6,755,343	5,667,214	1,088,129	227,256	13,700	13,826	85,861	10,217,914	36
89,311,593	5,577,027	527,696,585	489,359,140	133,857,755	355,501,385	29,395,556	775,272	3,764,415	4,412,202	960,811,857	37
843,682	40,393	11,545,306	10,933,753	8,873,111	2,060,642	402,159	19,436	29,179	160,779	16,549,656	38
3,037,518	459,571	30,593,763	29,231,106	15,646,990	13,584,116	601,743	111,435	401,957	247,522	55,525,123	39
149,952,923	13,314,850	1,142,912,707	1,056,112,704	322,252,720	733,859,984	69,277,994	1,459,824	9,774,721	6,287,964	1,955,551,332	40
11,482,162	951,751	112,872,261	106,853,319	38,807,996	68,045,323	5,439,846	297,519	1,565,110	716,467	202,409,583	41
5,236,785	159,090	19,968,626	15,990,952	8,422,506	7,568,446	2,172,245	119,298	1,471,719	214,412	79,576,262	42
676,822	55,731	8,696,831	8,357,671	7,037,633	1,320,038	268,236	6,896	22,242	41,786	13,087,333	43
9,633,909	1,546,732	79,551,746	74,393,233	37,002,011	37,391,222	3,112,802	85,289	705,687	1,254,735	147,960,476	44
9,694,677	1,456,004	91,623,630	86,068,741	57,127,740	28,941,001	3,742,351	152,886	1,083,246	576,406	150,528,891	45
1,163,124	70,186	24,959,827	22,534,093	18,213,381	4,320,712	2,042,246	98,657	163,335	111,497	38,993,464	46
3,771,882	700,763	32,460,852	30,549,504	14,664,276	15,885,228	1,078,810	126,235	331,499	374,804	65,098,641	47
12,834,540	711,771	83,649,149	78,836,298	41,256,420	37,579,878	3,421,487	120,654	670,066	640,912	148,866,221	48
7,424,660	2,480,710	66,166,165	62,138,297	34,584,949	27,553,348	1,349,868	235,159	1,888,130	554,711	128,891,667	49
6,225,790	1,508,180	54,419,506	50,295,175	21,189,455	29,105,720	2,751,642	16,977	641,675	110,767	90,040,656	50
29,222,072	2,900,171	227,255,092	215,777,490	108,886,909	106,890,581	7,853,475	249,497	1,706,978	1,667,652	411,139,681	51
282,554	103,589	1,300,774	1,198,775	497,588	701,187	70,896	2,805	17,421	10,877	4,572,290	52

TABLE 4. MANUFACTURES, BY STATES

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Men 16 years and over.												Women 16 years and over.			
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	United States.	4,074,441	4,123,314	4,223,835	4,276,617	4,310,410	4,272,643	4,155,955	4,208,512	4,325,420	4,381,251	4,327,079	4,254,979	1 034,765	1 052,624	1,070,563	1 061,391
2	Alabama	55,219	54,558	54,214	53,663	52,900	52,593	50,568	50,957	52,714	54,744	55,351	54,471	4,726	4,724	4,667	4,623
3	Alaska	91	102	223	2,797	3,767	3,918	3,834	3,828	2,955	761	376	88	1	1	1	1
4	Arizona	4,416	4,450	4,734	5,255	5,212	4,985	4,535	4,560	4,499	4,698	4,725	4,835	30	29	29	29
5	Arkansas	30,284	30,795	31,312	31,123	31,255	30,899	31,334	33,152	34,353	34,552	33,779	31,954	317	340	367	392
6	California	73,615	73,133	75,657	80,807	87,783	90,161	91,249	93,649	94,519	91,748	84,916	79,019	9,960	9,967	9,981	10,496
7	Colorado	17,272	17,407	18,435	19,127	19,659	20,173	20,758	21,154	21,165	22,808	22,200	21,830	1,257	1,208	1,223	1,234
8	Connecticut	130,815	131,993	132,737	132,924	132,646	131,907	130,538	130,814	132,931	134,835	135,818	135,042	44,480	44,795	45,485	43,906
9	Delaware	14,077	14,667	15,295	15,711	15,703	15,422	14,076	14,553	15,155	14,645	14,482	14,606	2,530	2,633	2,707	2,548
10	Dist. of Columbia	5,134	5,071	5,265	5,639	5,798	5,777	5,847	5,707	5,885	6,043	5,654	5,548	659	625	617	615
11	Florida	38,393	39,047	39,954	40,421	41,076	40,024	40,198	39,506	39,596	39,509	39,418	38,770	2,039	2,129	2,224	2,075
12	Georgia	69,607	70,437	75,597	75,071	73,257	72,961	72,316	71,491	73,005	75,202	74,757	70,067	13,262	13,019	13,044	13,023
13	Idaho	2,247	2,066	2,197	2,632	3,104	3,331	3,498	3,301	3,514	3,654	3,222	2,406	63	63	66	68
14	Illinois	301,621	310,778	320,754	322,741	323,171	314,825	296,622	301,695	315,397	323,512	318,382	319,594	57,636	58,891	60,796	61,527
15	Indian Territory	2,152	2,115	1,991	1,953	1,952	2,147	2,164	2,035	2,215	2,410	2,345	2,309	70	68	75	70
16	Indiana	126,479	127,838	133,056	134,150	136,313	134,771	124,068	127,931	136,446	135,658	131,382	130,554	17,670	18,169	18,516	18,394
17	Iowa	36,651	36,845	37,778	39,740	41,769	42,572	42,774	44,933	46,667	44,007	40,600	38,648	6,465	6,603	6,545	6,512
18	Kansas	30,310	30,224	31,045	31,548	32,324	32,277	31,251	32,757	33,970	33,863	33,481	32,606	2,436	2,460	2,533	2,633
19	Kentucky	45,902	46,967	49,269	51,165	51,511	50,957	48,819	49,251	50,758	50,881	50,085	48,531	8,051	8,261	8,268	8,167
20	Louisiana	48,993	45,423	45,788	44,988	45,667	45,332	45,169	45,670	47,724	57,867	64,065	62,618	4,747	4,806	4,890	4,570
21	Maine	54,612	54,118	53,672	54,452	56,411	56,520	54,961	55,911	62,058	62,004	60,090	55,134	16,120	16,237	16,055	16,460
22	Maryland	57,509	57,176	59,677	61,963	63,566	64,470	63,069	70,074	73,094	68,728	62,010	60,572	21,127	20,233	21,595	21,742
23	Massachusetts	326,953	327,331	331,603	330,586	327,662	325,464	319,362	314,511	320,842	331,025	331,759	332,731	150,769	151,492	152,948	152,134
24	Michigan	140,134	141,246	143,110	145,697	153,785	156,161	150,835	148,268	149,151	151,753	148,679	143,293	22,151	23,124	23,399	23,416
25	Minnesota	54,669	60,092	59,915	57,241	60,527	61,054	60,339	60,952	62,026	65,489	63,352	60,016	8,276	8,359	8,291	8,262
26	Mississippi	34,807	34,339	35,650	35,893	34,931	34,278	33,927	34,005	35,359	37,819	37,555	35,827	2,169	2,119	2,168	2,306
27	Missouri	100,373	101,005	105,916	106,255	107,375	107,540	106,041	108,811	109,435	108,752	105,958	103,685	21,692	22,034	22,692	22,022
28	Montana	8,725	8,58	8,518	8,558	8,767	8,700	8,618	8,940	9,255	9,271	8,876	8,479	145	150	139	139
29	Nebraska	16,255	15,960	16,589	17,571	17,939	18,125	16,620	16,845	18,416	18,462	17,858	17,414	2,346	2,284	2,378	2,413
30	Nevada	448	457	492	850	894	952	931	962	922	926	871	795	6	6	7	8
31	New Hampshire	45,696	45,526	45,551	44,864	44,881	44,252	42,589	42,514	43,544	44,596	44,574	45,209	19,917	19,970	20,066	20,069
32	New Jersey	190,062	192,037	196,076	198,329	198,256	195,310	191,203	192,860	198,258	199,386	197,360	196,227	61,296	62,402	63,330	62,644
33	New Mexico	3,211	3,100	3,481	3,328	3,390	3,396	3,392	3,463	3,685	3,317	3,543	3,340	9	9	9	54
34	New York	574,079	586,890	597,858	605,307	600,925	595,772	591,398	604,863	625,979	634,348	622,926	601,883	235,506	243,969	251,566	248,578
35	North Carolina	52,593	54,143	56,204	57,012	56,477	55,704	54,241	53,940	56,294	57,134	56,536	54,594	18,433	18,705	18,945	18,610
36	North Dakota	1,318	1,310	1,351	1,359	1,555	1,678	1,665	1,698	1,685	1,622	1,551	1,460	175	182	181	189
37	Ohio	291,608	298,617	308,265	314,486	313,792	307,306	292,179	296,989	304,959	306,108	305,793	305,834	53,454	54,664	55,211	54,579
38	Oklahoma	2,896	2,842	2,943	2,912	2,769	2,695	2,692	2,655	2,839	3,043	3,061	3,093	235	236	246	244
39	Oregon	14,435	14,382	15,173	17,063	18,067	18,567	18,708	18,601	18,464	17,212	16,107	15,337	1,316	1,313	1,336	1,350
40	Pennsylvania	575,112	582,988	597,296	608,501	613,172	600,127	574,532	582,291	594,120	600,679	600,349	604,677	132,571	134,604	135,544	133,485
41	Rhode Island	61,776	61,232	61,265	60,687	60,530	60,683	60,350	60,237	60,837	62,485	62,880	63,190	31,236	31,182	30,919	30,442
42	South Carolina	37,613	39,093	39,153	38,008	36,936	36,420	35,992	36,267	37,147	38,134	38,690	38,383	12,327	12,444	12,414	12,632
43	South Dakota	2,039	2,033	2,055	2,084	2,187	2,270	2,347	2,300	2,299	2,236	2,184	2,114	265	268	268	271
44	Tennessee	49,840	49,990	51,631	52,018	51,889	51,627	51,129	51,927	53,157	53,559	52,556	51,761	6,550	6,535	6,631	6,415
45	Texas	45,994	44,732	44,544	43,495	43,609	43,325	43,770	44,617	47,101	49,593	49,788	48,624	2,514	2,497	2,503	2,443
46	Utah	5,451	5,314	5,670	6,621	6,879	7,241	7,444	7,409	8,054	7,943	7,291	6,763	706	698	746	784
47	Vermont	27,968	28,490	28,945	29,120	29,191	28,470	27,246	27,162	28,050	28,453	28,469	28,288	4,453	4,621	4,828	4,887
48	Virginia	58,214	59,051	62,614	65,193	66,939	67,475	66,574	67,682	69,589	68,871	66,002	62,456	11,686	11,863	11,966	11,759
49	Washington	38,847	41,779	44,598	46,406	47,561	45,711	42,685	43,393	44,939	45,042	43,428	40,995	1,211	1,225	1,254	1,184
50	West Virginia	34,879	35,920	38,387	40,218	41,685	41,729	39,610	39,090	39,540	40,719	40,783	39,976	2,966	3,105	3,178	3,258
51	Wisconsin	126,066	127,769	129,465	127,834	131,417	132,992	130,274	130,645	129,014	129,242	129,247	127,353	16,748	17,271	17,684	17,697
52	Wyoming	1,953	1,873	1,755	1,682	1,619	1,597	1,634	1,703	1,860	1,903	1,957	1,980	31	32	32	32

AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH—continued.																				
Women 16 years and over—Continued.								Children under 16 years.												
May.	June.	July.	August	September.	October	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	
1,047,486	1,034,866	1,015,934	1,054,153	1,116,905	1,129,222	1,098,068	1,074,631	153,361	154,639	156,565	158,136	158,260	160,255	156,043	161,914	169,164	167,259	162,259	160,958	1
4,508	4,474	4,404	4,337	4,394	4,529	4,626	4,552	4,048	4,060	4,040	4,198	4,085	4,090	4,005	4,094	4,075	4,311	4,280	4,274	2
2	24	98	96	90	32	1	1	3	3	3	5	14	18	34	37	32	19	1	1	3
29	30	29	40	40	34	33	34	13	13	13	20	22	19	21	19	19	19	19	19	4
396	403	436	712	958	797	494	400	431	448	475	530	519	524	523	595	642	557	513	507	5
11,110	13,721	18,278	21,499	20,010	18,159	14,030	11,797	1,217	1,305	1,281	1,344	1,391	1,607	2,450	2,354	1,793	1,565	1,384	1,105	6
1,238	1,309	1,400	1,519	1,575	1,466	1,358	1,349	251	265	282	286	292	306	296	317	337	379	314	327	7
43,556	43,377	42,852	43,079	45,165	46,020	45,931	46,002	4,083	4,173	4,301	4,218	4,214	4,235	4,247	4,310	4,358	4,414	4,499	4,560	8
2,313	2,162	2,206	3,976	5,130	3,504	2,774	2,731	568	565	552	567	571	586	551	922	1,107	712	555	552	9
607	587	563	570	619	623	630	637	72	70	71	77	77	72	73	73	75	81	76	71	10
1,915	1,699	1,895	1,987	2,044	2,316	2,482	2,371	333	354	363	375	316	317	314	328	340	340	329	335	11
12,429	12,311	12,007	11,265	11,926	12,845	13,254	13,295	7,852	7,501	7,446	7,463	7,087	7,075	6,831	6,470	6,811	7,562	7,712	7,750	12
75	115	104	80	120	126	106	94	34	32	32	33	35	47	45	40	47	48	46	41	13
61,166	59,816	56,162	58,051	62,490	64,424	62,684	61,145	4,568	4,755	4,971	5,006	5,009	5,048	4,803	4,880	5,266	5,266	4,958	4,822	14
65	63	65	65	69	69	74	75	38	37	38	37	37	41	43	43	37	39	39	39	15
18,589	18,478	16,839	19,855	24,099	23,126	18,954	18,071	3,278	3,267	3,243	3,315	3,439	3,504	2,775	3,076	4,023	3,847	3,497	3,452	16
6,669	6,927	6,926	8,353	9,610	8,500	7,428	7,239	869	889	886	946	1,014	1,085	1,074	1,503	1,722	1,128	972	962	17
2,614	2,608	2,601	2,775	3,064	3,026	2,871	2,817	662	666	662	659	689	683	716	814	886	841	760	710	18
8,229	8,044	8,008	8,303	8,767	9,008	8,540	8,230	1,869	1,892	1,916	1,915	2,005	2,040	1,984	2,056	2,087	2,086	1,907	1,799	19
4,175	4,139	4,148	4,357	4,473	4,847	5,081	5,015	1,359	1,253	1,330	1,211	1,179	1,184	1,189	1,211	1,344	1,587	1,547	1,582	20
16,524	16,532	15,974	16,630	18,357	18,608	17,952	16,451	1,091	1,130	1,131	1,293	1,490	1,582	1,600	1,753	2,075	1,766	1,573	1,168	21
23,247	24,707	23,708	33,040	36,482	31,338	22,942	21,627	4,468	4,467	4,551	4,678	4,919	5,299	5,495	8,057	8,614	6,760	4,607	4,481	22
149,161	144,977	139,778	133,892	139,159	148,806	150,095	151,317	14,748	14,845	14,946	14,856	14,750	14,647	14,480	14,333	14,374	14,922	15,023	15,104	23
23,617	24,008	25,665	24,691	26,989	26,856	25,414	23,910	2,984	3,071	3,073	3,209	3,329	3,538	3,653	3,624	3,444	3,259	3,146	3,065	24
8,204	8,192	8,187	8,625	8,842	8,699	8,685	8,540	250	252	254	268	324	357	370	435	490	319	260	261	25
1,800	1,865	1,709	1,631	1,795	2,182	2,419	2,395	1,325	1,338	1,336	1,405	1,190	1,191	1,112	1,089	1,189	1,347	1,581	1,361	26
21,950	21,693	21,580	23,220	24,557	24,537	23,922	23,329	4,178	4,215	4,264	4,319	4,472	4,505	4,322	4,769	4,895	4,802	4,505	4,406	27
141	144	135	135	137	144	153	154	56	55	56	54	56	60	66	66	59	60	60	60	28
2,456	2,429	2,325	2,633	2,888	2,826	2,795	2,751	287	259	278	314	345	397	402	592	708	441	379	359	29
9	9	11	11	9	7	7	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	30
20,059	19,931	19,637	19,318	19,886	20,211	20,033	19,895	897	878	875	900	973	1,001	1,059	1,044	1,012	992	984	985	31
61,890	61,022	59,881	62,572	65,842	66,011	64,550	63,391	7,811	7,856	7,942	8,070	8,010	8,052	7,484	7,741	8,263	8,292	8,263	8,240	32
54	54	55	73	91	102	54	54	18	18	18	19	23	42	48	64	63	58	52	35	33
239,764	232,596	229,800	240,065	257,746	262,809	256,778	246,621	7,807	7,860	7,922	7,897	7,825	7,871	8,029	8,165	8,416	8,271	7,933	7,752	34
18,431	18,287	17,518	16,953	18,105	18,369	18,606	18,650	11,584	11,749	11,957	11,924	11,920	11,726	11,169	10,790	11,556	11,653	11,734	11,822	35
185	191	175	191	204	237	243	235	29	29	29	29	33	38	38	39	39	37	40	40	36
54,117	51,306	52,557	55,517	58,954	58,830	56,998	55,313	4,791	4,866	4,889	4,960	5,098	5,534	4,924	5,116	5,269	5,286	5,206	5,201	37
246	244	231	293	294	285	265	267	64	63	63	63	75	76	75	76	78	77	71	71	38
1,401	1,725	1,701	1,517	1,724	1,579	1,427	1,299	179	172	184	194	211	251	278	258	237	190	177	161	39
134,112	131,208	129,248	130,023	134,770	138,227	139,296	139,040	33,268	33,674	34,150	34,438	34,597	34,529	32,477	33,159	35,209	36,080	35,937	35,894	40
29,932	29,973	29,682	29,703	30,487	31,177	32,003	31,868	5,172	5,159	5,192	5,134	5,054	5,022	5,106	5,272	5,348	5,452	5,454	5,395	41
11,841	11,501	11,202	11,195	11,629	12,078	12,450	12,515	9,834	9,998	10,067	10,108	9,569	9,494	9,307	9,370	9,592	9,764	10,018	10,107	42
267	272	275	295	314	295	293	277	33	31	32	30	28	30	33	37	41	34	33	34	43
6,355	6,255	6,296	6,756	7,014	6,789	6,920	6,816	2,136	2,135	2,150	2,126	2,154	2,155	2,232	2,317	2,299	2,226	2,271	2,247	44
2,403	2,483	2,534	2,507	2,398	2,467	2,530	2,469	772	794	800	781	806	904	905	858	764	789	848	831	45
848	930	973	1,211	1,635	1,595	1,078	1,000	104	100	117	128	155	187	243	352	397	504	125	128	46
4,780	4,666	4,491	4,228	4,399	4,529	4,541	4,402	155	171	181	182	189	251	292	264	258	212	221	216	47
11,629	11,750	11,102	12,936	13,446	12,406	11,629	11,808	2,854	2,837	2,985	3,156	3,266	3,433	3,343	3,414	3,713	3,413	3,140	3,096	48
1,244	1,406	1,245	1,357	1,453	1,522	1,347	1,300	98	91	106	100	107	124	140	115	152	121	89	86	49
3,391	3,224	3,027	3,142	3,519	3,648	3,388	3,232	1,007	1,005	1,068	1,142	1,177	1,194	1,049	960	1,255	1,304	1,223	1,208	50
17,738	17,765	18,562	18,836	19,095	18,366	18,065	17,813	3,811	3,964	4,032	4,138	4,108	4,271	4,324	4,120	4,364	4,183	4,087	4,038	51
34	34	33	34	36	36	31	31	8	8	7	8	8	9	10	9	9	7	7	6	52

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES,

[The number preceding the name of the industry indicates

Group 14.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (See also special report on Agricultural implements.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	648	$196,740,700	$12,648,650	$26,547,150	$26,036,717	$131,508,183	589	106,623
2	California	25	2,240,143	158,198	201,928	248,276	1,631,741	21	605
3	Connecticut	3	320,374	11,600	75,000	148,892	84,882	3	590
4	Georgia	16	792,004	13,650	157,449	208,372	412,533	14	1,557
5	Illinois	82	71,383,289	6,118,380	10,689,969	11,588,525	42,986,415	76	46,648
6	Indiana	41	14,523,167	1,000,274	2,283,839	1,263,391	9,975,663	36	3,916
7	Iowa	30	3,319,102	114,373	449,833	349,677	2,405,219	28	1,918
8	Kansas	7	629,439	45,400	92,200	126,426	365,413	6	255
9	Kentucky	6	1,898,666	166,300	225,600	246,400	1,260,366	4	983
10	Maine	13	393,859	38,430	60,850	76,011	218,568	11	1,691
11	Massachusetts	9	731,710	7,400	36,926	99,127	588,257	9	888
12	Michigan	42	14,342,106	559,432	1,410,165	1,141,299	11,231,210	39	6,659
13	Minnesota	21	7,793,316	136,366	799,069	642,551	6,215,330	18	2,717
14	Mississippi	3	38,650	550	4,600	14,400	19,100	2	45
15	Missouri	21	1,299,575	138,550	191,914	185,020	784,091	21	856
16	Nebraska	3	134,600	....	15,000	60,300	59,300	3	32
17	New Hampshire	8	62,100	3,250	9,000	16,400	33,450	7	365
18	New Jersey	10	432,195	21,375	75,967	54,767	280,086	9	423
19	New York	75	23,436,429	1,001,905	2,926,797	2,998,146	16,509,581	73	13,342
20	North Carolina	13	116,735	3,960	23,600	27,550	61,625	11	206
21	Ohio	71	24,301,986	1,532,522	3,660,252	3,186,546	15,922,666	70	9,152
22	Pennsylvania	43	5,460,011	416,306	746,505	803,640	3,493,560	33	3,240
23	South Carolina	4	13,351	600	2,465	3,500	6,786	3	34
24	Tennessee	12	756,812	49,750	108,183	126,574	472,305	11	704
25	Texas	4	147,271	1,950	12,800	18,928	113,593	3	50
26	Vermont	10	490,725	39,000	77,600	102,889	271,236	9	666
27	Virginia	11	329,990	25,600	48,906	53,115	202,369	9	383
28	Wisconsin	52	20,837,995	997,476	2,072,312	2,129,587	15,638,620	48	8,101
29	All other states[1]	13	515,100	46,053	88,421	116,408	264,218	12	597

Group 14. AMMUNITION. (See also Firearms.)

1	United States	32	$12,116,996	$354,940	$1,076,588	$3,033,062	$7,652,406	19	7,533
2	California	4	499,000	45,000	42,000	90,000	322,000	4	335
3	Connecticut	5	8,157,954	222,764	875,188	2,080,774	4,979,228	5	5,260
4	Illinois	3	164,675	8,200	32,250	41,476	82,749	1	60
5	Ohio	4	1,657,745	11,000	24,050	514,449	1,108,246	4	1,563
6	Pennsylvania	5	172,432	5,976	24,500	7,892	134,064	....	....
7	All other states[2]	11	1,465,190	62,000	78,600	298,471	1,026,119	5	315

Group 14. ARTIFICIAL FEATHERS AND FLOWERS. (See also Millinery and lace goods.)

1	United States	213	$2,567,648	$73,805	$80,219	$328,775	$2,084,849	21	184
2	Florida	3	4,700	100	200	1,100	3,300	....	....
3	Illinois	17	119,470	4,600	9,600	10,910	94,360	3	10
4	Maryland	3	75,018	3,800	2,369	5,050	63,799	1	2
5	New Jersey	14	65,915	8,355	10,800	15,850	30,910	2	13
6	New York	149	1,864,662	8,200	18,500	249,501	1,588,461	11	106
7	Pennsylvania	19	409,088	45,500	35,500	41,829	286,259	3	52
8	All other states[3]	8	28,795	3,250	3,250	4,535	17,760	1	1

Group 14.—ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. (See also Surgical appliances.)

1	United States	104	$442,266	$16,670	$9,050	$126,836	$289,710	39	198
2	California	5	18,300	....	....	5,800	12,500	3	7
3	Colorado	3	2,300	....	....	850	1,450	1	2
4	Illinois	11	25,062	....	....	5,279	19,783	2	13
5	Massachusetts	7	28,947	3,500	3,000	5,470	16,977	2	13
6	Michigan	5	7,750	700	200	3,175	3,675	1	6
7	Minnesota	8	64,652	50	200	20,279	44,123	4	28
8	Missouri	7	17,070	....	....	5,370	11,700	2	9
9	New York	15	142,080	3,000	3,000	43,004	93,076	9	44
10	Ohio	6	8,230	....	....	4,810	3,420	2	4
11	Pennsylvania	15	47,165	1,000	500	16,822	28,843	4	52
12	Texas	3	6,550	....	....	2,450	4,100	1	2
13	Virginia	3	5,391	....	....	850	4,541	....	....
14	All other states[4]	16	68,769	8,420	2,150	12,677	45,522	8	18

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Maryland, 2; North Dakota, 1; Oregon, 1; South Dakota, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 2; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 1; Vermont, 1.

BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.

the group to which each industry is assigned in Table 3.]

Group 14. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (See also special report on Agricultural Implements.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
496	7,199	$7,572,646	607	$1,481,818	6,592	$6,090,828	5,889	$5,767,189	703	$323,639	62,979	29,513	1
19	87	99,440	8	16,200	79	83,240	69	78,622	10	4,618	706	256	2
2	17	17,148	5	5,808	12	11,340	9	10,352	3	988	207	76	3
16	35	44,124	7	16,600	28	27,524	27	27,104	1	420	852	506	4
43	1,929	2,152,293	126	429,389	1,803	1,722,904	1,588	1,619,469	215	103,435	20,273	10,113	5
15	389	466,156	42	100,567	347	365,589	318	351,958	29	13,631	4,322	2,608	6
19	231	204,277	29	40,848	202	163,429	177	153,301	25	10,128	1,652	720	7
9	32	35,705	5	7,120	27	28,585	23	26,505	4	2,080	175	26	8
4	129	135,092	8	28,600	121	106,492	115	103,292	6	3,200	1,204	796	9
14	19	12,700	2	3,200	17	9,500	13	8,800	4	700	201	84	10
7	27	35,804	3	12,000	24	23,804	19	21,720	5	2,084	502	340	11
26	713	678,309	64	124,726	649	553,583	568	520,245	81	33,338	4,110	1,736	12
10	249	319,375	28	74,745	221	244,630	200	234,148	21	10,482	1,096	522	13
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	19	14
18	84	93,161	13	29,100	76	64,061	70	60,637	6	3,424	845	390	15
2	11	6,000	2	2,500	9	3,500	9	3,500	....	....	69	5	16
11	3	2,200	....	....	3	2,200	2	1,900	1	300	71	33	17
9	37	40,005	8	13,050	29	26,955	27	26,445	2	510	326	95	18
66	934	809,322	53	144,912	881	664,410	809	632,480	72	31,930	8,516	2,897	19
13	8	9,250	6	7,600	2	1,650	2	1,650	....	....	160	103	20
39	918	1,001,714	103	230,794	815	770,920	686	713,156	129	57,764	7,612	3,280	21
54	220	226,832	31	54,006	189	172,826	168	164,674	21	8,152	2,674	2,141	22
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	9	23
9	34	50,593	7	17,700	27	32,893	21	29,945	6	2,948	846	466	24
....	8	9,400	3	4,600	5	4,800	5	4,800	....	....	72	43	25
8	23	31,084	3	10,000	20	21,084	20	21,084	....	....	288	207	26
18	21	20,220	1	3,000	20	17,220	16	14,960	4	2,260	415	234	27
42	1,017	1,050,112	44	98,613	973	951,499	915	920,252	58	31,247	4,897	1,909	28
13	19	22,330	6	6,140	13	16,190	13	16,190	....	....	226	129	29

Group 14. AMMUNITION. (See also Firearms.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
24	389	$591,602	47	$172,160	342	$419,442	299	$396,432	43	$23,010	8,365	6,188	1
	24	24,188	6	8,800	18	15,388	14	14,016	4	1,372	120	103	2
8	244	403,732	18	97,000	226	306,732	207	296,442	19	10,290	6,456	4,868	3
....	13	12,340	....	....	13	12,340	11	11,080	2	1,260	101	81	4
....	45	72,909	11	39,500	34	33,409	24	28,229	10	5,180	898	602	5
4	10	11,880	2	2,600	8	9,280	6	7,900	2	1,380	298	196	6
12	53	66,553	10	24,260	43	42,293	37	38,765	6	3,528	483	338	7

Group 14. ARTIFICIAL FEATHERS AND FLOWERS. (See also Millinery and lace goods.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
289	281	$231,836	3	$8,100	278	$223,736	191	$169,104	87	$54,632	6,081	2,640	1
1	1	780			1	780	1	780	....	....	33	15	2
21	9	7,410			9	7,410	7	6,500	2	910	198	145	3
5	4	3,108			4	3,108	4	3,108	....	....	112	63	4
18	6	4,571			6	4,571	3	2,571	3	2,000	134	71	5
205	210	175,374	3	8,100	207	167,274	148	127,791	59	39,483	4,810	1,850	6
27	47	38,343			47	38,343	26	27,154	21	11,189	683	444	7
9	4	2,250			4	2,250	2	1,200	2	1,050	84	52	8

Group 14. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. (See also Surgical appliances.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
10	115	$87,970	20	$22,982	95	$64,988	63	$50,649	32	$14,339	376	[illegible]	1
8											20	18	2
4											2	2	3
6	12	10,746	1	1,632	11	9,114	7	7,283	4	1,831	33	29	4
11	1	249			1	249			1	249	15	9	5
6	1	1,500			1	1,500	1	1,500			14	10	6
5	32	31,156	3	12,300	29	18,856	21	15,616	8	3,240	[illegible]	31	7
7	5	3,053			5	3,053	4	2,325	1	728	15	12	8
15	23	14,381	1	1,600	22	12,781	11	7,625	11	5,156	108	97	9
5	5	2,920	4	2,400	1	520			1	520	8	7	10
18	20	11,101	6	2,950	14	8,151	10	6,916	4	1,235	69	61	11
3	1	1,800			1	1,800	1	1,800			7	5	12
4	1	950			1	950	1	950			9	5	13
18	11	10,054	2	2,400	9	7,654	7	6,571	2	1,083	8	[illegible]	14

Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 2.

Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Connecticut, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Oregon, 1; Tennessee, 1; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	47,394	$25,002,650	46,631	$24,777,846	579	$191,308	184	$33,496	$15,178,098	$81,113	$714,836
2	California	479	348,531	473	347,101			6	1,430	122,986	1,425	11,404
3	Connecticut	181	81,698	175	80,278			6	1,420	16,253		2,029
4	Georgia	584	170,723	550	166,607			34	4,116	71,728	4,700	7,376
5	Illinois	15,359	8,851,494	14,914	8,703,660	441	147,003	4	741	3,960,647	19,528	208,349
6	Indiana	3,543	1,840,609	3,488	1,823,786	42	14,398	13	2,425	1,594,046	1,920	75,200
7	Iowa	1,027	469,690	1,023	469,204			4	486	337,149	2,938	12,463
8	Kansas	105	52,181	104	52,056			1	125	52,124		3,621
9	Kentucky	970	438,101	950	435,101			20	3,000	316,892		13,163
10	Maine	153	77,471	151	76,850	2	621			20,140	322	2,506
11	Massachusetts	418	212,586	417	212,386	1	200			63,554	13,702	6,994
12	Michigan	3,164	1,685,677	3,142	1,681,545	2	725	20	3,407	1,902,405	2,682	78,891
13	Minnesota	1,176	637,232	1,175	636,868	1	364			541,739	2,246	21,413
14	Mississippi	22	8,310	22	8,310					1,203	240	108
15	Missouri	525	261,116	521	260,181	1	300	3	635	57,362	4,029	3,564
16	Nebraska	25	15,025	25	15,025					6,574	435	108
17	New Hampshire	45	24,767	45	24,767					4,449	100	422
18	New Jersey	204	89,787	204	89,787					53,082	400	1,159
19	New York	6,279	3,240,885	6,251	3,233,585	19	4,789	9	2,511	1,320,244	6,382	62,690
20	North Carolina	107	30,883	103	30,328			4	555	5,108	140	788
21	Ohio	5,659	2,909,540	5,619	2,894,691	39	14,673	1	176	1,659,747	1,977	114,757
22	Pennsylvania	2,394	1,103,441	2,376	1,099,719	1	235	17	3,487	566,272	685	10,904
23	South Carolina	12	4,065	12	4,065					6,794	125	54
24	Tennessee	613	216,306	593	213,231	3	825	17	2,250	65,293		4,954
25	Texas	47	23,943	47	23,943					36,402	750	668
26	Vermont	247	113,524	238	111,589	7	1,635	2	300	41,559	50	2,143
27	Virginia	314	115,727	312	115,277			2	450	20,640	6,340	1,823
28	Wisconsin	3,569	1,885,775	3,530	1,874,628	20	5,540	19	5,607	2,278,736	8,497	64,561
29	All other states	173	93,653	171	93,278			2	375	55,069	1,500	2,814

Group 14.—AMMUNITION—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	7,410	$4,032,310	4,836	$3,246,632	2,522	$775,367	52	$10,311	$2,963,039	$12,827	$50,434
2	California	117	57,573	81	42,818	36	14,755			59,498		2,938
3	Connecticut	5,805	3,443,765	4,037	2,865,973	1,758	575,162	10	2,630	2,519,230	875	35,539
4	Illinois	87	21,700	68	17,710	19	3,990			19,658	180	202
5	Ohio	741	275,384	400	172,945	341	102,439			202,406	2,782	3,888
6	Pennsylvania	257	50,359	18	7,153	219	39,905	20	3,301	8,796	330	186
7	All other states	403	183,529	232	140,033	149	39,116	22	4,380	153,442	8,660	7,681

Group 14.—ARTIFICIAL FEATHERS AND FLOWERS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	4,343	$1,396,817	604	$315,604	3,545	$1,049,902	194	$31,311	$470,200	$180,358	$2,447
2	Florida	23	5,440	17	4,504	6	936			894	360	9
3	Illinois	171	50,978	36	17,102	130	32,602	5	1,274	31,263	5,902	291
4	Maryland	115	24,524	12	3,683	103	20,841			12,174	1,560	22
5	New Jersey	89	23,227	9	5,022	74	17,378	6	827	8,606	2,103	257
6	New York	3,325	1,101,605	452	235,099	2,845	860,981	28	5,525	364,267	155,784	683
7	Pennsylvania	553	170,436	70	45,482	336	102,772	147	22,182	48,209	12,040	1,014
8	All other states	67	20,607	8	4,712	51	14,392	8	1,503	4,097	2,609	171

Group 1.—ARTIFICIAL LIMBS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	342	$221,913	321	$215,211	14	$5,301	7	$1,401	$198,173	$52,468	$2,403
2	California	19	12,127	19	12,127					3,855	2,226	22
3	Colorado	2	1,200	2	1,200					2,090	720	20
4	Illinois	31	24,264	30	24,089	1	175			24,850	5,701	90
5	Massachusetts	12	7,018	10	6,238	2	780			5,412	2,465	101
6	Michigan	11	9,228	11	9,228					3,977	1,860	67
7	Minnesota	34	21,547	32	20,647	2	900			34,239	3,580	83
8	Missouri	14	9,842	14	9,842					8,840	3,696	83
9	New York	103	64,456	94	61,464	4	1,822	5	1,170	71,654	15,640	154
10	Ohio	7	4,300	7	4,300					3,069	1,590	18
11	Pennsylvania	65	41,961	59	40,466	4	1,264	2	231	20,042	9,734	40
12	Texas	6	2,820	5	2,460	1	360			2,464	700	19
13	Virginia	7	2,432	7	2,432					3,254	380	1,505
14	All other states	31	20,718	31	20,718					14,427	4,176	201

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$14,248,729	$133,420	$48,281,406	$45,148,231	$97,348	$45,050,883	$1,756,208	$46,872	$485,453	$844,552	$112,007,344	1
110,007	150	723,902	639,246	....	639,246	20,033	7,325	3,583	53,675	1,483,746	2
14,224	....	117,420	96,384	....	96,384	15,730	....	1,989	3,317	269,743	3
59,502	150	601,894	564,898	....	564,898	20,504	125	1,997	14,359	1,039,671	4
3,717,542	15,228	17,750,852	16,486,367	312	16,486,055	677,209	10,000	223,501	353,766	38,412,552	5
1,515,638	1,288	2,975,468	2,722,195	49,718	2,672,477	113,081	6,724	17,708	115,760	8,060,575	6
310,109	11,639	1,356,712	1,283,509	....	1,283,509	26,274	1,015	19,398	25,916	2,692,212	7
48,253	250	204,522	193,323	....	193,323	5,161	100	2,713	3,225	395,262	8
303,729	....	1,091,345	1,048,262	20,000	1,028,262	29,969	1,545	7,430	4,139	2,190,917	9
17,312	....	75,565	59,831	481	59,350	8,795	448	604	5,887	205,650	10
35,245	7,613	252,036	235,778	3,690	232,088	9,231	193	1,772	5,062	654,051	11
1,788,096	32,736	3,497,210	3,346,686	2,783	3,343,903	90,224	8,371	31,929	20,000	8,719,719	12
518,080	....	1,089,641	1,019,746	2,876	1,016,870	58,553	958	5,042	5,342	2,885,055	13
855	....	13,630	12,475	....	12,475	650	....	25	480	38,000	14
48,487	1,282	452,056	419,340	....	419,340	15,190	....	4,341	13,185	1,008,008	15
6,031	....	13,686	12,691	....	12,691	227	80	38	650	46,000	16
3,927	....	13,568	11,045	2,260	8,785	2,120	....	403	....	61,860	17
50,323	1,200	117,596	109,682	....	109,682	4,524	....	970	2,420	391,926	18
1,259,841	421	5,678,339	5,341,500	5,109	5,336,391	227,673	5,770	42,909	60,487	13,045,891	19
3,755	125	50,950	44,945	....	44,945	3,185	....	420	2,400	126,865	20
1,501,925	29,088	5,692,218	5,369,025	200	5,368,825	169,408	130	63,386	90,269	12,891,197	21
541,183	13,500	2,074,973	1,982,571	244	1,982,327	65,457	620	11,803	14,522	5,016,679	22
5,365	1,250	12,635	12,395	....	12,395	180	....	60	....	34,932	23
59,209	950	314,279	290,044	....	290,044	22,461	....	774	1,000	768,895	24
19,584	15,400	74,233	68,783	....	68,783	1,960	276	299	2,915	187,134	25
39,366		182,403	167,616	9,075	158,541	11,802	....	2,985	....	441,671	26
12,477	....	182,133	171,649	645	171,004	7,898	600	680	1,606	404,281	27
2,205,328	350	3,519,856	3,294,880	555	3,294,325	143,062	623	57,877	43,414	10,076,760	28
50,246	500	151,984	143,365	....	143,365	5,737	1,300	817	765	398,192	29

Group 11. AMMUNITION—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,878,769	$21,000	$10,600,929	$10,249,745	$78,705	$10,171,040	$131,668	$2,376	$18,870	$198,270	$19,930,821	1
35,560	21,000	509,500	497,340	....	497,340	4,650	1,200	2,300	4,100	780,400	2
2,482,816	....	7,803,630	7,505,193	54,710	7,450,483	106,449	....	11,502	180,486	15,394,485	3
19,276	....	168,160	165,971	500	165,471	980	....	689	720	228,925	4
195,736		1,219,521	1,203,200	23,475	1,179,725	12,008	350	3,313	650	1,920,317	5
8,280		109,641	109,066	....	109,066	560	....	15	....	208,698	6
137,101	....	794,387	768,975	20	768,955	7,021	826	1,051	12,314	1,397,996	7

Group 14.—ARTIFICIAL FEATHERS AND FLOWERS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$259,262	$28,133	$2,014,380	$1,995,910	$367,217	$1,628,693	$8,580	$1,692	$858	$4,340	$5,246,882	1
525		8,256	8,076	4,080	3,996	180	....	....		20,200	2
25,070	....	87,678	83,476	....	83,476	942	195	15	3,050	217,362	3
8,285	2,307	53,193	52,911	....	52,911	255	....	2	25	151,675	4
6,246	....	25,123	23,889	917	22,972	902	159	30	143	84,667	5
182,124	25,676	1,462,829	1,453,140	242,568	1,210,572	4,824	3,722	336	807	3,996,963	6
35,245	....	366,879	364,313	118,002	246,311	1,407	534	475	150	721,940	7
1,767	150	10,422	10,105	1,650	8,455	70	82	....	165	54,075	8

Group 1. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$142,129	$1,173	$136,645	$129,076	$6,134	$122,942	$1,731	$4,711	$574	$750	$883,731	1
1,357	250	6,896	6,615	1,000	5,615	50	201	5	25	42,025	2
1,350		2,055	1,935		1,935	55	60	5		13,180	3
19,059		10,581	10,297	400	9,897	40	176		68	87,155	4
2,846		6,355	6,156		6,156	66	103	5	25	31,698	5
1,850	200	4,052	3,477		3,477	25	423	127		23,960	6
30,576		21,215	20,060	1,525	18,535	62	1,028	50	15	132,573	7
5,061		8,778	8,323	350	7,973	46	336	8	65	48,206	8
55,560	300	40,265	38,350	2,150	36,200	507	1,248	110	50	256,466	9
1,161		3,911	3,705		3,705	10	144	52		20,050	10
9,845	423	14,731	13,633	664	12,969	109	500	55	137	111,105	11
1,745		2,462	2,194		2,194	8	94	16	150	19,878	12
1,369		2,560	2,185		2,185				75	11,277	13
19,050		12,781	11,846	45	11,801	220	131	118	140	82,858	14

TABLE 5. SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 9.—ARTIFICIAL STONE. (See also Marble and stone work.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	477	$3,315,910	$385,618	$440,468	$861,113	$1,628,711	110	2,781
2	California	22	262,350	22,210	32,400	57,723	150,017	9	87
3	Colorado	4	9,630	400	2,250	4,880	2,100	1	6
4	Connecticut	7	57,650	7,000	3,700	11,911	35,039		
5	Florida	10	70,482	6,278	3,440	19,727	41,037	1	5
6	Georgia	7	38,725	8,900	1,925	8,500	19,400	2	35
7	Illinois	27	120,737	25,500	21,167	29,780	44,290	8	32
8	Indian Territory	4	13,450		800	7,100	5,550	1	4
9	Indiana	55	174,013	21,080	18,830	70,167	63,936	7	210
10	Iowa	27	176,128	22,250	28,848	60,195	64,835	11	132
11	Kansas	23	63,443	10,706	6,805	20,244	25,688	4	47
12	Kentucky	3	14,747		2,381	6,500	5,866	2	38
13	Michigan	27	118,405	18,200	26,675	36,630	36,900	4	38
14	Minnesota	32	200,329	21,356	18,850	34,411	125,712	4	77
15	Missouri	8	37,484	350	4,700	11,200	21,234	2	330
16	Nebraska	26	76,773	10,455	6,350	22,505	37,463	1	25
17	New Jersey	8	80,787	9,000	10,100	20,323	41,364	3	35
18	New York	26	628,982	79,000	50,788	91,304	407,890	8	688
19	North Dakota	4	29,900	800	7,000	14,000	8,100	2	36
20	Ohio	67	437,460	28,465	78,400	119,506	211,089	16	347
21	Oklahoma	10	30,624	1,300	2,905	8,581	17,838	2	9
22	Pennsylvania	32	309,354	40,953	58,064	97,469	112,868	12	265
23	South Dakota	4	37,495	1,000	6,000	16,250	14,245	2	20
24	Washington	3	25,550	14,400	2,900	3,300	4,950		
25	West Virginia	3	15,600		1,600	8,100	5,900	1	6
26	Wisconsin	20	111,647	13,415	24,975	20,931	52,326	4	92
27	All other states [1]	18	174,165	22,600	18,615	59,876	73,074	3	217

Group 11.—ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	28	$875,770	$68,500	$98,832	$218,901	$489,537	19	568
2	Illinois	10	197,515	3,000	5,501	29,460	159,554	7	53
3	New Jersey	3	210,961	12,900	37,831	99,867	60,363	3	350
4	New York	7	135,426	50,000	30,000	11,599	43,827	3	25
5	All other states [2]	8	331,868	2,600	25,500	77,975	225,793	6	140

Group 12. AUTOMOBILE BODIES AND PARTS. (See also Automobiles; Carriage and wagon materials; and special report on Automobiles.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	57	$2,528,613	$145,484	$212,749	$773,326	$1,397,054	50	2,803
2	Illinois	4	22,331			13,686	8,645	3	45
3	Indiana	3	53,495	10,000	8,000	21,603	13,892	3	88
4	Massachusetts	7	315,162	8,000	24,921	29,310	252,931	7	303
5	Michigan	11	581,627	22,400	44,783	156,660	357,784	10	685
6	Missouri	3	23,686		2,166	5,687	15,833	3	20
7	New York	14	174,413	4,300	7,900	92,008	70,205	11	218
8	Ohio	8	681,367	67,000	78,239	268,671	267,457	7	704
9	All other states	7	676,532	33,784	46,740	185,701	410,307	6	740

Group 12. AUTOMOBILES. (See also Automobile bodies and parts; Carriages and wagons; and special report on Automobiles.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	121	$20,555,247	$951,910	$2,720,760	$4,290,831	$12,591,746	113	10,484
2	California	6	48,802	500	800	28,800	18,702	5	32
3	Connecticut	7	3,712,922	138,324	770,987	851,477	1,952,134	6	1,822
4	Illinois	8	378,536	2,500	3,000	209,654	163,382	7	114
5	Indiana	8	1,140,509	67,500	167,871	309,125	596,013	7	1,050
6	Massachusetts	11	1,623,857	73,141	199,048	352,773	998,895	10	616
7	Michigan	22	3,765,240	173,977	361,634	544,560	2,685,069	22	1,511
8	New Jersey	5	310,261			51,874	258,387	5	232
9	New York	21	3,172,531	275,018	369,275	791,534	1,736,704	20	1,228
10	Ohio	14	3,544,162	83,050	518,952	751,304	2,190,856	14	2,550
11	Pennsylvania	6	1,452,963	65,600	231,129	194,204	962,030	6	568
12	Wisconsin	6	1,240,006	67,300	86,644	161,727	924,335	6	645
13	All other states [1]	7	165,458	5,000	11,420	43,799	105,239	5	116

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Arizona, 1; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Mississippi, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Virginia, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 9.—ARTIFICIAL STONE. See also Marble and stone work.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
571	340	$260,973	98	$100,706	242	$160,267	215	$152,931	27	$7,336	4,743	2,041	1
19	28	20,366	9	6,750	19	13,616	18	13,200	1	416	332	130	2
5	2	900			2	900	1	600	1	300	26	16	3
3	6	6,200	4	4,200	2	2,000	2	2,000			65	24	4
8	9	7,620	6	5,520	3	2,100	3	2,100			81	36	5
4	11	6,438	5	3,760	6	2,678	6	2,678			109	37	6
34	17	11,348	7	4,850	10	6,498	8	6,260	2	238	196	68	7
3	1	900			1	900	1	900			28	17	8
65	20	11,297	3	2,800	17	8,497	16	8,380	1	117	365	200	9
42	16	10,013	3	1,966	13	8,047	11	7,561	2	486	177	62	10
42	5	2,055	2	775	3	1,280	3	1,280			110	69	11
1	2	660			2	660	2	660			34	14	12
30	14	7,180	7	4,230	7	2,950	5	2,750	2	200	171	83	13
42	22	17,881	5	5,500	17	12,381	14	11,715	3	666	448	269	14
5	10	4,950	4	3,700	6	1,250	6	1,250			82	54	15
34	9	5,728	2	2,400	7	3,328	7	3,328			172	88	16
6	11	12,064	1	1,040	10	11,024	10	11,024			73	53	17
20	54	70,925	13	34,300	41	36,625	37	35,116	4	1,509	851	268	18
4	1	1,000			1	1,000	1	1,000			29	20	19
92	44	26,499	11	6,830	33	19,669	27	18,083	6	1,586	598	208	20
8	4	2,725	4	2,725							50	25	21
37	18	11,895	4	1,300	14	10,595	11	9,245	3	1,350	309	109	22
2	9	3,616			9	3,616	9	3,616			73	21	23
6											28	16	24
4	2	1,180			2	1,180	2	1,180			15	10	25
33	12	7,156	4	3,320	8	3,836	6	3,368	2	468	105	65	26
22	13	10,377	4	4,740	9	5,637	9	5,637			216	79	27

Group 11.—ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

30	68	$67,199	12	$29,624	56	$37,575	30	$24,603	26	$12,972	364	259	1
7	48	41,007	7	16,468	41	24,539	17	12,607	24	11,932	175	113	2
4	9	10,700	3	7,500	6	3,200	4	2,160	2	1,040	83	53	3
8	7	9,656	2	5,656	5	4,000	5	4,000			24	21	4
11	4	5,836			4	5,836	4	5,836			82	72	5

Group 12.—AUTOMOBILE BODIES AND PARTS. (See also Automobiles; Carriage and wagon materials; and special report on Automobiles.)

50	227	$180,834	37	$60,814	190	$120,020	147	$103,263	43	$16,757	3,005	1,239	1
4	2	2,010			2	2,010	1	1,500	1	510	41	15	2
2	5	6,200	2	3,600	3	2,600	2	2,000	1	600	44	17	3
11	16	12,437	3	3,500	13	8,937	8	7,218	5	1,719	186	94	4
8	50	47,236	14	20,870	36	26,366	25	21,658	11	4,708	1,079	345	5
3	13	4,670	2	200	11	4,470	10	3,770	1	700	26	12	6
14	31	28,534	6	6,964	25	21,570	21	20,016	4	1,554	280	200	7
5	37	34,781	4	10,151	33	24,630	24	22,179	9	2,451	591	274	8
3	73	44,966	6	15,529	67	29,437	56	24,922	11	4,515	758	282	9

Group 12.—AUTOMOBILES. (See also Automobile bodies and parts; Carriages and wagons; and special report on Automobiles.)

53	954	$1,076,425	114	$286,557	840	$789,868	661	$703,441	179	$86,427	14,585	6,333	1
4	3	4,800			3	4,800	3	4,800			24	13	2
4	62	86,372	9	34,500	53	51,872	42	46,560	11	5,312	1,475	808	3
4	15	26,180	8	18,500	7	7,680	6	7,200	1	480	172	123	4
4	94	74,293	5	12,300	89	61,993	68	53,721	21	8,272	973	511	5
4	98	115,832	16	40,384	82	75,448	61	64,887	21	10,561	1,448	495	6
9	151	188,452	15	31,020	136	157,432	96	133,914	40	23,518	3,064	1,474	7
1	22	13,662	2	2,000	20	11,662	19	11,246	1	416	115	57	8
7	200	202,869	24	62,559	176	140,310	138	124,338	38	15,972	2,468	721	9
3	172	218,950	23	52,505	149	166,445	120	151,877	29	14,568	3,215	1,436	10
	65	78,681	6	20,789	59	57,892	53	56,128	6	1,764	717	377	11
8	59	54,180	2	6,000	57	48,180	49	44,124	8	4,056	799	224	12
5	13	12,154	4	6,000	9	6,154	6	4,646	3	1,508	115	94	13

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Minnesota, 1; New Jersey, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Kansas, 1; Maine, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 9.—ARTIFICIAL STONE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States..	2,506	$1,402,858	2,503	$1,402,286			3	$572	$268,812	$51,637	$13,309
2	California	180	122,431	180	122,431					10,625	2,645	739
3	Colorado	20	13,378	20	13,378					1,796	1,140	46
4	Connecticut	39	23,245	39	23,245					2,383	717	155
5	Florida	47	23,027	47	23,027					4,870	460	256
6	Georgia	48	21,334	48	21,334					7,815	632	285
7	Illinois	91	52,451	91	52,451					7,714	1,771	558
8	Indian Territory	9	4,846	9	4,846					2,169	267	72
9	Indiana	158	72,189	158	72,189					14,489	2,585	664
10	Iowa	70	34,389	70	34,389					11,308	1,486	467
11	Kansas	40	17,694	40	17,694					1,816	260	256
12	Kentucky	12	6,066	12	6,066					702	310	6
13	Michigan	67	35,184	67	35,184					4,880	621	213
14	Minnesota	265	150,694	265	150,694					18,913	5,418	1,585
15	Missouri	57	39,745	57	39,745					6,697	2,506	27
16	Nebraska	83	45,378	83	45,378					4,206	501	405
17	New Jersey	51	33,028	51	33,028					5,400	1,605	468
18	New York	582	364,313	581	364,241			1	72	71,705	12,651	1,766
19	North Dakota	20	12,225	20	12,225					1,016	195	216
20	Ohio	280	134,904	278	134,404			2	500	27,007	4,899	2,343
21	Oklahoma	24	12,902	24	12,902					3,369	328	178
22	Pennsylvania	160	86,664	160	86,664					25,556	6,407	1,228
23	South Dakota	35	18,359	35	18,359					4,013	5	98
24	Washington	8	7,504	8	7,504					433	40	235
25	West Virginia	6	2,639	6	2,639					1,420	785	35
26	Wisconsin	48	24,910	48	24,910					12,347	1,113	435
27	All other states	106	43,359	106	43,359					16,103	2,290	633

Group 14.—ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	274	$136,658	188	$114,287	76	$20,584	10	$1,787	$118,945	$17,434	$2,442
2	Illinois	116	52,991	66	38,780	46	13,532	4	679	71,700	11,044	591
3	New Jersey	59	23,809	34	18,554	19	4,147	6	1,108	12,783	1,000	499
4	New York	21	11,986	20	11,586	1	400			12,243	2,010	805
5	All other states	78	47,872	68	45,367	10	2,505			22,219	3,380	547

Group 12.—AUTOMOBILE BODIES AND PARTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	1,810	$980,008	1,741	$962,897	29	$8,797	40	$8,314	$319,785	$35,327	$8,207
2	Illinois	21	6,961	21	6,961					5,140	3,068	37
3	Indiana	27	14,242	25	13,975	1	192	1	75	5,075	210	333
4	Massachusetts	148	113,205	146	112,455	2	750			60,521	4,280	1,477
5	Michigan	612	296,940	586	291,863	5	1,152	21	3,925	55,823	6,748	1,788
6	Missouri	21	16,350	21	16,350					6,049	1,410	131
7	New York	225	131,156	221	130,066	3	850	1	240	41,804	11,834	128
8	Ohio	445	248,558	411	238,787	18	5,853	16	3,918	58,613	2,017	3,231
9	All other states	311	152,596	310	152,440			1	156	86,760	5,760	1,082

Group 12.—AUTOMOBILES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	10,239	$6,178,950	10,196	$6,167,345	11	$3,689	32	$7,916	$3,946,369	$88,497	$77,625
2	California	14	10,124	14	10,124					10,139	3,420	257
3	Connecticut	1,065	783,993	1,057	781,604			8	2,389	466,851	1,945	11,843
4	Illinois	146	100,433	146	100,433					61,721	8,701	1,297
5	Indiana	789	482,198	784	480,456	3	1,326	2	416	230,226	3,592	5,547
6	Massachusetts	952	596,277	944	594,082	1	300	7	1,895	228,504	6,397	9,591
7	Michigan	2,123	970,895	2,122	970,770	1	125			1,423,167	12,805	9,365
8	New Jersey	60	40,296	59	40,248			1	48	40,459	3,776	950
9	New York	1,624	1,095,470	1,618	1,094,120	1	288	5	1,062	565,776	36,838	7,793
10	Ohio	2,277	1,368,810	2,272	1,367,160	5	1,650			677,374	4,281	20,034
11	Pennsylvania	566	352,482	566	352,482					61,795	2,118	1,160
12	Wisconsin	520	299,624	511	297,518			9	2,106	163,995	580	9,192
13	All other states	103	78,348	103	78,348					16,362	4,044	596

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 9.—ARTIFICIAL STONE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd. Rent of offices, interest, etc.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials. Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$197,256	$6,550	$1,430,238	$1,364,120	$259,591	$1,104,529	$24,666	$5,578	$3,877	$31,997	$4,128,221	1
6,155	1,086	129,930	128,182	14,415	113,767	693	900	155	...	328,591	2
610	...	11,250	10,104	884	9,220	1,000	36	10	100	39,450	3
1,511	...	16,208	15,848	2,777	13,071	360	...	...	...	60,965	4
4,154	...	41,457	39,751	5,330	34,421	100	108	10	1,488	98,918	5
6,898	...	26,137	25,747	2,720	23,027	360	...	30	...	86,802	6
5,385	...	53,498	50,635	11,441	39,194	618	480	15	1,750	157,790	7
1,830	...	18,735	18,595	2,650	15,945	125	...	15	...	36,965	8
10,890	350	68,067	66,448	13,272	53,176	740	45	83	751	214,626	9
8,581	834	45,330	42,394	7,305	35,089	1,184	...	152	1,600	120,390	10
1,300	...	25,151	24,227	4,772	19,455	128	120	10	666	55,595	11
386	...	11,937	11,900	6,910	4,990	27	...	10	...	21,454	12
4,046	...	42,655	41,096	7,428	33,668	174	90	63	1,232	118,746	13
11,910	...	136,822	133,198	21,470	111,728	2,462	175	185	802	384,272	14
4,039	125	20,981	19,644	3,362	16,282	598	362	75	302	93,703	15
3,300	...	65,873	59,978	21,362	38,616	18	357	1	5,519	150,433	16
3,327	...	31,050	30,088	1,954	28,134	933	9	20	...	93,542	17
57,288		281,853	270,317	15,987	254,330	5,921	572	1,000	4,043	929,977	18
605	...	18,022	17,540	6,630	10,910	330	...	40	112	35,966	19
17,955	1,810	167,405	157,836	55,756	102,080	1,481	1,234	212	6,642	446,491	20
2,863	...	13,019	12,907	1,970	10,937	40	24	...	48	42,551	21
17,921	...	71,168	65,736	16,326	49,410	1,889	681	632	2,230	251,412	22
3,910	...	27,085	23,995	4,288	19,707	545	...	45	2,500	63,000	23
158	...	3,468	3,400	40	3,360	10	...	...	58	13,222	24
600	...	3,962	3,430	880	2,550	320	200	12	...	12,790	25
10,799	...	42,265	39,552	5,207	34,345	1,563	30	130	990	112,437	26
10,835	2,345	56,901	51,572	24,455	27,117	3,107	95	972	1,155	158,153	27

Group 11.—ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$99,009	...	$687,283	$661,606	$25	$661,581	$8,531	$11,435	$3,280	$2,431	$1,159,353	1
60,005	...	284,181	278,564	...	278,564	193	2,999	88	2,337	494,341	2
11,284	...	136,804	129,847		129,847	6,120	100	643	94	219,210	3
9,428	...	31,349	29,127	...	29,127	1,830	240	152	...	96,329	4
18,292		234,949	224,068	25	224,043	388	8,096	2,397	...	329,473	5

Group 12.—AUTOMOBILE BODIES AND PARTS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$250,321	$25,950	$1,493,227	$1,417,435	$2,250	$1,415,185	$30,597	$7,793	$17,624	$19,777	$3,388,472	1
1,943	92	7,545	6,620		6,620	215	500	160	50	29,105	2
4,382	150	11,830	10,450	...	10,450	970	...	380	30	43,300	3
38,781	15,983	220,456	212,916		212,916	2,743	1,122	1,178	2,497	502,070	4
46,287	1,000	570,397	552,527	...	552,527	8,127	1,345	1,803	6,595	1,119,826	5
4,508	...	30,738	28,710		28,710	470	788	150	620	63,350	6
27,822	2,020	142,746	138,224		138,224	1,210	2,268	908	136	468,218	7
70,180	3,185	254,725	231,860	1,500	230,360	7,241	992	11,539	3,090	569,101	8
76,418	3,500	254,790	236,128	750	235,378	9,618	779	1,506	6,759	593,132	9

Group 12.—AUTOMOBILES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,745,601	$1,034,646	$11,658,138	$11,117,409		$11,117,409	$180,092	$35,587	$133,589	$191,761	$26,645,064	1
6,462	...	12,863	12,004		12,004	199	550	85	25	36,380	2
453,063	...	1,163,072	1,098,463		1,098,463	28,328	640	8,734	26,907	2,641,334	3
51,723	...	104,390	98,955		98,955	1,535	3,180	135	585	327,710	4
221,087	...	811,823	753,797		753,797	18,523	1,157	20,276	18,070	1,595,702	5
212,016	500	1,047,488	992,241		992,241	20,573	3,420	11,988	19,266	2,160,455	6
370,035	1,020,962	2,872,655	2,750,209		2,750,209	21,177	3,330	30,517	67,422	6,876,708	7
35,733	...	43,905	38,230		38,230	3,074	1,462	612	527	118,773	8
520,895	250	1,764,567	1,710,096		1,710,096	27,892	14,486	5,293	6,800	3,791,956	9
652,637	422	2,268,651	2,180,808		2,180,808	42,815	3,648	16,766	24,614	5,788,563	10
58,517	...	601,430	570,660		570,660	7,732	2,924	7,624	12,490	1,225,678	11
154,223	...	845,348	824,081		824,081	6,447		945	13,875	1,875,250	12
9,210	2,512	91,946	87,765		87,765	1,797	590	614	1,180	203,966	13

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—AWNINGS, TENTS, AND SAILS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	390	$4,793,130	$450,628	$352,491	$438,802	$3,551,209	231	1,221
2	Alabama	4	7,640	450	1,200	1,700	4,290		
3	California	23	290,921	57,170	24,665	36,682	172,404	19	72
4	Colorado	5	108,098			13,513	94,585	5	28
5	Connecticut	5	18,700			2,400	16,300	3	6
6	District of Columbia	3	103,100	33,000	25,000	3,500	41,600	3	8
7	Illinois	15	1,074,485	151,500	61,500	61,361	800,124	10	270
8	Indiana	7	90,788	6,900	16,000	8,841	59,047	5	39
9	Iowa	9	95,774	20,000	11,500	5,440	58,834	6	15
10	Kansas	5	15,174	100	350	3,000	11,724	4	15
11	Kentucky	3	8,975	300	700	950	7,025	2	3
12	Louisiana	7	46,975	1,500	2,800	2,325	40,350	1	2
13	Maine	26	49,705	2,200	5,100	8,460	33,945	9	14
14	Maryland	17	70,369	50	850	7,622	61,847	3	3
15	Massachusetts	40	230,801	1,300	1,600	29,366	198,535	25	138
16	Michigan	5	88,901			8,113	80,788	4	14
17	Minnesota	14	122,828	600	1,300	15,398	105,530	11	35
18	Missouri	12	640,519	10,833	10,258	47,460	571,968	9	70
19	Nebraska	3	43,560			3,300	40,200	3	11
20	New Jersey	16	72,168	13,625	20,900	9,542	28,101	3	12
21	New York	84	493,894	39,800	57,100	56,978	340,016	46	179
22	Ohio	17	495,144	89,600	82,900	46,658	275,986	17	107
23	Oregon	4	81,506	2,000	2,000	7,650	69,856	3	15
24	Pennsylvania	23	196,981	13,500	19,500	21,016	142,965	15	42
25	Rhode Island	3	31,587	300	500	7,000	23,787	3	9
26	Tennessee	5	17,310	2,500	3,000	2,360	9,450	2	12
27	Texas	7	48,624		1,568	7,868	39,188	5	9
28	Washington	9	76,881	1,000	600	6,709	68,572	7	14
29	Wisconsin	4	33,857			2,800	31,057	3	9
30	All other states [1]	15	137,925	2,400	1,600	10,790	123,135	5	70

Group 8.—AXLE GREASE. (See also Grease and tallow.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	25	$608,201	$103,300	$89,731	$73,248	$341,922	13	210
2	Illinois	5	288,552	39,500	34,500	35,405	179,147	3	54
3	New York	6	129,894	16,300	17,500	12,850	83,244	3	84
4	All other states [2]	14	189,755	47,500	37,731	24,993	79,531	7	72

Group 10.—BABBITT METAL AND SOLDER.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	75	$4,128,645	$233,350	$190,896	$347,295	$3,357,104	27	1,138
2	California	4	255,615			18,332	237,283	3	72
3	Illinois	12	971,393	2,800	10,000	102,162	856,431	5	427
4	Massachusetts	3	10,000		500	1,150	8,350	1	10
5	Michigan	4	33,265	2,000	2,000	3,750	25,515	1	10
6	Missouri	5	686,241	35,000	20,000	46,198	585,043	2	85
7	New York	15	1,109,721	97,050	69,675	86,809	856,187	6	84
8	Pennsylvania	11	328,677	53,500	47,613	25,844	201,720	2	60
9	Washington	4	46,777	2,000	4,000	7,892	32,885		
10	All other states [3]	17	686,956	41,000	37,108	55,158	553,690	7	390

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Mississippi, 1; New Hampshire, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 1; Utah, 2; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Iowa, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—AWNINGS, TENTS, AND SAILS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
442	532	$506,760	74	$130,088	458	$376,672	350	$321,818	108	$54,854	5,089	2,449	1
4	2	2,000	....	....	2	2,000	2	2,000	....	....	15	9	2
26	15	12,184	6	7,880	9	4,304	5	1,980	4	2,324	283	159	3
2	23	23,026	5	7,840	18	15,186	14	12,130	4	3,056	88	59	4
6	1	300	....	....	1	300	....	....	1	300	42	17	5
4	8	9,752	1	1,750	7	8,002	5	7,100	2	902	125	25	6
22	68	72,213	5	10,850	63	61,363	56	57,858	7	3,505	739	470	7
8	16	17,538	2	7,000	14	10,538	10	8,250	4	2,288	141	52	8
11	10	6,873	3	3,000	7	3,873	4	2,900	3	973	66	27	9
7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	13	10
3	2	1,040	....	....	2	1,040	1	780	1	260	33	14	11
9	7	6,005	2	2,860	5	3,145	5	3,145	....	....	66	42	12
30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	45	13
22	6	3,612	....	....	6	3,612	5	3,300	1	312	122	68	14
50	36	29,904	....	....	36	29,904	27	25,442	9	4,462	402	181	15
5	23	18,680	4	4,500	19	14,180	17	13,180	2	1,000	98	55	16
18	18	15,724	....	....	18	15,724	12	12,736	6	2,988	156	61	17
2	67	73,598	19	36,050	48	37,548	31	28,914	17	8,634	395	223	18
3	6	9,140	1	5,000	5	4,140	2	2,700	3	1,440	49	29	19
17	8	6,154	....	....	8	6,154	5	4,972	3	1,182	123	46	20
105	54	43,114	6	6,898	48	36,216	39	30,923	9	5,293	891	376	21
15	88	84,888	14	27,120	74	57,768	56	49,889	18	7,879	381	146	22
5	4	4,012	....	....	4	4,012	2	2,600	2	1,412	25	20	23
30	19	15,705	....	....	19	15,705	14	12,965	5	2,740	230	115	24
3	4	3,500	....	....	4	3,500	3	2,950	1	550	24	11	25
4	1	900	....	....	1	900	1	900	....	....	42	30	26
5	8	10,680	4	6,840	4	3,840	3	3,216	1	624	60	35	27
7	14	13,020	2	2,500	12	10,520	8	8,290	4	2,230	58	35	28
2	3	2,406	....	....	3	2,406	3	2,406	....	....	46	22	29
17	21	20,792	....	....	21	20,792	20	20,292	1	500	134	64	30

Group 8.—AXLE GREASE. (See also Grease and tallow.)

22	55	$55,446	10	$19,970	45	$35,476	32	$29,280	13	$6,196	152	105	1
1	23	19,258	4	4,650	19	14,608	14	12,027	5	2,581	49	29	2
7	15	12,135	1	500	14	11,635	10	10,060	4	1,575	58	39	3
14	17	24,053	5	14,820	12	9,233	8	7,193	4	2,040	45	37	4

Group 10.—BABBITT METAL AND SOLDER.

70	243	$264,995	39	$89,163	204	$175,832	150	$146,042	54	$29,790	771	399	1
3	17	28,530	6	18,706	11	9,824	6	6,542	5	3,282	44	29	2
4	54	60,823	9	15,390	45	45,433	35	38,941	10	6,492	261	75	3
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	4
6	7	4,352	....	....	7	4,352	3	2,680	4	1,672	10	6	5
3	31	21,135	4	7,411	27	13,724	23	11,720	4	2,004	89	17	6
27	64	68,037	2	8,532	62	59,505	38	46,467	24	13,038	142	109	7
9	22	28,958	8	11,400	14	17,558	12	16,758	2	800	65	46	8
4	4	7,300	1	1,200	3	6,100	3	6,100	....	....	15	11	9
12	44	45,860	9	26,524	35	19,336	30	16,834	5	2,502	140	103	10

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Kansas, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 2; Oregon, 1; Tennessee, 1, Virginia, 2, Wisconsin, 2.

Group 2.—AWNINGS, TENTS, AND SAILS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	3,432	$1,757,466	1,973	$1,266,805	1,422	$482,179	37	$8,452	$687,607	$186,957	$27,569
2	Alabama	11	7,505	10	7,225	1	280			1,022	320	70
3	California	205	124,497	113	92,154	77	28,317	15	4,026	53,914	11,019	3,292
4	Colorado	73	39,648	24	18,361	49	21,287			27,274	7,620	574
5	Connecticut	28	14,525	19	10,875	9	3,650			4,058	1,065	68
6	District of Columbia	67	40,305	34	22,760	33	17,545			1,409	600	284
7	Illinois	577	315,047	284	204,699	287	109,054	6	1,294	133,856	18,165	5,240
8	Indiana	77	27,688	36	18,977	41	8,711			9,589	2,450	588
9	Iowa	36	13,581	24	10,039	12	3,542			7,232	1,600	404
10	Kansas	18	6,076	11	4,266	7	1,810			2,836	960	84
11	Kentucky	22	10,428	12	7,420	10	3,008			2,146	1,380	41
12	Louisiana	50	25,446	35	21,707	12	3,193	3	546	7,876	3,670	357
13	Maine	89	45,360	83	43,920	6	1,440			11,130	3,119	493
14	Maryland	83	48,684	70	44,929	12	3,516	1	239	7,330	3,610	284
15	Massachusetts	280	166,333	198	136,563	82	29,770			49,251	20,301	1,210
16	Michigan	74	31,529	41	22,795	32	8,566	1	168	23,040	4,098	573
17	Minnesota	100	43,714	46	26,926	54	16,788			20,997	5,715	838
18	Missouri	309	137,721	130	83,224	173	53,353	6	1,144	88,344	20,365	3,097
19	Nebraska	37	16,356	15	9,004	22	7,352			9,956	3,304	463
20	New Jersey	64	34,934	47	28,853	16	6,039	1	42	12,219	1,956	457
21	New York	546	286,964	375	228,821	170	57,843	1	300	83,512	37,613	2,442
22	Ohio	241	101,019	115	66,911	126	35,608			57,794	6,377	3,793
23	Oregon	22	12,226	8	6,000	14	6,226			4,700	1,600	345
24	Pennsylvania	166	85,709	120	71,418	46	14,291			19,855	11,619	489
25	Rhode Island	13	7,164	9	6,280	4	884			3,387	745	7
26	Tennessee	38	11,782	17	6,788	20	4,814	1	180	3,153	1,234	224
27	Texas	47	18,087	15	8,556	32	9,531			7,273	2,356	437
28	Washington	46	31,842	30	22,783	16	9,059			8,990	5,524	634
29	Wisconsin	32	16,055	16	12,336	16	3,719			2,609	1,400	169
30	All other states	81	37,241	36	23,115	43	13,583	2	543	22,855	7,172	612

Group 8.—AXLE GREASE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	119	$61,598	104	$58,174	14	$3,216	1	$208	$206,224	$4,852	$3,704
2	Illinois	35	18,702	31	17,625	4	1,077			70,619	630	1,407
3	New York	45	18,256	36	16,429	9	1,827			77,294	3,400	679
4	All other states	39	24,640	37	24,120	1	312	1	208	58,311	822	1,618

Group 10.—BABBITT METAL AND SOLDER—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	569	$337,507	539	$329,852	29	$7,580	1	$75	$492,540	$43,683	$20,985
2	California	37	26,524	37	26,524					36,376	5,170	489
3	Illinois	142	69,554	139	68,951	2	528	1	75	105,229	8,892	1,949
4	Massachusetts	4	2,588	4	2,588					719	444	61
5	Michigan	7	4,176	7	4,176					23,554	840	5,130
6	Missouri	57	37,485	57	37,485					52,595	540	5,646
7	New York	128	85,868	127	85,348	1	520			141,510	19,818	4,145
8	Pennsylvania	58	32,843	58	32,843					23,066	2,009	992
9	Washington	14	11,195	10	9,375	4	1,820			13,128	2,390	525
10	All other states	122	67,274	100	62,562	22	4,712			96,363	3,580	2,048

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—AWNINGS, TENTS, AND SAILS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$466,254	$6,827	$6,669,721	$6,564,281	$25,056	$6,539,225	$16,586	$27,129	$4,673	$57,052	$11,209,170	1
632		24,110	23,435		23,435	15			660	42,000	2
39,193	410	406,909	400,165		400,165	246	2,627	71	3,800	739,330	3
19,080		162,244	159,761	24,056	135,705	408	865	110	1,100	296,375	4
2,925		24,878	24,505		24,505	220	112	11	30	53,000	5
525		72,058	71,200		71,200	475	333	50		159,918	6
110,451		2,024,631	2,012,996		2,012,996	3,621	3,567	1,280	3,167	2,665,917	7
6,551		118,250	116,559		116,559	210	546	35	900	192,649	8
5,178	50	55,296	53,517	1,000	52,517	370	320	155	934	103,291	9
1,792		21,169	20,885		20,885	30	139	115		35,238	10
725		12,580	12,350		12,350	15	205	10		29,905	11
3,849		71,050	70,687		70,687	18	50	25	270	128,049	12
7,518		129,607	126,831		126,831	839	521	104	1,312	229,410	13
3,436		81,572	80,993		80,993	246	207	6	120	170,844	14
27,740		307,605	302,122		302,122	1,052	3,279	125	1,027	707,093	15
17,869	500	97,521	95,265		95,265	370	516	40	1,330	196,767	16
14,444		163,339	159,866		159,866	165	1,428	27	1,853	284,130	17
64,882		824,380	810,565		810,565	1,578	2,430	220	9,587	1,230,886	18
6,189		81,019	78,700		78,700	100	384	35	1,500	139,450	19
9,306	500	62,905	61,984		61,984	475	274	40	132	141,699	20
42,280	1,177	556,792	548,250		548,250	2,376	3,602	1,339	1,225	1,249,508	21
47,624		326,280	321,632		321,632	1,584	1,886	324	854	718,216	22
2,755		89,596	88,800		88,800	65	596	135		123,343	23
7,747		284,932	282,338		282,338	527	948	200	919	512,537	24
2,635		20,680	20,310		20,310	180	175	15		54,025	25
1,695		79,739	79,484		79,484		146		109	110,871	26
4,480		107,157	106,526		106,526	50	535	46		174,113	27
2,832		139,373	138,130		138,130	211	773	112	147	240,934	28
950	90	39,475	38,709		38,709	420	145	1	200	69,541	29
10,971	4,100	284,574	257,716		257,716	420	520	42	25,876	433,631	30

Group 8.—AXLE GREASE—Continued.

$197,443	$225	$368,074	$339,942	$1,045	$338,897	$4,712	$572	$203	$22,645	$879,483	1
68,582		117,606	107,014		107,014	1,516	506	68	8,502	266,975	2
72,990	225	111,798	110,746		110,746	752		50	250	319,300	3
55,871		138,670	122,182	1,045	121,137	2,444	66	85	13,893	293,208	4

Group 10.—BABBITT METAL AND SOLDER—Continued.

$426,239	$1,633	$10,863,752	$10,695,944	$1,600	$10,694,344	$62,593	$6,897	$16,267	$82,051	$13,096,838	1
30,717		590,238	583,439		583,439	5,593	1,056	150		721,419	2
94,388		1,916,150	1,893,609	1,600	1,892,009	12,648	2,310	6,583	1,000	2,500,418	3
214		36,157	35,837		35,837	240	30	50		41,191	4
17,584		74,579	74,100		74,100	250	136	18	75	116,020	5
46,409		1,360,415	1,346,154		1,346,154	7,944	115	5,099	1,103	1,531,604	6
117,547		4,306,764	4,208,447		4,208,447	22,042	1,590	2,230	72,455	4,965,979	7
20,065		722,505	715,172		715,172	6,238		1,020	75	888,408	8
10,213		132,007	128,344		128,344	926	137		2,600	200,850	9
89,102	1,633	1,724,937	1,710,842		1,710,842	6,712	1,523	1,117	4,743	2,130,949	10

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—BAGS, OTHER THAN PAPER.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	79	$12,387,069	$345,812	$880,344	$1,577,342	$9,583,571	70	5,017
2	California	7	901,429	1,200	2,000	72,744	825,485	6	179
3	Illinois	4	104,226			11,400	92,826	4	112
4	Louisiana	6	1,145,384	30,000	52,171	57,671	1,005,542	4	131
5	Missouri	6	2,708,441	80,500	187,568	289,366	2,151,007	6	497
6	New York	17	867,449	36,000	24,000	125,998	681,451	13	416
7	North Carolina	3	387,885	11,500	83,000	116,900	176,485	2	42
8	Ohio	5	541,015	30,040	71,650	100,475	338,850	5	477
9	Oregon	3	434,000	15,000	30,000	60,000	329,000	3	90
10	Pennsylvania	5	384,496	150	49,019	114,879	220,448	5	1,082
11	Virginia	3	201,000	20,000	49,000	22,000	110,000	3	112
12	All other states[1]	20	4,711,744	121,422	331,936	605,909	3,652,477	19	1,878

Group 6.—BAGS, PAPER.

1	United States	62	$11,441,383	$1,527,277	$1,641,203	$4,563,146	$3,709,757	50	3,069
2	Illinois	4	31,980			21,985	9,995	2	18
3	Indiana	4	110,000	30,300	10,500	52,700	16,500	3	55
4	New York	12	4,773,557	965,073	965,074	2,019,756	823,654	9	369
5	Ohio	9	1,305,979	100,825	187,700	473,637	543,817	9	1,519
6	Pennsylvania	15	364,112	6,650	14,100	82,564	260,798	10	129
7	All other states[2]	18	4,855,755	424,429	463,829	1,912,504	2,054,993	17	979

Group 8.—BAKING AND YEAST POWDERS. (See also Flavoring extracts.

1	United States	164	$13,232,639	$1,191,362	$1,530,204	$1,091,200	$9,419,873	99	3,318
2	California	7	2,219,177	103,400	236,514	111,315	1,767,948	5	227
3	Illinois	22	3,867,755	184,100	275,551	251,226	3,156,878	14	1,400
4	Indiana	8	67,094	1,480	1,100	7,450	57,064	2	18
5	Kansas	6	35,224	1,900	5,410	6,350	21,564	3	12
6	Kentucky	3	3,975	1,500	500	475	1,500		
7	Louisiana	4	97,259	3,750	3,750	20,800	68,959	4	45
8	Maryland	6	255,803	17,000	45,813	50,613	142,377	4	296
9	Massachusetts	9	224,954	8,000	26,000	45,405	145,549	3	134
10	Michigan	6	49,719	4,775	14,668	9,179	21,097	5	41
11	Minnesota	6	23,810			4,996	18,814	3	23
12	Missouri	9	127,100	3,875	3,900	20,301	99,024	7	39
13	Nebraska	4	27,250	2,000	6,500	2,500	16,250	3	26
14	New York	29	3,999,657	530,000	530,750	299,995	2,638,912	16	472
15	Ohio	15	219,156	2,000	5,819	22,762	188,555	11	121
16	Pennsylvania	6	60,846	1,000	500	3,150	56,196	2	23
17	Wisconsin	3	50,475	9,000	15,000	1,075	25,400	2	11
18	All other states[3]	21	1,903,405	317,582	358,429	233,608	993,786	15	430

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 1; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Tennessee, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 1; Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued

Group 2. BAGS, OTHER THAN PAPER.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
54	532	$601,684	65	$153,299	467	$448,385	377	$398,463	90	$49,922	6,658	4,932	1
3	40	55,206	10	22,300	30	32,906	25	29,662	5	3,244	405	218	2
2	21	21,430	4	5,580	17	15,850	12	13,794	5	2,056	145	111	3
5	47	50,646	2	2,500	45	48,146	37	42,631	8	5,515	446	327	4
1	96	111,735	12	30,500	84	81,235	68	72,570	16	8,665	793	523	5
15	60	82,984	12	39,750	48	43,234	42	39,666	6	3,568	810	606	6
1	10	12,357	1	3,300	9	9,057	6	8,087	3	970	274	186	7
5	30	22,820	3	3,780	27	19,040	14	14,164	13	4,876	408	383	8
.....	13	17,600	2	5,400	11	12,200	8	10,600	3	1,600	224	78	9
12	42	42,534	.....	.....	42	42,534	34	38,270	8	4,264	798	795	10
2	7	5,000	2	2,000	5	3,000	5	3,000	.....	.....	200	152	11
8	166	179,372	17	38,189	149	141,183	126	126,019	23	15,164	2,146	1,552	12

Group 6. BAGS, PAPER.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
53	360	$405,056	39	$119,108	321	$285,948	242	$253,062	79	$32,886	2,912	2,033	1
5	3	2,170	.....	.....	3	2,170	1	1,040	2	1,130	35	25	2
7	7	6,880	.....	.....	7	6,880	4	5,500	3	1,380	72	29	3
9	60	111,147	10	48,083	50	63,064	41	58,005	9	5,059	650	405	4
5	124	89,815	11	22,800	113	67,015	70	51,268	43	15,747	540	415	5
18	17	12,799	2	2,200	15	10,599	13	10,193	2	406	168	149	6
11	149	182,245	16	46,025	133	136,220	113	127,056	20	9,164	1,447	1,010	7

Group 8. BAKING AND YEAST POWDERS. See also Flavoring extracts.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
150	756	$938,771	82	$237,481	674	$701,290	501	$625,219	173	$76,071	2,813	2,117	1
4	184	199,940	5	6,700	179	193,240	97	161,668	82	31,572	165	132	2
21	192	247,533	24	81,700	168	165,833	134	146,269	34	19,564	901	577	3
7	12	7,400	2	2,500	11	4,900	7	3,660	4	1,240	48	37	4
3	5	3,355	3	1,920	2	1,435	2	1,435	.....	.....	30	17	5
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	6
1	25	25,530	2	3,960	23	21,570	18	18,114	5	3,456	124	66	7
10	44	44,367	2	5,500	42	38,867	36	36,689	6	2,178	206	163	8
6	11	13,920	2	1,380	9	12,540	7	12,065	2	475	51	45	9
3	14	12,766	4	2,675	10	10,091	8	9,386	2	705	27	23	10
9	15	16,497	1	2,400	14	14,097	12	12,641	2	1,456	22	14	11
4	21	24,706	6	12,820	15	11,886	10	8,882	5	3,004	90	78	12
4	9	7,548	.....	.....	9	7,548	8	7,080	1	468	22	17	13
29	64	144,534	15	73,980	49	70,554	40	66,562	9	3,992	290	266	14
15	27	20,000	4	3,900	23	16,100	15	13,360	8	2,740	44	29	15
5	13	11,454	2	3,483	11	7,971	10	7,201	1	770	17	14	16
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	17
18	119	159,221	10	34,563	109	124,658	97	120,207	12	4,451	767	630	18

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 2; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 3; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 2; Utah, 1; Virginia, 4; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—BAGS, OTHER THAN PAPER—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	5,722	$1,828,526	1,959	$942,503	3,418	$811,179	345	$74,844	$1,721,467	$122,968	$65,990
2	California	299	121,552	140	73,280	141	45,772	18	2,500	99,417	18,825	3,189
3	Illinois	127	47,496	58	28,552	66	18,450	3	494	20,098	8,540	1,008
4	Louisiana	370	116,753	115	48,221	255	68,532	......	......	154,247	7,561	6,808
5	Missouri	691	248,960	246	127,728	391	111,661	54	9,571	362,687	13,380	12,345
6	New York	722	230,300	210	97,233	511	133,017	1	50	196,467	32,005	1,818
7	North Carolina	219	33,556	40	13,944	150	16,416	29	3,196	156,491	......	4,254
8	Ohio	386	112,394	120	59,776	266	52,618	......	......	71,467	1,260	3,820
9	Oregon	122	49,174	53	34,424	53	13,750	16	1,000	35,900	5,100	4,100
10	Pennsylvania	796	271,777	257	134,628	389	90,633	150	46,516	96,716	2,860	2,397
11	Virginia	183	35,738	45	12,018	121	22,020	17	1,700	7,900	2,800	800
12	All other states	1,807	560,826	675	312,699	1,075	238,310	57	9,817	520,077	30,637	25,451

Group 6.—BAGS, PAPER—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc.: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	2,473	$930,171	1,285	$594,012	1,120	$322,694	68	$13,465	$484,027	$62,145	$24,521
2	Illinois	30	11,884	12	7,008	18	4,876	......	......	4,762	2,670	75
3	Indiana	46	16,081	27	12,111	19	3,970	......	......	16,841	1,100	1,275
4	New York	535	214,622	261	133,482	274	81,140	......	......	43,017	13,412	6,518
5	Ohio	482	176,795	287	125,995	188	49,266	7	1,534	107,741	7,340	7,103
6	Pennsylvania	159	57,795	88	42,465	65	14,122	6	1,208	21,407	6,738	328
7	All other states	1,221	452,904	610	272,951	556	169,320	55	10,723	290,259	30,885	9,222

Group 8.—BAKING AND YEAST POWDERS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc.: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	2,449	$1,041,606	1,175	$666,359	1,238	$367,948	36	$7,299	$4,942,676	$61,267	$50,838
2	California	151	70,875	84	52,856	67	18,019	......	......	381,099	2,292	5,010
3	Illinois	758	348,775	330	213,409	427	135,085	1	281	1,383,369	12,006	7,383
4	Indiana	42	12,376	14	6,203	28	6,173	......	......	10,080	1,893	189
5	Kansas	17	5,633	7	3,445	10	2,188	......	......	4,341	360	270
6	Kentucky	4	1,222	2	884	2	338	......	......	363	156	22
7	Louisiana	86	22,505	45	13,200	30	7,472	11	1,833	21,464	2,472	160
8	Maryland	175	65,406	83	41,305	86	22,966	6	1,135	261,088	5,397	1,763
9	Massachusetts	46	22,520	33	18,854	13	3,666	......	......	18,452	3,192	1,904
10	Michigan	22	8,893	10	6,099	12	2,794	......	......	44,533	1,090	427
11	Minnesota	18	7,807	11	5,587	7	2,220	......	......	32,928	2,900	120
12	Missouri	84	34,527	42	24,333	41	10,044	1	150	57,898	5,820	685
13	Nebraska	19	9,236	11	5,961	8	3,275	......	......	8,712	1,320	276
14	New York	275	141,273	112	77,192	162	63,821	1	260	1,860,039	8,342	22,879
15	Ohio	50	17,213	19	9,830	30	7,279	1	104	31,327	3,832	679
16	Pennsylvania	15	8,348	11	7,124	4	1,224	......	......	12,642	3,670	314
17	Wisconsin	5	3,018	4	2,628	1	390	......	......	6,555	110	192
18	All other states	682	261,979	357	177,449	310	80,904	15	3,536	807,786	6,415	8,565

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—BAGS, OTHER THAN PAPER—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,396,502	$136,007	$30,758,040	$30,418,252	$285,928	$30,132,324	$47,427	$27,011	$39,512	$225,835	$37,399,087	1
77,403		2,118,957	2,072,058		2,072,058	90	5,194	1,015	40,600	2,504,436	2
10,550		641,602	638,677		638,677	425	675	230	1,595	808,784	3
139,878		3,644,300	3,636,687		3,636,687		5,961	1,652		4,076,226	4
336,962		5,018,257	4,945,782		4,945,782	7,095	1,836	6,633	56,911	6,612,494	5
160,844	1,800	3,011,578	2,996,797		2,996,797	6,552	4,857	3,372		3,647,701	6
43,530	108,707	879,283	873,677		873,677	285	480	90	4,751	1,310,742	7
66,387		1,209,641	1,173,255		1,173,255	4,512	30	844	31,000	1,500,754	8
26,700		798,100	795,000		795,000	600	1,800	700		957,000	9
91,459		2,627,541	2,607,524	285,928	2,321,596	8,867	420	10,705	25	3,303,998	10
4,300		123,475	120,400		120,400	500	1,470	1,105		216,863	11
438,489	25,500	10,685,306	10,558,395		10,558,395	18,501	4,291	13,166	90,953	12,460,089	12

Group 6.—BAGS, PAPER—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$396,413	$948	$6,594,976	$6,488,036		$6,488,036	$38,737	$44,280	$12,956	$10,967	$10,086,863	1
2,017		63,764	63,173		63,173		516	75		93,929	2
13,718	748	92,083	90,217		90,217	865	985	16		153,430	3
23,087		1,791,909	1,775,936		1,775,936	682	10,100	4,304	887	2,858,011	4
93,298		955,015	904,566		904,566	32,276	1,602	6,611	9,960	1,513,106	5
14,141	200	326,607	323,682		323,682	1,699	689	437	100	466,813	6
250,152		3,365,598	3,330,462		3,330,462	3,215	30,388	1,513	20	5,001,574	7

Group 8.—BAKING AND YEAST POWDERS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$4,761,326	$69,245	$8,940,076	$8,776,636	$877,798	$7,898,838	$59,604	$18,781	$7,715	$77,340	$19,042,521	1
373,147	650	1,241,478	1,230,327	679,261	551,066	5,651	4,894	606		1,956,659	2
1,363,980		1,786,830	1,757,600	129,673	1,627,927	21,341	2,760	4,162	967	4,541,241	3
7,998		49,886	48,163	3	48,160	69	128	100	1,426	148,501	4
3,711		25,938	24,925	208	24,717	209	200	9	595	64,619	5
185		4,429	4,420	140	4,280	9				9,000	6
18,832		134,485	131,166		131,166		734	85	2,500	217,738	7
193,526	60,402	282,106	255,765	25,787	229,978	8,572	204	171	17,394	716,530	8
13,356		392,371	391,445		391,445	175	590	75	86	461,617	9
43,016		64,172	62,569	715	61,854	630	8	40	925	159,641	10
29,908		41,454	40,468	500	39,968	105	866	15		110,311	11
51,393		245,485	244,807		244,807	89	564	25		420,172	12
7,116		19,927	18,593		18,593	455	74	55	750	51,221	13
1,828,818		3,061,153	3,053,444	717	3,052,727	4,907	1,389	814	599	6,835,540	14
25,516	1,300	185,245	183,162	35,548	147,614	745	1,203	49	86	285,173	15
8,658		58,366	57,561	1,788	55,773	214	10	30	551	120,315	16
6,253		27,460	27,100		27,100	210	125		25	48,100	17
785,913	6,893	1,319,291	1,245,121	3,458	1,241,663	16,223	5,032	1,479	51,436	2,896,113	18

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—BASKETS, AND RATTAN AND WILLOW WARE.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	486	$3,600,243	$300,660	$711,562	$899,120	$1,688,901	187	6,278
2	Alabama	3	40,391	1,663	4,000	19,000	15,728	3	160
3	California	14	56,513	5,990	18,330	4,581	27,612	5	28
4	Delaware	8	152,227	14,600	24,670	44,449	68,508	8	455
5	Illinois	16	42,419	8,750	11,800	2,068	19,801	2	11
6	Indiana	7	166,894	13,200	27,330	31,114	95,250	6	500
7	Kentucky	6	112,689	610	17,028	74,905	20,146	1	125
8	Louisiana	5	2,672	700	800	67	1,105		
9	Maine	3	1,925	200	875	600	250	2	16
10	Maryland	21	56,979	4,050	12,650	7,699	32,580	2	60
11	Massachusetts	33	274,526	27,300	82,587	68,511	96,128	21	352
12	Michigan	22	373,702	41,933	76,851	86,261	168,657	15	655
13	Minnesota	5	1,223	125	300	155	643	1	2
14	Missouri	7	26,100			1,540	24,560	1	2
15	New Hampshire	3	39,872	800	5,050	12,450	21,572	3	113
16	New Jersey	32	203,548	7,740	15,000	59,936	120,872	11	305
17	New York	194	1,119,371	83,965	234,215	222,820	578,371	52	1,967
18	Ohio	38	224,017	19,640	39,984	87,314	77,079	29	79
19	Pennsylvania	38	136,267	14,199	25,960	19,586	76,522	5	166
20	Virginia	3	125,675	9,800	15,249	32,690	67,936	2	190
21	Wisconsin	7	97,924	8,850	21,262	34,598	33,214	3	252
22	All other states [1]	21	345,309	36,545	77,621	88,776	142,367	15	840

Group 1.—BEET SUGAR. (See also special report on Beet sugar.)

1	United States	51	$55,923,459	$1,737,943	$11,466,749	$28,695,825	$14,022,942	51	40,187
2	California	5	10,672,786	193,903	1,819,614	5,639,949	3,019,320	5	13,791
3	Colorado	9	15,639,588	838,756	2,681,208	7,579,871	4,539,753	9	8,547
4	Michigan	19	12,989,630	343,898	3,601,987	7,229,599	1,814,146	19	9,041
5	Wisconsin	3	2,171,698	22,599	476,186	972,219	700,694	3	1,200
6	All other states [2]	15	14,449,757	338,787	2,887,754	7,274,187	3,949,029	15	7,608

Group 10.—BELLS. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.)

1	United States	21	$881,634	$49,650	$141,745	$188,477	$501,762	20	586
2	Connecticut	7	464,017	28,050	76,515	92,083	267,369	7	427
3	New York	4	184,839	15,000	32,000	48,400	89,439	4	29
4	All other states [3]	10	232,778	6,600	33,230	47,994	144,954	9	130

Group 5.—BELTING AND HOSE, LEATHER.

1	United States	117	$10,785,245	$247,582	$546,160	$1,058,967	$8,932,536	86	3,529
2	California	5	190,253	2,754	1,000	30,188	156,311	5	133
3	Connecticut	3	1,545,110	58,000	62,000	76,500	1,348,610	3	173
4	Illinois	10	833,175			84,211	748,964	6	212
5	Indiana	4	105,339	18,000	26,000	7,095	54,244	3	50
6	Massachusetts	12	622,194	8,000	9,594	84,594	520,006	9	236
7	Michigan	5	438,775	78,170	110,330	25,423	224,852	5	365
8	Missouri	6	167,088	4,000	3,600	13,294	146,194	4	60
9	New Jersey	8	110,352	2,500	10,000	27,001	70,851	5	66
10	New York	25	3,669,183	8,500	16,500	294,338	3,349,845	16	1,078
11	Ohio	6	482,367	15,258	44,889	59,580	362,640	5	307
12	Pennsylvania	14	709,174	5,000	18,000	120,335	565,839	12	205
13	Rhode Island	4	267,254	30,000	81,000	52,433	103,821	2	150
14	All other states [4]	15	1,644,981	17,400	163,247	183,975	1,280,359	11	494

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 1; Nebraska, 2; Oregon, 2; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Idaho, 3; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 3; New York, 1; Ohio, 1; Oregon, 1; Utah, 4; Washington, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 1. BASKETS, AND RATTAN AND WILLOW WARE.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
525	236	$202,602	46	$69,005	190	$133,597	163	$123,425	27	$10,172	7,501	4,122	1
3	7	6,200	1	1,500	6	4,700	6	4,700			222	80	2
13	2	2,220			2	2,220	2	2,220			126	46	3
10	9	7,596	3	4,749	6	2,847	6	2,847			105	224	4
18	1	1,560	1	1,560							106	55	5
3	19	17,528	5	6,200	14	11,328	11	10,060	3	1,268	478	229	6
5	2	2,875			2	2,875	2	2,875			179	104	7
5											8	8	8
3											21	9	9
20	13	14,630	2	5,500	11	9,130	11	9,130			100	74	10
39	21	17,361	3	4,200	18	13,161	12	10,131	6	3,030	369	174	11
23	17	13,610	3	4,400	14	9,210	13	8,910	1	300	777	255	12
6											2	2	13
7	5	2,399	2	1,500	3	899	1	275	2	624	29	15	14
4	2	1,629			2	1,629	2	1,629			60	39	15
36	9	11,280	2	6,500	7	4,780	7	4,780			182	107	16
217	65	55,913	7	16,956	58	38,957	50	36,175	8	2,782	2,256	1,336	17
41	14	7,929	3	2,200	11	5,729	8	4,829	3	900	763	447	18
41	8	5,888			8	5,888	7	5,524	1	364	225	105	19
2	26	12,880	2	3,600	14	9,280	14	9,280			398	349	20
7	4	3,780	1	600	3	3,180	3	3,180			210	128	21
22	22	17,324	11	9,540	11	7,784	8	6,880	3	904	596	336	22

Group 1. BEET SUGAR. (See also special report on Beet sugar.)

	763	$1,004,636	122	$284,781	641	$719,855	600	$702,969	41	$16,886	13,178	5,675	1
	90	149,030	11	61,730	79	87,300	71	83,820	8	3,480	1,627	529	2
	96	219,318	11	60,404	85	158,914	83	157,614	2	1,300	2,953	1,294	3
	269	293,500	41	91,667	228	201,833	210	195,157	18	6,676	5,006	1,641	4
	47	51,500	4	15,000	43	36,500	41	35,300	2	1,200	782	770	5
	261	291,288	55	55,980	206	235,308	195	231,078	11	4,230	2,810	1,441	6

Group 10.—BELLS. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.)

17	66	$53,514	18	$20,650	48	$32,864	37	$28,669	11	$4,195	594	456	1
1	31	27,390	10	13,150	21	14,240	15	11,487	6	2,753	381	309	2
4	12	11,080	4	4,000	8	7,080	7	6,580	1	500	33	28	3
12	23	15,044	4	3,500	19	11,544	15	10,602	4	942	180	119	4

Group 5.—BELTING AND HOSE, LEATHER.

94	614	$787,319	87	$220,608	527	$566,711	437	$518,031	90	$48,680	2,355	1,820	1
4	20	23,290	2	4,200	18	19,090	15	17,815	3	1,275	47	30	2
2	34	82,434	5	44,500	29	37,934	19	32,300	10	5,634	136	121	3
6	63	82,306	12	28,900	51	53,406	45	50,074	6	3,332	164	116	4
2	11	5,747	1	600	10	5,147	8	4,383	2	764	13	11	5
7	52	54,152	11	23,180	41	30,972	31	26,497	10	4,475	202	160	6
6	16	22,804	3	11,220	13	11,584	9	9,040	4	2,544	111	88	7
2	27	20,492	7	7,680	20	12,812	15	10,812	5	2,000	43	24	8
9	8	6,826	1	1,900	7	4,926	6	4,562	1	364	81	55	9
22	216	287,432	16	29,240	200	258,192	177	244,194	23	13,998	869	644	10
1	43	58,659	10	24,912	33	33,747	28	31,142	5	2,605	92	90	11
17	38	34,625	1	4,000	37	30,625	31	27,554	6	3,071	136	119	12
4	4	6,080	1	1,500	3	4,580	3	4,580			37	34	13
12	82	102,472	17	38,776	65	63,696	50	55,078	15	8,618	124	328	14

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1, Michigan, 2, Missouri, 2; Ohio, 2.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows Delaware, 1; Georgia, 1, Kentucky, 1, Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Minnesota, 2, New Hampshire, 1; North Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Virginia, 1; Washington, 1 Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—BASKETS, AND RATTAN AND WILLOW WARE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States.	5,106	$1,730,932	3,828	$1,470,236	1,072	$228,620	206	$32,066	$379,722	$45,869	$18,586
2	Alabama	134	32,807	105	28,863	11	1,193	18	2,751	8,274	350	176
3	California	70	24,016	38	14,674	30	8,992	2	350	4,383	2,016	567
4	Delaware	267	65,711	227	58,998	29	5,230	11	1,483	15,948	21	413
5	Illinois	60	28,467	48	24,813	11	3,549	1	105	7,909	2,708	147
6	Indiana	338	112,339	221	90,945	98	18,868	19	2,526	24,336	490	1,434
7	Kentucky	99	29,968	58	21,362	33	7,828	8	778	6,394	665	10
8	Louisiana	7	3,560	7	3,560					744	636	72
9	Maine	12	4,060	12	4,060					735		10
10	Maryland	75	28,244	73	27,880			2	364	14,739	1,507	298
11	Massachusetts	269	106,781	248	102,790	11	2,263	10	1,728	35,102	2,370	2,422
12	Michigan	405	160,002	302	135,434	79	20,810	24	3,758	33,404	781	4,241
13	Minnesota	2	600	1	300	1	300			275	164	6
14	Missouri	21	6,930	18	6,570	2	310	1	50	2,872	2,127	42
15	New Hampshire	52	24,774	51	24,574	1	200			2,267		168
16	New Jersey	139	48,822	124	45,580	7	1,987	8	1,255	21,597	3,786	543
17	New York	1,569	586,558	1,166	492,929	386	91,242	17	2,387	114,217	17,379	3,352
18	Ohio	474	158,744	334	128,369	115	26,725	25	3,650	22,976	1,754	1,195
19	Pennsylvania	170	66,624	153	62,074	14	3,520	3	1,030	17,276	6,094	585
20	Virginia	367	57,669	198	41,452	143	13,144	26	3,073	10,552	350	168
21	Wisconsin	168	50,519	157	47,533	5	1,000	6	1,986	7,927	600	737
22	All other states	408	133,737	287	107,476	96	21,469	25	4,792	27,835	2,091	1,800

Group 1.—BEET SUGAR—Continued.

1	United States	3,963	$2,486,702	3,928	$2,472,032	10	$5,096	25	$9,574	$1,999,555	$8,675	$234,768
2	California	614	429,420	606	424,771	4	2,749	4	1,900	305,410		24,714
3	Colorado	1,048	792,916	1,039	788,486	1	560	8	3,870	459,880		80,666
4	Michigan	1,211	581,074	1,205	578,665	4	1,547	2	862	706,628	8,675	72,898
5	Wisconsin	168	96,882	168	96,882					39,792		1,300
6	All other states	922	586,410	910	583,228	1	240	11	2,942	487,845		55,190

Group 10.—BELLS—Continued.

1	United States	530	$253,188	462	$233,179	60	$18,717	8	$1,292	$76,512	$3,825	$5,506
2	Connecticut	353	172,291	307	159,604	39	11,570	7	1,117	21,357	150	3,314
3	New York	32	17,292	32	17,292					29,455	980	712
4	All other states	145	63,605	123	56,283	21	7,147	1	175	25,720	2,695	1,480

Group 5.—BELTING AND HOSE, LEATHER—Continued.

1	United States	2,092	$1,164,548	2,014	$1,140,992	66	$21,451	12	$2,105	$1,263,294	$143,929	$30,786
2	California	36	25,999	34	25,343	2	656			27,870	6,870	528
3	Connecticut	130	76,982	127	75,942	3	1,040			109,679	150	2,495
4	Illinois	157	95,580	155	94,380	2	1,200			114,134	24,160	2,334
5	Indiana	11	7,324	11	7,324					6,061	415	641
6	Massachusetts	177	104,224	166	100,410	11	3,814			86,803	13,570	5,075
7	Michigan	99	53,238	99	53,238					34,628	2,750	4,082
8	Missouri	34	18,935	33	18,519	1	416			31,291	2,500	461
9	New Jersey	69	34,681	64	33,007	4	1,493	1	181	9,781	3,430	495
10	New York	759	423,694	744	418,528	14	4,958	1	208	378,200	61,009	2,889
11	Ohio	80	47,734	80	47,734					57,692	5,497	4,174
12	Pennsylvania	127	84,255	125	83,695	2	560			58,257	14,210	721
13	Rhode Island	36	22,051	33	20,543	3	1,508			11,259	400	803
14	All other states	377	169,851	343	162,329	24	5,806	10	1,716	337,679	8,968	6,088

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 4. BASKETS, AND RATTAN AND WILLOW WARE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$258,372	$57,095	$1,803,290	$1,726,762	$929,452	$797,310	$25,500	$4,487	$11,865	$34,676	$5,187,263	1
7,768	....	19,600	18,889	16,816	2,073	264	....	191	256	83,713	2
1,621	179	55,498	50,868	2,233	48,635	100	412	48	4,070	92,830	3
7,142	8,372	98,011	97,357	32,615	64,742	....	....	215	439	220,166	4
5,054	....	34,948	33,380	12,162	21,218	471	24	8	1,065	97,313	5
22,412	....	66,984	61,051	24,418	36,633	2,289	....	2,508	1,136	266,965	6
5,719	....	26,139	25,388	22,712	2,676	558	....	193	....	68,507	7
36	....	2,632	2,534	1,634	900	....	....	....	98	10,672	8
725	....	3,001	2,913	2,133	780	....	48	20	20	11,662	9
5,570	7,364	52,865	52,302	18,712	33,590	464	....	39	60	124,349	10
29,760	550	95,225	91,795	20,051	71,744	2,323	495	462	150	303,470	11
28,382	....	146,860	139,379	79,908	59,471	764	25	1,364	5,328	435,384	12
105	....	1,855	1,845	....	1,845	10	....	....	....	8,196	13
703	....	11,159	10,348	6,509	3,839	20	115	....	676	36,264	14
2,099	....	20,595	15,565	160	15,405	225	600	60	4,145	56,129	15
17,268	....	103,204	99,580	59,365	40,215	517	946	257	1,904	206,103	16
56,826	36,660	650,546	634,220	451,863	182,357	9,896	1,055	2,402	2,973	1,949,015	17
19,987	....	96,792	92,810	35,860	56,950	2,263	80	1,424	215	352,300	18
8,769	1,828	58,456	55,139	28,509	26,630	1,693	....	226	1,398	184,811	19
8,082	1,952	47,927	45,247	21,845	23,402	100	....	225	2,355	141,187	20
6,590	....	65,873	62,408	48,336	14,072	1,905	360	1,200	....	171,923	21
23,754	190	145,120	133,744	43,611	90,133	1,638	327	1,023	8,388	366,304	22

Group 1. BEET SUGAR—Continued.

$1,742,857	$13,255	$14,486,876	$13,039,077	$11,714,596	$1,324,481	$1,224,865	$150	$102,897	$119,887	$24,393,794	1
279,673	1,023	2,463,829	2,269,216	2,011,176	258,040	180,582	....	14,031	....	4,415,172	2
379,214	....	3,892,405	3,579,006	3,083,337	495,669	303,844	....	9,555	....	7,198,982	3
620,889	4,166	3,761,473	3,334,641	3,028,634	306,007	338,598	150	34,183	53,901	5,378,004	4
38,402	....	585,376	497,164	466,384	30,780	58,699	....	12,513	17,000	938,384	5
424,589	8,066	3,783,793	3,359,050	3,125,065	233,985	343,142	....	32,615	48,986	6,463,252	6

Group 10.—BELLS—Continued.

$63,606	$3,575	$463,377	$438,049		$438,049	$12,847	$1,056	$2,950	$8,475	$1,000,220	1
17,873	....	245,817	231,604		231,604	7,755	179	1,891	4,388	540,052	2
24,188	3,575	90,829	87,194	....	87,194	1,387	280	88	1,880	179,223	3
21,545	....	126,731	119,251	....	119,251	3,705	597	971	2,207	280,945	4

Group 5.—BELTING AND HOSE, LEATHER—Continued

$1,071,621	$16,958	$9,317,206	$9,155,408	$188,938	$8,966,470	$104,714	$17,421	$13,464	$26,199	$11,220,306	1
20,432	....	120,783	115,749	8,000	107,749	150	2,850	271	1,763	234,240	2
107,034	....	615,006	609,083	....	609,083	5,011	150	262	500	932,927	3
87,440	200	616,680	603,645	70,000	533,645	4,665	1,152	6,818	400	1,055,050	4
5,005	....	65,323	63,805	....	63,805	400	825	36	257	99,222	5
62,158	6,000	804,679	796,889	....	796,889	3,225	1,931	1,348	1,286	1,107,971	6
27,796	....	472,997	459,261	25,000	434,261	7,625	35	595	5,481	639,745	7
17,572	10,758	207,441	205,817	24,000	181,817	1,213	240	171	....	316,224	8
5,856	....	110,067	107,393	938	106,455	1,383	686	205	400	189,970	9
314,302	....	3,764,315	3,736,340	21,000	3,715,340	20,186	2,560	1,506	3,723	5,749,267	10
48,021	....	549,668	544,503		544,503	1,890	550	345	2,380	752,716	11
43,326	....	540,740	534,420		534,420	2,725	1,827	407	1,361	865,030	12
10,056	....	78,870	76,348		76,348	1,756	40	655	71	163,268	13
322,623	....	1,370,637	1,302,155	40,000	1,262,155	54,485	4,575	845	8,577	2,114,676	14

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—BELTING AND HOSE, LINEN.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	20	$2,668,377	$47,489	$216,389	$354,804	$2,049,695	17	1,333
2	Maryland	4	580,048	5,000	11,000	45,015	519,033	4	243
3	Massachusetts	7	420,035	5,000	12,000	71,470	331,565	7	195
4	New Jersey	3	963,044	21,434	148,970	193,958	598,682	3	756
5	All other states[1]	6	705,250	16,055	44,419	44,361	600,415	3	139

Group 14.—BELTING AND HOSE, RUBBER. (See also Rubber and elastic goods.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	19	$13,240,273	$576,210	$1,412,016	$2,321,475	$8,930,572	19	12,405
2	New Jersey	12	8,481,247	351,250	1,108,540	1,264,355	5,757,102	12	7,665
3	All other states[2]	7	4,759,026	224,960	303,476	1,057,120	3,173,470	7	4,740

Group 12.—BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES. (See also special report on Bicycles and tricycles.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	101	$5,883,458	$282,740	$1,115,039	$2,360,698	$2,124,981	80	7,131
2	California	4	13,531	......	......	2,317	11,214	3	8
3	Illinois	13	1,029,875	47,036	142,840	432,196	407,803	10	2,939
4	Massachusetts	8	689,567	4,400	106,247	344,710	234,210	8	1,130
5	Michigan	4	238,330	2,500	29,189	48,334	158,307	4	232
6	Minnesota	8	18,235	1,900	2,400	5,700	8,235	5	11
7	New Jersey	3	11,300	......	......	2,800	8,500	1	4
8	New York	32	657,529	25,250	81,459	277,114	273,706	23	612
9	Ohio	3	1,132,225	30,529	199,130	395,056	507,510	3	655
10	Pennsylvania	12	209,909	27,100	28,701	46,121	107,987	10	128
11	Wisconsin	3	31,212	......	2,225	10,775	18,212	3	32
12	All other states[3]	11	1,851,745	144,025	522,848	795,575	389,297	10	1,380

Group 4.—BILLIARD TABLES AND MATERIALS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	48	$1,617,552	$52,050	$93,115	$175,035	$1,297,352	22	631
2	Illinois	8	37,125	2,200	2,000	8,125	24,800	2	22
3	Massachusetts	9	124,530	1,000	3,500	9,913	110,117	3	18
4	Missouri	3	94,240	5,500	5,200	4,200	79,340	3	48
5	New York	17	936,154	7,500	19,425	90,862	818,367	10	338
6	Ohio	3	288,395	21,500	39,790	52,105	175,000	2	150
7	All other states[4]	8	137,108	14,350	23,200	9,830	89,728	2	55

Group 8.—BLACKING. (See also Cleansing and polishing preparations.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	138	$3,155,475	$149,125	$397,308	$383,797	$2,225,245	66	1,925
2	Illinois	11	130,247	10,000	13,000	24,282	82,965	4	39
3	Maine	3	20,212	1,000	4,000	2,699	12,513	2	10
4	Maryland	3	15,949	......	......	1,411	14,538	1	7
5	Massachusetts	53	1,201,695	28,900	191,834	133,100	847,861	28	801
6	Michigan	3	28,800	......	......	3,800	25,000	2	23
7	Missouri	4	36,303	......	......	4,252	32,051	3	62
8	New York	31	640,429	45,650	71,600	87,464	435,715	14	329
9	Pennsylvania	13	554,148	50,900	56,574	36,676	409,998	6	204
10	Wisconsin	4	110,683	4,625	9,500	2,585	93,973	......	......
11	All other states[5]	13	417,009	8,050	50,800	87,528	270,631	6	450

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; New York, 1; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 2; Indiana, 2; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 2; North Carolina, 1; Rhode Island, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—BELTING AND HOSE, LINEN.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
15	102	$176,674	20	$97,700	82	$78,974	63	$68,221	19	$10,753	775	619	1
1	31	42,680	8	19,200	23	23,480	17	20,016	6	3,464	252	201	2
5	25	28,007	3	8,500	22	19,507	17	15,837	5	3,670	113	80	3
3	24	74,972	6	55,000	18	19,972	17	19,452	1	520	289	241	4
6	22	31,015	3	15,000	19	16,015	12	12,916	7	3,099	121	97	5

Group 11.—BELTING AND HOSE, RUBBER. (See also Rubber and elastic goods.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
	512	$807,648	40	$253,645	472	$554,003	376	$494,472	96	$59,531	4,273	3,191	1
	222	461,382	32	200,795	190	260,587	149	228,217	41	32,370	2,526	1,883	2
	290	346,266	8	52,850	282	293,416	227	266,255	55	27,161	1,747	1,308	3

Group 12.—BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES. (See also special report on Bicycles and tricycles.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
81	361	$350,798	31	$76,216	330	$274,582	275	$251,717	55	$22,865	4,893	1,740	1
3	2	1,300	1	700	1	600	1	600	....	....	12	8	2
6	82	82,304	5	7,780	77	74,524	69	71,874	8	2,650	1,624	371	3
6	47	45,026	.....	....	47	45,026	36	39,568	11	5,458	492	213	4
2	19	13,225	2	5,000	17	8,225	12	6,320	5	1,905	118	23	5
7	2	1,000	....	....	2	1,000	2	1,000	....	....	18	9	6
2	2	1,404	1	780	1	624	1	624	....	....	3	3	7
28	28	25,974	8	8,400	20	17,574	13	14,062	7	3,512	620	192	8
....	61	62,296	7	13,800	54	48,496	40	42,644	14	5,852	555	295	9
15	6	3,940	....	....	6	3,940	4	3,280	2	660	157	61	10
4	3	2,388	2	1,920	1	468	....	....	1	468	19	8	11
8	109	111,881	5	37,836	104	74,045	97	71,685	7	2,360	1,275	557	12

Group 4.—BILLIARD TABLES AND MATERIALS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
52	116	$150,546	18	$56,124	98	$94,422	70	$85,862	28	$8,560	1,012	735	1
9	1	624	....	....	1	624	......	......	1	624	29	22	2
10	7	11,280	5	10,380	2	900	....	....	2	900	81	56	3
1	12	12,124	5	6,624	7	5,500	5	4,300	2	1,200	180	106	4
21	50	101,758	5	32,320	45	69,438	41	67,988	4	1,450	466	344	5
1	42	22,282	2	5,500	40	16,782	21	12,396	19	4,386	149	126	6
10	4	2,478	1	1,300	3	1,178	3	1,178	....	....	107	81	7

Group 8.—BLACKING. (See also Cleansing and polishing preparations.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
137	451	$499,010	51	$139,842	400	$359,168	308	$317,231	92	$41,937	1,553	945	1
10	25	23,666	3	7,000	22	16,666	11	11,456	11	5,210	175	97	2
....	14	8,308	4	3,640	10	4,668	5	2,706	5	1,962	41	29	3
2	9	9,824	2	3,600	7	6,224	7	6,224	....	......	11	7	4
62	102	107,885	9	24,601	93	83,284	60	66,869	33	16,415	408	299	5
4	21	11,424	1	2,000	20	9,424	17	8,140	3	1,284	27	12	6
4	21	16,000	....	......	21	16,000	14	13,100	7	2,900	17	15	7
23	164	207,917	16	61,401	148	146,516	124	136,094	24	10,422	424	218	8
14	28	42,127	9	21,300	19	17,827	16	17,007	3	820	121	109	9
3	5	7,121	2	5,500	3	1,621	2	1,361	1	260	21	18	10
15	62	64,738	5	7,800	57	56,938	52	54,274	5	2,664	305	141	11

---

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Iowa, 1; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

[5] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 2; Indiana, 1; Kentucky, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 2; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—BELTING AND HOSE, LINEN—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	692	$252,061	223	$130,957	444	$116,568	25	$4,536	$352,048	$23,095	$9,588
2	Maryland	223	71,150	54	28,138	161	41,863	8	1,149	60,259	11,300	2,487
3	Massachusetts	96	39,512	36	22,306	55	15,883	5	1,323	36,270	11,260	1,571
4	New Jersey	263	97,425	90	51,706	167	44,669	6	1,050	193,161	340	4,710
5	All other states	110	43,974	43	28,807	61	14,153	6	1,014	62,358	195	820

Group 14.—BELTING AND HOSE, RUBBER—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	3,698	$1,804,992	3,288	$1,682,480	332	$107,172	78	$15,340	$1,571,691	$24,100	$39,348
2	New Jersey	2,192	1,112,049	2,057	1,071,568	121	37,296	14	3,185	949,326	300	21,689
3	All other states	1,506	692,943	1,231	610,912	211	69,876	64	12,155	622,365	23,800	17,659

Group 12.—BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	3,319	$1,971,403	3,298	$1,964,940	7	$3,481	14	$2,982	$574,655	$58,453	$29,963
2	California	10	6,010	10	6,010					3,029	1,665	56
3	Illinois	969	593,902	968	593,641	1	261			76,915	31,050	5,357
4	Massachusetts	344	180,384	335	178,030	3	1,088	6	1,266	110,908	2,220	3,064
5	Michigan	79	47,763	79	47,763					24,567	740	918
6	Minnesota	11	6,088	11	6,088					3,354	1,768	150
7	New Jersey	2	1,060	2	1,060					1,458	570	8
8	New York	410	205,945	407	205,113			3	832	83,268	10,604	2,644
9	Ohio	446	292,780	446	292,780					158,556	720	3,078
10	Pennsylvania	94	51,762	90	51,060			4	702	30,670	3,740	544
11	Wisconsin	12	6,925	12	6,925					10,892	844	76
12	All other states	942	578,784	938	576,470	3	2,132	1	182	71,038	4,532	14,068

Group 4.—BILLIARD TABLES AND MATERIALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	796	$500,907	776	$496,609	16	$3,507	4	$791	$247,113	$50,834	$6,642
2	Illinois	21	10,873	17	9,468	4	1,405			10,795	3,267	217
3	Massachusetts	69	41,838	68	41,578			1	260	14,151	5,285	838
4	Missouri	79	25,550	79	25,550					10,583	4,261	159
5	New York	395	292,779	395	292,779					168,342	35,881	2,927
6	Ohio	139	75,285	127	73,160	10	1,750	2	375	28,698	1,600	2,052
7	All other states	93	54,582	90	54,074	2	352	1	156	14,544	540	449

Group 8.—BLACKING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	1,218	$495,963	579	$304,026	590	$178,825	49	$13,112	$972,135	$65,158	$14,274
2	Illinois	128	45,062	62	27,276	53	12,444	13	5,342	41,675	4,285	549
3	Maine	28	10,425	9	4,134	19	6,291			11,702	324	261
4	Maryland	10	2,500	8	2,200	2	300			5,060	817	79
5	Massachusetts	346	163,954	156	102,745	189	60,977	1	232	319,510	24,946	6,597
6	Michigan	15	4,470	4	1,754	8	1,712	3	1,004	19,689	740	25
7	Missouri	14	6,205	4	2,675	10	3,530			11,371	1,890	270
8	New York	331	121,379	143	69,802	181	50,559	7	1,018	231,280	26,322	3,467
9	Pennsylvania	114	44,610	53	26,316	56	17,306	5	988	45,838	2,783	1,374
10	Wisconsin	20	7,183	14	5,933	4	1,100	2	150	30,824	518	222
11	All other states	212	90,175	126	61,191	68	24,606	18	4,378	255,186	2,533	1,430

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2. BELTING AND HOSE, LINEN—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd. Rent of offices, interest, etc.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd. Contract work.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Principal materials. Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$310,793	$8,572	$1,691,515	$1,660,214	......	$1,660,214	$14,866	$4,471	$10,205	$7,759	$2,836,699	1
46,472	..	490,231	483,830	......	483,830	3,248	1,500	1,653	.	764,747	2
14,867	8,572	369,108	357,466	....	357,466	3,524	930	1,379	5,809	552,433	3
188,111	....	660,726	652,672	..	652,672	6,485	541	7,028	.	1,152,172	4
61,343	....	171,450	166,246	....	166,246	1,609	1,500	145	1,950	367,347	5

Group 11. BELTING AND HOSE, RUBBER—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products.	
$1,506,728	$1,515	$9,089,786	$8,729,025	$3,877,794	$4,851,231	$235,373	$29,126	$46,676	$49,586	$14,954,186	1
927,337	....	6,141,465	5,901,680	2,754,453	3,147,227	152,962	11,900	42,497	32,426	9,915,742	2
579,391	1,515	2,948,321	2,827,345	1,123,341	1,704,004	82,411	17,226	4,179	17,160	5,038,444	3

Group 12. BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products.	
$408,044	$78,195	$2,628,146	$2,443,893		$2,443,893	$85,791	$19,712	$42,884	$35,866	$5,153,240	1
1,308	....	15,708	15,150	......	15,150	122	186	100	150	29,652	2
40,508	....	512,753	474,370	......	474,370	21,318	400	11,700	4,965	1,161,481	3
35,584	70,040	289,107	266,596		266,596	13,262	520	5,808	2,921	582,047	4
22,609	300	95,709	89,767	.	89,767	3,243	12	1,487	1,200	208,384	5
1,311	125	14,407	13,836	......	13,836	210	336	25	.....	34,016	6
880	....	4,539	4,470		4,470	55	.....	4	10	12,162	7
69,287	733	347,165	326,102	...	326,102	7,393	6,059	3,795	3,816	758,789	8
154,758	....	456,656	418,868	......	418,868	17,073	10,647	3,384	6,684	1,040,982	9
26,386	....	130,181	124,918		124,918	2,714	503	195	1,851	250,348	10
2,975	6,997	18,781	17,734		17,734	532	20	425	70	44,456	11
52,438	....	743,140	692,082		692,082	19,869	1,029	15,961	14,199	1,030,923	12

Group 4. BILLIARD TABLES AND MATERIALS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products.	
$178,957	$10,680	$936,608	$891,376	$5,700	$885,676	$7,593	$4,232	$5,612	$27,795	$2,222,922	1
7,211	100	18,859	17,539	..	17,539	425	700	20	175	55,859	2
8,028	....	78,050	76,151		76,151	512	850	202	335	190,081	3
5,963	200	59,313	57,100	.....	57,100	231	342	40	1,600	123,575	4
119,114	10,120	574,784	554,847	5,700	549,147	3,675	2,340	2,643	11,279	1,403,396	5
25,046	....	121,655	105,200	......	105,200	1,931		2,661	11,863	275,278	6
13,295	260	83,947	80,539	.	80,539	819	......	46	2,543	174,733	7

Group 8. BLACKING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products.	
$885,358	$7,345	$3,096,807	$3,019,722	$44,654	$2,975,068	$25,391	$9,674	$11,076	$30,944	$5,941,042	1
36,811	......	248,258	243,753	900	242,853	434	1,298	2,224	549	397,674	2
11,117	....	55,069	52,930	.	52,930	110	504	25	1,500	96,950	3
4,164	...	15,451	15,101	..	15,101	250	25	.	75	32,007	4
286,742	1,225	1,241,033	1,214,885	103	1,214,782	9,794	3,399	4,794	8,161	2,191,153	5
18,924	....	17,306	16,011	.	16,011	90	150	205	850	46,586	6
9,211	....	65,635	63,773	...	63,773	935	.....	27	900	105,381	7
195,491	6,000	840,557	818,032	350	817,682	4,064	3,951	1,479	13,031	1,663,997	8
41,681	....	178,765	174,617	13,034	161,583	2,538	75	610	925	359,914	9
30,084	....	62,109	60,630		60,630	642	....	.	837	190,457	10
251,103	120	372,624	359,990	30,267	329,723	6,534	272	1,712	4,116	856,923	11

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—BLUING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	56	$569,535	$47,075	$48,247	$37,801	$436,412	9	284
2	Illinois	5	62,060	5,000	2,500	4,150	50,410	1	15
3	Maryland	4	8,213			1,125	7,088		
4	Massachusetts	6	248,943	5,900	10,947	8,098	223,998	2	72
5	Minnesota	3	10,325			225	10,100		
6	Missouri	3	7,432			150	7,282	1	125
7	New York	15	103,557	9,975	20,100	15,555	57,927	2	30
8	Pennsylvania	9	31,516	4,000	4,000	3,270	20,246	1	25
9	All other states[1]	11	97,489	22,200	10,700	5,228	59,361	2	17

Group 8.—BONE, IVORY, AND LAMP BLACK. (See also Paints; Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

1	United States	25	$1,663,143	$179,589	$558,864	$474,154	$450,536	21	1,090
2	Pennsylvania	8	368,253	77,800	121,700	102,853	65,900	6	315
3	West Virginia	10	774,244	19,500	236,271	280,523	237,950	9	310
4	All other states[2]	7	520,646	82,289	200,893	90,778	146,686	6	465

Group 6.—BOOKBINDING AND BLANK BOOK MAKING. (See also Printing and publishing; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

1	United States	908	$16,904,883	$535,701	$1,334,957	$6,100,144	$8,934,081	559	6,095
2	California	26	313,506	9,000	6,500	147,002	151,004	18	116
3	Colorado	3	10,700			8,000	2,700	2	2
4	Connecticut	17	86,676	150	850	36,180	49,496	6	39
5	District of Columbia	5	26,368			16,019	10,349	4	11
6	Georgia	3	13,000			7,000	6,000	2	2
7	Illinois	79	1,361,565	52,400	55,300	602,581	651,284	58	640
8	Indiana	11	144,256	500	1,500	56,428	85,828	6	59
9	Iowa	13	48,005			26,374	21,631	7	20
10	Kansas	3	96,645	2,400	27,628	38,348	28,269	1	35
11	Kentucky	3	9,350			6,000	3,350	2	10
12	Louisiana	7	21,220			15,600	5,620	6	8
13	Maine	11	70,201			37,394	32,807	7	83
14	Maryland	15	82,350			57,023	25,327	10	32
15	Massachusetts	95	2,268,635	62,919	235,818	652,005	1,317,893	70	812
16	Michigan	22	429,572	15,948	73,749	129,957	209,918	10	230
17	Minnesota	22	193,615			96,670	96,945	15	69
18	Missouri	28	230,179	7,450	8,400	80,330	133,999	19	77
19	New Hampshire	3	8,093	200	500	4,500	2,893		
20	New Jersey	23	349,465	17,809	57,442	134,618	139,596	7	177
21	New York	304	7,557,640	183,800	591,857	2,444,382	4,337,601	179	1,956
22	Ohio	45	231,417			134,334	97,083	28	133
23	Oregon	3	25,665			13,000	12,665	3	12
24	Pennsylvania	102	2,548,805	162,025	242,913	1,050,694	1,093,173	55	1,328
25	Rhode Island	10	81,664			38,633	43,031	6	22
26	Virginia	7	107,936	7,000	17,500	47,459	35,977	6	43
27	Washington	6	30,600	9,100	2,900	13,050	5,550	3	7
28	Wisconsin	27	502,730	3,000	8,100	169,913	321,717	21	126
29	All other states[3]	15	55,025	2,000	4,000	36,650	12,375	8	46

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; New Jersey, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 2; Ohio, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—BLUING.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
53	47	$45,041	9	$13,200	38	$31,841	26	$25,889	12	$5,952	283	152	1
4	14	12,700	1	1,200	13	11,500	7	9,000	6	2,500	51	16	2
4	1	300			1	300	1	300			18	8	3
6	9	12,292	3	5,000	6	7,292	3	5,430	3	1,862	15	10	4
4											12	6	5
1	3	2,700	2	1,800	1	900	1	900			11	11	6
13	8	9,980	2	4,000	6	5,980	6	5,980			73	53	7
11	1	390			1	390			1	390	21	17	8
10	11	6,679	1	1,200	10	5,479	8	4,279	2	1,200	52	31	9

Group 8. BONE, IVORY, AND LAMP BLACK. (See also Paints; Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

11	47	$48,490	22	$22,102	25	$26,388	21	$24,840	4	$1,548	235	181	1
6	7	7,280	2	3,000	5	4,280	4	4,020	1	260	67	52	2
1	29	24,322	18	15,702	11	8,620	10	8,320	1	300	70	60	3
4	11	16,888	2	3,400	9	13,488	7	12,500	2	988	98	69	4

Group 6.—BOOKBINDING AND BLANK BOOK MAKING. (See also Printing and publishing; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

996	1,647	$1,790,501	222	$541,927	1,425	$1,245,571	1,070	$1,054,050	355	$191,521	23,377	14,912	1
25	40	45,316	10	15,400	30	29,916	22	25,356	8	1,560	524	404	2
5	1	300			1	300	1	300			21	19	3
17	11	11,754	1	3,000	10	8,754	7	7,230	3	1,524	79	59	4
4	6	8,060	4	5,880	2	2,180	2	2,180			17	30	5
1	1	720			1	720	1	720			22	13	6
83	212	209,732	40	76,855	172	132,877	112	100,924	60	31,953	2,248	1,187	7
6	19	17,518	9	9,342	10	8,176	7	6,216	3	1,960	117	78	8
14	22	27,604	1	320	21	27,284	16	20,660	5	6,624	67	51	9
2	9	14,521	2	10,000	7	4,521	4	3,540	3	981	95	75	10
3											11	9	11
7	1	936			1	936	1	936			50	33	12
12	7	6,482			7	6,482	4	5,240	3	1,242	113	90	13
17	11	7,049	1	1,000	10	6,049	7	5,100	3	949	200	131	14
110	140	141,875	13	34,414	127	107,461	72	78,715	55	28,746	2,939	2,121	15
23	24	24,695	3	9,500	21	15,195	14	11,710	7	3,485	343	160	16
24	27	33,459	3	6,700	24	26,759	19	23,879	5	2,880	213	160	17
34	30	38,316	5	12,100	25	26,216	21	22,916	4	3,300	132	353	18
2											12	7	19
26	55	54,080	6	12,000	49	42,080	41	39,168	8	2,912	322	282	20
344	681	768,923	77	242,920	604	526,003	460	447,405	141	78,598	9,233	6,645	21
52	38	26,580	5	7,200	33	19,380	26	16,524	7	2,856	441	328	22
4	5	5,400	2	3,600	3	1,800	2	1,500	1	300	58	42	23
117	224	272,182	17	65,196	207	206,986	182	193,477	25	13,509	4,552	1,766	24
8	17	18,320	3	5,100	14	13,220	12	12,232	2	988	82	64	25
9	7	7,200	2	2,500	5	4,700	5	4,700			201	137	26
8											33	24	27
25	57	48,576	18	21,900	39	26,676	32	23,422	7	3,254	821	580	28
14	2	900			2	900			2	900	98	64	29

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Delaware, 1; Idaho, 2; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—BLUING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States.	206	$77,204	105	$52,303	94	$23,785	7	$1,116	$165,662	$13,231	$2,035
2	Illinois	25	10,352	9	5,890	14	4,174	2	288	52,744	1,488	117
3	Maryland	11	3.170	6	1,868	5	1,302			982	627	
4	Massachusetts	34	13,989	16	9,343	18	4,646			60,974	840	522
5	Minnesota	8	3,682	8	3,682					1,301	660	41
6	Missouri	11	4,990	10	4,730	1	260			1,513	1,356	87
7	New York	61	27,344	32	19,194	29	8,150			32,105	4,568	427
8	Pennsylvania	15	4,910	11	4,203	2	399	2	308	3,965	1,706	135
9	All other states	41	8,767	13	3,393	25	4,854	3	520	12,078	1,986	706

Group 8.—BONE, IVORY, AND LAMP BLACK—Continued.

1	United States	200	$105,159	192	$103,699	7	$1,360	1	$100	$69,454	$6,290	$5,866
2	Pennsylvania	57	30,803	56	30,703			1	100	25,730	1,800	842
3	West Virginia	60	34,456	59	34,306	1	150			26,882	1,290	3,413
4	All other states	83	39,900	77	38,690	6	1,210			16,842	3,200	1,611

Group 6. BOOKBINDING AND BLANK BOOK MAKING—Continued.

1	United States	17,713	$7,886,945	8,784	$5,195,474	8,379	$2,581,553	550	$109,918	$2,824,481	$709,765	$51,685
2	California	468	233,473	197	142,401	244	84,930	27	6,142	62,248	18,338	1,412
3	Colorado	16	7,511	4	3,225	11	3,986	1	300	1,056	580	26
4	Connecticut	66	31,177	31	19,162	35	12,015			18,552	3,928	435
5	District of Columbia	38	20,818	22	13,904	13	6,030	3	884	3,163	2,120	206
6	Georgia	16	5,025	6	2,855	8	1,780	2	390	2,687	600	146
7	Illinois	1,562	800,238	848	569,581	691	226,311	23	4,346	238,661	85,411	5,406
8	Indiana	93	34,335	44	23,007	47	11,146	2	182	16,916	5,027	347
9	Iowa	52	23,828	27	16,247	22	6,892	3	689	21,020	2,779	218
10	Kansas	82	29,005	50	21,310	32	7,695			1,836	222	359
11	Kentucky	9	4,070	4	2,608	4	1,212	1	250	1,890	1,450	59
12	Louisiana	40	20,170	22	14,702	9	3,492	9	1,976	2,516	1,800	280
13	Maine	101	50,442	68	40,040	33	10,402			9,457	3,520	515
14	Maryland	147	57,308	78	39,001	63	17,231	6	1,076	9,135	5,132	44
15	Massachusetts	2,505	1,025,734	1,236	649,049	1,141	347,249	128	29,436	397,127	64,324	13,674
16	Michigan	227	89,485	119	60,802	98	25,660	10	3,023	34,403	4,490	1,383
17	Minnesota	177	82,622	111	61,267	66	21,355			50,206	10,665	577
18	Missouri	384	158,944	159	99,825	204	55,588	21	3,531	45,383	15,479	898
19	New Hampshire	9	4,710	5	3,184	4	1,526			1,164	336	26
20	New Jersey	295	115,718	174	86,474	111	27,973	10	1,271	46,563	5,968	2,291
21	New York	7,984	3,648,146	3,930	2,341,865	3,946	1,282,939	108	23,342	1,319,937	353,213	12,755
22	Ohio	383	159,412	205	112,974	160	43,361	18	3,077	52,331	20,142	1,281
23	Oregon	51	22,756	17	11,852	31	10,400	3	504	4,124	2,280	203
24	Pennsylvania	1,985	901,255	982	613,244	893	267,703	110	20,308	347,571	73,177	4,908
25	Rhode Island	69	36,460	39	28,607	30	7,853			19,025	6,006	642
26	Virginia	169	45,148	68	27,411	101	17,737			11,200	1,540	1,384
27	Washington	28	17,226	17	13,896	11	3,330			2,879	1,080	259
28	Wisconsin	681	230,610	293	157,797	327	64,298	61	8,515	92 729	16,188	1,521
29	All other states	76	31,319	28	19,184	44	11,459	4	676	10,702	3,970	430

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—BLUING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
		Principal materials.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight		
$142,552	$7,844	$265,800	$259,994	$700	$259,294	$2,226	$2,701	$197	$682	$678,737	1
51,139		31,780	31,255		31,255	70	430	25		131,273	2
355		3,865	3,830	400	3,430	35				11,304	3
58,968	644	63,283	61,775		61,775	1,141	100	117	150	182,373	4
600		13,157	13,117	300	12,817		40			24,930	5
70		7,258	6,637		6,637		621			17,852	6
19,910	7,200	96,979	94,756		94,756	491	1,200	50	482	194,411	7
2,124		16,573	16,186		16,186	357		5	25	34,694	8
9,386		32,905	32,438		32,438	132	310		25	81,900	9

Group 8.—BONE, IVORY, AND LAMP BLACK—Continued.

$57,298		$203,396	$185,377	$63,045	$122,332	$13,355	$400	$2,840	$1,424	$647,717	1
23,088		61,162	56,573	33,975	22,598	2,960		405	1,224	178,687	2
22,179		52,052	48,831	19,070	29,761	1,425		1,796		274,022	3
12,031		90,182	79,973	10,000	69,973	8,970	400	639	200	195,008	4

Group 6. BOOKBINDING AND BLANK BOOK MAKING Continued.

$1,902,296	$160,735	$9,139,937	$8,864,136	$500	$8,863,636	$66,080	$138,628	$29,018	$42,075	$25,223,650	1
32,678	9,820	179,216	172,908		172,908	205	4,408	1,330	365	635,943	2
450		2,242	2,100		2,100	24	108	10		14,844	3
10,584	3,605	26,047	24,484		24,484	311	390	34	828	104,581	4
817	20	14,426	13,750		13,750	312	348	16		50,235	5
241	1,700	6,882	6,751		6,751		127	4		22,142	6
136,741	11,103	934,347	912,395		912,395	5,720	13,714	1,482	1,036	2,565,997	7
10,942	600	177,708	169,049		169,049	747	1,032	64	6,816	286,924	8
12,023	6,000	36,895	36,319		36,319	61	362	56	97	140,021	9
1,255		124,431	122,741		122,741	510	1,020	150	10	209,575	10
381		2,720	2,527		2,527	40	150	3		10,856	11
436		5,137	4,728		4,728		396	13		36,364	12
2,972	2,450	44,544	42,525		42,525	306	1,603	55	55	127,273	13
3,959		29,702	27,139		27,139	1,382	1,017	45	119	141,841	14
313,647	5,482	1,409,919	1,369,776		1,369,776	10,908	20,046	7,084	2,105	3,393,654	15
28,285	245	220,429	206,608		206,608	2,795	666	565	9,795	439,147	16
32,396	6,598	97,166	94,252		94,252	64	2,504	214	132	328,522	17
17,006	12,000	131,228	127,560		127,560	1,534	1,762	189	183	481,926	18
200	602	2,200	2,104		2,104	66			30	11,378	19
21,719	16,585	113,775	105,986		105,986	2,157	3,751	1,702	179	405,858	20
909,020	44,919	3,845,508	3,743,418		3,743,418	20,988	61,858	11,740	7,504	11,165,333	21
25,022	5,886	140,343	135,072		135,072	925	2,983	395	968	456,940	22
1,641		20,070	19,270		19,270	130	550	120		60,480	23
249,936	19,550	1,136,532	1,098,591	500	1,098,091	14,605	11,414	3,245	8,677	2,968,028	24
8,677	3,700	24,505	21,973		21,973	94	1,321	71	1,046	119,782	25
6,876	1,400	47,641	44,937		44,937	185	1,496	13	1,010	130,900	26
1,420	120	7,373	6,871		6,871	149	186	17	150	37,500	27
67,170	7,850	341,643	334,262		334,262	1,513	4,766	337	765	792,878	28
5,802	500	17,308	16,040		16,040	349	650	64	205	81,728	29

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
	Group 5. BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK. (See also Boot and shoe findings; Boots and shoes; and special report on Boots and shoes.)								
1	United States	290	$9,850,007	$227,654	$458,439	$861,194	$8,302,720	229	4,845
2	Maine	4	30,200	6,700	8,000	8,900	6,600	3	128
3	Massachusetts	230	7,236,732	109,485	249,943	511,446	6,365,858	184	2,836
4	New Hampshire	4	204,987	20,100	10,600	28,997	145,290	3	365
5	New Jersey	3	43,627	5,000	5,000	13,715	19,912	2	52
6	New York	25	1,216,120	16,998	84,944	154,282	959,896	16	634
7	Ohio	7	195,452	8,000	8,000	29,900	149,552	5	123
8	Pennsylvania	7	150,340	43,300	38,700	13,488	54,852	6	120
9	All other states[1]	10	772,549	18,071	53,252	100,466	600,760	10	587
	Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE FINDINGS. (See also Boot and shoe cut stock; Boots and shoes; and special report on Boots and shoes.)								
1	United States	214	$4,144,505	$100,840	$255,414	$867,822	$2,920,429	151	3,173
2	Illinois	4	70,250	4,500	25,500	9,900	30,350	2	36
3	Maine	4	161,968	7,750	11,500	36,312	106,406	4	230
4	Massachusetts	155	3,152,428	73,190	170,007	562,617	2,346,614	107	2,020
5	New Hampshire	7	137,970	6,150	32,200	47,900	51,720	7	408
6	New Jersey	11	235,607	7,500	12,207	75,064	140,836	9	126
7	New York	17	180,308	250	1,000	74,008	105,050	9	157
8	Rhode Island	5	154,463	......	......	48,197	106,266	5	88
9	All other states[2]	11	51,511	1,500	3,000	13,824	33,187	8	108
	Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS. (See also Boot and shoe findings; Boots and shoes; and special report on Boots and shoes.)								
1	United States	75	$281,096	$36,080	$37,800	$35,926	$171,280	17	67
2	Maryland	6	14,000	200	4,000	2,300	7,500	3	6
3	Massachusetts	6	6,115	15	75	3,160	2,865	1	25
4	Missouri	3	47,437	500	1,000	5,547	40,390	1	1
5	New York	29	68,202	12,000	4,500	8,905	42,797	2	2
6	Pennsylvania	7	45,634	10,000	13,900	2,150	19,584	1	1
7	Wisconsin	5	15,300	......	......	5,975	9,325	3	12
8	All other states[3]	19	84,408	13,375	14,325	7,889	48,819	6	20
	Group 5.—BOOTS AND SHOES. (See also special report on Boots and shoes.)								
1	United States	1,316	$122,526,093	$2,572,107	$8,690,331	$18,964,510	$92,299,145	1,116	62,587
2	California	21	1,139,450	64,055	32,085	264,643	778,667	13	241
3	Connecticut	9	585,341	1,900	9,740	80,480	493,221	9	238
4	Georgia	7	95,361	1,050	3,000	27,528	63,783	5	61
5	Illinois	44	3,656,671	160,900	476,425	732,884	2,286,462	35	2,052
6	Indiana	4	306,309	4,500	25,205	30,573	246,031	4	133
7	Iowa	5	419,280	1,900	155,672	71,516	190,192	5	263
8	Kentucky	9	756,468	35,500	61,534	124,158	535,276	8	294
9	Louisiana	10	351,948	28,500	68,775	94,175	160,498	7	169
10	Maine	50	4,450,939	62,870	311,300	523,396	3,553,373	41	2,744
11	Maryland	14	430,520	......	21,000	130,191	279,329	12	176
12	Massachusetts	502	49,529,728	720,615	2,712,402	6,811,412	39,285,299	437	20,597
13	Michigan	23	1,702,398	145,510	186,175	267,720	1,102,993	48	696
14	Minnesota	17	2,432,365	900	9,250	409,362	2,012,853	13	1,033
15	Missouri	34	8,242,304	247,500	1,192,591	1,220,824	5,581,389	34	7,371
16	Nebraska	3	140,700	1,200	3,000	46,100	90,400	2	85
17	New Hampshire	50	7,931,070	115,075	395,183	816,775	6,604,037	48	4,816
18	New Jersey	51	3,038,877	67,150	288,266	684,059	1,999,402	39	1,435
19	New York	188	14,106,058	268,820	819,196	2,445,443	10,572,599	147	5,952
20	North Carolina	7	86,220	4,775	3,830	12,000	65,615	5	70
21	Ohio	62	10,230,015	304,304	771,788	1,891,204	7,259,719	60	7,431
22	Oregon	3	33,756	500	2,397	10,080	20,779	2	15
23	Pennsylvania	119	7,197,959	198,605	661,184	1,340,855	4,997,315	99	3,255
24	Tennessee	4	173,766	1,503	16,998	47,567	107,698	4	200
25	Texas	5	56,082	3,000	3,500	12,710	36,872	3	15
26	Utah	4	130,863	19,100	39,500	24,500	47,763	3	500
27	Vermont	3	518,383	2,000	21,121	46,971	448,291	3	71
28	Virginia	6	975,482	9,000	67,000	154,104	745,378	6	734
29	Washington	5	182,511	1,750	9,000	12,600	159,161	3	31
30	Wisconsin	53	3,577,649	96,625	311,914	611,810	2,557,300	47	1,886
31	All other states[4]	4	47,620	3,000	8,000	19,170	17,450	4	23
	Group 14.—BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER.								
1	United States	22	$39,441,826	$1,443,055	$1,000,377	$4,128,552	$29,869,842	22	27,236
2	Connecticut	5	9,532,042	332,009	972,794	1,370,463	6,856,776	5	7,638
3	Massachusetts	7	14,844,588	462,522	1,399,521	1,321,959	11,660,586	7	8,988
4	All other states[5]	10	15,065,196	648,524	1,628,062	1,436,130	11,352,480	10	10,610

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 2; Maryland, 2; Missouri, 2; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 1; Ohio, 2; Texas, 1; Washington, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK. (See also Boot and shoe findings; Boots and shoes; and special report on Boots and shoes.)													
362	417	$432,387	39	$84,505	378	$347,882	298	$310,336	80	$37,546	7,388	4,788	1
3	5	2,500	....	....	5	2,500	5	2,500	....	....	33	7	2
296	289	301,002	22	53,665	267	247,337	202	216,504	65	30,833	5,416	3,438	3
8	9	10,100	....	....	9	10,100	6	8,900	3	1,200	312	168	4
3	5	3,630	1	1,040	4	2,590	3	2,200	1	390	81	56	5
32	55	56,672	5	8,600	50	48,072	45	46,028	5	2,044	578	407	6
3	15	18,706	6	11,500	9	7,206	9	7,206	....	....	212	123	7
10	2	2,310	....	....	2	2,310	2	2,310	....	....	101	90	8
7	37	37,407	5	9,700	32	27,707	26	24,688	6	3,019	655	499	9
Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE FINDINGS. (See also Boot and shoe cut stock; Boots and shoes; and special report on Boots and shoes.)													
253	276	$263,062	38	$55,501	238	$207,561	165	$173,033	73	$34,528	5,340	3,362	1
3	4	4,900	2	3,400	2	1,500	1	1,000	1	500	78	61	2
....	14	11,058	4	2,700	10	8,358	10	8,358	....	....	223	123	3
191	207	189,525	20	32,081	187	157,444	125	128,876	62	28,568	3,869	2,462	4
9	4	4,050	1	1,200	3	2,850	3	2,850	....	....	174	141	5
10	15	22,729	4	8,080	11	14,649	10	14,077	1	572	308	227	6
28	16	13,658	....	....	16	13,658	11	11,104	5	2,554	433	243	7
4	4	4,420	....	....	4	4,420	2	3,320	2	1,100	151	48	8
8	12	12,722	7	8,040	5	4,682	3	3,448	2	1,234	104	57	9
Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS. (See also Boot and shoe findings; Boots and shoes; and special report on Boots and shoes.)													
89	14	$9,774	3	$3,700	11	$6,074	11	$6,074	....	....	270	189	1
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	30	2
7	2	1,102	....	....	2	1,102	2	1,102	....	....	60	33	3
2	4	4,000	2	2,500	2	1,500	2	1,500	....	....	24	22	4
35	3	1,240	....	....	3	1,240	3	1,240	....	....	52	42	5
8	1	624	....	....	1	624	1	624	....	....	21	19	6
6	2	1,508	1	1,200	1	308	1	308	....	....	43	7	7
25	2	1,300	....	....	2	1,300	2	1,300	....	....	40	36	8
Group 5.—BOOTS AND SHOES. (See also special report on Boots and shoes.)													
1,424	8,811	$8,706,682	683	$1,723,773	8,128	$6,982,909	5,613	$5,850,363	2,515	$1,132,546	174,650	125,001	1
56	50	51,378	7	12,880	43	38,498	33	33,600	10	4,898	819	638	2
11	46	52,185	6	13,440	40	38,745	30	32,973	10	5,772	579	237	3
11	10	9,380	1	1,200	9	8,180	9	8,180	....	....	249	239	4
32	287	322,626	28	96,970	259	225,656	171	184,606	88	41,050	4,891	2,790	5
1	23	19,833	4	6,600	19	13,233	13	11,133	6	2,100	296	254	6
1	20	18,459	1	780	19	17,679	18	17,079	1	600	550	386	7
8	53	46,996	12	22,600	41	24,396	31	20,588	10	3,808	861	533	8
15	37	31,149	2	5,000	35	26,149	29	24,670	6	1,479	474	364	9
39	352	368,696	39	94,630	313	274,066	231	241,122	82	32,944	7,001	4,539	10
14	55	43,852	8	11,600	47	32,252	37	29,058	10	3,194	735	634	11
616	3,400	3,245,029	174	481,247	3,226	2,763,782	2,035	2,205,843	1,191	557,939	71,191	50,778	12
17	178	189,764	15	36,300	163	153,464	116	134,102	47	19,362	2,000	1,607	13
8	215	188,365	10	21,110	205	167,255	130	143,627	75	23,628	1,930	1,401	14
6	486	564,442	38	87,385	448	477,057	376	435,961	72	41,096	11,903	8,757	15
3	5	6,400	2	3,000	3	3,400	2	2,500	1	900	168	125	16
57	498	449,312	21	66,250	477	383,062	356	329,868	121	53,194	12,226	8,651	17
18	233	265,789	35	87,096	198	178,693	144	155,938	54	22,755	4,183	3,802	18
197	992	960,076	84	199,902	908	760,174	615	630,890	293	129,284	19,086	14,087	19
11	9	6,400	2	1,500	7	4,900	6	4,600	1	300	107	84	20
45	988	991,049	88	264,421	900	726,628	617	605,087	283	121,541	15,374	12,268	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	23	22
177	497	482,122	49	110,812	448	371,310	362	334,861	86	36,449	9,968	7,977	23
5	16	19,264	4	8,500	12	10,764	9	9,752	3	1,012	248	207	24
7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	12	25
2	3	2,760	....	....	3	2,760	3	2,760	....	....	117	108	26
1	24	23,375	....	....	24	23,375	18	20,339	6	3,036	268	87	27
....	63	81,194	7	19,200	56	61,994	45	56,208	11	5,786	1,943	1,576	28
6	12	11,260	1	1,000	11	10,260	9	9,300	2	960	137	99	29
28	256	254,252	45	70,350	211	183,902	165	164,443	16	19,459	3,991	2,682	30
2	3	1,275	....	....	3	1,275	3	1,275	....	....	72	26	31
Group 14.—BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER.													
2	822	$874,001	49	$186,096	773	$687,905	574	$598,108	199	$89,797	20,789	15,033	1
....	172	199,130	13	42,003	159	157,127	128	140,237	31	16,890	5,279	2,754	2
2	295	287,002	15	61,873	280	225,129	209	196,263	71	28,866	8,320	6,905	3
....	355	387,869	21	82,220	334	305,649	237	264,608	97	41,041	7,190	5,374	4

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Delaware, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Rhode Island, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	5,936	$2,364,209	4,010	$1,872,245	1,706	$451,805	220	$40,159	$904,950	$160,966	$31,982
2	Maine	12	4,536	7	3,836	5	700			9,111	2,000	155
3	Massachusetts	4,408	1,830,867	3,088	1,471,506	1,181	332,437	139	26,924	632,694	112,903	24,295
4	New Hampshire	178	59,645	110	43,772	50	13,873	18	2,000	13,733	703	52
5	New Jersey	71	20,337	30	12,560	36	6,940	5	837	5,518	396	162
6	New York	505	177,502	305	139,728	194	36,239	6	1,535	140,984	30,457	2,343
7	Ohio	135	49,577	111	43,886	18	4,754	6	937	28,435	2,595	536
8	Pennsylvania	93	24,532	60	19,292	33	5,240			7,612	1,440	1,162
9	All other states	534	197,213	299	137,665	189	51,622	46	7,926	66,863	10,472	3,277

Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE FINDINGS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	4,206	$1,545,175	2,402	$1,067,326	1,679	$453,586	125	$24,263	$475,021	$81,489	$21,011
2	Illinois	73	27,488	15	10,608	45	13,880	15	3,000	9,553	124	204
3	Maine	163	46,320	97	33,218	65	13,071	1	31	18,070	950	885
4	Massachusetts	3,062	1,161,705	1,846	824,091	1,158	324,888	58	12,726	376,070	62,614	17,856
5	New Hampshire	151	56,987	85	40,047	66	16,940			5,026	200	602
6	New Jersey	261	90,472	126	58,235	96	25,568	39	6,669	18,253	3,972	813
7	New York	314	91,583	136	49,422	175	41,711	3	450	20,618	6,859	183
8	Rhode Island	109	44,986	55	33,299	48	10,950	6	737	9,445	3,880	140
9	All other states	73	25,634	44	18,406	26	6,578	3	650	17,988	2,890	328

Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	228	$102,702	159	$76,588	67	$25,730	2	$384	$29,125	$14,052	$1,738
2	Maryland	30	11,427	26	9,971	4	1,456			1,857	784	73
3	Massachusetts	45	22,027	21	9,291	24	12,736			1,581	925	34
4	Missouri	23	13,524	15	10,600	7	2,724	1	200	2,267	1,831	436
5	New York	43	21,273	35	17,989	8	3,284			11,221	6,797	100
6	Pennsylvania	19	8,496	14	6,843	4	1,469	1	184	1,616	444	406
7	Wisconsin	32	7,738	18	5,647	14	2,091			2,023	895	213
8	All other states	36	18,217	30	16,247	6	1,970			8,500	2,376	476

Group 5.—BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	149,924	$69,059,680	95,257	$50,394,644	49,535	$17,681,763	5,132	$983,273	$19,293,634	$1,147,759	$425,826
2	California	700	384,504	516	311,849	170	70,110	14	2,545	65,396	15,635	4,152
3	Connecticut	489	204,013	282	133,260	187	68,029	20	2,724	131,175	6,295	1,612
4	Georgia	239	66,515	181	56,765	35	6,750	20	3,000	10,806	3,088	1,014
5	Illinois	3,947	1,865,319	2,451	1,344,334	1,369	502,821	127	18,164	580,076	38,120	11,574
6	Indiana	226	70,610	146	52,000	71	17,065	9	1,545	40,135	120	1,685
7	Iowa	478	185,663	250	112,767	200	68,492	28	4,404	50,135	900	1,184
8	Kentucky	659	200,121	357	134,917	251	58,232	51	6,972	218,998	2,396	1,366
9	Louisiana	370	136,786	307	121,127	62	15,479	1	180	29,464	3,876	350
10	Maine	5,775	2,622,519	3,942	1,952,332	1,791	661,576	42	8,611	528,101	17,093	16,657
11	Maryland	651	235,572	406	166,119	226	66,987	19	2,466	68,101	10,354	2,496
12	Massachusetts	62,633	33,160,667	41,386	24,700,436	20,139	8,219,513	1,108	240,718	8,340,835	443,512	202,268
13	Michigan	1,723	681,362	974	491,479	573	158,671	176	31,212	370,011	23,358	13,545
14	Minnesota	1,714	718,600	1,104	550,941	599	165,901	11	1,758	382,056	41,281	9,932
15	Missouri	10,428	4,335,005	5,982	2,865,577	3,485	1,234,964	961	234,464	967,157	46,664	17,863
16	Nebraska	121	50,234	80	35,812	41	14,422			12,773	2,650	911
17	New Hampshire	10,415	4,377,351	6,921	3,152,517	3,379	1,204,935	115	19,899	702,798	51,640	16,740
18	New Jersey	4,192	1,753,924	2,580	1,297,567	1,388	413,518	224	42,839	541,174	19,284	7,072
19	New York	16,556	7,582,896	10,543	5,588,685	5,678	1,941,543	335	52,668	2,256,546	211,388	28,858
20	North Carolina	89	24,679	60	20,293	26	4,000	3	386	9,354	840	408
21	Ohio	13,890	5,222,723	7,747	3,552,857	5,315	1,521,091	828	148,775	2,277,107	116,362	57,342
22	Oregon	25	17,262	24	16,482	1	780			6,363	1,644	222
23	Pennsylvania	8,878	3,230,443	5,247	2,302,656	2,978	832,164	653	95,623	1,014,272	48,460	7,965
24	Tennessee	225	78,319	136	56,690	60	16,506	29	5,123	53,980	1,825	735
25	Texas	43	21,722	38	20,174	3	1,248	2	300	7,243	1,403	190
26	Utah	109	46,601	72	37,358	32	8,583	5	660	2,304	30	900
27	Vermont	225	98,417	126	64,236	99	34,181			45,482	1,200	558
28	Virginia	1,738	369,138	1,332	299,892	342	60,692	64	8,554	72,604	2,948	4,085
29	Washington	106	46,978	78	38,398	28	8,580			28,396	4,356	590
30	Wisconsin	3,226	1,247,765	1,949	896,744	991	301,413	286	49,608	474,472	28,840	12,348
31	All other states	54	23,972	37	20,380	16	3,517	1	75	6,320	2,197	204

Group 14.—BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	18,991	$8,866,806	10,985	$5,752,526	7,450	$3,001,309	556	$112,961	$3,215,373	$10,875	$153,715
2	Connecticut	4,706	2,430,926	2,642	1,568,230	1,928	830,170	136	32,526	766,746	10,000	42,931
3	Massachusetts	7,674	3,754,001	1,270	2,292,149	3,242	1,424,495	162	37,357	1,387,049	210	85,097
4	All other states	6,611	2,681,879	4,073	1,892,157	2,280	746,644	258	43,078	1,061,578	665	25,687

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK—Continued.											
$706,366	$5,636	$21,586,872	$21,388,318		$21,388,318	$37,510	$40,727	$7,588	$112,729	$27,675,815	1
3,306	3,650	39,365	38,660		38,660	482	72	151		72,828	2
494,810	686	16,861,528	16,707,991		16,707,991	23,331	33,896	4,160	92,150	21,567,092	3
12,678	300	145,588	142,157		142,157	1,024	120	435	1,852	251,682	4
4,900		71,587	68,835		68,835	1,042		98	1,612	117,472	5
107,184	1,000	2,314,219	2,321,438		2,321,438	6,828	3,461	1,434	11,058	2,870,724	6
25,304		427,232	425,728		425,728	518	760	226		578,873	7
5,010		185,393	184,271		184,271	453	276	131	262	238,782	8
53,114		1,511,960	1,499,238		1,499,238	3,832	2,142	953	5,795	1,978,362	9
Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE FINDINGS—Continued.											
$292,001	$80,430	$6,047,356	$5,935,512	$79,902	$5,855,610	$29,835	$30,786	$7,943	$43,280	$9,355,020	1
9,225		40,458	39,389	300	39,089	985	82		2	86,850	2
16,235		93,539	83,673	13,487	70,186	2,163	150	697	6,856	183,530	3
220,485	75,115	5,240,381	5,161,600		5,161,600	17,063	23,726	4,622	33,370	7,754,142	4
4,224		71,471	66,180	14,310	51,870	2,941	180	892	1,278	156,877	5
12,453	1,015	283,496	276,400	50,245	226,155	1,910	3,590	868	728	403,095	6
9,276	4,300	170,002	164,420	1,560	162,860	1,792	2,204	560	1,026	350,575	7
5,423		60,730	58,798		58,798	1,320	420	192		175,154	8
14,770		87,279	85,052		85,052	1,661	434	112	20	154,797	9
Group 5.—BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS—Continued.											
$11,935	$1,400	$290,454	$285,645		$285,645	$880	$1,647	$165	$2,117	$549,867	1
700	300	10,509	10,324		10,324	52	108	25		29,042	2
622		15,510	14,530		14,530	118	240	45	577	66,968	3
		23,160	22,433		22,433		420	35	272	47,391	4
3,224	1,100	93,098	92,559		92,559	278	90	13	158	162,720	5
766		20,464	20,343		20,343	80	31		10	37,600	6
915		41,168	40,660		40,660	75	255	22	156	59,035	7
5,708		86,545	84,796		84,796	277	503	25	944	147,111	8
Group 5.—BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.											
$16,248,060	$1,471,980	$197,363,495	$194,648,962		$194,648,962	$799,982	$410,992	$291,243	$1,212,316	$320,107,458	1
45,600		961,169	950,889		950,889	2,991	4,166	2,296	827	1,677,068	2
75,807	47,461	787,774	772,866		772,866	6,196	2,980	1,622	4,110	1,279,755	3
6,704		264,710	255,147		255,147	2,150	499	852	6,062	372,983	4
530,382		5,656,109	5,558,425		5,558,425	36,003	11,324	9,399	40,868	9,026,288	5
38,330		299,612	293,304		293,304	2,830	579	2,060	839	459,700	6
48,051		521,590	507,934		507,934	3,998	528	1,287	7,843	853,990	7
111,633	103,003	1,360,487	1,340,013		1,340,013	1,394	2,610	4,130	12,340	1,929,939	8
25,238		377,716	365,069		365,069	1,083	4,200	1,589	5,775	620,014	9
488,859	5,492	8,301,861	8,177,915		8,177,915	43,814	16,472	20,319	13,381	12,351,293	10
55,251		535,276	527,054		527,054	3,813	2,232	949	1,228	1,011,293	11
6,835,805	859,250	88,493,000	87,556,562		87,556,562	282,919	194,421	71,841	387,166	144,291,426	12
332,658	450	2,016,058	1,978,839		1,978,839	6,446	6,440	8,591	15,742	3,531,028	13
278,546	52,297	2,631,689	2,581,945		2,581,945	11,082	9,312	7,523	18,827	4,169,732	14
623,936	278,694	14,930,005	14,699,348		14,699,348	57,786	15,135	33,252	124,484	23,193,552	15
9,212		161,196	155,202		155,202	644	2,800	100	2,750	263,450	16
632,703	1,715	15,529,993	15,302,856		15,302,856	79,303	12,061	12,428	123,345	22,425,700	17
180,100	34,418	3,841,929	3,799,692		3,799,692	24,376	2,733	1,233	10,895	6,977,300	18
1,979,119	36,881	19,792,932	19,473,487		19,473,487	91,690	65,025	43,513	119,217	34,137,049	19
8,106		116,591	113,053		113,053	990		144	2,325	185,635	20
2,099,803	3,600	14,557,515	14,331,059		14,331,059	50,118	18,576	16,616	132,146	25,140,290	21
4,497		25,934	24,722		24,722		540	160	512	54,641	22
657,002	845	8,701,463	8,564,727		8,564,727	40,802	18,956	19,692	57,286	14,607,867	23
23,877	27,543	639,604	617,227		617,227	1,340	4,510	3,603	12,984	846,955	24
5,650		38,461	37,984		37,984		235	82	260	91,030	25
1,374		111,883	105,073		105,073	1,678	390	135	4,607	196,211	26
22,993	20,731	411,127	395,186		395,186	200	2,900	4,375	8,466	675,772	27
65,571		1,915,038	1,868,522		1,868,522	8,499		13,944	24,073	2,627,244	28
23,450		121,403	120,063		120,063	90	915	10	325	225,738	29
133,284		4,220,098	4,136,239		4,136,239	24,587	9,563	6,426	43,283	6,513,563	30
3,919		40,873	38,500		38,500	1,061	930	72	270	80,412	31
Group 11.—BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER—Continued.											
$3,045,651	$5,132	$32,000,464	$31,342,715	$19,556,434	$11,786,281	$485,312	$10,843	$59,240	$102,354	$70,065,296	1
713,815		8,307,686	8,159,593	5,405,103	2,754,490	125,153		7,656	15,284	12,829,346	2
1,296,610	5,132	13,178,270	12,950,051	8,806,194	4,143,857	181,833	750	32,916	12,720	39,034,549	3
1,035,226		10,514,508	10,233,071	5,345,137	4,887,934	178,326	10,093	18,668	74,350	18,201,401	4

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—BOXES, CIGAR.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	297	$4,457,452	$232,824	$630,993	$1,069,094	$2,524,541	263	5,644
2	California	6	55,100		7,000	14,800	33,300	6	387
3	Colorado	3	26,227	2,800	3,000	4,900	15,527	3	11
4	Connecticut	4	24,754	500	2,600	11,973	9,681	4	39
5	Florida	4	90,147	12,500	12,515	20,531	44,601	4	152
6	Illinois	17	252,712	13,000	18,682	51,582	169,448	15	183
7	Indiana	7	52,900	4,900	15,500	13,700	18,800	7	85
8	Iowa	10	85,236	3,600	6,650	15,586	59,400	10	127
9	Kentucky	3	15,110	500	2,000	5,350	7,260	3	17
10	Maryland	8	76,350	4,400	13,150	10,750	48,050	5	55
11	Massachusetts	6	247,362	28,750	20,000	64,042	134,570	5	71
12	Michigan	17	162,792	9,350	20,644	49,483	83,315	17	230
13	Minnesota	6	31,152	4,000	2,500	7,750	16,902	5	20
14	Missouri	6	211,887	2,100	5,900	55,698	148,189	6	75
15	New Jersey	6	91,574	7,500	31,415	22,580	30,079	5	127
16	New York	57	1,134,254	22,066	154,808	310,397	646,983	43	1,398
17	Ohio	30	399,460	17,995	49,163	75,070	257,232	27	581
18	Pennsylvania	88	1,193,662	62,930	215,441	257,605	657,686	82	1,754
19	Wisconsin	6	244,982	28,533	39,725	48,527	128,197	6	214
20	All other states [1]	13	61,791	7,400	10,300	28,770	15,321	10	118

Group 6.—BOXES, FANCY AND PAPER. (See also Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	796	$22,690,766	$1,088,864	$2,409,769	$7,552,336	$11,639,797	661	16,036
2	California	16	420,184	5,300	13,283	113,303	288,298	14	105
3	Colorado	3	41,099			24,510	16,589	1	5
4	Connecticut	37	1,836,850	55,300	170,164	717,156	894,230	33	1,177
5	Georgia	4	114,016	104	4,132	41,740	68,040	4	36
6	Illinois	50	2,101,939	59,568	85,082	945,161	1,012,128	44	2,925
7	Indiana	11	400,804	33,300	101,689	116,930	148,885	11	309
8	Iowa	7	65,726	2,000	17,000	32,776	13,950	7	73
9	Louisiana	4	42,450			16,750	25,700	3	24
10	Maine	9	144,900	8,584	21,760	35,200	79,356	9	130
11	Maryland	15	519,140	30,350	94,164	186,241	208,385	13	219
12	Massachusetts	88	2,094,811	91,768	294,426	593,023	1,115,594	79	2,001
13	Michigan	22	671,152	78,197	118,766	183,215	290,974	18	558
14	Minnesota	6	342,221	3,000	10,000	112,232	216,989	4	87
15	Missouri	17	575,435	27,800	76,000	206,753	264,882	15	462
16	New Hampshire	12	125,386	4,198	8,597	41,545	71,046	12	163
17	New Jersey	36	731,586	62,100	112,900	232,718	323,868	30	590
18	New York	260	6,893,715	354,266	597,184	2,057,602	3,884,663	187	3,904
19	North Carolina	3	28,050	2,050	6,350	11,800	7,850	3	30
20	Ohio	42	1,596,963	54,054	220,159	463,364	859,386	39	842
21	Oregon	3	35,863			16,294	19,569	3	15
22	Pennsylvania	98	2,388,001	130,450	221,548	933,723	1,102,280	83	1,578
23	Rhode Island	8	176,600	5,500	19,925	57,331	93,844	8	81
24	Tennessee	6	83,524			38,310	45,214	5	75
25	Virginia	8	222,514	10,000	25,000	97,156	90,358	7	127
26	Washington	4	29,191			14,684	14,507	3	9
27	Wisconsin	12	475,867	37,525	111,004	139,405	187,933	12	357
28	All other states [2]	15	532,779	33,450	80,636	123,414	295,279	14	154

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Louisiana, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Oregon, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 2, Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 4.—BOXES, CIGAR.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
384	370	$332,895	49	$80,976	321	$251,919	256	$222,189	65	$29,730	7,066	5,649	1
41	6	5,570			6	5,570	4	4,920	2	650	103	84	2
4	2	940			2	940	2	940			24	18	3
5	2	2,600	2	2,600							40	27	4
6	9	9,820	3	4,000	6	5,820	6	5,820			327	69	5
21	29	30,159	8	11,400	21	18,759	17	16,629	4	2,130	440	388	6
10	6	3,020			6	3,020	2	1,600	4	1,420	65	51	7
10	3	2,300	2	2,000	1	300	1	300			126	107	8
3	2	2,800			2	2,800	1	1,400	1	1,400	42	21	9
9	1	1,250			1	1,250	1	1,250			121	110	10
4	11	9,268			11	9,268	6	6,616	5	2,652	147	142	11
17	17	12,874	6	4,852	11	8,022	10	7,422	1	600	351	289	12
6	1	780			1	780	1	780			67	57	13
4	25	26,146	6	12,118	19	14,028	11	9,888	8	4,140	480	325	14
6	6	4,610	2	2,270	4	2,340	2	1,560	2	780	181	113	15
68	115	132,261	5	27,000	110	105,261	98	98,665	12	6,596	1,969	1,645	16
36	28	21,216	3	4,500	25	16,716	22	15,428	3	1,288	545	464	17
115	79	47,509	7	2,436	72	45,073	52	38,045	20	7,028	1,711	1,473	18
7	24	17,697	2	5,800	22	11,897	19	10,851	3	1,046	201	188	19
12	4	2,075	3	2,000	1	75	1	75			123	78	20

Group 6.—BOXES, FANCY AND PAPER. (See also Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
786	2,326	$2,313,309	373	$676,583	1,953	$1,636,726	1,391	$1,377,912	562	$258,814	41,904	27,614	1
12	33	36,394	2	3,600	31	32,794	26	29,842	5	2,952	572	342	2
	5	7,000	2	3,000	3	4,000	3	4,000			58	35	3
24	130	158,003	34	60,556	96	97,447	76	86,418	20	11,029	2,281	1,872	4
	23	19,530	7	8,980	16	10,550	13	9,430	3	1,120	217	140	5
35	211	240,656	39	76,320	172	164,336	120	133,182	52	31,154	3,114	2,309	6
6	32	29,129	11	13,300	21	15,829	16	13,597	5	2,232	488	355	7
4	11	9,300	3	3,120	8	6,180	6	5,480	2	700	103	86	8
5	9	7,090			9	7,090	9	7,090			112	91	9
5	10	9,146	5	5,570	5	3,576	3	2,640	2	936	267	147	10
20	65	24,818	4	2,592	61	22,226	39	17,192	22	5,034	685	479	11
87	234	227,328	32	45,245	202	182,083	140	149,934	62	32,149	3,592	2,468	12
13	48	54,092	9	22,000	39	32,092	25	25,903	14	6,189	1,014	670	13
3	22	32,356	6	18,550	16	13,806	9	9,818	7	3,988	363	277	14
5	63	64,736	24	34,885	39	29,851	32	26,591	7	3,260	1,103	702	15
18	10	7,095	3	50	7	7,045	7	7,045			229	181	16
41	60	53,950	8	17,230	52	36,720	37	29,897	15	6,823	6,508	1,201	17
296	814	818,097	89	189,658	725	628,439	511	533,025	214	95,414	12,113	9,269	18
4	4	2,580	2	1,200	2	1,380	2	1,380			48	34	19
41	158	155,520	36	60,124	122	95,396	85	80,083	37	15,313	1,996	1,290	20
4	4	4,383			4	4,383	3	3,783	1	600	59	33	21
118	219	198,833	24	50,750	195	148,083	136	123,331	59	24,752	4,562	3,772	22
10	22	18,862	2	2,500	20	16,362	12	11,784	8	4,578	473	404	23
3	11	9,036	3	3,840	8	5,196	6	4,560	2	636	245	158	24
6	29	27,894	7	11,200	22	16,694	14	14,409	8	2,285	593	519	25
4	3	4,040	2	3,000	1	1,040	1	1,040			69	32	26
11	42	31,821	9	14,100	33	17,721	27	15,376	6	2,345	560	407	27
11	54	61,620	10	25,213	44	36,407	33	31,082	11	5,325	480	341	28

---

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Nebraska, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; West Virginia, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—BOXES, CIGAR—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	6,282	$2,120,468	2,793	$1,241,171	3,149	$821,577	340	$57,720	$460,644	$112,506	$17,439
2	California	96	46,974	62	34,450	27	10,444	7	2,080	9,171	4,200	521
3	Colorado	21	9,476	8	4,474	12	4,690	1	312	1,630	312	355
4	Connecticut	32	12,008	11	5,928	20	5,844	1	236	2,045	750	127
5	Florida	229	88,193	116	57,824	110	30,044	3	325	13,273	1,310	684
6	Illinois	416	150,703	173	85,684	225	61,436	18	3,583	44,120	15,069	1,090
7	Indiana	58	20,468	23	10,407	34	9,869	1	192	3,888	1,236	433
8	Iowa	114	34,296	37	15,526	71	17,684	6	1,086	8,881	1,105	455
9	Kentucky	35	9,074	9	3,572	24	5,109	2	393	1,012	336	39
10	Maryland	116	38,411	46	21,697	66	16,157	4	557	4,552	640	506
11	Massachusetts	141	63,299	67	35,551	74	27,748	....	....	9,613	2,036	1,291
12	Michigan	300	91,708	123	47,543	175	43,465	2	700	10,521	2,841	1,315
13	Minnesota	60	19,475	20	9,489	40	9,986	....	....	4,518	1,796	154
14	Missouri	370	104,908	96	40,904	204	53,362	70	10,642	16,906	5,832	297
15	New Jersey	153	42,462	59	22,330	57	12,728	37	7,404	8,165	400	367
16	New York	1,811	754,243	985	501,631	778	244,551	48	8,061	163,714	54,473	2,982
17	Ohio	480	135,967	186	72,018	287	63,102	7	847	40,885	7,698	2,425
18	Pennsylvania	1,585	427,991	678	238,858	793	169,871	114	19,262	91,070	10,457	2,944
19	Wisconsin	193	48,480	60	20,398	114	26,042	19	2,040	22,541	480	1,166
20	All other states	72	22,332	34	12,887	38	9,445	....	....	4,139	1,535	288

Group 6. BOXES, FANCY AND PAPER—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	32,082	$10,207,827	9,575	$4,614,229	20,527	$5,293,697	1,980	$299,901	$3,114,468	$807,758	$94,318
2	California	433	151,669	112	67,473	312	82,396	9	1,800	34,945	19,380	1,467
3	Colorado	42	20,044	13	8,836	29	11,208	....	....	3,968	1,980	235
4	Connecticut	2,032	763,546	798	424,582	1,119	323,607	115	15,357	160,077	26,911	6,428
5	Georgia	172	35,966	40	13,516	115	20,410	17	2,040	20,121	3,102	808
6	Illinois	2,700	953,782	846	476,366	1,583	437,871	271	39,545	467,494	96,221	9,054
7	Indiana	412	110,209	104	49,256	273	55,743	35	5,210	18,312	870	2,623
8	Iowa	96	20,476	16	6,804	79	13,549	1	123	7,575	2,288	502
9	Louisiana	100	25,038	24	8,148	74	16,500	2	390	4,220	2,220	33
10	Maine	222	70,416	49	23,989	168	45,437	5	990	7,593	2,690	992
11	Maryland	502	131,993	106	47,150	365	80,936	31	3,907	59,712	11,560	3,280
12	Massachusetts	3,026	1,059,338	836	433,787	2,059	598,033	131	27,518	247,108	61,318	16,634
13	Michigan	836	230,140	220	101,732	536	117,008	80	11,400	87,568	7,396	4,559
14	Minnesota	320	119,354	118	64,840	199	54,178	3	336	47,371	8,450	1,600
15	Missouri	847	239,933	174	80,324	566	144,970	107	14,639	47,388	17,880	3,402
16	New Hampshire	202	69,398	50	21,367	151	47,931	1	100	12,414	3,008	749
17	New Jersey	1,334	397,311	364	168,038	921	221,739	49	7,534	102,081	20,425	3,199
18	New York	10,711	3,584,261	3,690	1,745,347	6,763	1,797,453	258	41,461	1,158,563	360,991	17,575
19	North Carolina	41	8,684	18	4,703	17	3,278	6	703	1,549	....	230
20	Ohio	1,743	474,702	448	199,301	1,173	258,730	122	16,671	176,969	40,779	7,295
21	Oregon	45	14,987	15	7,458	29	7,329	1	200	3,991	2,220	224
22	Pennsylvania	4,179	1,212,505	1,057	461,817	2,567	669,262	555	81,426	301,578	92,167	5,240
23	Rhode Island	437	106,046	105	39,241	320	64,571	12	2,234	22,176	7,464	462
24	Tennessee	187	46,219	71	23,162	116	23,057	....	....	8,601	3,640	317
25	Virginia	549	103,736	64	29,689	478	73,441	7	606	22,621	3,745	891
26	Washington	44	13,611	4	2,652	40	10,959	....	....	4,536	1,656	80
27	Wisconsin	490	128,317	111	45,713	230	58,765	149	23,839	30,877	3,387	2,654
28	All other states	380	116,146	122	58,938	245	55,336	13	1,872	55,060	6,010	3,785

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5. BOXES, CIGAR—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$330,394	$305	$3,809,961	$3,661,339	$294,516	$3,366,823	$59,092	$25,961	$12,753	$50,816	$7,786,286	1
4,450	....	52,777	50,890	....	50,890	220	1,140	527	....	135,585	2
963	....	23,168	22,235	....	22,235	65	280	30	558	41,550	3
1,168	....	23,093	22,217	....	22,217	108	554	10	204	47,488	4
11,279	....	86,010	83,343	23,800	59,543	1,082	300	254	1,031	260,544	5
27,961		251,506	243,336	....	243,336	2,378	3,091	355	2,346	575,085	6
2,219	....	39,953	37,849	....	37,849	623	962	187	332	81,465	7
7,321	....	63,860	57,888	....	57,888	658	937	100	4,277	145,887	8
637	....	19,991	19,413	....	19,413	255	240	23	60	35,131	9
3,406		67,586	65,682	....	65,682	1,699	50	155	....	133,088	10
6,281	....	72,336	69,696	....	69,696	1,408	574	308	650	225,115	11
6,365	....	132,087	122,587	....	122,587	3,282	1,517	154	4,547	291,439	12
2,508	....	40,277	39,080	....	39,080	230	562	5	400	78,870	13
10,777	....	193,185	184,818		184,818	1,493	2,981	203	3,690	385,354	14
7,398	....	65,066	59,797	....	59,797	1,843	....	240	3,186	117,421	15
106,247	12	1,107,286	1,076,616	270,425	806,191	16,086	7,149	3,626	3,809	2,344,467	16
30,762	....	373,941	358,783	....	358,783	5,032	2,414	1,103	6,609	668,796	17
77,376	203	1,023,411	982,335	291	982,044	17,282	1,830	3,623	18,341	1,879,065	18
20,895	....	131,337	124,102	....	124,102	4,753	322	1,695	465	247,418	19
2,316	....	42,491	40,672	....	40,672	295	1,058	155	311	91,948	20

Group 6.—BOXES, FANCY AND PAPER—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,096,719	$15,673	$16,685,826	$16,069,264	$17,000	$16,052,264	$242,006	$141,247	$101,214	$132,095	$36,866,589	1
14,098		241,129	226,941	....	226,941	196	4,377	286	9,329	524,008	2
1,753		14,415	14,200	....	14,200	75	135	5	....	57,990	3
126,738	....	1,432,197	1,386,302	....	1,386,302	20,168	5,749	7,068	12,910	2,768,381	4
16,211	....	86,503	80,382	....	80,382	....	1,533	524	4,064	184,622	5
355,121	7,008	1,683,916	1,596,174	....	1,596,174	35,674	17,075	11,859	23,134	3,686,234	6
14,819	....	214,661	206,341		206,341	4,300	2,071	357	1,592	407,220	7
4,785		27,659	25,733		25,733	927	460	175	364	75,048	8
1,967		53,764	51,545		51,545	480	414	125	1,200	101,575	9
3,311	600	106,191	102,541		102,541	2,310	1,017	154	169	236,149	10
43,672	1,200	221,364	214,659	....	214,659	5,777	250	678	....	495,670	11
109,156	....	1,602,179	1,533,565		1,533,565	27,006	15,949	19,451	6,208	3,635,580	12
75,613	....	431,489	418,279		418,279	4,320	6,585	1,363	942	913,454	13
37,321		222,656	218,448		218,448	1,837	2,134	202	35	456,472	14
26,106		362,926	349,551		349,551	4,310	4,244	1,451	3,370	770,118	15
8,657		118,447	115,045		115,045	1,270	1,210	297	625	244,222	16
78,457	....	553,322	534,548		534,548	10,157	4,603	1,783	2,231	1,317,872	17
773,397	6,000	5,561,544	5,368,791		5,368,791	74,870	43,596	44,200	30,087	12,747,581	18
1,319	....	18,674	16,251		16,251	595	137	110	1,581	40,800	19
128,895	....	1,071,723	1,051,163	2,000	1,049,163	8,552	7,275	1,555	3,178	2,132,940	20
1,547	....	31,288	30,543	....	30,543	65	580	100	....	65,326	21
203,996	175	1,676,413	1,608,073		1,608,073	24,144	11,657	6,031	26,508	3,906,295	22
11,250	....	119,803	115,035		115,035	2,311	1,390	355	712	340,923	23
4,644	....	104,378	101,703		101,703	1,045	1,590	40	....	196,430	24
17,985	....	105,042	101,780	15,000	86,780	1,598	1,253	145	266	323,670	25
2,800	....	18,968	16,163	....	16,163	90	600	15	2,100	49,162	26
24,836		214,130	201,580	....	201,580	7,471	2,046	2,411	622	497,742	27
45,265	....	391,045	383,928		383,928	2,458	3,317	474	868	691,042	28

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—BOXES, WOODEN PACKING. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,023	$39,543,096	$4,278,498	$5,215,974	$8,438,036	$21,610,588	946	87,256
2	Alabama	9	222,103	6,670	25,400	78,236	111,797	9	966
3	Arkansas	8	128,639	6,150	16,826	44,000	61,663	4	366
4	California	28	3,170,065	42,707	173,281	444,641	2,509,436	28	5,956
5	Colorado	3	22,639	1,400	4,800	14,000	2,439	3	120
6	Connecticut	9	80,124	4,675	15,800	14,068	45,581	9	166
7	Delaware	9	102,658	4,840	8,370	31,700	57,748	9	373
8	Florida	8	258,695	4,365	21,978	136,559	95,793	8	805
9	Georgia	11	505,144	34,396	94,052	165,515	211,181	11	1,465
10	Illinois	52	4,631,953	597,120	703,973	975,170	2,355,690	39	9,181
11	Indiana	28	480,964	33,229	70,532	134,511	242,692	26	1,429
12	Iowa	11	263,830	22,500	39,085	60,994	141,251	9	988
13	Kansas	4	257,138	53,500	32,500	55,000	116,138	4	512
14	Kentucky	9	1,419,791	182,652	206,336	269,007	761,796	9	2,655
15	Louisiana	10	239,156	42,300	34,100	60,100	102,656	7	748
16	Maine	26	724,145	80,125	122,749	168,040	353,231	26	3,025
17	Maryland	41	1,363,388	119,950	180,198	332,953	730,287	40	3,683
18	Massachusetts	120	5,133,079	579,505	810,038	997,295	2,746,241	120	11,996
19	Michigan	46	1,492,913	116,729	152,144	301,316	922,724	42	4,008
20	Minnesota	16	620,068	33,780	104,428	176,566	305,294	12	1,528
21	Missouri	25	1,258,797	185,164	206,628	425,553	441,452	25	3,049
22	New Hampshire	46	1,703,957	166,575	222,446	388,958	925,978	44	3,851
23	New Jersey	17	320,154	42,416	44,527	76,505	156,706	13	512
24	New York	183	5,335,015	853,391	767,474	1,108,319	2,605,831	171	9,593
25	North Carolina	18	209,402	26,423	32,898	73,051	77,030	18	855
26	Ohio	71	1,479,506	170,559	209,748	314,256	784,943	66	3,991
27	Oregon	15	317,355	10,800	20,100	57,050	229,405	13	802
28	Pennsylvania	55	2,092,838	274,894	314,304	476,458	1,027,182	48	3,345
29	Rhode Island	6	293,136	63,000	47,220	59,580	123,336	6	520
30	South Carolina	3	8,856	1,000	1,050	4,654	2,152	3	67
31	Tennessee	9	639,105	17,785	53,050	130,153	438,117	9	1,540
32	Texas	12	174,094	10,439	36,144	62,604	64,907	11	547
33	Vermont	24	339,226	31,925	50,800	52,371	204,130	23	1,473
34	Virginia	17	724,685	162,460	130,841	194,493	236,891	17	1,514
35	Washington	10	223,070	39,525	25,523	87,304	70,718	8	556
36	West Virginia	5	48,904	225	4,350	17,101	27,228	5	270
37	Wisconsin	52	1,911,811	252,774	175,781	363,955	1,119,301	44	3,989
38	All other states [1]	7	1,346,693	2,550	56,500	86,000	1,201,643	7	812

Group 10.—BRASS. (See also Brass and copper, rolled; Brass castings and brass finishing; Brassware.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	12	$215,431	$6,500	$10,744	$64,464	$133,723	11	2,053
2	Illinois	3	90,406	3,000	3,000	17,864	66,542	3	92
3	Pennsylvania	3	33,400		4,000	4,400	25,000	3	1,850
4	All other states [2]	6	91,625	3,500	3,744	42,200	42,181	5	111

Group 10.—BRASS AND COPPER, ROLLED. (See also Brass; Brass castings and brass finishing; Brassware.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	25	$32,942,594	$2,230,373	$4,382,146	$8,056,261	$18,273,814	24	44,694
2	Connecticut	15	27,401,887	1,627,410	3,545,426	6,995,663	15,233,388	15	32,794
3	New Jersey	4	667,648	18,099	42,101	178,182	429,266	4	1,950
4	All other states [3]	6	4,873,059	584,864	794,619	882,416	2,611,160	5	9,950

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 2; Mississippi, 2; Nebraska, 2; Nevada, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Kentucky, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 2; Washington, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 4. BOXES, WOODEN PACKING. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.			
1,071	1,812	$1,912,169	347	$621,317	1,465	$1,290,852	1,269	$1,192,942	196	$97,910	39,221	25,495	1
3	16	15,400	4	3,600	12	11,800	12	11,800			557	284	2
6	11	6,925	2	1,375	9	5,550	9	5,550			247	99	3
12	107	129,397	18	39,830	89	89,567	81	85,387	8	4,180	1,318	886	4
3	2	1,584	1	720	1	864	1	864			30	16	5
11	7	4,674			7	4,674	5	3,790	2	884	115	82	6
9	8	5,415	2	2,000	6	3,415	6	3,415			281	91	7
8	23	22,218	7	10,950	16	11,268	16	11,268			648	335	8
8	27	35,476	12	23,250	15	12,226	13	11,146	2	1,080	1,042	560	9
54	202	245,402	27	68,000	175	177,402	159	168,997	16	8,405	4,498	2,919	10
28	37	34,253	12	15,580	25	18,673	21	17,164	4	1,509	732	459	11
13	14	18,744	6	11,944	8	6,800	6	5,900	2	900	374	232	12
1	18	18,058	2	3,400	16	14,658	15	13,878	1	780	258	186	13
2	45	47,193	9	23,780	36	23,413	30	20,413	6	3,000	1,077	834	14
7	16	24,562	3	15,000	13	9,562	13	9,562			322	227	15
28	16	12,354	2	2,220	14	10,134	11	9,480	3	654	737	512	16
48	87	71,074	23	30,152	64	40,922	63	40,818	1	104	2,245	1,508	17
131	212	215,321	34	58,560	178	156,761	129	131,299	49	25,462	4,114	2,955	18
52	95	91,564	18	35,550	77	56,014	63	50,393	14	5,621	2,093	1,219	19
14	31	34,412	5	12,280	26	22,132	20	19,012	6	3,120	567	363	20
14	101	113,957	28	49,380	73	64,577	66	61,257	7	3,320	1,523	938	21
42	69	70,268	8	13,860	61	56,408	49	50,740	12	5,668	1,660	1,272	22
21	22	17,510	2	1,300	20	16,210	19	15,742	1	468	496	396	23
233	224	239,917	26	47,558	198	192,359	173	179,026	25	13,333	4,090	2,828	24
23	16	7,480	6	2,880	10	4,600	10	4,600			548	326	25
89	80	81,888	21	33,156	59	48,732	50	44,300	9	4,432	1,608	1,109	26
14	8	7,588	3	3,000	5	4,588	5	4,588			246	108	27
65	84	85,279	13	29,272	71	56,007	64	52,547	7	3,460	1,769	1,264	28
5	11	13,620			11	13,620	11	13,620			179	151	29
4											43	23	30
7	34	33,052	1	1,500	33	31,552	29	29,602	4	1,950	697	359	31
13	16	16,212	2	3,000	14	13,212	13	12,912	1	300	518	188	32
27	16	15,301	2	2,570	14	12,731	10	11,131	4	1,600	377	271	33
15	40	35,678	13	13,325	27	22,353	25	21,453	2	900	1,508	780	34
6	15	15,135	8	9,395	7	5,740	5	4,600	2	1,140	308	75	35
4	3	3,180			3	3,180	2	2,540	1	640	79	40	36
48	79	90,468	25	39,930	54	50,538	49	46,738	5	3,800	1,996	1,348	37
3	20	31,610	2	13,000	18	18,610	16	17,410	2	1,200	321	252	38

Group 10. BRASS. (See also Brass and copper, rolled; Brass castings and brass finishing; Brassware.)

9	21	$24,772	8	$15,300	13	$9,472	11	$9,172	2	$300	108	68	1
1	11	19,372	4	11,800	7	7,572	7	7,572			36	21	2
4											12	6	3
4	10	5,400	4	3,500	6	1,900	4	1,600	2	300	60	41	4

Group 16. BRASS AND COPPER, ROLLED. (See also Brass; Brass castings and brass finishing; Brassware.)

5	758	$1,103,274	55	$276,544	703	$826,730	650	$797,746	53	$28,984	12,521	9,705	1
1	621	895,179	40	189,735	581	705,444	545	685,752	36	19,692	10,122	7,836	2
3	20	32,483	6	17,059	14	15,424	11	13,890	3	1,534	323	240	3
1	117	175,612	9	69,750	108	105,862	94	98,104	14	7,758	2,076	1,629	4

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—BOXES, WOODEN PACKING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	30,329	$12,171,104	26,858	$11,411,079	1,671	$436,469	1,800	$323,556	$3,353,788	$353,749	$200,878
2	Alabama	347	90,405	253	71.974	22	4,280	72	14,151	19,387	51	833
3	Arkansas	106	34,812	69	26,413	18	5,196	19	3,203	5,018	600	365
4	California	985	568,036	882	539,103	41	9,638	62	19,295	149,299	31,807	7,480
5	Colorado	22	11,299	19	10,437			3	862	1,577	180	323
6	Connecticut	99	50,711	69	39,277	30	11,434			4.114	2,380	259
7	Delaware	153	35,252	133	33,028	11	1,424	9	800	9,313	690	233
8	Florida	408	124,769	394	121,635	12	3,000	2	134	20,552	115	1,429
9	Georgia	717	156,380	546	134,835	63	9,045	108	12,500	67,846	780	1,416
10	Illinois	3,637	1,549,902	3,483	1,503,155	98	33,144	56	13,603	344,757	48,335	19,914
11	Indiana	494	204,543	403	179,525	58	18,738	33	6,280	29,986	4.043	3,404
12	Iowa	293	110,362	271	105,588			22	4,774	45,932	930	1,617
13	Kansas	154	69,995	121	64,115	9	1,515	24	4,365	14,523	334	1,038
14	Kentucky	942	335,699	775	306,924	18	4,189	149	24,586	122,332	2,305	4,897
15	Louisiana	223	81,789	151	67,541	7	1,960	65	12,288	16,242	1,956	438
16	Maine	609	260,077	595	256,879	11	2,774	3	424	45,945	1,350	3,632
17	Maryland	1,770	517,128	1,521	481,672	81	9,467	168	25,989	202,246	11,792	8,745
18	Massachusetts	3,579	1,665,298	3,108	1,516,895	439	141,969	32	6,434	425,118	33,745	36,084
19	Michigan	1,508	571,794	1,398	539 442	45	18,601	65	13,751	128,810	9,237	12,440
20	Minnesota	400	174,893	392	173,437			8	1,456	47,915	894	2,378
21	Missouri	1,202	504,024	922	444,994	60	13,199	220	45,831	135,202	25,301	10.283
22	New Hampshire	1,424	589,479	1,332	564,422	77	22,309	15	2,748	109,134	13,288	7,691
23	New Jersey	421	160,657	302	134,101	114	25,912	5	644	53,216	6,208	1,719
24	New York	3,371	1,510,454	3,283	1,489,645	44	9,850	44	10,959	590,286	96,625	28,964
25	North Carolina	349	70,494	240	58,797	65	8,197	44	3,500	9,518	650	1,077
26	Ohio	1,323	544,205	1,242	528,982	37	8,655	44	6,568	180,275	15,914	9,819
27	Oregon	147	72,012	141	70,448	5	1,408	1	156	19,880	2,372	1,660
28	Pennsylvania	1,416	635,924	1,282	611,928	23	5,323	111	18,673	115,237	21,135	7,063
29	Rhode Island	159	87,255	159	87,255					13,851	2,850	1,725
30	South Carolina	11	1,902	6	1,395	1	144	4	363	467	18	51
31	Tennessee	514	177,445	452	170,183	4	555	58	6,707	111,529	2,700	1,345
32	Texas	238	65,944	189	56,131	26	6,600	23	3,153	25,428	640	1,103
33	Vermont	309	103,246	250	88,556	57	14,256	2	434	33,956	813	1,962
34	Virginia	927	245,132	663	196,039	102	21,271	162	27,822	68,035	6,127	4,676
35	Washington	148	62,497	108	51,982	38	10,215	2	300	25,683	115	1,449
36	West Virginia	51	23,353	49	22,563	1	640	1	150	4,403	736	244
37	Wisconsin	1,612	589,390	1,408	550,836	40	7,901	164	30,653	128,337	6,583	10,755
38	All other states	261	114,547	247	110,947	14	3,600			28,439	150	2,367

Group 10.—BRASS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	78	$46,496	78	$46,496					$18,115	$6,657	$702
2	Illinois	25	15,742	25	15,742					8,764	3,960	185
3	Pennsylvania	9	6,891	9	6,891					2,676	640	178
4	All other states	44	23,863	44	23,863					6,675	2,057	339

Group 10.—BRASS AND COPPER, ROLLED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	10,909	$5,733,487	10,404	$5,581,202	470	$143,621	35	$8,664	$2,363,103	$9,650	$155,933
2	Connecticut	8,762	4.645,775	8,293	4,502,460	438	135,886	31	7,429	1,736,206	650	126,022
3	New Jersey	285	131,775	279	130,398	6	1,377			52,196	6,000	3,505
4	All other states	1,862	955,937	1,832	948,344	26	6,358	4	1,235	574.701	3.000	26,406

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—BOXES, WOODEN PACKING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,593,452	$205,709	$33,478,991	$32,619,271	$1,221,861	$31,397,410	$166,418	$73,207	$202,381	$417,714	$57,047,743	1
18,503		69,808	68,340	41,930	26,410	517		951		243,599	2
4,053		72,463	68,730	12,425	56,305	8		350	3,375	140,720	3
99,512	10,500	1,395,070	1,368,962	5,800	1,363,162	2,207	3,852	12,055	7,994	2,435,142	4
1,074		11,543	10,993	8,028	2,965	450		100		29,028	5
1,475		98,305	90,181		90,181	1,338	2,062	194	4,530	202,251	6
6,690	1,700	95,603	94,943	4,400	90,543	10		330	320	169,950	7
18,560	448	134,693	129,967	13,235	116,732	300		4,426		379,622	8
60,930	4,720	238,449	223,052	74,223	148,829	990		2,314	12,093	593,622	9
273,008	3,500	4,380,389	4,280,886	54,090	4,226,796	6,638	5,404	28,222	59,239	7,363,734	10
22,189	350	509,687	500,098	72,758	427,340	3,675	200	2,532	3,182	845,178	11
41,990	1,395	584,866	566,710	400	566,310	512	600	6,716	10,328	842,012	12
13,151		179,824	177,508		177,508	1,450	16	850		299,182	13
115,130		767,727	747,017	7,392	739,625	7,467	3,559	2,117	7,567	1,433,044	14
13,848		260,239	256,672	4,250	252,422	345	300	2,922		494,658	15
35,997	4,966	740,331	727,552	49,512	678,040	475	300	6,993	5,011	1,174,735	16
124,486	57,223	1,712,140	1,698,117	63,238	1,634,879	4,678		5,552	3,793	2,769,330	17
345,119	10,170	4,522,515	4,426,563	218,254	4,208,309	21,601	7,258	24,578	42,515	7,671,893	18
107,133		1,253,266	1,168,170	91,158	1,077,012	14,546	1,230	13,851	55,469	2,272,621	19
44,643		516,874	490,406	2,400	488,006	880	3,028	7,198	15,362	900,251	20
99,618		1,132,532	1,104,428	50,059	1,054,369	9,771	300	6,901	11,132	2,203,924	21
88,155		1,593,596	1,565,114	44,711	1,520,403	4,776	1,695	8,458	13,553	2,565,612	22
44,551	738	514,016	508,786	500	508,286	1,741	1,665	1,814	10	742,543	23
449,447	15,250	4,594,784	4,480,719	91,849	4,388,870	40,731	22,146	14,343	36,845	7,586,919	24
5,848	1,943	221,517	216,324	8,777	207,547	1,586	65	2,277	1,265	355,605	25
134,542	20,000	1,559,486	1,512,252	52,017	1,460,235	10,794	1,938	7,592	26,910	2,631,817	26
15,848		155,838	146,232	4,583	141,649	100	300	2,438	6,768	280,865	27
86,539	500	1,989,471	1,952,438	40,034	1,912,404	13,766	1,995	9,488	11,784	3,142,414	28
9,276		222,140	217,901		217,901		1,200	539	2,500	379,647	29
398		2,911	2,845	1,205	1,640		50	16		8,601	30
59,923	47,561	156,805	153,319	47,569	105,750	760		2,660	66	697,427	31
23,520	165	119,774	112,954	14,054	98,900	2,070	570	1,847	2,333	280,389	32
19,401	11,780	296,594	294,154	3,600	290,554	251	1,225	904	60	508,193	33
56,432	800	937,339	932,660	52,552	880,108	875	625	3,179		1,461,851	34
12,119	12,000	101,599	99,249	18,355	80,894		1,800	510	40	253,203	35
3,423		65,439	61,920	750	61,170	445	480	84	2,510	•117,919	36
110,909		1,857,964	1,763,073	55,253	1,707,820	8,931	80	14,770	71,110	2,924,579	37
25,922		413,394	400,036	12,500	387,536	1,734	9,264	2,310	50	645,657	38

Group 10.—BRASS—Continued.

$10,756		$363,720	$348,797		$348,797	$11,077	$525	$807	$2,514	$700,772	1
4,619		157,548	151,038		151,038	6,305		205		414,402	2
1,858		83,392	79,924		79,924	938		30	2,500	104,060	3
4,279		122,780	117,835		117,835	3,834	525	572	14	182,310	4

Group 10.—BRASS AND COPPER, ROLLED—Continued.

$2,197,520		$39,798,683	$37,863,413		$37,863,413	$1,103,840	$12,116	$777,191	$42,123	$51,912,853	1
1,609,534		32,241,629	30,662,200		30,662,200	866,367	12,116	660,451	40,495	41,911,903	2
42,691		687,452	658,481		658,481	21,383		5,960	1,628	997,026	3
545,295		6,869,602	6,542,732		6,542,732	216,090		110,780		9,003,924	4

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—BRASS CASTINGS AND BRASS FINISHING. (See also Brass; Brass and copper, rolled; Brassware; Bronze castings; Plumbers' supplies.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	520	$23,492,943	$2,356,990	$3,522,046	$5,914,151	$11,699,756	416	13,752
2	Alabama	3	93,568	16,500	12,100	12,441	52,527	2	155
3	California	16	715,184	166,200	14,500	209,630	324,854	16	199
4	Colorado	4	58,100	8,000	15,000	17,300	17,800	2	24
5	Connecticut	25	3,463,373	370,624	957,993	886,974	1,247,782	19	2,702
6	Illinois	31	2,314,789	311,248	407,781	632,389	963,371	27	1,141
7	Indiana	9	119,337	12,404	22,962	33,590	50,381	6	143
8	Kentucky	5	58,966	4,000	5,500	18,080	31,386	4	28
9	Maine	4	134,448	19,000	22,277	32,932	60,239	4	97
10	Maryland	9	133,610	17,050	18,525	30,900	67,135	8	153
11	Massachusetts	55	1,815,776	119,050	163,655	264,998	1,268,073	43	980
12	Michigan	30	2,104,638	59,288	276,434	582,002	1,186,914	30	1,842
13	Missouri	12	697,070	111,960	95,270	158,454	331,386	11	167
14	New Hampshire	7	113,157	2,000	14,200	24,800	72,157	6	129
15	New Jersey	29	1,609,055	228,200	212,237	419,724	748,894	19	425
16	New York	114	2,808,815	295,582	337,077	757,395	1,418,761	83	1,067
17	Ohio	51	1,680,309	104,124	236,561	495,430	844,194	42	1,421
18	Pennsylvania	60	2,665,448	266,042	319,135	494,045	1,586,226	50	1,902
19	Rhode Island	14	214,355	14,700	30,800	40,846	128,009	8	100
20	Tennessee	3	12,500	600	200	7,300	4,400	3	22
21	Washington	5	27,300	10,700	3,500	7,500	5,600	3	10
22	West Virginia	3	124,345	200	3,100	68,993	52,052	2	70
23	Wisconsin	14	1,147,130	141,670	233,816	429,437	342,207	13	453
24	All other states[1]	17	1,381,670	77,848	119,423	288,991	895,408	15	522

Group 10.—BRASSWARE. (See also Brass; Brass and copper, rolled; Brass castings and brass finishing; Hardware; Plumbers' supplies.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	229	$18,930,472	$1,457,762	$2,902,080	$5,300,120	$9,270,510	202	13,468
2	California	6	64,450	....	....	34,400	30,050	6	24
3	Connecticut	24	9,705,537	644,250	1,214,750	2,779,204	5,067,333	23	7,272
4	Illinois	24	1,024,941	60,446	173,158	284,684	506,653	24	623
5	Massachusetts	17	474,100	38,468	39,593	179,891	216,148	16	238
6	Michigan	6	390,613	17,900	66,730	90,581	215,402	6	443
7	Missouri	4	23,400	....	....	6,500	16,900	4	21
8	New Jersey	12	251,502	30,600	21,800	80,454	118,648	11	201
9	New York	66	3,165,576	162,180	501,853	985,056	1,516,487	52	2,743
10	Ohio	15	1,483,852	63,700	157,286	319,466	943,400	10	588
11	Oregon	3	25,950	7,500	950	10,600	6,900	3	18
12	Pennsylvania	30	1,943,004	427,118	706,622	377,102	432,162	27	1,064
13	Rhode Island	12	217,504	2,500	6,078	100,570	108,396	12	141
14	Wisconsin	4	97,943	....	9,000	18,812	70,131	4	63
15	All other states[2]	6	62,100	3,100	4,300	32,800	21,900	4	29

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 1; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 2; Louisiana, 1; Minnesota, 2; New Mexico, 1; Oregon, 1; Texas, 1; Vermont, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10. BRASS CASTINGS AND BRASS FINISHING. (See also Brass; Brass and copper, rolled; Brassware; Bronze castings; Plumbers' supplies.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate		Officers of corporations		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries			
533	1,300	$1,537,656	229	$561,537	1,071	$976,119	894	$896,932	177	$79,187	14,116	9,140	1
3	5	4,849	1	1,612	4	3,237	2	2,787	2	450	58	40	2
16	44	58,001	11	24,300	33	33,701	24	27,942	9	5,759	392	300	3
2	1	1,300	...	...	1	1,300	1	1,300	...	...	34	29	4
20	175	206,810	11	62,686	164	144,124	155	141,934	9	2,190	1,903	1,127	5
26	152	143,823	22	53,387	130	90,436	99	78,361	31	12,075	1,190	820	6
7	10	8,312	3	4,400	7	3,912	4	3,384	3	528	139	70	7
6	7	5,093	...	...	7	5,093	5	4,109	2	984	66	42	8
6	8	9,948	4	5,848	4	4,100	4	4,100	...	...	68	58	9
7	16	25,554	4	15,000	12	10,554	12	10,554	...	...	127	100	10
51	118	138,377	27	46,621	91	91,756	70	82,912	21	8,844	1,649	820	11
26	138	176,756	28	81,520	110	95,236	82	80,250	28	14,986	1,838	1,348	12
13	37	53,970	7	20,504	30	33,466	26	30,646	4	2,820	243	132	13
6	7	8,500	2	2,700	5	5,800	4	5,300	1	500	98	74	14
35	67	86,885	8	25,776	59	61,109	55	59,947	4	1,162	645	443	15
129	154	196,989	19	43,480	135	153,509	117	145,459	18	8,050	1,888	1,099	16
64	95	118,664	13	36,000	82	82,664	67	75,630	15	7,034	1,179	854	17
64	140	163,777	38	73,940	102	89,837	83	80,670	19	9,167	1,280	819	18
16	10	12,224	3	6,240	7	5,984	5	5,048	2	936	127	108	19
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	20
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	18	21
1	8	7,366	2	3,500	6	3,866	4	3,294	2	572	81	66	22
11	39	67,801	13	39,202	26	28,599	25	27,399	1	1,200	537	391	23
13	66	42,657	10	14,821	56	27,836	50	25,906	6	1,930	531	377	24

Group 10. BRASSWARE. (See also Brass; Brass and copper, rolled; Brass castings and brass finishing; Hardware; Plumbers' supplies.)

217	847	$1,005,025	86	$239,663	761	$765,362	593	$676,032	168	$89,330	11,866	8,652	1
5	12	17,690	4	8,750	8	8,940	8	8,940	...	...	48	40	2
8	280	403,873	25	92,825	255	311,048	201	284,608	54	26,440	5,966	4,646	3
19	118	126,154	12	29,000	106	97,154	81	83,456	25	13,698	708	538	4
15	30	33,525	8	13,910	22	19,615	15	16,114	7	3,501	351	230	5
6	27	37,593	7	14,000	20	23,593	17	22,283	3	1,310	525	375	6
5	6	5,500			6	5,500	5	5,200	1	300	16	10	7
11	21	27,609	7	13,900	14	13,709	13	13,189	1	520	222	139	8
71	209	206,129	12	39,830	197	166,299	163	144,612	34	21,687	2,535	1,622	9
19	45	52,823	4	16,000	41	36,823	30	32,401	11	4,422	502	398	10
5					...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	11
29	68	64,270	4	7,448	64	56,822	40	42,374	24	14,448	611	437	12
15	22	20,320	...	...	22	20,320	15	17,680	7	2,640	264	115	13
2	5	4,939	2	3,000	3	1,939	2	1,575	1	364	54	45	14
7	4	4,600	1	1,000	3	3,600	3	3,600			45	38	15

---

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Indiana, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Nebraska, 1; Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—BRASS CASTINGS AND BRASS FINISHING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	11,305	$6,208,291	10,901	$6,092,156	284	$90,517	120	$25,618	$2,216,514	$220,084	$95,613
2	Alabama	51	23,331	51	23,331					21,784		456
3	California	347	241,126	336	237,658	1	468	10	3,000	45,998	14,040	4,113
4	Colorado	32	22,002	32	22,002					4,080	1,100	305
5	Connecticut	1,382	846,355	1,331	823,732	41	19,905	10	2,718	217,896	12,180	8,843
6	Illinois	975	577,259	931	564,824	44	12,435			323,310	20,022	5,518
7	Indiana	101	55,067	99	54,665			2	402	7,857	1,435	696
8	Kentucky	54	20,093	46	18,333	8	1,760			5,533	2,084	172
9	Maine	63	31,587	61	30,923	2	664			8,477	200	1,080
10	Maryland	107	44,487	106	44,357			1	130	16,508	3,480	1,126
11	Massachusetts	1,225	671,370	1,169	655,881	44	13,874	12	1,615	261,125	25,675	19,532
12	Michigan	1,580	755,881	1,499	738,395	41	9,695	40	7,791	227,740	11,149	15,552
13	Missouri	185	113,630	180	112,564			5	1,066	51,835	3,652	1,966
14	New Hampshire	85	48,108	85	48,108					6,870	1,064	349
15	New Jersey	532	296,893	530	296,332	1	364	1	197	126,372	18,266	3,426
16	New York	1,457	803,577	1,398	785,534	43	14,470	16	3,573	304,614	51,262	7,333
17	Ohio	1,018	563,257	998	557,310	19	5,647	1	300	114,522	16,128	10,351
18	Pennsylvania	1,010	526,593	993	521,331	13	4,225	4	1,037	299,120	23,860	6,556
19	Rhode Island	116	78,060	115	77,754	1	306			13,627	3,377	1,477
20	Tennessee	6	2,447	6	2,447					953	680	53
21	Washington	20	11,450	18	11,050			2	400	2,201	1,215	51
22	West Virginia	74	29,264	74	29,264					5,210	800	377
23	Wisconsin	455	243,182	418	233,989	26	6,704	11	2,489	101,837	3,074	4,743
24	All other states	430	203,272	425	202,372			5	900	49,045	5,341	1,538

Group 10.—BRASSWARE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men 16 years and over: Average number.	Men 16 years and over: Wages.	Women 16 years and over: Average number.	Women 16 years and over: Wages.	Children under 16 years: Average number.	Children under 16 years: Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	10,078	$5,176,758	7,883	$4,494,470	1,998	$646,695	197	$35,593	$1,406,886	$139,741	$83,447
2	California	41	19,336	37	17,852	1	600	3	884	9,552	6,780	209
3	Connecticut	5,238	2,703,397	3,664	2,186,441	1,439	493,904	135	23,052	616,270	16,675	47,889
4	Illinois	605	326,163	575	317,099	27	8,414	3	650	114,438	23,196	2,881
5	Massachusetts	289	161,769	232	146,834	46	13,226	11	1,709	41,658	8,558	3,198
6	Michigan	449	179,728	379	164,240	62	13,784	8	1,704	45,870	400	2,740
7	Missouri	11	8,029	11	8,029					6,356	936	49
8	New Jersey	165	88,562	144	81,314	20	7,040	1	208	16,443	3,826	1,064
9	New York	2,050	1,044,050	1,708	952,983	332	89,782	10	1,285	351,651	57,585	11,992
10	Ohio	452	236,057	438	232,077	14	3,980			68,558	6,580	5,388
11	Oregon	19	13,096	19	13,096					1,460	480	160
12	Pennsylvania	483	286,296	439	273,585	29	9,110	15	3,601	102,355	7,234	6,456
13	Rhode Island	185	62,587	149	54,038	25	6,049	11	2,500	16,433	5,400	529
14	Wisconsin	50	24,082	47	23,276	3	806			5,261	1,238	579
15	All other states	41	23,606	41	23,606					10,581	853	313

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—BRASS CASTINGS AND BRASS FINISHING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$1,844,903	$55,914	$16,170,153	$15,419,068	$7,542	$15,411,526	$482,312	$65,287	$90,284	$113,202	$29,671,928	1
21,328	....	236,709	231,185	....	231,185	4,509	....	1,012	....	291,611	2
27,775	70	299,297	271,872	....	271,872	15,761	8,180	1,061	2,423	814,417	3
2,675	....	47,541	45,851	....	45,851	1,250	110	30	300	91,804	4
147,963	48,910	1,324,577	1,240,960	58	1,240,902	65,780	5,661	5,805	6,371	2,982,115	5
297,770	....	1,799,860	1,733,294	241	1,733,053	47,241	4,222	4,638	10,465	3,183,539	6
4,326	1,400	85,226	80,143	....	80,143	3,721	215	198	949	175,334	7
3,277	....	69,494	67,490	....	67,490	483	1,076	65	380	120,830	8
7,197	....	47,195	42,616	20	42,596	3,435	344	625	175	121,700	9
11,902	....	182,429	176,760	....	176,760	3,228	483	547	1,411	318,267	10
213,497	2,421	1,380,060	1,287,242	15	1,287,227	57,079	10,535	20,417	4,787	2,661,038	11
200,239	800	1,498,545	1,424,779	270	1,424,509	44,127	1,496	15,100	13,043	3,145,917	12
46,042	175	1,169,035	1,133,167	....	1,133,167	16,371	985	1,284	17,228	1,472,725	13
5,457	....	70,020	59,613	81	59,532	5,030	1,829	269	3,279	161,362	14
104,680	....	1,466,392	1,417,355	150	1,417,205	33,339	996	3,394	11,308	2,282,795	15
245,664	355	2,035,254	1,949,749	1,841	1,947,908	47,946	10,880	8,615	18,064	3,776,965	16
88,043	....	1,138,022	1,086,381	10	1,086,371	27,517	10,104	7,804	6,216	2,348,713	17
267,516	1,188	2,037,737	1,957,217	500	1,956,717	51,739	2,815	14,413	11,553	3,370,827	18
8,773	....	228,384	216,594	320	216,274	10,612	266	427	485	396,426	19
220	....	14,884	13,948	....	13,948	675	216	15	30	21,148	20
735	200	9,366	8,536	....	8,536	410	395	25	....	29,950	21
4,033	....	46,282	43,926	....	43,926	1,656	....	102	598	100,965	22
94,020	....	552,231	525,950	300	525,650	20,360	1,963	1,664	2,294	995,602	23
41,771	395	431,616	404,440	3,736	400,704	20,043	2,516	2,774	1,843	807,878	24

Group 10.—BRASSWARE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,165,792	$17,906	$7,631,943	$7,101,742	$35,860	$7,065,882	$282,220	$60,946	$96,423	$90,612	$17,499,056	1
2,563	....	21,330	19,375	....	19,375	120	1,573	12	250	125,955	2
551,706	....	4,346,774	4,013,374	....	4,013,374	191,835	15,285	48,522	77,758	9,022,427	3
87,661	700	414,797	390,497	200	390,297	7,719	12,037	2,466	2,078	1,152,874	4
28,647	1,255	142,604	135,269	....	135,269	3,195	1,918	1,307	915	154,728	5
42,730	....	204,063	188,068	35,660	152,408	11,196	230	2,809	1,760	549,376	6
3,971	1,400	15,433	14,506	....	14,506	5	555	67	300	54,050	7
11,553	....	137,659	129,082	....	129,082	6,273	1,145	1,109	50	316,583	8
279,274	2,800	1,469,022	1,378,307	....	1,378,307	42,140	17,877	25,556	5,142	3,571,283	9
55,164	1,426	348,533	331,141	....	331,141	4,451	3,451	9,365	125	904,589	10
820	....	19,535	17,430	....	17,430	1,070	810	225	....	41,896	11
81,515	7,150	312,156	298,591	....	298,591	9,616	1,694	1,525	730	840,890	12
10,504	....	114,088	108,023	....	108,023	1,136	2,857	2,072	....	271,977	13
3,444	....	52,880	47,793	....	47,793	2,172	573	1,323	1,019	103,930	14
6,240	3,175	33,069	30,286	....	30,286	1,252	941	65	485	88,498	15

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	18,227	$122,363,327	$15,797,767	$29,946,976	$39,894,743	$36,723,841	2,878	40,871
2	Alabama	52	473,136	86,650	121,100	90,484	174,902	18	261
3	Arizona	16	84,965	6,550	29,150	12,800	36,465		
4	Arkansas	63	179,563	18,500	27,250	57,290	76,523	15	87
5	California	615	3,327,359	661,480	709,713	836,740	1,119,426	85	898
6	Colorado	186	942,879	79,335	146,482	376,855	340,207	21	231
7	Connecticut	327	2,259,707	302,666	687,792	571,196	698,053	45	575
8	Delaware	52	297,005	61,075	122,375	51,380	62,175	9	105
9	District of Columbia	77	1,507,447	398,782	495,000	190,185	423,480	29	458
10	Florida	85	222,808	41,535	45,487	79,980	55,806	9	42
11	Georgia	82	312,239	49,725	106,650	54,598	101,266	8	52
12	Idaho	19	27,115	2,650	7,550	8,125	8,790		
13	Illinois	1,406	13,515,431	1,373,697	3,085,128	5,019,207	4,037,399	206	4,451
14	Indian Territory	43	45,790	500	700	13,870	30,720	3	11
15	Indiana	581	3,858,666	370,210	719,248	1,237,972	1,531,236	137	1,594
16	Iowa	365	1,581,911	181,175	327,300	564,859	508,577	71	438
17	Kansas	268	751,705	101,985	221,809	194,397	233,514	37	318
18	Kentucky	237	1,114,343	131,995	243,792	375,776	362,780	38	418
19	Louisiana	236	787,104	136,780	222,130	144,777	283,417	56	592
20	Maine	151	496,599	52,800	99,485	103,346	240,968	12	146
21	Maryland	428	1,920,572	145,322	740,950	451,401	582,899	60	776
22	Massachusetts	1,108	7,017,236	575,772	1,491,827	2,729,701	2,219,936	172	1,909
23	Michigan	614	2,829,028	296,450	638,374	1,165,207	728,997	117	1,201
24	Minnesota	272	2,508,707	293,040	459,364	1,028,384	727,919	54	941
25	Mississippi	57	183,855	27,565	46,775	49,480	60,035	11	141
26	Missouri	614	7,415,957	523,545	1,476,493	3,078,017	2,337,902	92	2,407
27	Montana	45	466,430	41,420	78,749	227,847	118,414	4	84
28	Nebraska	138	653,856	73,595	148,830	260,698	170,733	25	183
29	Nevada	11	39,419	6,900	8,700	8,000	15,819	1	1
30	New Hampshire	113	346,673	31,425	93,450	90,030	131,768	20	75
31	New Jersey	1,000	5,406,486	992,779	2,069,979	1,053,063	1,290,665	132	1,189
32	New Mexico	27	63,835	14,850	17,200	10,360	21,425	1	6
33	New York	3,164	24,551,370	3,160,647	4,812,482	9,002,568	7,575,673	332	6,753
34	North Carolina	34	76,760	4,250	5,650	29,945	36,915	9	42
35	North Dakota	39	106,938	13,470	36,350	27,188	29,930	2	14
36	Ohio	1,138	8,320,101	1,108,225	2,157,940	2,916,645	2,137,291	268	4,225
37	Oklahoma	78	179,670	38,275	51,950	45,366	44,079	4	16
38	Oregon	93	775,180	184,650	164,400	196,145	229,985	15	253
39	Pennsylvania	2,817	19,100,202	3,105,049	6,010,935	4,720,673	5,263,545	508	7,010
40	Rhode Island	174	1,055,966	140,309	303,501	289,552	322,604	24	528
41	South Carolina	52	277,878	45,805	92,700	49,626	89,747	10	132
42	South Dakota	32	170,127	20,525	42,102	40,366	67,134	4	81
43	Tennessee	81	1,293,619	96,676	148,920	618,665	429,358	20	316
44	Texas	244	1,276,338	166,949	277,454	476,464	355,471	40	475
45	Utah	28	353,018	17,061	41,200	163,371	131,386	7	77
46	Vermont	57	214,397	21,600	37,300	46,580	108,917	8	63
47	Virginia	80	596,728	96,150	165,600	128,782	206,196	22	221
48	Washington[1]	166	455,293	68,765	90,975	123,051	172,502	18	117
49	West Virginia	111	298,278	49,350	89,590	75,580	83,758	25	308
50	Wisconsin	532	2,593,208	372,908	721,345	802,776	696,179	72	643
51	Wyoming	19	30,430	6,350	7,750	5,375	10,955	2	7

[1] Includes 1 establishment in Alaska.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group I. BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
20,038	8,358	$6,272,855	473	$871,210	7,885	$5,401,645	4,982	$4,391,750	2,903	$1,009,895	90,937	76,657	1
59	51	42,010	3	4,000	48	38,010	39	35,178	9	2,832	540	396	2
24	1	417			1	417	1	417			70	65	3
68	18	17,942	1	5,000	17	12,942	9	10,996	8	1,946	194	167	4
737	293	213,782	28	44,177	265	169,605	87	95,590	178	74,015	3,103	2,755	5
200	64	77,205	10	20,580	54	56,625	44	50,865	10	5,760	715	647	6
355	270	183,324	11	11,172	259	172,152	175	143,545	84	28,607	1,919	1,671	7
53	11	10,242	1	3,120	10	7,122	6	5,776	4	1,346	216	177	8
84	40	32,910	8	12,900	32	20,010	12	12,684	20	7,326	806	713	9
107	5	3,390	1	1,500	4	1,890	2	1,280	2	610	320	267	10
90	22	17,402			22	17,402	14	15,080	8	2,322	490	380	11
25											34	32	12
1,512	705	590,615	60	132,355	645	458,260	438	379,412	207	78,848	8,512	6,961	13
56											49	44	14
667	300	220,745	12	20,675	288	200,070	234	183,241	54	16,829	2,300	2,000	15
421	195	134,518	22	21,164	173	113,354	108	92,493	65	20,861	1,243	1,015	16
310	38	36,606	5	13,200	33	23,406	17	19,144	16	4,262	743	645	17
257	55	41,688	2	3,336	53	38,352	38	32,476	15	5,876	875	695	18
257	33	17,010	1	725	32	16,285	26	15,401	6	884	851	806	19
172	60	40,738			60	40,738	32	33,073	28	7,665	561	426	20
441	157	113,264	8	13,572	149	99,692	94	81,629	55	18,063	1,879	1,626	21
1,268	915	502,091	12	19,486	903	482,605	361	301,602	542	181,003	6,284	5,095	22
721	263	169,039	15	19,690	248	149,349	154	123,867	94	25,482	2,499	2,053	23
300	242	181,358	6	15,000	236	166,358	155	137,885	81	28,473	1,494	1,261	24
62	15	4,648	1	900	14	3,748	10	2,930	4	818	192	173	25
649	549	510,524	34	72,400	515	438,124	424	405,449	91	32,675	4,535	3,254	26
51	22	23,658			22	23,658	19	22,150	3	1,508	172	152	27
160	24	22,480	2	9,000	22	13,480	10	9,823	12	3,657	428	368	28
14	3	1,620			3	1,620	3	1,620			43	27	29
129	28	13,804	1	3,000	27	10,804	15	7,675	12	3,129	403	330	30
1,074	315	199,152	24	43,940	291	155,212	169	117,227	122	37,985	4,206	3,715	31
28	1	100			1	100	1	100			36	34	32
3,362	1,435	1,098,950	79	151,155	1,356	947,795	768	727,626	588	220,169	19,555	16,611	33
40	10	5,744			10	5,744	6	4,164	4	1,580	126	111	34
43	8	6,375	2	1,800	6	4,575	5	4,200	1	375	101	82	35
1,247	555	411,229	37	54,480	518	356,749	357	300,553	161	56,196	5,778	5,181	36
88	4	1,132			4	1,132	1	600	3	532	140	121	37
118	70	73,547	5	4,650	65	68,897	40	59,243	25	9,654	504	364	38
3,009	1,038	860,929	51	128,102	987	732,827	738	646,616	249	86,211	12,046	10,465	39
205	59	42,705	6	7,811	53	34,894	31	26,966	22	7,928	1,068	921	40
57	29	18,937	2	2,200	27	16,737	22	15,227	5	1,510	352	282	41
41	12	7,110	1	2,100	11	5,010	8	4,280	3	730	123	114	42
95	69	58,205	8	8,600	61	49,605	42	43,436	19	6,169	704	507	43
270	77	66,290	2	4,200	75	62,090	62	58,018	13	4,072	934	799	44
28	14	12,893			14	12,893	9	11,827	5	1,066	214	188	45
64	20	13,678			20	13,678	13	11,400	7	2,278	214	174	46
90	49	31,476	4	6,180	45	25,296	30	21,418	15	3,878	615	492	47
194	18	14,101	2	3,000	16	11,101	7	8,550	9	2,551	523	442	48
131	21	7,978	1	1,000	20	6,978	9	4,394	11	2,584	299	246	49
572	175	119,294	5	5,040	170	114,254	137	104,624	33	9,630	1,901	1,793	50
21											19	16	51

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—**BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS**—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	81,284	$43,179,822	64,580	$38,835,842	14,844	$3,986,635	1,860	$357,345	$20,493,262	$4,575,102	$778,674
2	Alabama	475	161,252	371	147,534	100	13,204	4	514	52,743	12,632	3,558
3	Arizona	66	53,004	59	49,264	6	3,506	1	234	8,594	4,195	867
4	Arkansas	171	85,000	152	79,989	15	4,366	4	645	35,505	14,451	1,283
5	California	2,778	1,990,692	2,307	1,823,269	444	158,989	27	8,434	818,347	231,526	21,526
6	Colorado	670	411,043	490	338,419	169	68,874	11	3,750	233,573	43,056	7,719
7	Connecticut	1,751	1,019,477	1,426	922,967	306	93,087	19	3,423	419,873	75,702	13,035
8	Delaware	195	97,443	159	90,486	21	4,454	15	2,503	40,368	4,192	2,580
9	District of Columbia	771	491,792	704	477,714	60	12,552	7	1,526	234,461	22,187	8,162
10	Florida	284	124,420	249	115,788	21	6,148	14	2,484	48,877	19,254	2,088
11	Georgia	396	138,082	323	121,244	48	12,951	25	3,887	51,062	18,830	4,480
12	Idaho	33	28,319	29	26,867	3	1,252	1	200	9,019	3,192	541
13	Illinois	7,415	4,115,443	5,401	3,526,499	1,923	562,610	91	26,334	1,789,329	410,512	59,447
14	Indian Territory	38	23,771	37	23,667	1	104	.....	.....	21,205	5,949	311
15	Indiana	2,115	994,204	1,665	893,331	406	92,298	44	8,575	505,024	85,369	23,495
16	Iowa	1,061	500,419	806	445,003	226	50,205	29	5,211	345,001	67,063	10,991
17	Kansas	626	303,689	495	275,405	112	24,019	19	4,265	109,916	38,073	10,726
18	Kentucky	744	349,831	587	314,555	132	30,494	25	4,782	131,993	35,049	9,054
19	Louisiana	742	373,877	678	360,605	42	9,299	22	3,973	132,161	38,892	7,126
20	Maine	469	220,381	358	196,099	86	20,560	25	3,722	77,989	28,553	3,257
21	Maryland	1,691	762,913	1,481	722,304	156	30,628	54	9,981	262,764	46,434	17,115
22	Massachusetts	5,552	3,071,654	4,352	2,728,407	1,060	313,123	140	30,124	1,173,585	336,380	54,242
23	Michigan	2,194	1,031,807	1,647	911,629	464	101,497	83	18,681	650,917	97,151	19,243
24	Minnesota	1,347	669,929	969	567,915	370	100,392	8	1,622	448,452	61,088	15,100
25	Mississippi	160	69,268	144	65,809	4	967	12	2,492	21,985	7,890	1,382
26	Missouri	3,764	1,815,587	2,482	1,486,238	1,126	301,762	156	27,587	1,250,755	171,687	42,901
27	Montana	161	101,504	92	78,903	60	20,431	9	2,170	64,697	9,550	2,542
28	Nebraska	383	187,963	284	162,017	89	23,445	10	2,501	70,451	23,847	4,311
29	Nevada	31	28,064	27	25,817	4	2,247	.....	.....	8,078	3,070	494
30	New Hampshire	357	188,421	290	170,246	60	16,851	7	1,324	51,287	20,526	2,352
31	New Jersey	3,848	2,312,090	3,564	2,241,991	187	53,208	97	16,891	734,536	229,122	41,254
32	New Mexico	33	20,984	29	19,760	3	696	1	528	7,350	4,045	604
33	New York	17,708	10,172,127	14,638	9,307,101	2,912	838,798	158	26,228	4,665,919	1,370,885	134,829
34	North Carolina	115	35,878	92	32,634	5	834	18	2,410	15,855	8,606	876
35	North Dakota	86	43,857	66	37,256	20	6,601	.....	.....	14,848	5,823	1,228
36	Ohio	5,295	2,520,384	3,997	2,249,454	1,244	259,815	54	11,115	1,282,613	217,508	57,059
37	Oklahoma	119	63,884	102	60,137	12	2,846	5	901	19,296	7,661	1,413
38	Oregon	430	221,122	290	186,203	120	30,096	20	4,823	94,023	29,588	5,576
39	Pennsylvania	10,964	5,392,430	8,914	4,890,359	1,660	436,107	390	65,964	2,834,700	481,400	123,798
40	Rhode Island	964	570,059	854	536,372	103	32,161	7	1,526	165,079	37,472	6,045
41	South Carolina	311	99,271	242	84,852	39	7,940	30	6,479	27,744	8,433	3,340
42	South Dakota	116	48,614	74	39,364	42	9,250	.....	.....	31,076	6,284	1,562
43	Tennessee	603	236,564	417	202,785	162	29,864	24	3,915	420,448	28,111	5,202
44	Texas	851	394,993	686	361,264	141	28,725	24	5,004	259,862	44,314	9,933
45	Utah	191	90,133	126	75,981	59	13,095	6	1,057	76,227	8,345	1,292
46	Vermont	187	84,185	142	71,874	39	11,334	6	977	30,618	9,777	3,523
47	Virginia	569	236,284	469	219,254	70	11,893	30	5,137	91,454	17,260	5,451
48	Washington	460	321,247	364	285,553	89	34,196	7	1,498	113,486	44,913	3,452
49	West Virginia	263	127,430	228	120,781	22	4,132	13	2,517	35,784	16,448	3,213
50	Wisconsin	1,714	765,457	1,207	652,281	399	93,745	108	19,431	497,790	60,308	18,740
51	Wyoming	17	13,580	15	12,596	2	984	.....	.....	6,543	2,499	356

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group I. BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$15,125,393	$14,093	$155,999,318	$150,537,203	$6,696,279	$143,840,924	$4,464,743	$301,923	$192,392	$503,057	$269,609,061	1
36,553	....	666,468	650,721	14,016	636,705	13,844	996	544	363	1,110,433	2
3,476	56	131,855	122,056	7,740	114,316	4,810	75	....	4,914	244,760	3
19,771	....	317,487	305,616	8,658	296,958	9,374	809	425	1,263	697,255	4
564,996	299	5,755,647	5,547,794	485,131	5,062,663	163,772	19,618	3,584	20,879	10,619,427	5
182,798	....	1,487,279	1,409,925	127,391	1,282,534	42,280	4,592	1,528	28,954	2,657,207	6
330,736	400	3,446,345	3,310,003	159,993	3,150,010	93,004	5,205	5,346	32,787	5,897,552	7
33,596	....	410,553	398,873	23,196	375,677	9,243	1,860	140	437	657,978	8
204,104	8	1,580,983	1,533,213	100,117	1,433,096	41,081	1,425	931	4,333	2,675,984	9
27,535	....	416,130	400,876	14,039	386,837	12,644	1,806	130	674	747,708	10
27,752	....	559,551	542,569	9,990	532,579	15,561	696	625	100	934,928	11
5,286	....	89,297	85,501	4,272	81,229	3,766	....	10	20	148,857	12
1,317,398	1,972	14,279,499	13,784,109	615,790	13,168,319	395,921	48,936	33,486	17,047	26,145,472	13
14,945	....	131,200	126,252	280	125,972	4,701	200	47	....	221,260	14
395,809	351	4,131,117	3,972,678	87,768	3,884,910	126,813	7,026	7,418	17,182	6,934,725	15
266,947	....	2,063,412	1,970,514	60,562	1,909,952	72,488	4,940	581	14,889	3,610,967	16
61,117	....	1,004,694	951,125	21,160	929,965	41,563	2,022	254	9,730	1,861,596	17
87,780	110	1,400,042	1,357,195	59,516	1,297,679	34,247	4,051	4,335	214	2,225,314	18
86,143	....	1,672,619	1,608,345	16,048	1,592,297	55,166	6,107	1,465	1,536	2,685,626	19
46,034	145	877,178	845,042	29,280	815,762	29,739	720	94	1,583	1,488,878	20
199,215	....	3,066,863	2,965,636	136,621	2,829,015	92,479	1,780	3,013	3,955	5,158,645	21
782,373	590	10,721,322	10,323,500	630,670	9,692,830	306,763	19,444	9,403	62,212	18,659,703	22
534,089	434	3,853,187	3,697,648	228,768	3,468,880	124,675	6,887	6,261	17,716	7,115,648	23
371,614	650	2,658,002	2,555,937	78,299	2,477,638	83,067	5,602	1,383	12,013	4,619,507	24
12,713	....	260,878	249,823	5,246	244,577	7,409	768	155	2,723	498,527	25
1,035,656	511	7,280,549	7,066,022	87,941	6,978,081	166,413	25,824	12,523	9,767	12,672,244	26
52,605	....	352,939	339,411	1,100	338,311	12,326	691	121	390	739,817	27
42,293	....	719,721	685,761	47,634	638,127	31,622	768	576	994	1,351,009	28
4,514	....	64,085	60,178	1,500	58,678	3,882	20	5	....	127,253	29
27,959	450	651,903	628,554	17,241	611,313	19,272	1,556	457	2,064	1,075,288	30
464,160	....	8,204,203	7,918,213	493,512	7,424,701	253,504	8,134	4,657	19,695	13,501,739	31
2,701	....	86,501	82,338	9,341	72,997	4,043	....	....	120	151,770	32
3,155,227	4,978	36,388,630	35,283,272	1,087,639	34,195,633	993,735	48,161	32,660	30,802	61,033,576	33
6,373	....	133,406	125,128	3,468	121,660	5,069	355	127	2,727	245,805	34
7,797	....	183,885	172,008	2,300	169,708	9,094	1,380	95	1,308	310,710	35
1,007,896	150	9,058,896	8,722,582	285,034	8,437,548	258,128	21,238	16,095	40,853	15,641,065	36
10,222	....	278,772	265,206	13,900	251,306	12,370	54	34	1,108	470,[illegible]	37
58,859	....	875,332	835,569	48,536	787,033	20,625	900	1,455	16,783	1,505,536	38
2,226,563	2,939	19,299,546	18,627,687	1,153,960	17,473,727	543,345	25,354	32,551	70,609	33,370,304	39
121,562	....	1,824,407	1,760,142	225,755	1,534,387	56,916	3,593	571	3,185	3,053,889	40
15,971	....	370,235	353,949	11,562	342,387	14,395	1,148	531	212	617,965	41
23,230	....	218,176	209,433	6,172	203,261	8,183	260	....	300	387,704	42
387,135	....	1,020,577	994,065	29,731	964,334	22,678	1,808	526	1,500	1,974,323	43
205,615	....	1,751,938	1,691,843	21,239	1,670,604	50,956	3,132	2,223	3,784	3,019,325	44
66,590	....	280,845	270,224	7,526	262,698	8,445	1,917	69	190	541,655	45
17,318	....	277,062	262,249	8,501	253,748	12,480	300	92	1,941	498,519	46
68,743	....	1,061,370	1,024,451	65,562	958,889	22,517	3,873	566	9,963	1,606,339	47
65,121	....	904,947	871,748	55,831	815,917	24,061	2,742	98	6,298	1,182,348	48
16,123	....	526,985	508,781	15,833	492,948	17,131	359	255	459	912,422	49
418,692	50	3,151,027	3,013,969	65,316	2,948,653	106,839	2,791	1,947	22,481	5,380,845	50
3,688	....	51,773	49,469	5,594	43,875	2,304	....	....	....	90,936	51

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 9.—BRICK AND TILE. (See also Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products; and special report on Clay products.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	4,634	$119,956,959	$27,752,437	$25,522,601	$33,295,324	$33,386,597	3,476	255,832
2	Alabama	63	1,033,277	123,348	178,750	396,250	334,929	55	3,360
3	Arizona	5	79,428	9,900	12,820	27,958	28,750	2	143
4	Arkansas	55	942,893	144,526	170,908	296,083	331,376	31	1,851
5	California	69	3,928,601	1,213,960	776,606	1,030,159	907,876	52	5,067
6	Colorado	63	1,035,834	227,080	144,098	342,222	322,434	33	2,192
7	Connecticut [1]	34	1,889,852	514,455	411,963	326,123	637,311	31	3,254
8	Delaware	21	272,325	28,105	43,725	51,450	149,045	9	479
9	District of Columbia	8	422,235	133,750	51,200	76,452	160,833	7	770
10	Florida	14	341,857	30,300	99,455	138,116	73,986	14	903
11	Georgia	59	1,813,942	457,417	206,266	638,356	511,903	57	5,479
12	Idaho	19	91,257	15,000	15,960	24,130	36,167	3	147
13	Illinois	435	12,988,263	2,620,265	3,541,648	3,880,412	2,945,938	312	28,122
14	Indian Territory	27	410,536	11,850	110,781	238,861	49,044	17	1,805
15	Indiana	392	5,448,696	909,382	1,414,403	1,608,115	1,516,796	316	15,896
16	Iowa	302	4,800,594	806,217	1,430,012	1,397,790	1,166,575	225	14,645
17	Kansas	65	3,473,415	541,689	448,119	1,623,719	859,888	55	7,240
18	Kentucky	88	1,562,656	300,844	228,318	573,347	460,147	57	3,098
19	Louisiana	62	1,343,017	316,630	312,373	385,712	328,302	52	3,215
20	Maine	66	599,015	109,170	130,075	108,740	251,030	29	880
21	Maryland	50	5,336,963	2,210,387	1,381,138	1,137,322	608,116	29	4,353
22	Massachusetts	64	2,460,983	671,413	586,236	386,763	816,571	48	3,745
23	Michigan	169	2,181,805	480,072	393,473	728,236	580,024	158	8,147
24	Minnesota	101	1,688,273	443,233	405,429	318,774	520,837	83	4,132
25	Mississippi	74	846,508	136,084	204,449	279,690	226,285	48	2,368
26	Missouri	162	7,457,911	1,431,111	559,552	1,898,997	3,568,251	89	6,978
27	Montana	14	240,100	101,300	26,800	47,450	64,550	8	589
28	Nebraska	99	1,565,889	205,424	421,668	313,868	624,929	70	3,510
29	Nevada	5	73,005	18,150	4,100	23,535	27,220	1	120
30	New Hampshire	36	932,579	146,042	141,454	285,214	359,869	9	1,315
31	New Jersey	63	3,040,470	714,337	569,638	799,328	957,167	52	5,979
32	New Mexico	10	41,700	2,650	3,900	13,100	22,050	2	163
33	New York	192	10,954,096	4,027,416	1,869,826	2,422,524	2,634,330	169	19,110
34	North Carolina	111	651,492	127,415	110,495	235,184	178,398	79	3,222
35	North Dakota	14	204,497	12,000	13,700	83,252	95,545	10	432
36	Ohio	590	12,048,599	2,136,195	3,318,650	3,240,078	3,323,676	504	33,430
37	Oklahoma	23	321,974	28,425	35,627	169,563	88,359	17	1,224
38	Oregon	43	366,347	87,650	54,793	89,924	133,980	25	766
39	Pennsylvania	370	13,886,769	3,606,816	2,858,940	3,819,833	3,601,180	309	31,271
40	South Carolina	47	516,909	76,764	75,501	234,458	130,186	45	2,531
41	South Dakota	10	174,535	41,370	41,944	54,100	37,121	8	365
42	Tennessee	84	1,200,394	253,991	189,275	364,352	392,776	48	3,165
43	Texas	92	1,608,653	253,345	336,911	567,672	450,725	50	3,406
44	Utah	39	438,476	56,116	139,470	143,290	99,600	8	737
45	Vermont	9	100,085	19,200	20,830	20,835	39,220	7	258
46	Virginia	84	3,145,805	801,053	646,375	785,635	912,742	69	4,977
47	Washington	51	966,470	223,358	182,556	263,462	297,094	36	1,486
48	West Virginia	37	1,962,217	226,219	675,963	391,342	668,693	34	3,447
49	Wisconsin	141	3,051,666	700,663	495,628	1,004,048	851,327	103	5,995
50	Wyoming	3	14,096	350	800	9,500	3,446	1	65

Group 10.—BRONZE CASTINGS. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	27	$1,856,737	$309,157	$380,842	$386,139	$780,599	19	1,230
2	Massachusetts	3	127,951	800	5,260	6,932	114,959	3	35
3	New Jersey	6	184,493	14,557	16,500	76,271	77,165	4	107
4	New York	4	468,008	110,000	130,000	135,108	92,900	4	157
5	Pennsylvania	5	619,240	86,000	86,044	88,129	359,067	3	558
6	All other states [2]	9	457,045	97,800	143,038	79,699	136,508	5	373

---

[1] Includes 2 establishments in Rhode Island.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 9. BRICK AND TILE. (See also Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products; and special report on Clay products.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	WAGE-EARNERS. Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
5,295	3,690	$3,530,474	903	$1,160,404	2,787	$2,370,070	2,608	$2,299,093	179	$70,977	115,090	56,940	1
60	74	71,874	17	21,805	57	50,069	54	48,659	3	1,410	1,758	1,009	2
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	42	3
68	36	37,525	8	10,350	28	27,175	27	26,575	1	600	1,045	514	4
46	101	101,948	30	35,915	71	66,033	68	64,553	3	1,480	2,174	1,188	5
52	33	39,400	5	8,600	28	30,800	26	29,900	2	900	927	696	6
34	63	64,429	8	14,300	55	50,129	50	47,979	5	2,150	1,802	412	7
24	13	12,840	6	6,000	7	6,840	7	6,840	...	...	421	130	8
8	9	10,084	1	2,400	8	7,684	7	7,164	1	520	446	57	9
15	19	17,220	5	5,800	14	11,420	14	11,420	...	...	552	312	10
77	99	91,565	31	40,550	68	51,015	68	51,015	...	...	2,454	1,252	11
21	2	2,900	...	...	2	2,900	2	2,900	...	...	189	117	12
509	303	349,845	58	99,139	245	250,706	233	243,351	12	7,355	8,867	4,008	13
27	17	19,540	3	3,390	14	16,150	14	16,150	...	...	501	294	14
498	176	172,324	45	55,487	131	116,837	128	114,817	3	2,020	5,916	3,237	15
366	155	145,564	43	51,273	112	94,291	107	92,414	5	1,877	4,693	2,415	16
65	109	117,212	29	37,345	80	79,867	71	75,307	9	4,560	2,443	1,362	17
96	67	47,694	24	19,220	43	28,474	42	27,874	1	600	2,183	1,085	18
58	65	50,541	11	8,760	54	41,781	52	41,021	2	760	1,865	655	19
68	18	12,881	5	4,280	13	8,601	12	8,265	1	336	786	418	20
50	76	77,798	23	44,165	53	33,633	50	32,801	3	832	2,461	904	21
63	47	41,372	3	8,200	44	33,172	43	33,028	1	144	2,326	865	22
206	89	73,222	26	25,203	63	48,019	60	47,019	3	1,000	2,943	1,546	23
132	52	42,781	9	13,250	43	29,531	39	27,531	4	2,000	2,382	1,070	24
88	63	44,895	7	5,400	56	39,495	55	38,995	1	500	1,645	1,053	25
181	161	179,025	41	63,576	120	115,449	112	111,419	8	4,030	3,820	2,085	26
13	8	13,400	1	3,600	7	9,800	7	9,800	...	...	260	187	27
129	50	40,873	13	9,220	37	31,653	36	30,153	1	1,500	1,758	628	28
9	1	3,000	...	...	1	3,000	1	3,000	...	...	66	11	29
32	19	18,739	3	6,400	16	12,339	16	12,339	...	...	1,145	364	30
73	70	67,974	14	22,400	56	45,574	51	42,807	5	2,767	3,278	967	31
11	4	3,600	2	3,000	2	600	2	600	...	...	118	99	32
213	243	281,207	76	127,296	167	153,911	155	149,195	12	4,716	12,094	5,583	33
146	46	24,681	12	8,563	34	16,118	34	16,118	...	...	2,618	1,310	34
10	15	10,200	7	5,950	8	4,250	8	4,250	...	...	301	167	35
704	416	390,159	127	153,060	289	237,099	263	226,773	26	10,326	10,571	6,244	36
20	17	14,600	6	5,105	11	9,495	11	9,495	...	...	396	216	37
56	10	8,750	2	1,650	8	7,100	7	6,600	1	500	648	285	38
445	424	355,133	93	91,277	331	263,856	281	251,613	50	12,243	11,431	6,173	39
52	36	29,072	6	5,820	30	23,252	30	23,252	...	...	1,592	806	40
9	6	3,080	2	900	4	2,180	4	2,180	...	...	132	88	41
108	68	64,709	13	20,030	55	44,679	50	42,924	5	1,755	2,109	1,333	42
71	81	73,860	13	15,320	68	58,540	68	58,540	...	...	2,271	1,179	43
53	15	12,630	6	6,010	9	6,620	8	6,120	1	500	609	290	44
11	7	5,180	2	2,400	5	2,780	5	2,780	...	...	224	89	45
84	128	117,508	27	34,315	101	83,193	99	82,693	2	500	3,382	1,659	46
52	45	37,150	11	15,510	34	21,640	32	21,240	2	400	971	521	47
29	48	55,502	12	19,790	36	35,712	35	35,232	1	480	1,251	507	48
146	84	73,628	17	18,260	67	55,368	62	53,152	5	2,216	3,188	1,502	49
2	2	940	...	...	2	940	2	940	...	...	26	6	50

Group 10. BRONZE CASTINGS. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing.)

20	74	$106,970	19	$51,372	55	$55,598	48	$51,978	7	$3,620	922	662	1
2	5	4,852	2	2,200	3	2,652	2	2,028	1	624	55	34	2
4	3	3,215	...	...	3	3,215	3	3,215	...	...	119	87	3
7[3]	25	24,680	1	3,120	24	21,560	19	19,044	5	2,516	425	308	4
3	26	45,133	7	22,402	19	22,731	19	22,731			223	165	5
4	15	29,090	9	23,650	6	5,440	5	4,960	1	480	100	68	6

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1, Iowa, 1, Ohio, 2; Rhode Island, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 9.—BRICK AND TILE—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	66,021	$28,646,005	64,612	$28,406,967	36	$8,656	1,373	$230,382	$6,969,161	$395,405	$503,951
2	Alabama	1,044	301,224	956	288,756	2	220	86	12,248	76,445	4,190	4,677
3	Arizona	30	20,380	30	20,380					10,959		437
4	Arkansas	525	186,308	508	183,779			17	2,529	89,912	962	4,660
5	California	1,357	825,346	1,342	821,075			15	4,271	210,795	2,739	11,387
6	Colorado	495	322,235	484	318,497			11	3,738	67,349	2,910	7,329
7	Connecticut	1,041	475,205	1,031	471,921	6	1,934	4	1,350	111,226	8,335	8,843
8	Delaware	209	85,941	207	85,437			2	504	32,511	1,595	439
9	District of Columbia	257	90,528	246	89,377			11	1,151	20,826	302	1,319
10	Florida	425	108,598	418	107,810			7	788	19,439		978
11	Georgia	1,446	350,194	1,361	340,895			85	9,299	167,608	3,087	6,151
12	Idaho	72	44,891	71	44,480			1	411	8,762	50	553
13	Illinois	5,463	3,052,436	5,388	3,038,348	1	162	74	13,926	831,309	35,375	38,566
14	Indian Territory	217	104,219	216	104,069			1	150	23,176	565	1,502
15	Indiana	3,335	1,402,850	3,272	1,393,450	1	121	62	9,279	328,430	9,764	27,322
16	Iowa	2,633	1,241,596	2,591	1,234,940	1	146	41	6,510	297,636	13,276	20,465
17	Kansas	1,800	840,679	1,794	839,623			6	1,056	169,855	11,124	21,642
18	Kentucky	1,114	362,138	1,077	358,072			37	4,066	109,381	2,231	6,455
19	Louisiana	1,027	398,784	982	390,276			45	8,508	101,596	7,599	7,564
20	Maine	330	164,719	328	164,172	1	437	1	110	21,721	1,852	4,035
21	Maryland	1,464	534,002	1,458	533,152			6	850	85,163	3,974	10,981
22	Massachusetts	1,098	495,759	1,096	495,069	1	400	1	290	112,412	4,354	19,791
23	Michigan	1,436	650,640	1,406	644,186	3	930	27	5,524	134,796	12,106	11,984
24	Minnesota	993	466,478	974	462,373	3	630	16	3,475	94,822	525	8,238
25	Mississippi	903	271,806	831	259,048			72	12,758	43,095	522	5,359
26	Missouri	2,337	1,118,690	2,233	1,096,521			104	22,169	357,546	9,848	28,133
27	Montana	97	76,665	95	76,020			2	645	13,788	410	1,491
28	Nebraska	905	471,425	882	466,285	1	210	22	4,930	61,343	1,310	6,677
29	Nevada	21	15,816	21	15,816					2,697	163	202
30	New Hampshire	527	228,979	524	228,493	1	305	2	181	51,287	270	3,817
31	New Jersey	1,947	784,202	1,920	778,425	4	858	23	4,919	144,401	11,600	12,848
32	New Mexico	64	31,409	57	29,896			7	1,513	1,768	180	346
33	New York	6,737	3,160,797	6,713	3,155,063			24	5,734	730,066	84,297	52,319
34	North Carolina	1,079	247,050	1,018	240,432			61	6,618	35,574	1,525	3,406
35	North Dakota	117	59,825	116	59,625			1	200	11,121	677	492
36	Ohio	6,719	2,941,685	6,652	2,929,460	6	1,646	61	10,579	691,707	19,314	56,505
37	Oklahoma	184	81,559	183	81,259			1	300	32,757	485	1,776
38	Oregon	264	131,553	261	130,653			3	900	26,924	1,850	2,154
39	Pennsylvania	7,561	3,212,829	7,414	3,186,661			147	26,168	878,788	114,941	47,939
40	South Carolina	875	184,292	851	181,806			24	2,486	42,034	1,788	2,994
41	South Dakota	49	27,401	49	27,401					6,837		823
42	Tennessee	1,234	378,043	1,185	371,808			49	6,235	112,728	6,515	4,943
43	Texas	1,308	470,007	1,257	461,540			51	8,467	94,730	462	5,920
44	Utah	291	172,598	273	169,052			18	3,546	22,013	904	1,202
45	Vermont	108	46,811	108	46,811					9,815	2,300	404
46	Virginia	1,964	680,140	1,872	667,661	1	240	91	12,239	176,890	2,186	11,281
47	Washington	512	305,839	510	305,545			2	294	60,645	595	4,830
48	West Virginia	763	329,995	754	328,284	1	162	8	1,549	101,495	1,148	5,100
49	Wisconsin	1,638	685,725	1,591	677,551	3	255	44	7,919	130,430	5,200	17,614
50	Wyoming	6	5,714	6	5,714					2,553		58

Group 10.—BRONZE CASTINGS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. expenses total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	798	$501,054	778	$496,217	13	$3,327	7	$1,510	$114,524	$8,974	$8,967
2	Massachusetts	45	29,465	44	29,240	1	225			11,401	835	977
3	New Jersey	100	53,172	83	49,288	11	2,582	6	1,302	8,377	654	1,551
4	New York	375	240,714	375	240,714					25,600	5,100	3,245
5	Pennsylvania	193	128,863	192	128,655			1	208	39,855	720	1,881
6	All other states	85	48,840	84	48,320	1	520			29,291	1,665	1,313

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 9.—BRICK AND TILE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$5,775,965	$293,870	$16,316,499	$1,583,447	$918,437	$665,010	$13,583,834	$45,126	$565,427	$538,665	$71,152,062	1
65,162	2,416	204,026	14,964	8,513	6,451	180,001	....	7,547	1,514	846,866	2
10,522	....	16,475	6,399	....	6,399	9,661	....	415	....	45,881	3
82,240	2,050	196,543	8,511	3,120	5,391	180,725	910	6,097	300	792,426	4
179,080	17,589	334,617	41,718	29,728	11,990	268,811	9,526	8,975	5,587	1,915,561	5
50,500	6,550	164,498	26,009	23,065	2,944	132,562	1,856	2,973	1,098	817,019	6
91,048	....	198,159	18,054	13,894	4,160	173,155	350	5,495	1,105	1,081,147	7
30,477	....	26,485	1,969	1,139	830	23,942	....	245	329	205,236	8
8,208	10,997	46,218	480	460	20	44,827	....	911	....	185,748	9
18,464	....	64,919	16,660	487	16,173	46,408	....	1,851	....	236,634	10
109,210	49,160	365,069	3,949	1,100	2,849	321,032	450	17,888	21,750	1,337,372	11
4,959	3,200	27,415	1,934	....	1,934	22,683	2,400	398	....	112,770	12
753,004	4,364	1,705,475	113,862	79,223	34,639	1,506,416	1,712	58,107	25,378	7,546,109	13
21,109	....	51,461	1,845	210	1,635	45,877	....	3,739	....	248,931	14
282,534	8,810	981,889	152,440	71,178	81,262	695,464	1,211	27,116	105,658	3,818,238	15
259,737	4,158	838,139	69,669	27,442	42,227	725,506	600	20,625	21,739	3,361,776	16
125,208	11,881	444,161	60,136	41,063	19,073	349,291	....	21,158	13,576	1,907,343	17
95,345	5,350	175,692	22,692	17,880	4,812	145,502	125	5,595	1,778	886,736	18
86,358	75	209,662	6,486	837	5,649	189,817	....	13,084	275	972,523	19
15,131	700	117,500	12,329	7,691	4,638	103,016	537	1,618	....	420,111	20
63,388	6,820	227,140	13,861	11,098	2,763	206,352	....	6,144	783	1,097,072	21
87,876	391	329,805	14,855	13,101	1,754	306,871	....	6,897	1,182	1,170,710	22
91,932	18,774	425,142	36,365	15,352	21,013	366,351	800	9,567	12,059	1,650,988	23
73,036	13,023	290,302	17,198	4,477	12,721	262,959	700	5,831	3,554	1,227,135	24
35,525	1,689	177,423	30,296	25,202	5,094	140,770	710	5,135	512	782,842	25
297,539	22,026	668,876	65,955	25,321	40,634	579,675	....	16,027	7,219	2,598,861	26
8,387	3,500	38,069	8,103	4,527	3,576	25,593	1,500	873	2,000	178,675	27
53,056	300	277,174	18,336	14,594	3,742	248,103	....	10,251	484	1,131,913	28
2,332	....	6,265	75	75	....	4,990	1,125	75	....	37,905	29
44,950	2,250	151,118	2,965	2,032	933	142,484	....	3,606	2,063	529,008	30
118,567	1,386	336,988	65,120	44,046	21,074	256,779	897	7,306	6,886	1,830,080	31
1,242	....	17,605	1,145	....	1,145	15,986	....	474	....	80,910	32
578,370	15,080	1,368,045	240,260	176,881	63,379	977,849	5,618	34,774	109,544	7,430,151	33
26,976	3,667	167,476	7,476	2,007	5,469	154,538	62	4,388	1,012	695,708	34
8,333	1,619	34,345	560	535	25	32,883	....	342	560	170,257	35
591,497	24,391	1,632,821	150,953	106,989	43,964	1,371,519	362	63,335	46,652	7,136,030	36
30,496	....	76,476	620	455	165	70,779	....	1,878	3,199	261,438	37
22,920	....	63,009	5,916	704	5,212	56,002	....	1,090	1	315,122	38
709,673	6,235	1,599,252	158,565	79,818	78,747	1,259,529	817	104,899	75,442	7,279,915	39
37,252	....	177,268	5,985	914	5,071	148,765	1,270	5,146	16,102	655,831	40
6,014	....	20,305	3,347	1,732	1,615	15,478	....	449	1,031	83,756	41
74,615	26,655	264,971	17,326	6,599	10,727	235,405	....	12,240	....	1,100,398	42
87,181	1,167	365,613	27,457	14,587	12,870	318,054	....	7,371	12,731	1,304,663	43
19,997	....	68,270	533	527	6	58,946	6,540	2,230	21	345,806	44
4,293	2,818	20,724	1,650	1,305	345	18,079	230	215	550	104,235	45
151,649	11,774	428,521	34,067	20,971	13,096	359,213	....	12,637	22,604	1,803,680	46
54,020	1,200	149,339	3,240	855	2,385	128,844	4,633	4,672	7,950	675,124	47
95,247	....	209,971	45,431	8,681	36,750	145,620	....	18,072	848	870,200	48
107,011	665	553,370	25,656	8,022	17,634	508,374	125	15,626	3,589	1,847,727	49
1,295	1,200	2,413	25	....	25	2,348	....	40	....	17,195	50

Group 10.—BRONZE CASTINGS—Continued.

$96,583	....	$1,688,831	$1,613,164	$524	$1,612,640	$40,370	$4,255	$22,119	$8,923	$2,622,495	1
9,589	....	179,277	170,467	10	170,457	3,647	1,110	76	3,977	246,282	2
6,172	....	62,836	59,253		59,253	2,235	45	112	1,191	157,151	3
17,255	....	363,741	355,711	500	355,211	1,725	900	2,105	300	696,948	4
37,254	....	837,492	795,406	4	795,402	22,535	....	19,096	455	1,127,382	5
26,313	....	245,485	232,327	10	232,317	7,228	2,200	730	3,000	394,732	6

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,316	$12,052,236	$654,061	$1,331,143	$1,772,153	$8,294,879	556	6,645
2	Alabama	6	8,156	25	275	1,050	6,806	1	2
3	Arkansas	10	30,440	6,250	6,900	9,510	7,780	2	52
4	California	25	121,322	7,600	2,200	25,570	85,952	17	55
5	Colorado	7	22,550	800	500	9,250	12,000	5	16
6	Connecticut	18	86,876	5,175	10,550	17,823	53,328	9	130
7	Georgia	9	88,382	3,700	9,200	15,550	59,932	5	37
8	Illinois	129	631,452	59,815	120,805	76,234	374,598	47	626
9	Indian Territory	5	11,064	600	1,490	2,734	6,240	1	10
10	Indiana	61	383,375	18,750	59,062	59,163	246,400	25	353
11	Iowa	58	193,710	12,981	42,434	34,500	103,795	17	161
12	Kansas	43	121,672	19,805	25,720	15,240	60,907	8	47
13	Kentucky	28	112,329	7,535	6,750	15,486	82,558	13	44
14	Louisiana	5	8,325	500	1,000	2,615	4,210	1	5
15	Maine	10	29,225	1,650	4,200	6,225	17,150	3	39
16	Maryland	38	794,806	39,397	72,971	99,770	582,668	12	324
17	Massachusetts	60	1,853,939	85,415	148,725	149,032	1,470,767	29	392
18	Michigan	43	375,371	28,648	38,706	55,492	252,525	17	305
19	Minnesota	27	100,836	6,110	9,850	14,158	70,718	18	57
20	Missouri	72	302,551	40,835	51,115	36,169	174,432	23	87
21	Nebraska	21	206,284	8,525	36,299	19,938	141,522	6	97
22	New Hampshire	8	77,962	1,000	3,500	11,560	61,902	5	127
23	New Jersey	34	384,029	12,850	27,350	84,041	259,788	18	180
24	New York	176	3,308,192	142,985	317,485	482,969	2,364,753	92	1,337
25	North Carolina	3	7,200	600	450	950	5,200	1	50
26	Ohio	111	1,031,510	33,325	147,315	226,522	624,348	55	1,056
27	Oklahoma	7	16,718	1,200	1,615	3,130	10,773	2	10
28	Oregon	3	40,100	100	2,500	11,000	26,500	2	29
29	Pennsylvania	152	961,181	51,325	73,800	149,516	686,540	60	467
30	Rhode Island	11	81,049	5,480	8,600	16,233	50,736	10	112
31	South Dakota	3	12,570	100	520	1,150	10,800	1	2
32	Tennessee	25	46,427	3,410	3,900	11,060	28,057	7	52
33	Texas	28	88,363	5,960	12,875	16,189	53,339	10	45
34	Utah	3	1,465	450	350	290	375	....	....
35	Virginia	16	22,209	3,330	3,070	3,129	12,680	2	10
36	Washington	9	39,560	3,500	13,950	6,410	15,700	4	9
37	West Virginia	5	35,435	2,000	6,000	7,180	20,255	2	33
38	Wisconsin	35	271,025	20,930	29,911	52,590	167,594	19	182
39	All other states[1]	12	144,576	11,400	29,200	22,725	81,251	7	105

Group 1.—BUTTER. (See also Cheese; Condensed milk; and special report on Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	5,235	$30,080,419	$1,762,633	$9,158,088	$11,800,637	$7,359,061	5,130	77,777
2	Arizona	5	179,721	20,100	35,073	89,792	34,756	5	263
3	Arkansas	3	11,210	850	3,000	5,300	2,060	3	42
4	California	231	1,525,634	150,306	315,142	620,930	439,256	225	2,713
5	Colorado	12	550,403	57,630	78,771	135,465	278,537	12	430
6	Connecticut	41	159,447	11,300	61,603	35,171	51,373	40	299
7	Delaware	11	63,147	2,200	11,600	33,225	16,122	11	165
8	Georgia	6	26,300	7,400	7,600	10,500	800	6	64
9	Idaho	12	41,165	2,885	14,550	15,950	7,780	11	116
10	Illinois	349	1,545,506	96,861	541,030	661,686	245,929	347	4,702
11	Indiana	63	319,732	17,635	77,585	136,384	88,128	62	814
12	Iowa	607	2,806,725	159,277	973,018	1,097,625	576,805	605	9,648
13	Kansas	67	1,954,550	144,545	398,885	710,350	700,770	63	2,400
14	Kentucky	3	19,250	250	1,500	4,400	13,100	3	37
15	Maine	36	366,401	22,128	103,481	69,311	171,481	36	443
16	Maryland	55	175,928	6,355	38,958	85,837	44,778	55	576
17	Massachusetts	36	210,557	12,925	85,101	38,804	73,727	36	354
18	Michigan	203	980,720	45,265	302,613	453,317	179,525	202	2,777
19	Minnesota	712	3,191,859	162,277	1,139,088	1,414,675	475,819	704	11,150
20	Missouri	37	519,771	67,054	96,662	210,320	145,735	36	529
21	Nebraska	36	1,852,821	68,248	429,709	454,998	899,866	35	865
22	Nevada	4	57,064	1,370	27,807	16,100	11,787	4	67
23	New Hampshire	31	159,006	8,650	66,750	52,605	31,001	29	494
24	New Jersey	29	135,481	7,120	35,481	64,260	28,620	29	353
25	New York	543	3,146,913	172,409	1,115,930	1,309,137	549,437	520	8,441
26	North Dakota	56	196,678	8,132	88,132	86,088	14,326	50	618
27	Ohio	154	848,760	78,555	275,641	338,715	155,849	152	2,125
28	Oklahoma	3	15,700	800	2,000	8,650	4,250	3	91
29	Oregon	67	376,532	18,825	51,660	153,177	152,870	65	641
30	Pennsylvania	519	2,617,024	124,495	818,363	1,101,335	572,831	517	8,665
31	South Dakota	97	484,139	18,938	158,808	213,285	93,108	94	1,410
32	Tennessee	3	8,300	250	2,000	3,550	2,500	3	21
33	Texas	10	34,470	5,070	7,150	16,780	5,470	6	62
34	Utah	39	388,830	10,925	72,730	117,078	188,097	34	776
35	Vermont	172	925,861	37,565	288,671	319,301	280,324	170	2,382
36	Virginia	4	10,120	1,800	3,400	3,900	1,020	3	14
37	Washington	68	494,925	20,418	56,636	152,679	265,192	64	775
38	Wisconsin	902	3,630,886	189,170	1,363,260	1,543,826	534,630	881	12,340
39	Wyoming	5	37,983	600	5,400	12,531	19,452	5	83
40	All other states[2]	4	10,900	2,050	3,300	3,600	1,950	4	32

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 2; Idaho, 1; Mississippi, 2; North Dakota, 1; South Carolina, 1; Vermont, 1; Wyoming, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.[1]		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
1,551	982	$924,795	145	$245,095	837	$679,700	672	$602,405	165	$77,295	13,669	9,912	1
7	1	600			1	600	1	600			25	18	2
10	2	2,500			2	2,500	2	2,500			44	38	3
59	4	3,100	1	240	3	2,860	3	2,860			175	125	4
7	2	1,800			2	1,800	2	1,800			30	24	5
18	7	6,670	4	4,650	3	2,020	2	1,500	1	520	161	116	6
14	8	5,420	1	1,200	7	4,220	6	3,820	1	400	141	104	7
129	68	66,518	18	26,688	50	39,830	40	35,302	10	4,528	865	614	8
7											17	7	9
66	38	45,431	12	15,400	26	30,031	19	27,094	7	2,937	534	370	10
65	20	16,377	4	4,500	16	11,877	12	10,369	4	1,508	366	244	11
52	5	4,856	3	3,200	2	1,656	2	1,656			180	124	12
43	11	10,860			11	10,860	11	10,860			92	60	13
5	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			60	49	14
10	2	1,900	1	1,000	1	900	1	900			48	39	15
40	52	59,945	5	11,900	47	48,045	44	46,867	3	1,178	599	352	16
63	97	99,169	8	22,700	89	76,469	64	63,052	25	13,417	1,631	1,255	17
48	26	23,233	5	7,086	21	16,147	15	13,739	6	2,408	578	397	18
31	10	6,220			10	6,220	9	5,860	1	360	163	122	19
88	39	25,936	11	11,953	28	13,983	24	13,045	4	938	310	197	20
22	14	12,823	1	2,000	13	10,823	11	9,953	2	870	97	59	21
7	11	13,630	3	8,936	8	4,694	3	2,717	5	1,977	114	74	22
40	29	23,209	3	3,400	26	19,809	22	17,921	4	1,888	400	315	23
207	250	233,325	28	53,770	222	179,555	182	157,064	40	22,491	3,690	2,644	24
4											22	16	25
135	110	122,433	14	38,850	96	83,583	73	74,005	23	9,578	1,126	913	26
8											38	26	27
4	3	2,400			3	2,400	2	1,800	1	600	57	53	28
173	88	82,884	7	15,350	81	67,534	65	60,074	16	7,460	1,023	762	29
12	5	5,032			5	5,032	3	4,200	2	832	151	93	30
5											14	12	31
40	2	1,936			2	1,936	2	1,936			153	111	32
34	7	4,786	1	300	6	4,486	5	4,236	1	250	159	153	33
5											5	3	34
19	2	948			2	948	2	948			69	55	35
14	3	1,260			3	1,260	3	1,260			29	17	36
6	3	2,760			3	2,760	2	2,160	1	600	52	42	37
36	47	26,179	14	11,872	33	14,307	27	12,402	6	1,905	231	186	38
18	15	9,455	1	100	14	9,355	12	8,705	2	650	147	133	39

Group 1.—BUTTER. (See also Cheese; Condensed milk; and special report on Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.)

3,197	3,017	$976,069	516	$260,762	2,501	$715,307	2,283	$628,130	218	$87,177	11,604	9,278	1
2	7	7,460	3	3,180	4	4,280	4	4,280			48	28	2
3	1	1,000			1	1,000	1	1,000			4	4	3
218	113	65,779	25	14,312	88	51,467	69	42,897	19	8,570	527	443	4
8	28	31,156	3	9,000	25	22,156	23	21,320	2	836	109	66	5
17	28	15,289	2	2,120	26	13,169	25	13,145	1	24	99	95	6
14	4	2,160			4	2,160	3	1,740	1	420	30	25	7
4											17	10	8
4	13	1,712	1	312	12	1,400	12	1,400			15	14	9
233	211	53,474	19	7,434	192	46,040	181	40,752	11	5,288	624	504	10
51	60	17,298	12	2,655	48	14,643	46	14,032	2	610	180	159	11
313	777	134,881	97	29,110	680	105,771	653	94,039	27	11,732	1,380	1,031	12
57	100	73,851	19	20,350	81	53,501	55	43,234	26	10,267	472	337	13
6	3	2,650			3	2,650	3	2,650			12	12	14
15	23	8,911	3	3,354	20	5,557	14	3,266	6	2,291	91	78	15
71	5	2,306	1	60	4	2,246	4	2,246			92	82	16
12	47	9,330			47	9,330	44	8,624	3	706	74	65	17
91	139	47,001	69	14,256	70	32,745	62	31,083	8	1,662	553	460	18
254	222	61,065	5	11,175	217	49,890	207	46,022	10	3,868	1,121	1,019	19
26	49	32,648	5	6,408	44	26,240	33	20,456	11	5,784	233	123	20
20	113	102,053	14	30,300	99	71,753	74	58,051	25	13,702	363	201	21
	1	240			1	240	1	240			10	10	22
18	20	6,188	3	620	17	5,568	14	4,458	3	1,110	74	58	23
26	5	1,170			5	1,170	5	1,170			50	44	24
479	109	60,429	35	23,106	74	37,323	71	36,083	3	1,240	1,271	926	25
17	24	1,491			24	1,491	24	1,491			78	60	26
134	50	14,860	3	400	47	14,460	43	13,115	4	1,345	290	251	27
4	1	208			1	208			1	208	15	8	28
72	32	16,046	11	6,700	21	9,346	14	6,006	7	3,340	131	106	29
195	267	52,221	27	20,489	240	31,732	231	30,428	6	1,304	1,112	983	30
32	126	26,293	4	5,970	122	20,323	111	16,752	8	3,571	246	193	31
2											3	5	32
12	2	1,198			2	1,198	1	1,000	1	198	7	6	33
34	23	15,770	3	4,800	20	10,970	19	10,520	1	450	103	92	34
85	121	26,523	7	5,355	114	21,168	105	18,798	9	2,370	457	328	35
6											1	4	36
19	38	30,602	12	13,030	26	17,572	22	16,072	4	1,500	245	202	37
605	252	50,286	133	26,266	119	24,020	101	19,839	18	4,181	1,446	1,233	38
3	3	2,520			3	2,520	2	1,920	1	600	11	11	39
5											4	4	40

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Montana, 2; Rhode Island, 1; West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—BROOMS AND BRUSHES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	11,425	$4,380,220	7,923	$3,646,946	3,054	$652,227	448	$81,047	$1,700,016	$216,635	$57,627
2	Alabama	19	7,184	18	7,136			1	48	1,328	484	72
3	Arkansas	36	17,600	31	15,780	5	1,820			5,641	244	195
4	California	153	80,663	144	78,043	7	2,100	2	520	20,941	7,174	753
5	Colorado	27	18,274	24	17,074	3	1,200			5,145	2,040	259
6	Connecticut	136	53,328	92	42,734	41	10,021	3	573	14,186	2,557	558
7	Georgia	112	27,994	110	27,724	2	270			4,832	1,720	482
8	Illinois	711	334,182	541	288,967	153	41,813	17	3,402	141,009	15,498	4,139
9	Indian Territory	10	3,914	9	3,714			1	200	2,031	276	14
10	Indiana	437	139,157	328	121,120	85	14,697	24	3,340	54,060	3,591	2,518
11	Iowa	272	89,205	182	72,732	70	13,660	20	2,813	37,908	2,273	1,077
12	Kansas	133	55,389	101	47,253	9	2,319	23	5,817	15,064	2,374	797
13	Kentucky	64	22,632	51	20,352	7	1,391	6	889	39,987	2,613	476
14	Louisiana	55	24,728	55	24,728					511	312	67
15	Maine	43	17,591	24	14,063	19	3,528			2,368	769	186
16	Maryland	442	167,350	377	155,971	36	6,938	29	4,441	69,841	7,628	3,582
17	Massachusetts	1,436	462,234	569	287,627	837	168,453	30	6,154	201,128	18,181	11,157
18	Michigan	505	156,392	248	121,466	234	31,232	23	3,694	49,452	3,692	3,378
19	Minnesota	140	62,921	135	61,979	4	742	1	200	14,607	2,383	479
20	Missouri	226	101,558	206	96,807	6	1,850	14	2,901	45,314	7,629	1,399
21	Nebraska	68	27,500	65	26,850			3	650	62,313	659	603
22	New Hampshire	90	35,729	57	25,265	33	10,464			19,105	1,345	370
23	New Jersey	390	157,626	235	118,995	144	36,732	11	1,899	52,254	7,594	1,225
24	New York	3,182	1,220,311	2,200	1,015,930	926	192,537	56	11,844	416,680	68,999	8,087
25	North Carolina	14	3,221	10	2,973			4	248	434	120	39
26	Ohio	942	366,836	719	314,452	194	47,962	29	4,422	196,856	11,563	8,894
27	Oklahoma	32	15,064	30	14,240	1	512	1	312	4,018	480	139
28	Oregon	44	17,475	34	14,475	10	3,000			2,235	1,200	275
29	Pennsylvania	848	365,296	644	320,702	117	28,245	87	16,349	124,253	30,832	2,006
30	Rhode Island	127	48,490	41	23,220	86	25,270			6,656	1,438	768
31	South Dakota	13	6,000	13	6,000					1,349	311	38
32	Tennessee	130	42,032	121	40,637	1	156	8	1,239	6,198	2,198	97
33	Texas	138	62,469	119	59,177	1	180	18	3,112	18,940	1,487	560
34	Utah	3	1,450	2	1,350			1	100	173	24	39
35	Virginia	47	13,327	43	12,939	1	150	3	238	2,111	406	156
36	Washington	17	8,883	14	8,123	2	400	1	360	5,531	695	263
37	West Virginia	45	17,802	37	15,235	4	1,307	4	1,260	6,047	516	177
38	Wisconsin	204	87,584	178	83,253	14	2,758	12	1,573	33,933	4,740	1,255
39	All other states	134	40,829	116	37,860	2	520	16	2,449	15,577	590	1,048

Group 1.—BUTTER—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	9,530	$5,405,872	9,277	$5,325,662	218	$73,536	35	$6,674	$2,811,247	$181,228	$158,510
2	Arizona	30	21,892	30	21,892					12,226	60	944
3	Arkansas	4	2,240	4	2,240					553		57
4	California	446	321,451	436	317,749	10	3,702			163,942	32,735	8,962
5	Colorado	86	51,654	67	45,932	19	5,722			54,635	5,586	834
6	Connecticut	95	57,155	95	57,155					24,391	350	792
7	Delaware	25	12,038	25	12,038					9,447	956	187
8	Georgia	14	3,964	14	3,964					1,245		260
9	Idaho	12	9,380	12	9,380					6,714	500	426
10	Illinois	507	294,341	491	288,840	14	5,196	2	305	108,748	9,493	7,139
11	Indiana	164	86,543	163	86,333	1	210			144,533	702	8,554
12	Iowa	1,121	667,569	1,093	658,938	23	8,011	5	620	354,613	12,596	17,018
13	Kansas	392	178,606	343	161,225	39	15,500	10	1,881	120,862	1,952	8,081
14	Kentucky	12	5,290	12	5,290					3,016	1,050	145
15	Maine	74	44,580	72	44,194	2	386			39,110	440	2,177
16	Maryland	80	29,035	76	28,485	2	330	2	220	11,380	1,644	743
17	Massachusetts	64	40,803	63	40,179	1	624			11,839	305	1,425
18	Michigan	456	237,218	446	234,568	9	2,514	1	136	107,504	2,371	6,827
19	Minnesota	998	607,248	995	606,678	2	480	1	90	282,453	12,398	15,435
20	Missouri	136	64,371	125	61,870	10	2,436	1	65	95,700	4,580	2,715
21	Nebraska	251	135,787	218	123,563	33	12,224			184,959	5,580	7,426
22	Nevada	10	9,030	10	9,030					2,433		370
23	New Hampshire	61	35,481	59	34,581	2	900			21,928	463	1,111
24	New Jersey	43	21,075	41	20,590	1	360	1	125	10,909	1,124	582
25	New York	963	523,202	955	520,718	7	2,328	1	156	197,857	15,017	14,587
26	North Dakota	53	37,256	53	37,256					10,443	1,207	956
27	Ohio	241	147,403	237	146,538	3	660	1	205	39,720	4,465	5,113
28	Oklahoma	11	6,080	10	5,880	1	200			1,631	300	151
29	Oregon	100	63,289	96	62,305	4	984			35,704	5,151	1,963
30	Pennsylvania	946	442,441	928	436,029	14	5,188	4	1,224	162,716	22,388	9,832
31	South Dakota	192	125,360	190	124,541	2	819			57,253	1,298	2,684
32	Tennessee	1	520	1	520					178	120	18
33	Texas	5	3,610	5	3,610					1,835	750	100
34	Utah	87	49,357	81	48,130	4	830	2	397	44,404	6,486	2,118
35	Vermont	376	200,281	370	199,316	6	965			95,446	7,335	5,249
36	Virginia	3	1,236	3	1,236					1,411	108	65
37	Washington	206	141,119	199	138,607	4	1,457	3	1,055	48,289	8,145	2,419
38	Wisconsin	1,252	719,614	1,247	718,449	4	970	1	195	339,006	13,060	20,930
39	Wyoming	11	7,034	10	6,494	1	540			1,715	360	105
40	All other states	2	1,319	2	1,319					499	144	10

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11. BROOMS AND BRUSHES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,221,970	$203,784	$10,908,946	$10,668,144	$6,686,305	$3,981,839	$87,613	$41,332	$18,001	$183,856	$21,103,776	1
772		11,400	11,200	8,900	2,300	15	72	23		29,150	2
5,202		27,935	27,310	21,270	6,040	215	60	10	340	70,583	3
13,014		153,959	145,362	107,332	38,030	495	1,740	88	6,274	318,140	4
2,846		26,888	26,485	18,400	8,085		258	30	115	60,370	5
10,891	180	84,365	82,807	24,616	58,197	903	134	188	333	188,800	6
2,630		123,424	122,206	101,040	21,166	240	770	208		193,282	7
91,724	29,648	867,572	852,684	462,501	390,183	5,868	3,551	576	4,893	1,687,395	8
1,741		6,404	6,105	4,201	1,904		271	10	18	14,738	9
47,851	100	380,617	355,045	167,162	187,883	2,189	657	220	22,506	699,933	10
34,558		216,037	201,277	146,037	55,240	2,237	459	514	11,550	400,495	11
11,893		110,450	106,714	70,254	36,460	655	400	116	2,565	220,755	12
12,105	24,793	237,520	235,219	178,817	56,402	465	288	50	1,498	366,494	13
132		50,331	47,293	39,646	7,647		240	10	2,788	85,097	14
1,213	200	47,254	46,071	30,750	15,321	233	100	40	810	96,076	15
46,621	12,010	604,980	591,445	475,359	116,086	4,368	272	705	8,190	996,709	16
171,790		1,476,575	1,452,556	1,007,119	445,437	10,394	4,360	3,434	5,831	2,552,730	17
42,382		292,055	281,948	133,869	148,079	3,240	700	544	5,623	611,890	18
11,745		149,072	145,530	106,351	39,179	887	1,000	360	1,295	293,771	19
26,676	9,610	237,031	231,231	119,522	111,709	939	2,042	319	2,500	527,791	20
31,370	29,681	223,971	198,542	160,526	38,016	439	356	20	24,614	362,288	21
16,630	760	64,227	62,734	29,132	33,602	36	708	462	287	145,053	22
20,698	13,737	307,987	301,177	136,175	165,002	2,333	1,825	923	1,729	699,204	23
325,304	14,200	2,848,891	2,776,498	1,700,049	1,076,449	25,311	13,106	4,082	29,894	5,401,887	24
275		11,335	11,300	8,700	2,600		30	5		17,888	25
114,168	62,231	820,992	797,186	435,290	361,896	11,498	1,664	1,481	9,163	1,726,176	26
3,399		24,894	23,367	14,505	8,862	63	240	8	1,216	57,523	27
760		23,370	22,900	18,505	4,395	265	75	130		52,825	28
90,615	800	813,216	780,696	488,411	292,285	6,242	2,380	893	23,005	1,707,880	29
4,423	27	64,488	61,050	10,068	50,982	1,283	594	219	1,342	186,796	30
1,000		12,245	11,650	8,675	2,975	45	150		400	24,041	31
3,753	150	89,067	87,536	66,096	21,440	442	480	121	488	181,693	32
16,893		141,814	140,322	91,205	49,117	1,185	120	95	92	258,024	33
110		2,305	2,257	1,850	407	15		3	30	4,560	34
1,549		31,535	30,632	23,463	7,169	149	30	5	719	58,975	35
4,573		29,578	28,102	21,975	6,127	111	383	21	961	52,638	36
5,354		41,736	39,335	29,920	9,415	211	30	30	2,130	84,101	37
27,928	10	168,561	157,326	90,857	66,469	2,942	1,427	934	5,932	376,941	38
8,382	5,557	174,865	166,956	127,763	39,193	1,700	360	1,124	4,725	291,104	39

Group 1. BUTTER—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,435,593	$35,916	$101,290,711	$99,020,230	$95,635,770	$3,384,460	$1,607,288	$48,019	$167,575	$447,599	$118,520,969	1
11,222		189,644	176,724	170,100	6,624	12,340		580		267,495	2
496		27,879	27,262	25,972	1,290	562		55		33,081	3
121,650	589	5,760,823	5,665,026	5,576,933	88,093	59,460	10,633	5,771	19,933	6,891,992	4
48,215		1,013,639	985,379	941,695	43,684	6,209	6,922	570	14,559	1,198,839	5
23,249		670,321	660,290	651,925	8,365	6,113		411	3,507	814,703	6
8,304		159,846	156,463	154,338	2,125	3,115		268		197,422	7
985		26,817	25,260	24,800	460	1,477		80		38,878	8
5,788		128,607	126,216	121,779	4,437	1,901	200	212	75	162,806	9
91,665	451	5,350,871	5,193,654	5,032,391	161,263	116,515	1,366	15,672	23,664	6,292,428	10
135,277		910,681	885,998	859,067	26,931	20,702		1,820	2,161	1,162,171	11
321,591	3,408	12,662,571	12,383,619	11,941,289	442,330	218,410	2,171	23,382	34,989	11,737,127	12
110,829		3,170,774	3,012,266	2,621,137	391,129	57,086		4,972	96,450	3,841,301	13
1,821		47,852	47,180	46,875	305	535		87	50	83,531	14
26,193		1,009,112	974,343	931,350	42,993	10,511	100	561	23,594	1,189,973	15
8,993		399,297	388,258	374,355	13,903	7,903	51	913	2,172	518,760	16
10,109		778,851	769,392	752,490	16,902	6,619		598	2,242	876,958	17
98,306		4,013,896	3,924,007	3,795,453	128,554	55,942	1,860	9,713	22,474	4,769,116	18
253,101	1,516	10,891,700	10,587,369	10,223,584	363,785	239,240	2,712	23,010	42,339	12,561,782	19
88,396		981,086	967,370	929,892	37,478	7,689	4,662	873	162	1,246,513	20
71,953		2,657,741	2,581,152	2,468,894	112,258	17,634	5,998	2,271	50,686	3,208,911	21
2,063		161,120	157,962	155,758	2,204	2,900		131	37	196,651	22
20,354		710,118	696,407	672,099	24,308	11,195	55	1,103	1,358	841,545	23
9,203		317,752	310,625	303,112	7,513	6,142		557	428	395,499	24
166,913	1,339	10,955,980	10,754,846	10,386,730	368,116	176,198	1,094	13,865	9,947	12,775,608	25
8,280		474,344	459,599	436,791	22,808	10,945	185	811	2,504	556,910	26
29,692	150	2,196,605	2,160,605	2,095,991	64,614	30,708	239	3,065	1,118	2,688,346	27
1,180		65,741	62,125	58,480	3,645	1,326	180	110	2,000	88,691	28
28,590		1,156,148	1,129,762	1,099,391	30,371	9,646	1,249	1,061	14,430	1,375,068	29
129,978	518	7,920,511	7,774,917	7,641,969	132,948	113,637	2,817	13,255	15,885	9,304,447	30
52,999	362	1,833,356	1,785,383	1,710,859	74,524	37,826		3,263	6,884	2,182,663	31
40		9,527	9,253	9,053	200	235		37	2	11,198	32
985		48,985	47,193	46,060	1,133	1,065	290	167		62,585	33
35,080	720	739,518	728,612	705,948	22,664	9,792	175	879	60	900,980	34
62,306	20,556	5,435,408	5,349,676	5,146,870	202,806	55,043	368	6,729	24,592	5,972,628	35
1,238		16,180	15,830	15,668	162	326		21		20,299	36
37,725		1,768,376	1,748,591	1,707,719	40,872	12,663	2,108	1,640	3,404	2,157,268	37
290,009	6,007	16,501,816	16,169,804	15,982,271	187,533	276,280	1,441	28,285	26,013	18,650,492	38
1,250		94,944	92,619	88,540	1,079	1,020	820	135	350	111,374	39
345		29,184	28,893	28,332	561	285		6		34,398	40

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—BUTTER, REWORKING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	35	$1,718,751	$83,855	$268,484	$383,825	$982,587	35	1,794
2	Illinois	7	490,727	5,000	27,784	111,395	346,548	7	425
3	Iowa	9	416,284	49,855	126,700	59,800	179,929	9	218
4	Ohio	8	207,501	7,000	30,000	68,730	101,771	8	451
5	All other states[1]	11	604,239	22,000	84,000	143,900	354,339	11	700

Group 14.—BUTTONS. (See also special report on Buttons.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	275	$7,783,900	$308,896	$838,311	$2,128,823	$4,507,870	236	7,093
2	Arkansas	3	20,354	1,500	2,400	9,722	6,732	3	62
3	Connecticut	11	1,308,408	80,968	239,607	274,649	713,184	10	919
4	Illinois	22	164,478	4,150	5,731	56,449	98,148	13	220
5	Indiana	4	68,801			32,477	36,324	3	66
6	Iowa	51	1,173,866	23,675	79,378	315,391	755,422	51	1,471
7	Massachusetts	12	740,114	111,600	132,924	187,761	308,029	7	554
8	Missouri	10	138,568	5,807	14,416	40,242	78,103	8	169
9	New Jersey	46	841,635	42,250	87,300	239,721	472,364	38	729
10	New York	51	2,033,649	6,699	43,514	587,950	1,395,486	54	1,576
11	Ohio	4	59,608			10,664	48,944	4	29
12	Pennsylvania	21	718,757	22,627	134,791	196,988	364,351	20	796
13	Wisconsin	18	116,240	7,520	15,530	44,724	48,446	17	289
14	All other states[2]	12	399,422	2,100	82,700	132,285	182,337	8	213

Group 8.—CALCIUM LIGHTS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	22	$143,553	$23,450	$9,400	$42,575	$68,128	20	132
2	Illinois	3	6,750			1,250	5,500	2	9
3	Massachusetts	3	16,328	2,500	800	3,400	9,628	3	21
4	New York	5	66,100	1,000	1,500	21,700	41,900	5	45
5	Pennsylvania	3	24,900	9,000	1,500	5,100	9,300	3	21
6	All other states[3]	8	29,475	10,950	5,600	11,125	1,800	7	36

Group 8.—CANDLES. (See also Grease and tallow; Soap.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	17	$3,004,005	$277,260	$491,624	$639,880	$1,595,241	12	1,181
2	California	3	1,475			225	1,250		
3	New York	8	1,331,183	121,500	206,858	327,763	675,062	6	171
4	All other states[4]	6	1,671,347	155,760	284,766	311,892	918,929	6	1,010

Group 1.—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FISH. (See also Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Canning and preserving, oysters; Food preparations; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	373	$19,853,016	$2,088,369	$3,472,541	$4,597,028	$9,695,078	199	7,274
2	Alaska	63	10,275,736	1,151,282	1,696,955	2,640,001	4,787,498	49	2,310
3	California	13	464,330	19,500	115,749	82,158	246,923	8	266
4	Illinois	4	13,390	5,500	6,900	650	340		
5	Louisiana	3	331,971	16,500	37,500	56,987	220,984	2	35
6	Maine	141	2,144,690	105,685	494,275	484,555	1,060,175	53	1,712
7	Massachusetts	50	1,976,171	167,515	248,450	223,143	1,337,063	17	232
8	Michigan	4	18,350	1,250	10,500	1,300	5,300	3	8
9	New York	15	598,553	82,200	77,878	53,357	385,118	9	102
10	Oregon	25	1,653,097	340,387	376,286	413,948	522,476	19	1,084
11	Virginia	4	37,800	10,000	15,200	6,950	5,650	1	43
12	Washington	36	2,036,327	150,550	329,148	605,184	951,445	33	1,359
13	Wisconsin	7	112,001	600	17,900	8,095	85,406	2	38
14	All other states[5]	8	190,600	37,400	45,800	20,700	86,700	3	85

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Indiana, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; New York, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1. BUTTER, REWORKING.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number	Aggregate. Salaries	Officers of corporations. Number	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number	Men. Salaries	Women. Number	Women. Salaries	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	Least number employed at any one time during the year	
32	90	$85,191	16	$22,870	74	$62,321	53	$52,689	21	$9,632	508	306	1
8	24	26,678	4	5,270	20	21,408	15	18,984	5	2,424	182	76	2
2	14	15,932	5	7,200	9	8,732	7	7,640	2	1,092	91	67	3
6	12	12,296	4	5,400	8	6,896	4	4,560	4	2,336	94	74	4
16	40	30,285	3	5,000	37	25,285	27	21,505	10	3,780	141	89	5

Group 14. BUTTONS. See also special report on Buttons.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number	Aggregate. Salaries	Officers of corporations. Number	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number	Men. Salaries	Women. Number	Women. Salaries	Greatest number employed	Least number employed	
302	768	$711,473	102	$209,101	666	$502,372	499	$427,333	167	$75,039	13,834	8,415	1
1	3	1,596			3	1,596	3	1,596	....	......	101	63	2
5	69	95,001	14	41,120	55	53,881	47	49,610	8	4,271	1,217	872	3
30	20	10,510	7	3,938	13	6,572	10	5,876	3	696	401	241	4
2	4	3,460	...	...	4	3,460	4	3,460	...	.....	189	101	5
69	116	74,685	5	6,156	111	68,529	90	58,977	21	9,552	2,809	1,598	6
12	30	54,319	7	27,600	23	26,719	15	22,799	8	3,920	944	719	7
15	16	5,671	1	360	15	5,311	12	4,535	3	776	374	153	8
45	82	93,382	18	36,307	64	57,075	52	51,595	12	5,480	1,820	1,051	9
68	333	284,030	24	62,448	309	221,582	213	178,061	96	43,521	3,923	2,450	10
3	6	3,239	...		6	3,239	4	2,450	2	789	96	52	11
20	58	53,908	14	16,802	44	37,106	35	34,198	9	2,908	1,328	758	12
24	11	5,420	7	3,220	4	2,200	4	2,200	.		307	132	13
8	20	26,162	5	11,150	15	15,012	10	11,976	5	3,036	325	225	14

Group 8. CALCIUM LIGHTS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number	Aggregate. Salaries	Officers of corporations. Number	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number	Men. Salaries	Women. Number	Women. Salaries	Greatest number employed	Least number employed	
28	16	$12,144	3	$3,300	13	$8,844	9	$7,112	4	$1,732	51	39	1
1	6	4,564	1	1,500	5	3,064	2	1,800	3	1,264	8	6	2
6	1	624	.	......	1	624	1	624	....	.	4	4	3
6	6	5,024	2	1,800	4	3,224	3	2,756	1	468	28	20	4
5	2	1,260	.	....	2	1,260	2	1,260		.....	4	3	5
10	1	672			1	672	1	672			7	6	6

Group 8. CANDLES. (See also Grease and tallow; Soap.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number	Aggregate. Salaries	Officers of corporations. Number	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number	Men. Salaries	Women. Number	Women. Salaries	Greatest number employed	Least number employed	
25	89	$134,503	23	$65,275	66	$69,228	55	$62,850	11	$6,378	945	626	1
17				.....	.	.....		.		.....	6	3	2
5	47	66,989	14	35,775	33	31,214	26	27,200	7	4,014	373	299	3
3	42	67,514	9	29,500	33	38,014	29	35,650	4	2,364	566	324	4

Group 1. CANNING AND PRESERVING, FISH. (See also Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Canning and preserving, oysters; Food preparations; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number	Aggregate. Salaries	Officers of corporations. Number	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number	Men. Salaries	Women. Number	Women. Salaries	Greatest number employed	Least number employed	
341	785	$873,483	95	$226,766	690	$646,717	616	$616,052	74	$30,665	16,881	9,888	1
13	175	291,951	33	94,500	142	197,451	136	193,136	6	4,315	3,936	3,651	2
10	36	53,480	4	19,500	32	33,980	24	30,220	8	3,760	457	220	3
4											4	4	4
5	44	27,358	3	5,500	41	21,858	37	20,691	4	1,167	496	87	5
149	147	148,499	26	42,836	121	105,663	102	98,803	19	6,860	7,310	3,410	6
78	155	128,582	2	8,500	153	120,082	130	112,029	23	8,053	1,595	708	7
6	1	300			1	300		.	1	300	22	13	8
21	32	31,502	2	6,820	30	24,682	25	22,586	5	2,096	176	151	9
13	85	85,492	12	28,140	73	57,352	71	56,272	2	1,080	1,091	621	10
8	10	4,991			10	4,991	9	4,451	1	540	127	78	11
13	87	94,036	12	20,500	75	73,536	73	72,316	2	1,220	1,185	796	12
7	10	5,522	1	470	9	5,052	6	3,778	3	1,274	46	21	13
11	3	1,770			3	1,770	3	1,770			136	125	14

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Colorado, 1; Indiana, 2; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1.
[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 1.
[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Maryland, 2; Minnesota, 1; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 1.

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1. BUTTER, REWORKING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	404	$252,139	391	$246,895	12	$5,044	1	$200	$263,546	$19,661	$6,715
2	Illinois	133	80,252	131	79,532	2	720			126,760	7,725	999
3	Iowa	78	45,422	75	43,418	3	2,004			45,965	300	2,565
4	Ohio	86	58,624	86	58,624					43,715	5,490	1,345
5	All other states	107	67,841	99	65,321	7	2,320	1	200	47,106	6,146	1,806

Group 14.—BUTTONS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	10,567	$3,680,196	5,188	$2,369,595	5,024	$1,256,375	355	$54,226	$1,012,762	$124,103	$25,784
2	Arkansas	55	20,623	55	20,623					3,256	120	106
3	Connecticut	1,044	410,326	416	225,934	615	182,573	13	1,819	171,894	2,380	6,339
4	Illinois	280	102,295	199	85,317	74	15,603	7	1,375	23,526	4,207	666
5	Indiana	140	40,031	56	20,521	84	19,510			4,351	1,092	126
6	Iowa	1,936	653,520	1,277	499,616	629	148,008	30	5,896	92,530	4,774	2,468
7	Massachusetts	816	317,988	329	177,124	410	133,557	77	7,307	58,606	2,691	8,139
8	Missouri	200	59,114	143	48,666	55	10,248	2	200	10,028	864	448
9	New Jersey	1,369	550,013	779	399 911	541	141,762	49	8,340	105,175	20,564	3,208
10	New York	3,237	1,067,677	1,314	619,313	1,833	433,048	90	15,316	400,844	72,295	1,973
11	Ohio	73	17,474	21	8,291	47	8,533	5	650	4,298	2,720	113
12	Pennsylvania	1,009	304,929	357	161,895	582	132,320	70	10,714	91,037	7,833	1,585
13	Wisconsin	189	59,300	122	46,940	65	12,070	2	290	10,535	360	417
14	All other states	219	76,906	120	55,444	89	19,143	10	2,319	36,682	4,203	196

Group 8.—CALCIUM LIGHTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	41	$23,978	38	$22,944	3	$1,034			$26,871	$7,246	$582
2	Illinois	7	4,744	6	4,120	1	624			4,926	2,160	66
3	Massachusetts	4	2,436	4	2,436					3,362	900	92
4	New York	22	12,976	21	12,826	1	150			13,067	2,632	75
5	Pennsylvania	3	1,286	3	1,286					2,507	756	70
6	All other states	5	2,536	4	2,276	1	260			3,009	798	279

Group 8.—CANDLES—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	816	$293,935	598	$246,490	185	$41,843	33	$5,602	$241,156	$3,364	$9,326
2	California	4	654	4	654					567	432	14
3	New York	340	127,771	213	103,963	106	20,884	21	2,924	94,401	2,432	3,397
4	All other states	472	165,510	381	141,873	79	20,959	12	2,678	146,188	500	5,915

Group 1. CANNING AND PRESERVING, FISH—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	6,959	$3,241,740	5,262	$2,738,157	1,367	$445,228	330	$58,355	$3,082,771	$60,565	$152,106
2	Alaska	1,805	950,081	1,766	942,312	27	6,548	12	1,221	1,826,590	60	82,580
3	California	195	81,516	144	66,447	41	14,046	10	1,023	25,907	2,778	1,709
4	Illinois	4	2,118	4	2,118					735		155
5	Louisiana	147	48,623	44	21,273	80	21,840	23	5,510	74,407		6,366
6	Maine	2,562	1,047,691	1,386	673,620	911	326,448	265	47,623	239,619	13,789	11,657
7	Massachusetts	1,031	438,482	837	395,651	193	42,701	1	130	191,703	16,420	13,535
8	Michigan	16	7,540	16	7,540					1,014	72	192
9	New York	160	92,196	131	84,324	29	7,872			77,543	13,386	1,449
10	Oregon	351	200,481	320	190,447	28	9,514	3	520	183,981	1,150	10,438
11	Virginia	58	15,431	29	10,431	24	4,500	5	500	5,997	55	392
12	Washington	543	314,739	507	303,052	31	10,759	5	928	430,474	11,599	22,166
13	Wisconsin	30	13,076	30	13,076					11,458	256	525
14	All other states	57	29,766	48	27,866	3	1,000	6	900	13,343	1,000	942

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—BUTTER, REWORKING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.										
			Principal materials.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$237,170	....	$6,247,029	$6,106,129	$384,397	$5,721,732	$47,837	$13,390	$3,919	$75,754	$7,271,086	1
118,036	...	2,660,883	2,616,535	187,956	2,428,579	19,419	2,129	1,372	21,428	3,082,613	2
43,100	..	1,278,892	1,255,589	67,845	1,187,744	4,153	8,296	251	10,603	1,435,326	3
36,880	....	863,261	847,356	29,104	818,252	6,130	528	219	9,028	1,053,729	4
39,154	....	1,443,993	1,386,649	99,492	1,287,157	18,135	2,437	2,077	34,695	1,699,418	5

Group 14.—BUTTONS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$832,237	$30,638	$4,144,446	$3,901,313	$1,551,423	$2,349,890	$94,978	$40,688	$46,456	$61,011	$11,133,769	1
3,030	....	15,649	14,629	14,629	....	930	....	90	....	41,949	2
163,175	....	598,733	567,360	45,955	521,405	11,366	1,600	9,620	8,787	1,446,219	3
13,653	5,000	71,347	64,685	38,055	26,630	2,669	420	816	2,757	251,371	4
3,133	....	14,331	11,827	8,393	3,434	1,454	924	126	....	70,268	5
81,338	3,950	533,917	485,046	312,066	172,980	29,115	180	4,694	14,882	1,500,945	6
47,776	....	225,655	208,010	10,294	197,716	6,791	2,786	2,801	5,267	803,636	7
8,716	....	37,120	32,277	23,843	8,434	2,342	600	811	1,090	153,294	8
76,453	4,950	634,477	609,384	373,259	236,125	10,051	7,932	2,562	4,548	1,592,261	9
309,838	16,738	1,488,421	1,421,704	558,204	863,500	13,574	19,322	19,244	14,577	3,849,317	10
1,465	....	24,021	22,831	21,360	1,471	100	1,080	10	....	54,216	11
81,619	....	360,106	336,769	110,963	225,806	8,663	2,900	5,056	6,718	899,824	12
9,758	....	58,674	51,873	22,562	29,311	3,255	1,534	202	1,810	165,629	13
32,283	....	81,995	74,918	11,840	63,078	4,668	1,410	424	575	304,810	14

Group 8.—CALCIUM LIGHTS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$19,043	....	$35,346	$31,092	....	$31,092	$1,162	$1,378	$158	$1,556	$135,246	1
2,700	.	6,177	5,650	..	5,650	144	300	33	50	23,600	2
2,370	..	6,460	5,670	....	5,670	137	240	12	401	16,920	3
10,360	..	12,700	10,889	...	10,889	485	556	50	720	55,400	4
1,681	..	5,158	4,473	....	4,473	245	50	30	360	16,330	5
1,932	.	4,851	4,410		4,410	151	232	33	25	22,996	6

Group 8.—CANDLES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$228,406	.	$2,911,215	$2,798,600	$25,225	$2,773,375	$49,559	$3,618	$16,174	$43,264	$3,889,362	1
121	.	2,931	2,765	....	2,765	10	150	6	....	6,510	2
88,572	.	932,882	882,575	6,800	875,775	23,006	300	5,765	21,236	1,331,706	3
139,773	.	1,975,402	1,913,260	18,425	1,894,835	26,543	3,168	10,403	22,028	2,551,146	4

Group 1.—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FISH—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,649,537	$1,220,563	$15,885,354	$15,371,445	$9,813,850	$5,557,595	$281,052	$11,474	$22,653	$198,730	$26,377,210	1
738,288	1,005,662	3,543,208	3,264,762	1,421,142	1,843,620	146,240	.	10,383	121,823	7,735,782	2
21,120	....	183,447	171,582	391,365	80,217	6,152	420	645	4,648	788,458	3
580	....	13,210	12,960	12,380	580	250				22,000	4
68,011	.	157,306	153,803	88,285	65,518	3,108		395		410,259	5
212,569	1,601	2,982,025	2,917,623	815,267	2,102,356	55,152		3,113	6,137	5,055,091	6
161,576	192	3,431,955	3,408,508	3,032,525	375,983	6,867	3,285	450	12,845	1,598,441	7
750		78,413	77,738	75,145	2,593	675				94,150	8
62,708	.	923,915	913,518	854,511	59,007	4,247	5,780	295	75	1,300,425	9
102,532	69,864	1,700,295	1,652,728	1,283,377	369,351	23,619	772	4,351	18,825	2,577,746	10
5,556	.	41,354	39,829	27,066	12,763	500			1,025	92,043	11
253,965	142,744	2,125,825	2,066,453	1,474,195	592,258	31,143	807	2,853	24,569	3,187,149	12
10,677	.	218,716	216,114	183,065	33,049	1,097	410	95	1,000	259,324	13
10,901	500	182,682	175,827	155,527	20,300	2,002		70	4,783	256,290	14

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, oysters; Food preparations; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	2,261	$47,629,497	$2,687,007	$9,144,868	$10,268,496	$25,529,126	1,402	44,879
2	Alabama	5	6,675	475	1,200	1,600	3,400	1	20
3	Arkansas	67	124,106	5,370	37,564	29,310	51,862	14	202
4	California	167	9,295,056	725,331	1,788,688	1,595,468	5,185,569	148	3,960
5	Colorado	7	302,650	12,800	68,500	88,500	132,850	7	367
6	Connecticut	5	88,600	2,725	24,479	12,830	48,566	4	128
7	Delaware	59	1,005,028	37,373	116,197	182,746	668,712	47	1,275
8	Georgia	4	4,660	1,620	1,575	1,150	315	.....	.....
9	Idaho	3	52,700	4,000	19,000	8,500	21,200	1	40
10	Illinois	62	1,693,735	106,565	456,430	451,460	679,280	44	1,753
11	Indiana	96	3,360,030	138,790	618,270	776,158	1,826,812	95	4,438
12	Iowa	40	1,985,493	124,418	429,167	490,666	941,242	40	2,348
13	Kansas	4	131,230	7,750	23,178	24,401	75,901	4	103
14	Kentucky	9	188,982	12,050	38,800	47,976	90,156	7	335
15	Maine	77	1,213,027	43,800	198,750	415,890	554,587	72	1,154
16	Maryland	384	6,910,888	322,211	857,083	946,376	4,785,218	245	5,685
17	Massachusetts	5	97,800	3,500	18,300	32,300	43,700	4	57
18	Michigan	114	1,307,940	86,001	350,867	352,608	518,464	72	2,197
19	Minnesota	16	245,320	7,295	66,623	72,087	99,315	15	398
20	Mississippi	3	15,347	425	2,250	9,700	2,972	3	50
21	Missouri	62	411,886	15,805	83,387	142,503	170,191	53	885
22	Nebraska	8	356,657	13,100	82,000	93,500	168,057	8	378
23	New Hampshire	4	25,738	175	5,827	5,440	14,296	3	44
24	New Jersey	59	1,718,192	85,180	348,060	393,947	891,005	54	1,801
25	New York	549	9,806,857	506,304	2,116,425	2,367,393	4,816,735	176	8,346
26	North Carolina	18	32,607	8,600	5,375	7,195	11,437	4	48
27	Ohio	77	1,768,001	87,603	362,437	470,266	847,695	73	2,669
28	Oregon	20	207,255	32,849	46,385	40,325	87,696	8	207
29	Pennsylvania	52	774,664	22,502	135,610	331,340	285,212	46	880
30	South Carolina	5	2,540	205	330	740	1,265	1	17
31	Tennessee	15	89,525	4,125	15,825	23,750	45,825	13	360
32	Texas	14	72,590	2,755	18,755	30,600	20,480	9	149
33	Utah	18	927,862	73,228	190,480	114,061	550,093	18	500
34	Vermont	4	84,763	900	23,192	27,550	33,121	4	79
35	Virginia	159	512,979	19,210	64,797	110,215	318,757	61	955
36	Washington	11	68,350	6,300	31,250	22,100	8,700	2	40
37	West Virginia	14	28,204	2,550	6,500	6,130	13,024	2	36
38	Wisconsin	40	2,670,510	157,817	474,812	530,065	1,507,816	39	2,830
39	All other states[1]	5	41,050	5,300	16,500	11,650	7,600	5	145

Group 1. CANNING AND PRESERVING, OYSTERS. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Food preparations; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	69	$2,599,563	$141,670	$426,239	$419,683	$1,611,971	33	1,243
2	California	4	493,170	62,000	114,800	38,400	277,970	3	8
3	Florida	7	87,252	3,500	18,300	17,300	48,152	2	56
4	Georgia	5	109,245	1,500	13,250	36,700	57,795	.....	.....
5	Louisiana	6	388,469	1,550	97,255	100,571	189,093	5	105
6	Maine	11	24,714	1,420	7,660	7,476	8,158	3	60
7	Maryland	4	76,300	15,300	12,000	8,000	41,000	.....	.....
8	Mississippi	8	965,027	32,900	118,474	138,504	675,149	8	510
9	North Carolina	5	93,400	11,650	15,000	13,250	53,500	3	175
10	South Carolina	9	199,779	4,400	25,000	51,182	119,197	4	270
11	Washington	5	46,207	6,650	3,500	5,500	30,557	3	55
12	All other states[2]	5	116,000	800	1,000	2,800	111,400	2	4

Group 6.—CARD CUTTING AND DESIGNING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	60	$488,129	$9,400	$12,000	$238,294	$228,435	35	222
2	New Jersey	6	31,530	1,800	1,000	23,150	5,580	5	13
3	New York	26	192,579	.....	.....	77,252	115,327	11	71
4	Pennsylvania	17	129,525	7,100	10,000	61,277	51,148	12	78
5	Rhode Island	5	47,688	500	1,000	20,800	25,388	4	18
6	All other states[3]	6	86,807	.....	.....	55,815	30,992	3	42

Group 6.—CARDBOARD, NOT MADE IN PAPER MILLS. (See also Paper and wood pulp.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States[4]	4	$1,651,210	$123,829	$348,000	$495,271	$684,110	4	1,188

Group 2.—CARPETS AND RUGS, OTHER THAN RAG. (See also Woolen goods; Worsted goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	139	$56,781,074	$3,153,804	$8,696,950	$15,129,294	$29,801,026	135	39,239
2	Connecticut	3	4,304,158	623,060	914,042	1,575,831	1,191,225	3	4,910
3	Massachusetts	10	7,904,650	533,324	1,705,509	1,731,174	3,934,643	10	8,918
4	New Jersey	8	2,097,815	48,050	411,411	431,084	1,207,270	8	1,448
5	New York	12	19,830,452	939,313	2,171,009	4,640,617	12,079,513	12	10,869
6	Pennsylvania	102	22,284,077	993,457	3,425,831	6,647,465	11,217,324	98	12,724
7	All other states[5]	4	359,922	16,600	69,148	103,123	171,051	4	370

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Louisiana, 1; New Mexico, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; New York, 1; Oregon, 2; Virginia, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Ohio, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, oysters; Food preparations; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
2,447	2,653	$2,241,788	633	$710,343	2,020	$1,531,445	1,775	$1,431,584	245	$99,861	172,026	71,388	1
15	1	100			1	100	1	100			80	58	2
100	8	1,558			8	1,558	8	1,558			1,086	1,000	3
90	485	639,584	71	186,695	414	452,889	329	413,592	85	39,297	27,565	8,300	4
1	14	13,480	4	6,500	10	6,980	9	6,200	1	780	815	190	5
4	5	2,800	1	600	4	2,200	3	1,900	1	300	280	111	6
86	37	18,037	4	1,975	33	16,062	31	15,320	2	742	5,889	2,081	7
1	2	300	1	200	1	100	1	100			718	58	8
	3	2,680	1	900	2	1,780	2	1,780			104	40	9
97	77	71,777	15	14,750	62	57,027	59	55,827	3	1,200	5,550	1,440	10
37	197	129,748	70	58,629	127	71,119	112	66,687	15	4,432	12,514	4,475	11
8	82	68,585	28	27,450	54	41,135	49	38,835	5	2,300	6,670	2,866	12
2	11	3,735	7	1,360	4	2,375	4	2,375			556	216	13
4	18	11,540	5	3,200	13	8,340	12	8,295	1	45	1,168	589	14
80	173	85,387	95	37,797	78	47,590	68	43,674	10	3,916	5,524	1,329	15
552	383	298,167	37	75,265	346	222,902	315	210,166	31	12,736	53,568	19,489	16
4	3	7,300	2	6,000	1	1,300	1	1,300			170	66	17
98	113	70,056	41	28,030	72	42,026	64	39,531	8	2,495	5,589	2,160	18
6	27	11,780	16	3,010	11	8,770	10	8,620	1	150	951	604	19
...	3	680			3	680	3	680			47	40	20
66	83	15,357	21	3,439	62	11,918	57	11,668	5	250	3,231	1,786	21
5	20	11,184	13	5,590	7	5,594	7	5,594			1,631	663	22
3	1	600			1	600	1	600			73	41	23
69	48	35,478	13	12,850	35	22,628	29	20,376	6	2,252	6,274	2,809	24
592	428	444,797	73	139,488	355	305,309	307	282,569	48	22,740	25,942	10,589	25
23	5	885	1	100	4	785	4	785			356	175	26
97	117	75,327	31	23,795	86	51,532	80	50,712	6	820	8,349	2,111	27
21	12	10,585	4	5,775	8	4,810	7	4,290	1	520	847	409	28
55	47	21,182	15	4,525	32	16,657	31	16,297	1	360	2,959	1,425	29
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	52	30
16	12	10,342	4	3,250	8	7,092	8	7,092			1,054	343	31
7	8	4,101	1	1,500	7	2,601	7	2,601			540	330	32
6	36	24,735	14	8,230	22	16,505	21	16,385	1	120	1,512	468	33
2	7	4,400	1	1,200	6	3,200	5	2,800	1	400	340	53	34
239	27	5,825	2	1,100	25	4,725	24	4,699	1	26	4,808	3,018	35
10	6	3,698	2	1,650	4	2,048	3	2,000	1	48	539	303	36
28	2	145			2	145	2	145			302	257	37
3	149	134,603	40	45,490	109	89,113	99	85,131	10	3,982	5,058	1,535	38
2	3	1,250			3	1,250	2	1,100	1	150	228	89	39

Group 1.—CANNING AND PRESERVING, OYSTERS. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Food preparations; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

93	186	$120,867	19	$22,733	167	$98,134	158	$94,164	9	$3,970	7,262	5,101	1
6	9	22,740	3	11,400	6	11,340	6	11,340			50	43	2
8	19	7,996			19	7,996	19	7,996			116	329	3
5	16	10,445	1	600	15	9,845	15	9,845			1,286	679	4
7	27	15,500	2	3,500	25	12,000	24	11,800	1	200	961	768	5
10	11	3,333	6	1,343	5	1,990	5	1,990			346	283	6
7	15	8,815	1	180	14	8,635	13	8,135	1	500	218	94	7
13	54	30,038	2	900	52	29,138	48	27,118	4	2,020	1,591	1,230	8
11	11	3,910	2	610	9	3,300	9	3,300			386	345	9
11	20	13,540	2	4,200	18	9,340	17	8,840	1	500	1,766	1,588	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	56	11
4	4	4,550			4	4,550	2	3,800	2	750	140	76	12

Group 6.—CARD CUTTING AND DESIGNING.

72	66	$51,826	9	$9,400	57	$42,426	38	$33,175	19	$9,251	792	595	1
8	1	950			1	950	1	950			30	25	2
32	39	26,864	4	3,440	35	23,424	19	15,669	16	7,755	462	356	3
23	14	12,632			14	12,632	14	12,632			111	82	4
6	6	4,892	2	2,500	4	2,392	2	1,424	2	968	97	73	5
3	6	6,488	3	3,460	3	3,028	2	2,500	1	528	92	59	6

Group 6.—CARDBOARD, NOT MADE IN PAPER MILLS. (See also Paper and wood pulp.)

3	60	$103,673	5	$38,000	55	$65,673	38	$51,597	17	$11,076	662	537	1

Group 2.—CARPETS AND RUGS, OTHER THAN RAG. (See also Woolen goods; Worsted goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

146	1,023	$1,396,691	78	$349,350	945	$1,047,341	837	$999,419	108	$47,922	36,472	28,8[illegible]	1
...	103	171,979	7	47,700	96	124,279	80	117,365	16	6,914	2,112	1,099	2
2	86	141,216	7	35,330	79	105,886	70	101,399	9	4,487	5,568	4,655	3
3	47	89,972	13	57,410	34	32,562	31	31,263	3	1,299	1,442	1,070	4
8	269	327,709	17	79,800	252	247,909	239	240,681	13	7,228	12,0[illegible]6	10,[illegible]75	5
136	504	652,089	31	123,310	473	528,779	408	501,145	65	27,634	14,88[illegible]	11,[illegible]94	6
	14	13,926	3	6,000	11	7,926	9	7,566	2	360	70	2[illegible]	7

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 2.
Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Georgia, 1; Indiana, 1; North Carolina

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	39,988	$10,428,521	16,760	$5,902,779	20,428	$4,176,780	2,790	$348,962	$5,275,619	$149,365	$186,762
2	Alabama	13	1,724	6	1,204	3	295	4	225	205	40	10
3	Arkansas	194	38,497	68	19,148	109	17,408	17	1,941	7,243	261	439
4	California	7,138	2,531,883	2,489	1,227,180	4,390	1,258,428	259	46,275	1,473,075	53,490	41,231
5	Colorado	212	79,252	120	58,561	76	17,862	16	2,829	26,210	35	1,175
6	Connecticut	71	15,219	28	8,354	42	6,765	1	100	1,194	....	166
7	Delaware	999	186,511	384	87,474	511	87,035	104	12,002	66,643	2,244	1,743
8	Georgia	11	751	2	295	2	239	7	217	453	....	43
9	Idaho	34	14,350	16	10,350	14	3,100	4	900	3,440	10	315
10	Illinois	1,141	384,340	745	299,183	359	77,787	37	7,370	190,087	8,040	6,563
11	Indiana	3,102	757,187	1,438	473,752	1,489	258,733	175	24,702	565,789	1,720	13,699
12	Iowa	1,163	292,512	667	204,929	388	74,920	108	12,663	154,744	435	6,492
13	Kansas	100	22,050	42	15,199	34	4,870	24	1,981	10,582	....	461
14	Kentucky	316	40,461	116	17,272	173	21,204	27	1,985	9,405	....	554
15	Maine	733	215,756	452	165,699	238	45,128	43	4,929	189,616	6,338	10,329
16	Maryland	8,978	1,743,656	3,169	816,920	4,699	795,586	1,110	131,150	645,873	52,859	26,481
17	Massachusetts	84	35,797	22	14,842	62	20,955	....	....	2,798	1,040	435
18	Michigan	1,342	321,552	492	173,652	802	141,939	48	5,961	179,056	1,159	8,800
19	Minnesota	147	39,174	59	21,590	59	13,320	29	4,264	13,434	131	784
20	Mississippi	4	626	1	250	1	153	2	223	431	....	80
21	Missouri	530	80,590	162	37,463	272	34,937	96	8,190	21,844	242	1,350
22	Nebraska	292	62,065	157	38,672	90	18,818	45	4,575	26,228	1	801
23	New Hampshire	15	3,929	6	2,360	7	1,351	2	218	3,461	250	146
24	New Jersey	1,558	348,156	675	202,396	847	141,410	36	4,350	155,091	1,110	6,547
25	New York	6,618	1,903,983	3,066	1,161,649	3,391	720,431	161	21,900	953,366	10,617	26,528
26	North Carolina	57	6,889	18	3,640	28	2,421	11	828	3,342	40	215
27	Ohio	1,577	400,061	864	280,179	661	114,183	52	5,699	163,735	3,210	9,311
28	Oregon	160	41,862	38	18,229	105	21,134	17	2,499	23,548	....	1,252
29	Pennsylvania	469	128,399	177	74,522	225	47,289	67	6,588	32,443	1,441	1,233
30	South Carolina	10	1,044	3	500	6	481	1	63	233	5	8
31	Tennessee	203	30,489	67	18,197	112	10,526	24	1,766	7,912	1,242	830
32	Texas	89	11,526	20	4,921	44	4,719	25	1,886	5,330	15	426
33	Utah	369	99,390	142	48,739	171	39,804	56	10,847	41,267	55	2,936
34	Vermont	52	15,108	26	10,874	23	3,884	3	350	14,759	240	306
35	Virginia	829	136,531	239	59,764	494	68,675	96	8,092	23,669	2,284	1,809
36	Washington	69	25,699	21	11,919	42	12,580	6	1,200	6,475	10	505
37	West Virginia	71	7,541	16	2,966	55	4,575	....	....	1,462	1	113
38	Wisconsin	1,196	391,631	739	307,038	384	74,850	73	9,743	248,942	800	12,452
39	All other states	42	12,330	8	2,897	30	8,982	4	451	2,234	....	194

Group 1.—CANNING AND PRESERVING, OYSTERS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	3,291	$547,909	906	$282,857	1,632	$195,514	753	$69,538	$232,594	$12,276	$9,683
2	California	45	31,830	45	31,830	....	....	....	....	36,633	120	527
3	Florida	177	24,671	35	10,579	104	11,028	38	3,064	5,145	465	233
4	Georgia	568	54,305	66	22,315	266	18,168	236	13,822	7,760	1,080	1,186
5	Louisiana	282	55,099	76	22,424	162	26,918	44	5,757	21,726	15	1,348
6	Maine	120	25,359	44	14,554	64	9,655	12	1,150	2,104	225	191
7	Maryland	78	17,051	73	16,517	4	438	1	96	6,033	1,000	552
8	Mississippi	753	171,214	245	85,767	348	63,537	160	21,910	95,016	501	3,250
9	North Carolina	142	23,070	79	15,816	55	6,574	8	680	19,325	60	348
10	South Carolina	1,034	110,734	196	38,756	595	50,056	243	21,922	19,812	1,460	1,794
11	Washington	33	17,245	12	9,471	18	7,366	3	408	5,734	300	214
12	All other states	59	17,331	35	14,828	16	1,774	8	729	13,306	7,050	40

Group 6.—CARD CUTTING AND DESIGNING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	696	$261,023	375	$177,044	297	$78,551	24	$5,428	$95,306	$34,188	$745
2	New Jersey	27	13,278	20	11,772	....	....	7	1,506	2,140	1,396	109
3	New York	409	144,786	209	93,036	195	50,484	5	1,266	71,281	23,314	139
4	Pennsylvania	102	44,461	79	38,050	14	4,277	9	2,134	11,411	4,214	237
5	Rhode Island	85	28,882	38	15,791	46	12,842	1	249	4,574	2,704	65
6	All other states	73	29,616	29	18,395	42	10,948	2	273	5,900	2,560	195

Group 6.—CARDBOARD, NOT MADE IN PAPER MILLS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	586	$234,490	324	$178,298	174	$39,684	88	$16,508	$108,587	$800	$4,636

Group 2.—CARPETS AND RUGS, OTHER THAN RAG—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	33,221	$13,724,233	16,930	$8,271,441	14,408	$5,084,201	1,883	$368,591	$4,162,146	$91,026	$334,060
2	Connecticut	1,815	657,462	867	360,539	846	270,845	102	26,078	183,048	....	17,267
3	Massachusetts	5,179	2,187,767	2,383	1,217,320	2,395	876,442	401	94,005	367,452	3,446	106,642
4	New Jersey	1,153	417,548	781	322,272	357	92,846	15	2,430	83,825	....	5,467
5	New York	11,077	4,567,481	5,354	2,649,958	5,417	1,857,120	306	60,403	1,904,307	5,793	147,268
6	Pennsylvania	13,716	5,829,135	7,410	3,677,056	5,266	1,968,154	1,040	183,925	1,599,678	81,787	56,790
7	All other states	281	64,840	135	44,296	127	18,794	19	1,750	23,836	....	626

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$4,818,819	$120,673	$51,582,460	$50,387,535	$27,669,626	$22,717,909	$696,695	$19,116	$65,963	$413,211	$78,142,022	1
155		4,416	4,179	2,099	2,080	220		17		8,456	2
6,543		104,310	98,327	75,553	22,774	5,852		131		180,293	3
1,277,551	104,803	17,399,489	17,119,551	13,214,985	3,904,566	88,314	14,175	9,760	167,689	23,809,988	4
25,000		251,699	243,700	101,973	141,727	5,526		373	2,100	474,436	5
653	375	28,245	26,681	14,551	12,130	1,124		140	300	59,457	6
62,656		1,030,640	1,003,311	389,412	613,899	13,274	60	1,219	12,776	1,456,185	7
410		9,004	8,657	2,795	5,862	147			200	13,627	8
3,115		33,895	30,895	21,000	9,895	2,900		65	35	64,600	9
175,481		1,894,509	1,846,814	692,727	1,154,087	34,046	100	1,889	11,660	3,111,866	10
549,684	686	3,097,161	3,024,413	1,148,896	1,875,547	45,306	1,418	7,898	18,126	5,086,896	11
147,817		1,594,396	1,555,938	507,196	1,048,742	22,447	170	2,698	13,143	2,779,804	12
10,121		50,881	49,779	16,661	33,118	817		75	210	89,750	13
8,851		185,074	171,883	76,185	95,698	2,674		517	10,000	288,516	14
163,314	9,635	1,028,876	1,007,418	490,699	516,719	16,416	330	1,169	3,543	1,891,790	15
562,753	3,780	8,898,527	8,777,017	3,850,362	4,926,655	88,190		10,250	23,070	12,466,549	16
1,323		116,255	110,507	52,882	57,625	1,868		130	3,750	165,804	17
168,819	278	1,045,541	977,813	569,015	408,798	38,330	750	3,772	24,876	1,747,981	18
12,519		145,146	139,396	53,015	86,381	2,839	5	449	2,457	253,985	19
351		2,313	2,246	860	1,386	55		12		3,359	20
20,037	215	353,368	344,157	135,848	208,309	5,541		470	3,200	508,913	21
25,426		305,966	302,609	90,702	211,907	1,239		318	1,800	559,489	22
3,065		10,493	9,868	4,664	5,204	470		55	100	20,947	23
147,434		1,432,209	1,404,836	696,667	708,169	19,393	125	1,936	5,919	2,204,365	24
913,986	2,235	6,807,832	6,539,616	3,056,954	3,482,662	217,227	725	14,082	36,182	11,589,397	25
859	2,228	24,637	23,984	11,075	12,909	467	32	104	50	44,741	26
51,214		1,725,473	1,697,991	746,419	951,572	17,321	1,201	1,803	7,157	2,840,359	27
22,296		165,902	160,983	83,305	77,678	4,142		108	669	282,328	28
29,720	49	540,865	526,519	240,441	286,078	7,174		739	6,433	841,168	29
220		3,489	3,263	1,460	1,803	150		6	70	6,249	30
5,840		150,656	146,354	50,335	96,019	1,912		200	2,190	240,296	31
4,889		46,661	44,971	22,506	22,465	1,000		90	600	84,933	32
38,276		506,176	487,620	183,306	304,314	8,411		688	9,457	801,958	33
11,213		59,763	57,916	27,030	30,886	1,494		353		112,711	34
19,487	80	647,895	634,775	238,672	396,103	8,175	25	534	4,386	910,859	35
5,960		94,052	90,445	48,981	41,464	1,935		322	1,350	173,289	36
1,348		49,381	48,757	18,204	30,553	624				75,357	37
235,390	300	1,709,797	1,641,023	720,771	920,252	26,110		3,451	39,213	2,847,127	38
2,040		24,468	23,293	11,420	11,873	565		110	500	44,203	39

Group 1.—CANNING AND PRESERVING, OYSTERS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$200,582	$10,053	$2,590,872	$2,525,063	$1,587,310	$937,753	$47,155	$25	$4,702	$13,927	$3,986,239	1
35,986		123,006	122,431	99,582	22,849	550	25			227,702	2
4,417		79,252	73,848	38,004	35,844	989		135	4,280	134,092	3
5,494		150,633	149,773	88,548	61,225	840		20		250,750	4
20,363		361,891	354,077	226,265	127,812	6,815		699	300	590,325	5
1,088		74,175	71,746	41,209	30,537	1,345		39	1,045	125,541	6
1,481		160,790	160,350	151,721	8,629	410		5	25	220,162	7
91,265		1,029,504	1,001,304	549,525	451,779	25,220		2,980		1,502,497	8
8,864	10,053	128,705	124,659	83,644	41,015	2,862		255	929	176,773	9
16,558		345,870	338,199	205,143	133,056	5,480		468	1,723	568,239	10
5,220		17,113	16,488	8,689	7,799	549		56	20	40,475	11
6,216		119,033	112,188	94,980	17,208	1,795		45	5,005	204,683	12

Group 6.—CARD CUTTING AND DESIGNING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$44,073	$16,300	$477,609	$466,850		$466,850	$2,916	$4,984	$1,537	$1,322	$1,083,278	1
635		9,537	8,826		8,826	34	612	65		38,865	2
31,728	16,300	140,480	137,034		137,034	711	2,365	270	100	480,116	3
6,960		97,181	94,713		94,713	1,393	640	435		218,065	4
1,605		43,806	42,164		42,164	275	1,147	120	100	98,000	5
3,145		186,605	184,113		184,113	503	220	647	1,122	248,232	6

Group 6.—CARDBOARD, NOT MADE IN PAPER MILLS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$103,151		$920,964	$893,994		$893,994	$13,766	$975	$970	$11,259	$1,564,303	1

Group 2.—CARPETS AND RUGS, OTHER THAN RAG—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$3,612,886	$124,114	$37,947,954	$36,696,729	$11,275,846	$25,420,883	$711,929	$32,673	$402,349	$101,271	$61,586,433	1
165,781		2,169,773	2,071,852	1,313,367	758,485	72,173		25,748		3,221,346	2
257,364		6,702,615	6,388,826	2,899,393	3,489,433	171,398	2,135	124,728	15,528	9,713,978	3
78,358		978,856	951,299	109,465	841,834	23,908		2,199	1,450	1,748,841	4
1,751,246		11,133,063	10,753,311	1,954,338	8,798,973	224,235		114,550	40,967	19,404,133	5
1,342,709	118,332	16,706,131	16,287,577	1,999,283	14,288,294	216,651	28,138	133,635	40,130	27,120,311	6
17,428	5,782	257,216	243,864		243,864	6,261	1,800	2,092	3,199	377,844	7

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—CARPETS, RAG.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	363	$1,099,555	$142,638	$243,790	$350,819	$362,308	172	1,669
2	California	3	12,800	3,250	2,750	2,400	4,400	2	5
3	Colorado	5	3,420			2,300	1,120	1	3
4	Connecticut	4	24,950	3,500	8,500	10,000	2,950	1	5
5	Illinois	66	195,911	35,900	53,800	52,729	53,482	28	250
6	Indiana	12	19,100	3,000	5,975	7,100	3,025	5	51
7	Iowa	29	89,926	12,225	24,885	33,522	19,294	18	171
8	Kansas	13	15,899	1,725	1,980	7,988	4,206	3	31
9	Maryland	6	43,550	3,200	10,800	12,800	16,750	3	25
10	Massachusetts	16	49,005	3,900	4,000	23,230	17,875	10	67
11	Michigan	21	42,701	5,650	8,500	18,689	9,862	15	93
12	Minnesota	8	22,055	3,000	1,000	13,350	4,705	6	56
13	Missouri	7	17,100	4,000	5,500	5,250	2,350	6	40
14	Nebraska	8	12,235	2,000	4,900	3,260	2,075	3	25
15	New Jersey	11	18,975	2,900	5,800	4,070	6,205	3	24
16	New York	37	78,313	10,400	15,775	31,698	20,440	11	108
17	Ohio	22	84,794	15,235	25,275	29,484	14,800	11	313
18	Pennsylvania	64	303,218	27,325	57,900	59,824	158,169	25	256
19	Washington	7	11,453	2,328	1,750	4,675	2,700	4	22
20	Wisconsin	13	27,100	2,700	3,300	12,250	8,850	8	53
21	All other states[1]	11	27,050	400	1,400	16,200	9,050	9	71

Group 12.—CARRIAGE AND WAGON MATERIALS. (See also Automobile bodies and parts; Carriages and wagons; and special report on Carriages and wagons.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	632	$26,024,053	$1,899,845	$4,101,035	$6,151,644	$13,871,529	528	45,318
2	Alabama	3	22,700	2,300	2,800	12,200	5,400	3	95
3	Arkansas	17	432,152	27,730	56,718	104,002	243,702	17	1,311
4	California	14	54,105			15,065	39,040	3	58
5	Connecticut	13	238,483	28,200	36,300	63,859	110,124	12	426
6	Delaware	4	69,844	5,250	11,533	13,371	39,690	2	100
7	Illinois	34	1,165,733	77,929	257,615	283,499	546,690	23	1,901
8	Indiana	64	3,602,876	306,765	514,663	743,165	2,038,283	58	6,175
9	Iowa	16	284,297	18,750	59,232	71,825	134,490	14	452
10	Kentucky	29	1,084,018	105,857	144,257	288,604	545,300	29	2,218
11	Maine	4	31,344	1,400	6,500	6,228	17,216	3	88
12	Maryland	8	320,260	15,000	64,562	53,203	187,495	6	421
13	Massachusetts	25	679,726	46,100	70,750	100,182	462,694	18	1,049
14	Michigan	35	2,038,109	94,289	439,693	486,820	1,017,307	33	3,337
15	Minnesota	7	63,695	5,800	18,100	15,245	24,550	4	173
16	Mississippi	12	170,121	7,450	25,250	45,797	91,624	11	590
17	Missouri	26	879,026	111,919	103,369	161,467	502,271	20	1,461
18	Nebraska	3	8,995	350	1,000	2,210	5,435	2	7
19	New Hampshire	9	326,888	9,400	36,000	97,002	184,486	8	756
20	New Jersey	13	452,152	24,200	57,900	86,700	283,352	10	540
21	New York	45	1,932,944	151,650	332,332	516,926	932,036	36	2,299
22	Ohio	108	6,315,044	423,822	899,728	1,504,606	3,486,888	99	10,708
23	Oregon	3	8,800			1,350	7,450	1	5
24	Pennsylvania	55	3,537,902	297,638	645,629	956,145	1,638,490	45	5,120
25	Tennessee	38	1,171,518	64,463	152,292	232,819	721,944	38	3,332
26	Virginia	10	462,219	17,600	60,509	130,629	253,481	9	960
27	West Virginia	4	179,240	10,823	37,340	62,292	68,685	4	752
28	Wisconsin	19	383,629	34,860	52,237	68,288	228,244	12	652
29	All other states[2]	14	108,233	10,300	14,726	27,645	55,562	8	332

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oregon, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—CARPETS, RAG.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
458	137	$87,490	13	$22,900	124	$64,590	99	$57,294	25	$7,305	2,450	1,340	1
4											14	11	2
5	3	1,142			3	1,142	2	1,092	1	50	13	11	3
4	3	2,780			3	2,780	3	2,780			29	13	4
78	30	16,691	6	6,900	24	9,791	19	8,606	5	1,185	390	173	5
14	4	1,540			4	1,540	3	1,390	1	150	59	25	6
37	19	7,880	2	2,700	17	5,180	14	4,700	3	480	227	112	7
18	1	180			1	180	1	180			93	39	8
12	5	2,550			5	2,550	3	1,900	2	650	134	101	9
23	6	11,830	1	7,500	5	4,330	4	3,730	1	600	132	79	10
31	11	8,519			11	8,519	11	8,519			148	77	11
8	5	3,099			5	3,099	4	2,849	1	250	69	49	12
13	5	2,760			5	2,760	5	2,760			57	27	13
10	2	1,172			2	1,172	2	1,172			33	20	14
15	1	500			1	500	1	500			53	38	15
45	3	2,650			3	2,650	2	2,200	1	450	189	101	16
20	16	10,628	3	2,800	13	7,828	7	5,604	6	2,224	201	85	17
84	18	10,958	1	3,000	17	7,958	15	7,242	2	716	431	291	18
9											23	16	19
15											89	46	20
13	5	2,620			5	2,620	3	2,070	2	550	66	43	21

Group 12.—CARRIAGE AND WAGON MATERIALS. See also Automobile bodies and parts; Carriages and wagons; and special report on Carriages and wagons.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
553	1,236	$1,341,978	285	$513,882	951	$828,096	755	$746,988	196	$81,108	20,989	13,782	1
3	1	600			1	600	1	600			17	10	2
16	38	30,469	7	6,900	31	23,569	29	22,369	2	1,200	452	284	3
12	2	2,700	1	1,200	1	1,500	1	1,500			48	38	4
11	19	20,784	6	10,500	13	10,284	7	6,580	6	3,704	164	107	5
4	6	4,280	2	1,872	4	2,408	3	1,988	1	120	35	21	6
23	64	66,760	13	20,236	51	46,524	42	42,596	9	3,928	1,145	804	7
59	142	143,436	26	53,400	116	90,036	88	78,978	28	11,058	2,679	1,778	8
17	22	17,200	2	2,100	20	15,100	15	13,280	5	1,820	247	166	9
13	89	88,628	22	36,210	67	52,418	52	47,014	15	5,404	1,228	774	10
5											15	8	11
12	21	18,910	5	6,800	16	12,110	14	11,310	2	800	216	154	12
26	21	24,238	9	11,610	12	12,628	8	10,738	4	1,890	353	257	13
29	84	89,653	16	29,266	68	60,387	50	53,329	18	7,058	2,062	1,249	14
4	8	3,850	4	1,080	4	2,770	2	2,058	2	712	61	52	15
13	16	13,972	3	3,300	13	10,672	13	10,672			223	147	16
19	49	61,494	20	36,920	29	24,574	24	22,134	5	2,440	630	437	17
5											8	6	18
8	13	10,783	2	3,000	11	7,783	8	6,693	3	1,090	171	118	19
18	29	29,273	2	4,333	27	24,940	26	24,450	1	490	380	304	20
38	97	111,377	23	44,600	74	66,777	55	58,485	19	8,292	1,464	751	21
65	292	361,202	75	167,667	217	193,535	164	172,022	53	21,513	5,269	3,420	22
2											12	9	23
67	93	119,945	19	35,790	74	84,155	65	80,327	9	3,828	2,037	1,621	24
36	67	64,112	16	21,090	51	43,022	49	42,657	2	365	1,257	816	25
10	17	14,121	3	3,140	14	10,981	11	9,901	3	1,080	316	202	26
	11	14,025	5	8,548	6	5,477	4	4,177	2	1,300	133	81	27
23	23	19,296	2	3,120	21	16,176	14	13,460	7	2,716	249	118	28
12	12	10,870	2	1,200	10	9,670	10	9,670			118	71	29

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Kansas, 2; Louisiana, 2; North Carolina, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—CARPETS, RAG—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	1,736	$674,929	1,334	$580,155	350	$86,598	52	$8,176	$183,509	$51,592	$6,062
2	California	12	4,856	5	2,714	4	1,622	3	520	1,277	500	42
3	Colorado	12	4,780	9	3,780	3	1,000			1,503	745	31
4	Connecticut	24	9,968	24	9,968					984	288	35
5	Illinois	258	121,531	218	110,002	32	10,113	8	1,416	29,289	10,943	1,237
6	Indiaoa	40	11,373	17	7,182	20	3,829	3	362	3,858	1,570	163
7	Iowa	158	58,196	113	49,625	42	7,897	3	674	24,476	2,384	550
8	Kansas	51	22,699	43	20,405	8	2,294			5,114	1,803	94
9	Maryland	68	20,202	48	17,137	14	2,365	6	700	4,438	2,015	159
10	Massachusetts	87	33,223	79	30,811	7	2,250	1	162	10,026	3,775	277
11	Michigan	109	34,233	54	22,745	49	10,666	6	822	9,056	1,948	309
12	Minnesota	56	26,990	43	24,628	13	2,362			4,909	1,631	165
13	Missouri	37	19,818	30	18,148	4	1,220	3	450	3,084	797	119
14	Nebraska	24	5,969	12	4,025	12	1,944			1,562	396	70
15	New Jersey	38	14,220	34	12,520	2	600	2	1,100	2,532	1,332	227
16	New York	128	49,912	90	39,498	36	10,114	2	300	24,185	7,901	352
17	Ohio	143	54,059	105	44,715	34	8,944	4	400	16,250	1,975	702
18	Pennsylvania	356	129,691	316	120,639	35	8,546	5	506	30,087	7,469	1,185
19	Washington	19	7,782	12	5,338	7	2,444			1,485	626	93
20	Wisconsin	64	22,662	41	16,114	22	6,408	1	140	3,515	1,454	125
21	All other states	52	22,765	41	20,161	6	1,980	5	624	5,879	2,240	127

Group 12.—CARRIAGE AND WAGON MATERIALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	17,160	$7,484,450	16,532	$7,338,142	333	$87,423	295	$58,885	$1,930,469	$104,007	$129,683
2	Alabama	10	4,024	10	4,024					3,784		92
3	Arkansas	326	113,587	319	112,539			7	1,048	35,703	155	2,070
4	California	42	29,853	40	29,541			2	312	4,825	3,864	295
5	Connecticut	135	76,460	135	76,460					25,884	1,480	2,150
6	Delaware	28	16,378	28	16,378					2,411	241	118
7	Illinois	969	458,186	955	454,003	10	3,190	4	993	102,577	9,410	6,864
8	Indiana	2,250	930,033	2,157	911,175	31	5,496	62	13,362	242,637	4,445	19,118
9	Iowa	195	73,990	191	72,652	3	913	1	425	19,618	2,264	1,963
10	Kentucky	922	303,656	831	287,631	52	11,727	39	4,298	83,488	570	6,385
11	Maine	8	3,516	8	3,516					1,221	60	140
12	Maryland	172	67,693	163	65,695	4	1,248	5	750	17,796	1,176	1,972
13	Massachusetts	298	173,903	296	173,203	2	700			50,024	7,233	4,999
14	Michigan	1,712	806,653	1,643	788,115	43	12,740	26	5,798	150,252	2,066	16,428
15	Minnesota	51	28,910	51	28,910					6,060	680	367
16	Mississippi	147	56,550	141	55,750			6	800	15,952	319	1,321
17	Missouri	527	248,327	514	244,305	9	3,027	4	997	78,964	11,695	3,165
18	Nebraska	6	3,948	6	3,948					2,033	780	63
19	New Hampshire	139	67,118	139	67,118					16,994	1,225	1,817
20	New Jersey	348	154,892	340	153,372			8	1,520	40,587	5,424	1,943
21	New York	1,102	468,677	1,046	455,834	47	11,275	9	1,568	185,466	17,604	6,244
22	Ohio	4,259	1,933,870	4,127	1,896,966	126	35,659	6	1,245	456,797	19,055	32,564
23	Oregon	11	6,100	11	6,100					1,902	1,620	70
24	Pennsylvania	1,892	853,025	1,804	832,296	3	636	85	20,093	164,150	6,645	9,881
25	Tennessee	972	341,867	950	338,166			22	3,701	109,542	1,397	4,659
26	Virginia	286	100,013	280	98,788			6	1,225	35,352	81	1,485
27	West Virginia	90	41,977	87	41,227			3	750	14,662		835
28	Wisconsin	176	86,706	173	85,894	3	812			48,616	2,852	2,229
29	All other states	87	34,538	87	34,538					13,172	1,686	446

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—CARPETS, RAG—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$119,593	$6,262	$489,285	$445,904	$1,600	$444,304	$17,883	$14,514	$3,662	$7,322	$1,918,286	1
935		2,301	2,136		2,136	96	36	33		13,073	2
727		4,732	4,190		4,190	220	96	10	216	17,439	3
661		5,345	2,795		2,795	113	2,401	6	30	24,250	4
17,059	50	48,108	40,746		40,746	3,075	1,248	725	2,314	322,035	5
1,805	320	6,357	5,700		5,700	570	52	30	5	30,836	6
19,042	2,500	31,431	27,787		27,787	908	2,313	81	342	152,660	7
3,217		9,721	8,638		8,638	150	570	20	343	53,077	8
2,264		53,430	52,100		52,100	1,040	40	250		94,000	9
5,874	100	15,317	12,971		12,971	599	1,125	242	380	90,215	10
6,799		9,159	7,165		7,165	783	987	123	101	93,584	11
3,113		17,159	15,851		15,851	718	367	97	126	70,849	12
2,168		6,029	5,202		5,202	172	389	204	62	42,620	13
1,096		3,545	2,967		2,967	538	12	20	8	16,387	14
973		10,387	9,438		9,438	411	408	77	53	34,110	15
15,782	150	30,670	28,051	100	27,951	1,414	681	312	212	150,359	16
13,573		20,990	16,541		16,541	2,731	305	654	759	134,444	17
18,341	3,092	195,312	188,339	1,500	186,839	2,907	1,533	508	2,025	448,833	18
716	50	2,687	2,290		2,290	175	210	12		16,313	19
1,936		9,076	7,631		7,631	706	376	95	268	57,615	20
3,512		7,529	5,366		5,366	557	1,365	163	78	55,587	21

Group 12.—CARRIAGE AND WAGON MATERIALS—Continued.

$1,631,207	$65,572	$16,312,683	$15,408,988	$2,494,865	$12,914,123	$382,385	$20,719	$218,649	$281,942	$30,535,873	1
942	2,750	7,687	7,250	2,000	5,250	175		262		20,000	2
31,853	1,625	275,376	261,055	87,541	173,514	895		4,581	8,845	581,649	3
666		62,672	59,832		59,832	212	1,764	477	387	131,662	4
22,254		127,132	118,461	3,500	114,961	5,616	1,405	1,276	374	286,903	5
2,052		28,203	26,349		26,349	799		255	800	57,710	6
86,303		860,278	821,268	92,471	728,797	19,402	965	13,951	4,692	1,593,105	7
217,274	1,800	2,270,814	2,179,003	400,646	1,778,357	52,945	695	20,064	18,107	4,030,524	8
15,391		205,040	195,811	4,560	191,251	4,275	498	1,581	2,875	396,734	9
67,983	8,550	723,853	695,718	96,898	598,820	9,756	120	5,947	12,312	1,445,612	10
962	50	7,443	6,507	450	6,057	304		132	500	18,366	11
14,648		210,851	164,475	20,800	143,675	12,038	84	2,399	31,855	341,580	12
36,465	1,327	374,096	341,432	875	340,557	8,684	3,170	1,785	19,025	742,327	13
131,758		1,434,550	1,358,391	30,500	1,327,891	43,509	617	22,719	9,314	2,788,287	14
5,013		84,850	81,515	400	81,115	3,065	145	110	15	152,280	15
12,812	1,500	116,254	106,465	100,915	5,550	2,238		4,811	2,740	254,384	16
63,606	908	673,890	651,997	241,036	410,961	4,467	468	8,988	7,970	1,127,299	17
1,190		15,042	14,200		14,200	125	36	220	461	32,339	18
13,952		95,524	85,119	1,850	83,269	5,926	200	1,765	2,514	218,441	19
33,220		312,522	269,530	19,590	249,940	6,179		5,153	31,660	646,540	20
161,618		1,193,027	1,116,123	19,950	1,096,173	34,333	7,403	11,954	23,214	2,070,362	21
908,938	6,200	4,418,235	4,175,575	607,800	3,567,775	106,593	2,421	65,043	68,603	7,906,375	22
212		8,015	7,850		7,850	65	60	40		20,337	23
144,113	3,481	1,344,454	1,252,096	85,314	1,166,782	46,118	330	21,970	23,940	2,872,341	24
65,764	37,722	769,378	743,656	508,257	235,399	2,053		14,199	9,470	1,502,930	25
33,786		165,771	162,275	105,811	56,464	450		3,046		378,741	26
13,827		89,567	84,568	3,376	81,192	3,229		1,770		195,270	27
13,535		366,521	353,679	37,870	315,809	8,267	160	3,229	1,180	578,099	28
11,040		71,635	68,788	22,455	46,333	667	178	922	1,080	145,676	29

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 12.—CARRIAGES AND SLEDS, CHILDREN'S. See also Furniture.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	78	$4,335,626	$257,444	$841,250	$721,621	$2,515,311	50	3,848
2	Connecticut	3	56,800		800	3,800	52,200	2	42
3	Illinois	5	258,112	22,800	66,939	27,604	140,769	2	67
4	Indiana	3	180,000	15,500	20,500	24,000	120,000	3	230
5	Massachusetts	5	527,999	33,777	79,364	48,436	366,422	5	522
6	Michigan	8	230,042	13,356	34,880	38,723	143,083	6	409
7	Minnesota	8	203,384	4,000	20,257	95,355	83,772	6	58
8	Missouri	3	222,261	22,000	43,636	47,550	109,075	2	164
9	New Jersey	3	35,757	500	4,500	3,852	26,905	1	50
10	New York	16	216,714	24,600	50,450	29,784	111,880	4	280
11	Ohio	8	1,428,298	74,000	306,145	214,913	833,240	8	738
12	Pennsylvania	10	406,902	28,000	98,014	86,350	194,538	5	328
13	Wisconsin	3	264,472	15,911	38,913	50,746	158,902	3	340
14	All other states[1]	3	304,885	3,000	76,852	50,508	174,525	3	620

Group 12.—CARRIAGES AND WAGONS. (See also Agricultural implements; Automobile bodies and parts; Carriage and wagon materials; and special report on Carriages and wagons.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	4,956	$126,320,604	$10,867,701	$23,186,108	$11,785,633	$80,481,162	2,235	68,495
2	Alabama	23	558,163	30,025	75,103	80,952	372,083	8	459
3	Arkansas	16	314,919	37,800	43,804	42,914	190,401	11	321
4	California	184	1,676,158	354,140	232,150	268,598	821,270	112	724
5	Colorado	35	262,888	60,800	57,600	35,965	108,523	16	84
6	Connecticut	96	2,087,840	239,655	423,460	196,592	1,228,133	44	903
7	Delaware	21	264,783	46,315	75,085	25,930	117,453	9	104
8	District of Columbia	6	50,117	22,500	12,700	6,800	8,117	2	57
9	Florida	31	222,127	55,775	38,150	32,758	95,444	10	169
10	Georgia	75	1,508,958	133,532	206,093	185,897	983,436	35	1,251
11	Illinois	290	10,838,860	1,063,686	2,140,279	976,613	6,658,282	157	5,752
12	Indiana	188	22,276,315	674,960	4,571,858	1,602,747	15,426,750	103	9,708
13	Iowa	97	3,107,725	171,276	357,560	241,323	2,337,566	52	1,513
14	Kansas	38	324,166	32,100	72,625	31,105	188,336	10	96
15	Kentucky	102	4,225,145	286,341	735,835	301,518	2,901,451	37	3,255
16	Louisiana	40	236,770	53,610	44,410	45,155	93,595	16	220
17	Maine	154	660,764	52,275	170,800	92,736	344,953	57	702
18	Maryland	111	898,874	60,650	276,333	103,970	457,921	26	564
19	Massachusetts	280	3,813,839	381,254	534,159	445,535	2,452,891	112	1,770
20	Michigan	183	9,264,093	500,475	1,382,093	644,356	6,737,169	101	5,796
21	Minnesota	134	2,159,885	197,040	414,244	267,577	1,281,024	73	1,712
22	Mississippi	12	303,120	36,574	30,721	49,990	185,835	8	413
23	Missouri	222	4,876,917	344,262	655,176	391,796	3,485,683	103	1,970
24	Montana	6	60,258	9,000	3,100	17,422	30,736	5	21
25	Nebraska	17	202,933	55,700	42,800	26,281	78,152	10	94
26	New Hampshire	39	814,372	99,466	209,295	87,256	418,361	29	507
27	New Jersey	200	2,545,445	458,570	665,088	286,523	1,135,264	68	1,091
28	New Mexico	4	61,050	9,050	9,500	5,500	37,000	2	24
29	New York	590	13,962,721	1,724,141	2,612,456	1,378,529	8,247,595	239	6,310
30	North Carolina	125	2,010,457	95,835	263,575	195,275	1,455,772	50	1,310
31	Ohio	348	12,980,183	885,593	2,130,062	1,032,288	8,932,240	162	7,375
32	Oklahoma	8	53,990	7,025	15,750	6,300	24,915	5	15
33	Oregon	14	93,595	3,300	11,489	22,308	56,498	8	95
34	Pennsylvania	601	8,830,520	1,275,394	2,078,435	1,071,523	4,405,168	247	4,908
35	Rhode Island	30	328,684	62,000	66,100	52,828	147,756	14	158
36	South Carolina	38	502,243	38,410	53,234	54,396	356,203	10	420
37	South Dakota	3	54,415	9,500	23,000	3,000	18,915	2	16
38	Tennessee	59	1,445,350	138,182	195,179	212,784	899,205	26	1,107
39	Texas	34	285,514	53,348	68,403	51,719	112,044	12	118
40	Utah	3	2,950	200	750	900	1,100	....	....
41	Vermont	32	214,301	23,420	68,200	29,005	93,676	23	324
42	Virginia	92	1,615,715	130,560	244,630	115,625	1,124,900	35	778
43	Washington	25	230,418	52,800	37,650	53,000	86,968	20	130
44	West Virginia	34	313,614	50,175	53,004	39,766	170,669	14	365
45	Wisconsin	311	9,751,420	849,643	1,780,170	960,928	6,160,679	149	5,736
46	All other states[2]	5	28,030	1,350	4,000	11,650	11,030	3	50

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Maine, 1; Maryland, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued

Group 12.—CARRIAGES AND SLEDS, CHILDREN'S. See also Furniture.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
52	324	$341,305	60	$106,945	264	$234,360	207	$207,308	57	$27,052	4,934	3,226	1
4	5	5,540			5	5,540	3	4,500	2	1,040	136	67	2
2	28	25,928	5	6,650	23	19,278	19	16,828	4	2,450	217	147	3
3	22	19,632	3	4,600	19	15,032	13	12,580	6	2,452	179	89	4
3	44	51,342	6	18,000	38	33,342	32	30,220	6	3,122	730	462	5
3	29	25,740	8	11,700	21	14,040	15	11,920	6	2,120	371	151	6
8	21	20,950	4	7,700	17	13,250	12	10,620	5	2,630	195	136	7
1	12	17,040	4	7,200	8	9,840	7	9,240	1	600	213	168	8
2	6	3,280	5	3,030	1	250			1	250	70	41	9
15	8	8,616	3	4,900	5	3,716	3	2,940	2	776	332	199	10
2	74	81,217	11	21,475	63	59,742	48	53,218	15	6,524	1,218	973	11
7	39	43,170	5	9,750	34	33,420	29	30,476	5	2,944	541	230	12
1	19	19,060			19	19,060	16	17,020	3	2,040	305	251	13
1	17	19,790	6	11,940	11	7,850	10	7,746	1	104	427	312	14

Group 12.—CARRIAGES AND WAGONS. See also Agricultural implements; Automobile bodies and parts; Carriage and wagon materials; and special report on Carriages and wagons.

6,022	5,058	$5,239,043	866	$1,598,251	4,192	$3,640,792	3,443	$3,306,893	749	$333,899	74,698	48,436	1
27	28	28,021	6	10,780	22	17,241	21	16,641	1	600	459	207	2
15	12	8,373	1	900	11	7,473	9	6,745	2	728	170	115	3
236	47	48,675	12	20,794	35	27,881	28	25,148	7	2,733	1,168	810	4
39	9	8,900	2	2,500	7	6,400	6	6,300	1	100	200	157	5
108	82	110,508	24	44,497	58	66,011	49	61,973	9	4,038	1,649	1,205	6
28	8	5,260			8	5,260	8	5,260			186	117	7
6	1	1,560			1	1,560	1	1,560			72	36	8
42	9	6,010			9	6,010	9	6,010			247	167	9
91	87	96,786	23	40,842	64	55,944	56	51,864	8	4,080	1,350	863	10
338	401	466,781	81	160,670	320	306,111	258	276,724	62	29,387	5,125	3,014	11
198	796	808,928	100	217,647	696	591,281	558	529,699	138	61,582	8,788	5,544	12
120	175	176,950	26	46,200	149	130,750	128	120,211	21	10,539	1,458	850	13
53	12	9,280	3	3,600	9	5,680	7	4,680	2	1,000	260	184	14
120	163	163,350	20	47,422	143	115,928	118	105,568	25	10,360	2,117	1,481	15
46	11	10,576	5	7,140	6	3,436	6	3,436			350	251	16
181	14	11,499	5	6,720	9	4,779	6	3,815	3	964	613	376	17
148	31	17,966	9	6,772	22	11,194	20	10,790	2	404	934	641	18
343	120	109,140	17	32,620	103	76,520	70	64,285	33	12,235	2,873	1,764	19
204	514	493,523	75	160,196	439	333,327	348	291,983	91	41,344	6,085	3,446	20
171	74	79,516	15	29,700	59	49,816	54	47,446	5	2,370	1,153	739	21
11	17	17,244	3	4,500	14	12,744	14	12,744			194	159	22
274	260	285,791	77	113,393	183	172,398	155	157,301	28	15,097	3,356	2,014	23
8	6	6,000	2	2,100	4	3,900	3	3,600	1	300	30	19	24
22	11	8,823	1	1,500	10	7,323	7	5,903	3	1,420	191	106	25
45	16	20,650	3	8,000	13	12,650	10	11,010	3	1,640	433	313	26
229	76	86,541	17	29,646	59	56,895	55	55,419	4	1,476	1,916	1,494	27
6	2	1,920			2	1,920	2	1,920			32	21	28
718	490	604,819	72	156,358	418	448,461	365	423,476	53	24,985	8,079	5,321	29
160	64	59,628	24	21,760	40	37,868	36	36,466	4	1,402	1,658	1,176	30
430	741	707,490	108	196,462	633	511,028	484	449,905	149	61,123	8,865	5,231	31
8	1	520			1	520	1	520			61	37	32
15	4	1,033			4	1,033	3	818	1	215	81	40	33
758	310	277,310	48	73,188	262	204,122	235	190,946	27	13,176	6,643	4,687	34
33	8	6,756	1	1,200	7	5,556	6	5,156	1	400	289	183	35
42	16	20,480	4	6,300	12	14,180	9	13,040	3	1,140	422	301	36
2	2	2,000	2	2,000							20	18	37
73	83	94,346	21	43,606	62	50,740	48	43,938	14	6,802	1,083	790	38
41	9	8,536	3	5,400	6	3,136	6	3,136			251	180	39
4											11	6	40
46	1	1,000			1	1,000	1	1,000			130	91	41
111	70	61,226	16	21,100	54	40,126	46	37,346	8	2,780	1,203	940	42
36	12	10,768	1	1,500	11	9,268	9	8,548	2	720	257	114	43
43	18	16,375	2	3,300	16	13,075	13	11,400	3	1,675	249	190	44
387	216	276,385	36	66,138	210	210,247	175	193,163	35	17,084	3,955	3,014	45
6	1	1,800	1	1,800							32	28	46

---

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 1, Indian Territory, 1, Nevada, 1, North Dakota, 1, Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 12.—CARRIAGES AND SLEDS, CHILDREN'S—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	4,003	$1,782,984	3,658	$1,687,383	268	$80,283	77	$15,318	$615,143	$33,703	$26,899
2	Connecticut	99	47,713	97	47,323	2	390			7,640	2,440	300
3	Illinois	177	85,377	165	80,992	12	4,385			55,629	640	1,363
4	Indiana	118	49,983	113	48,568	4	1,300	1	115	32,539		1,233
5	Massachusetts	593	313,441	533	289,273	46	20,540	14	3,628	52,024		4,300
6	Michigan	242	83,584	234	81,442	4	1,497	4	645	28,363	1,390	1,529
7	Minnesota	159	69,549	135	64,471	24	5,078			23,656	3,314	709
8	Missouri	192	80,844	168	72,545	24	8,299			9,989	3,000	1,261
9	New Jersey	57	22,287	47	19,922	7	1,325	3	1,040	6,481	900	75
10	New York	249	116,163	243	114,293	5	1,570	1	300	54,662	6,012	1,153
11	Ohio	1,086	480,711	1,011	458,991	75	21,720			215,087	840	10,862
12	Pennsylvania	397	170,003	318	153,532	54	11,779	25	4,692	70,006	10,070	442
13	Wisconsin	271	89,641	246	84,641	10	2,000	15	3,000	22,670		1,456
14	All other states	363	173,688	348	171,390	1	400	14	1,898	36,397	5,097	2,216

Group 12. CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	60,722	$30,878,229	59,411	$30,525,515	870	$266,674	441	$86,040	$10,182,614	$1,144,392	$703,752
2	Alabama	370	161,399	350	157,828			20	3,571	77,199	6,100	3,090
3	Arkansas	134	60,898	132	60,598			2	300	12,872	1,093	2,271
4	California	938	684,812	932	683,157	1	100	5	1,555	169,439	58,357	9,759
5	Colorado	177	129,557	171	128,309			6	1,248	21,262	8,174	2,569
6	Connecticut	1,372	690,185	1,370	689,655	2	530			104,042	23,085	12,635
7	Delaware	137	68,992	136	68,885			1	107	15,504	3,883	1,319
8	District of Columbia	52	25,249	51	24,937			1	312	4,873	2,100	610
9	Florida	196	101,890	193	101,418			3	472	27,279	6,539	1,797
10	Georgia	1,115	426,484	1,094	421,160	5	2,050	16	3,274	137,456	9,868	10,469
11	Illinois	4,186	2,320,141	4,123	2,300,365	50	16,206	13	3,570	844,469	119,376	56,795
12	Indiana	7,156	3,254,027	6,854	3,172,498	225	63,106	77	18,423	1,173,980	36,198	93,138
13	Iowa	1,103	528,016	1,088	522,503	14	5,213	1	300	424,778	18,874	15,677
14	Kansas	214	105,168	212	104,794	1	150	1	224	26,290	2,688	2,408
15	Kentucky	1,812	800,331	1,750	787,598	23	5,024	39	7,709	354,043	8,723	22,141
16	Louisiana	293	159,317	291	159,011			2	306	17,862	5,398	981
17	Maine	451	243,578	450	243,110	1	468			44,061	7,101	4,995
18	Maryland	774	347,236	770	346,688			4	548	63,496	17,801	6,358
19	Massachusetts	2,232	1,367,349	2,211	1,358,979	20	8,120	1	250	336,954	90,749	24,865
20	Michigan	4,688	2,246,493	4,570	2,206,708	114	38,425	4	1,360	933,855	18,568	75,494
21	Minnesota	872	424,777	869	423,977	2	642	1	158	135,948	14,123	11,551
22	Mississippi	171	74,953	169	74,693			2	260	16,045	240	1,189
23	Missouri	2,636	1,477,540	2,582	1,459,470	47	16,654	7	1,416	490,140	98,867	23,880
24	Montana	23	19,900	22	19,750			1	150	5,530	1,920	415
25	Nebraska	144	83,155	142	82,789			2	366	24,252	6,362	1,674
26	New Hampshire	382	229,624	381	229,174	1	450			36,146	2,270	5,514
27	New Jersey	1,638	960,903	1,634	960,175	1	260	3	468	191,970	29,829	16,844
28	New Mexico	26	19,947	26	19,947					1,201		485
29	New York	6,789	3,936,924	6,719	3,918,222	57	16,201	13	2,501	1,313,204	263,014	90,210
30	North Carolina	1,373	481,528	1,292	466,607	11	2,476	70	12,445	109,190	8,420	12,192
31	Ohio	6,768	3,335,551	6,548	3,267,028	218	68,067	2	456	1,481,585	112,329	75,445
32	Oklahoma	43	23,407	43	23,407					3,149	800	416
33	Oregon	52	36,209	52	36,209					5,940	4,046	365
34	Pennsylvania	5,569	2,794,365	5,488	2,778,910	25	5,973	56	9,482	603,455	84,468	36,999
35	Rhode Island	228	140,218	225	139,263	3	955			19,086	6,916	1,641
36	South Carolina	346	118,280	329	115,010	6	1,936	11	1,334	28,441	1,922	2,556
37	South Dakota	19	12,528	19	12,528					2,010		640
38	Tennessee	917	416,682	904	414,080	5	1,265	8	1,337	122,837	23,204	8,599
39	Texas	211	124,082	211	124,082					21,224	6,840	2,393
40	Utah	8	5,675	8	5,675					702	222	18
41	Vermont	108	58,825	108	58,825					8,353	632	1,716
42	Virginia	1,046	372,490	997	363,388	2	750	47	8,352	81,938	8,583	8,568
43	Washington	201	158,200	200	157,960	1	240			21,503	9,203	2,253
44	West Virginia	221	113,032	219	112,715	1	135	1	182	20,826	1,775	1,521
45	Wisconsin	3,506	1,724,017	3,451	1,709,135	34	11,278	21	3,604	644,000	12,177	48,939
46	All other states	25	14,295	25	14,295					4,225	1,545	358

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 12.—CARRIAGES AND SLEDS, CHILDREN'S—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials"	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight		
$550,731	$3,810	$2,840,462	$2,714,665	$142,650	$2,572,015	$48,796	$1,837	$28,067	$47,097	$6,370,911	1
4,900		104,835	100,660	45,000	55,660	1,290		25	2,860	195,900	2
53,626		138,481	132,777	100	132,677	3,754	60	100	1,790	333,650	3
29,126	2,180	68,469	65,469	10,100	55,369	1,865	300	335	500	173,619	4
47,724		438,107	429,581		429,581	6,426		2,100		940,228	5
25,444		149,224	145,571	7,645	137,926	2,599	315	197	542	336,888	6
19,633		74,528	68,892		68,892	2,875	237	560	1,964	225,806	7
5,728		162,376	160,641	8,000	152,641	662	600	273	200	306,030	8
5,506		21,461	21,113	3,850	17,263	300		48		59,215	9
16,047	1,450	183,070	169,106	23,361	145,745	1,879	40	617	11,428	452,362	10
203,205	180	802,586	737,141	850	736,291	22,912	160	16,927	25,446	1,823,304	11
59,494		316,587	308,172	13,300	294,872	2,113	50	4,660	1,592	680,165	12
21,214		181,139	178,964		178,964	700	75	625	775	327,918	13
29,084		199,299	196,578	30,444	166,134	1,421		1,300		515,826	14

Group 12. CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials"	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$8,150,715	$183,755	$61,215,228	$58,675,823		$58,675,823	$1,175,035	$180,470	$225,667	$958,233	$125,332,976	1
68,009		369,470	330,009		330,009	4,266	570	2,061	32,564	720,282	2
9,023	485	70,219	67,344		67,344	2,057	360	313	145	189,914	3
87,281	11,042	789,413	726,785		726,785	35,383	13,255	3,145	10,845	2,220,486	4
9,719	800	132,648	121,617		121,617	7,993	1,271	442	1,325	379,368	5
64,740	3,582	666,068	625,437		625,437	27,610	1,874	2,179	8,968	1,909,483	6
10,102	200	102,352	99,649		99,649	1,036	525	27	1,115	228,350	7
2,163		21,776	20,736		20,736	850	75	40	75	75,265	8
13,443	5,500	124,177	119,445		119,445	2,914	566	67	1,185	344,481	9
117,119		1,222,149	1,161,580		1,161,580	12,391	3,710	4,376	40,092	2,303,196	10
659,122	9,176	4,882,773	4,676,945		4,676,945	89,367	20,478	21,980	74,003	9,798,965	11
1,039,175	5,469	8,598,170	8,315,808		8,315,808	158,819	13,608	27,078	82,857	15,228,337	12
389,062	1,165	1,179,085	1,114,664		1,114,664	25,050	2,978	3,618	32,775	2,974,043	13
21,039	155	116,724	110,756		110,756	4,162	578	273	955	320,768	14
316,526	6,653	2,089,687	2,035,098		2,035,098	28,006	2,480	18,313	5,790	4,059,438	15
11,483		151,365	142,018		142,018	5,513	1,551	879	1,404	436,434	16
23,364	8,601	392,280	375,548		375,548	12,006	1,525	753	2,448	937,644	17
36,382	2,955	487,231	470,479		470,479	10,849	2,421	1,496	1,983	1,143,463	18
203,621	17,749	1,656,271	1,578,678		1,578,678	42,575	16,914	3,920	14,184	4,179,724	19
817,252	22,541	7,005,109	6,727,628		6,727,628	113,319	4,972	18,757	140,433	12,101,170	20
108,270	2,024	781,727	723,338		723,338	27,385	2,843	2,606	25,555	1,715,878	21
14,616		96,491	90,008		90,008	3,423	225	1,240	1,595	239,566	22
360,377	7,016	3,557,478	3,490,652		3,490,652	13,314	11,510	6,401	35,601	6,551,130	23
2,795	400	37,369	33,856		33,856	1,780	690	195	848	107,060	24
16,216		113,340	105,182		105,182	2,734	1,475	186	3,763	285,984	25
27,372	900	195,851	183,705		183,705	7,865	1,550	1,165	1,566	565,944	26
136,497	8,800	1,036,002	980,935		980,935	35,396	5,617	5,037	9,017	2,813,534	27
716		27,364	25,542		25,542	947	675	200		65,850	28
938,079	21,901	5,008,143	4,758,079		4,758,079	131,428	15,732	26,098	76,806	12,573,148	29
86,856	1,722	1,229,396	1,162,869		1,162,869	19,344	1,145	3,522	42,516	2,304,065	30
1,278,670	15,132	8,437,352	8,201,981		8,201,981	96,297	21,367	29,261	88,446	16,096,125	31
1,933		26,008	22,407		22,407	961	528	154	1,958	66,921	32
1,529		45,761	41,394		41,394	2,916	1,104	190	157	114,129	33
471,483	10,505	3,557,514	3,410,452		3,410,452	85,230	9,592	11,130	41,110	8,620,787	34
9,829	700	116,627	108,260		108,260	4,426	2,138	405	1,398	369,870	35
23,953		289,740	283,322		283,322	4,493	350	1,069	506	548,226	36
1,370		9,903	8,993		8,993	730	100	80		31,119	37
90,909	125	898,447	841,164		841,164	14,982	1,892	5,153	35,256	1,771,725	38
10,091	1,900	130,164	122,234		122,234	3,844	2,198	714	1,174	367,547	39
212	250	4,315	4,138		4,138	175		2		12,300	40
5,805	200	54,816	49,675		49,675	3,296	720	320	805	163,776	41
61,384	403	1,029,976	988,656		988,656	10,702	1,270	2,627	26,721	1,913,530	42
8,997	1,050	188,314	173,033		173,033	6,454	3,805	498	4,524	482,263	43
17,530		210,452	193,306		193,306	4,721	181	1,187	11,057	413,291	44
571,290	11,593	3,725,358	3,537,036		3,537,036	77,155	3,027	13,672	94,468	7,511,392	45
2,322		17,353	15,382		15,382	871	722	138	240	43,715	46

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 12.—CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STEAM RAILROAD COMPANIES. (See also Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; Locomotives; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,141	$146,943,729	$20,235,247	$51,803,520	$38,735,146	$36,169,816	963	214,719
2	Alabama	16	2,104,291	181,975	514,575	664,563	743,178	16	3,630
3	Arizona	7	523,427	31,800	272,285	183,996	35,346	7	516
4	Arkansas	13	561,317	79,239	162,813	174,710	144,555	12	1,861
5	California	28	4,046,888	853,696	2,055,440	993,184	144,568	25	5,152
6	Colorado	34	1,646,279	183,846	676,810	507,243	278,380	26	2,967
7	Connecticut	5	1,330,619	379,000	199,350	353,516	398,753	4	810
8	Delaware	5	1,009,916	14,825	584,443	401,916	8,732	3	3,116
9	District of Columbia	3	201,518	68,400	87,100	46,018	....	3	612
10	Florida	6	439,845	34,860	114,140	182,127	108,718	5	545
11	Georgia	28	2,102,313	415,362	554,634	576,450	555,867	26	2,206
12	Idaho	8	183,141	30,475	59,655	74,453	18,558	3	2,015
13	Illinois	99	13,241,626	2,579,142	4,845,197	2,603,259	3,214,028	75	21,213
14	Indian Territory	4	88,360	4,300	31,775	14,390	37,895	2	130
15	Indiana	44	5,147,248	682,685	2,059,801	1,245,394	1,159,368	38	10,524
16	Iowa	40	3,627,832	365,529	1,433,899	1,271,028	557,376	32	6,062
17	Kansas	23	3,041,533	331,306	1,319,925	914,953	475,349	18	2,788
18	Kentucky	24	2,412,691	484,609	486,385	607,306	834,391	17	2,658
19	Louisiana	16	1,471,097	232,900	364,850	280,534	592,813	14	799
20	Maine	15	1,024,172	60,850	441,728	259,597	261,997	14	1,363
21	Maryland	21	2,303,354	833,196	666,989	657,936	145,233	15	5,162
22	Massachusetts	22	4,494,294	1,220,550	1,363,100	785,722	1,124,922	20	2,626
23	Michigan	34	2,462,881	165,200	631,678	943,487	722,516	27	4,693
24	Minnesota	24	6,961,326	746,989	3,858,215	1,794,572	561,550	22	6,357
25	Mississippi	15	1,337,132	107,124	309,643	423,543	496,822	11	1,019
26	Missouri	34	2,672,946	266,489	925,064	943,780	537,613	28	6,005
27	Montana	10	1,055,108	66,340	660,231	312,207	16,330	9	2,136
28	Nebraska	30	5,975,358	1,960,866	891,675	1,077,373	2,045,444	16	6,143
29	Nevada	6	250,888	13,000	88,829	66,067	82,992	6	212
30	New Hampshire	7	1,044,979	53,614	305,866	281,783	403,716	7	1,465
31	New Jersey	21	3,510,337	330,800	1,412,587	1,227,851	539,099	20	6,664
32	New Mexico	10	936,953	33,350	360,428	344,472	198,703	7	852
33	New York	65	11,651,993	1,014,387	3,372,067	2,836,967	4,428,572	59	9,142
34	North Carolina	11	857,566	41,085	361,560	251,830	203,091	9	988
35	North Dakota	3	137,110	16,000	90,148	22,145	8,817	3	128
36	Ohio	74	7,503,053	717,488	3,260,740	1,883,126	1,641,699	68	18,827
37	Oregon	12	390,235	55,500	43,597	108,882	182,256	11	955
38	Pennsylvania	128	30,417,607	3,785,045	10,047,891	8,288,739	8,295,932	114	46,812
39	South Carolina	8	299,923	30,700	79,575	117,965	71,683	7	510
40	South Dakota	6	107,116	4,840	35,225	38,170	28,881	4	285
41	Tennessee	16	2,028,941	174,330	875,403	515,490	463,718	13	2,027
42	Texas	47	4,598,912	362,129	1,239,338	1,285,044	1,712,401	43	3,826
43	Utah	7	522,140	138,370	169,506	190,149	24,115	4	379
44	Vermont	6	623,879	61,900	270,200	172,629	119,150	6	1,010
45	Virginia	29	2,740,078	112,290	840,175	890,819	896,794	27	5,340
46	Washington	10	1,694,364	256,500	1,039,512	350,773	47,579	9	1,518
47	West Virginia	24	1,054,421	68,325	327,795	292,270	366,031	22	2,829
48	Wisconsin	30	3,916,005	476,101	1,620,103	894,437	925,364	25	5,685
49	Wyoming	9	900,678	77,940	271,375	339,781	211,582	8	1,574
50	All other states[1]	4	290,039	30,000	120,200	42,500	97,339	3	583

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Rhode Island, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 12. CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STEAM RAILROAD COMPANIES. (See also Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; Locomotives; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries			
	13,337	$11,931,996			13,337	$11,931,996	13,135	$11,829,974	202	$102,022	272,638	209,546	1
	239	235,123			239	235,123	232	231,497	7	3,626	6,052	4,948	2
	39	54,200			39	54,200	39	54,200	..	..	1,326	1,007	3
	135	152,378			135	152,378	133	151,623	2	755	2,843	2,178	4
	271	313,456			271	313,456	268	311,387	3	2,069	9,345	7,074	5
	215	252,850			215	252,850	211	250,390	4	2,460	3,623	3,525	6
	133	86,643			133	86,643	133	86,643			2,364	1,669	7
	89	82,255			89	82,255	89	82,255	..	.	1,602	987	8
	27	22,599			27	22,599	27	22,599	..	.	725	558	9
	45	45,408			45	45,408	45	45,408	.		1,190	1,047	10
	223	224,935			223	224,935	213	220,314	10	4,621	5,130	4,491	11
	40	45,900			40	45,900	39	45,060	1	840	764	655	12
	1,137	1,061,599			1,137	1,061,599	1,114	1,050,969	23	10,630	21,520	16,347	13
	22	22,430			22	22,430	22	22,430	....	....	337	142	14
	672	589,477			672	589,477	660	582,932	12	6,545	12,684	10,080	15
	409	371,099			409	371,099	404	368,619	5	2,480	7,095	5,682	16
	253	229,502			253	229,502	250	227,388	3	2,114	6,839	5,564	17
	185	170,305			185	170,305	183	169,225	2	1,080	5,185	4,220	18
	211	188,017			211	188,017	211	188,017	....	..	2,946	2,105	19
	28	26,676			28	26,676	27	26,172	1	504	1,015	727	20
	226	204,916			226	204,916	224	204,451	2	465	5,414	4,574	21
	198	168,226			198	168,226	195	166,476	3	1,750	4,520	3,024	22
	201	190,932			201	190,932	198	190,014	3	918	4,947	3,977	23
	372	339,762			372	339,762	368	337,660	4	2,102	6,250	5,317	24
	102	107,997			102	107,997	100	106,737	2	1,260	3,081	2,307	25
	414	365,714			414	365,714	404	360,163	10	5,551	7,790	5,950	26
	76	98,165			76	98,165	76	98,165	.	.	1,142	958	27
	381	189,419			381	189,419	381	189,419	.	...	3,914	2,737	28
	25	26,224			25	26,224	25	26,224	.	..	424	350	29
	43	34,065			43	34,065	43	34,065	..	..	1,047	947	30
	355	307,827			355	307,827	345	303,051	10	4,776	6,427	4,728	31
	69	91,263			69	91,263	69	91,263	.	...	1,885	1,451	32
	991	836,005			991	836,005	972	827,541	19	8,464	16,902	12,551	33
	96	78,884			96	78,884	96	78,884	. .	..	2,177	1,782	34
	20	19,283			20	19,283	19	18,563	1	720	157	137	35
	1,169	968,618			1,169	968,618	1,149	958,430	20	10,188	19,569	14,767	36
	49	61,983			49	61,983	49	61,983	..	...	1,045	825	37
	2,271	1,852,768			2,271	1,852,768	2,238	1,835,856	33	16,912	47,540	36,450	38
	91	64,392			91	64,392	90	64,032	1	360	1,252	1,017	39
	13	14,520			13	14,520	13	14,520	....	..	251	154	40
	179	173,436			179	173,436	175	171,156	4	2,280	5,222	4,357	41
	432	499,426			432	499,426	429	497,206	3	2,220	9,622	7,543	42
	89	93,424			89	93,424	88	92,584	1	840	1,543	1,378	43
	29	20,982			29	20,982	23	19,482	6	1,500	886	784	44
	401	323,351			401	323,351	401	323,351	....	..	12,192	6,861	45
	63	70,035			63	70,035	63	70,035	.		1,493	1,175	46
	172	128,565			172	128,565	172	128,565	.	.	4,940	3,711	47
	301	267,732			301	267,732	297	265,032	4	2,700	5,955	4,941	48
	76	91,382			76	91,382	75	91,230	1	152	1,492	1,073	49
	60	67,848			60	67,848	58	66,708	2	1,140	974	714	50

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 12.—CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STEAM RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	236,900	$142,188,336	236,304	$141,978,983	494	$185,891	102	$23,462	$4,821,710	$111,347	$711,592
2	Alabama	5,501	2,992,577	5,489	2,989,693	7	1,343	5	1,541	134,703	325	10,685
3	Arizona	1,159	961,296	1,159	961,296					21,504		2,201
4	Arkansas	2,508	1,544,917	2,508	1,544,917					18,977		3,397
5	California	8,251	6,067,789	8,249	6,067,239			2	550	203,762		31,754
6	Colorado	3,052	2,264,859	3,049	2,263,268	3	1,591			78,389	75	14,916
7	Connecticut	1,975	1,256,308	1,973	1,255,471	2	837			27,489		25
8	Delaware	1,341	814,945	1,339	814,227	2	718			12,255		978
9	District of Columbia	648	367,025	614	354,051	34	12,974			6,524		84
10	Florida	1,111	561,334	1,110	561,063	1	271			5,768		1,041
11	Georgia	4,777	2,415,744	4,767	2,413,692	10	2,052			77,261	3,025	19,961
12	Idaho	713	539,313	713	539,313					2,676		2,591
13	Illinois	19,095	12,104,522	19,043	12,084,938	49	18,584	3	1,000	246,687	4,301	49,544
14	Indian Territory	274	184,023	274	184,023					15		15
15	Indiana	11,348	6,664,212	11,333	6,659,017	15	5,195			254,893	100	46,332
16	Iowa	6,372	3,859,893	6,366	3,857,765	5	2,036	1	92	73,245		4,453
17	Kansas	6,196	3,929,831	6,189	3,928,196			7	1,635	102,668		20,888
18	Kentucky	4,588	2,524,795	4,580	2,521,841	8	2,954			88,154	12,980	14,146
19	Louisiana	2,434	1,284,599	2,434	1,284,599					48,494		11,235
20	Maine	863	457,594	863	457,594					21,075		5,904
21	Maryland	4,977	2,836,848	4,969	2,833,874	8	2,974			90,915	500	2,596
22	Massachusetts	4,004	2,521,509	3,998	2,519,189	6	2,320			58,959		28,184
23	Michigan	4,435	2,496,947	4,431	2,495,782	4	1,165			82,129	1,000	19,435
24	Minnesota	5,767	3,300,180	5,764	3,299,464			3	71	25,445		1,815
25	Mississippi	2,653	1,420,876	2,653	1,420,876					25,082		4,543
26	Missouri	6,760	4,164,684	6,755	4,162,422	5	2,262			75,148	8,325	16,653
27	Montana	1,039	799,468	1,039	799,468					4,668		4,668
28	Nebraska	3,245	2,108,816	3,245	2,108,816					178,008		13,704
29	Nevada	315	279,887	315	279,887					3,785		1,810
30	New Hampshire	1,007	570,229	1,004	569,761			3	468	21,114		6,674
31	New Jersey	5,556	3,220,032	5,535	3,212,545	21	7,487			200,700		8,223
32	New Mexico	1,667	1,228,641	1,662	1,226,835			5	1,806	64,123		2,245
33	New York	14,172	7,996,695	14,156	7,990,436	16	6,259			236,162	250	63,800
34	North Carolina	1,973	1,022,970	1,969	1,022,370			4	600	7,673	360	4,810
35	North Dakota	146	101,785	146	101,785							
36	Ohio	17,026	9,889,812	16,996	9,877,960	30	11,852			358,137	1	81,849
37	Oregon	930	677,312	930	677,312					140,518	80,000	9,883
38	Pennsylvania	41,838	25,516,964	41,573	25,416,961	213	88,339	52	11,664	1,221,323		97,016
39	South Carolina	1,131	577,191	1,122	575,624	8	1,387	1	180	5,462	5	3,477
40	South Dakota	184	105,684	184	105,684					50		50
41	Tennessee	4,760	2,616,984	4,736	2,612,389	24	4,595			70,685		8,045
42	Texas	8,593	5,369,960	8,593	5,369,960					127,844		26,553
43	Utah	1,248	964,391	1,247	963,781	1	610			2,158		1,958
44	Vermont	833	450,024	833	450,024					11,944		2,992
45	Virginia	7,345	3,663,208	7,334	3,659,591	10	3,377	1	240	98,271	100	19,829
46	Washington	1,327	869,044	1,326	868,624	1	420			25,131		19,053
47	West Virginia	4,255	2,114,096	4,232	2,107,987	8	3,139	15	2,970	68,712		10,376
48	Wisconsin	5,444	3,127,564	5,441	3,126,414	3	1,150			45,358		1,380
49	Wyoming	1,212	884,005	1,212	884,005					132,357		8,228
50	All other states	852	496,954	852	496,954					6,310		1,593

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 12. CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STEAM RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$3,946,043	$52,728	$151,140,250	$143,309,587	....	$143,309,587	$5,035,506	$74,216	$2,499,503	$221,438	$309,863,499	1
123,693		3,305,735	3,184,321		3,184,321	61,340		57,562	2,512	6,681,074	2
19,303		292,308	274,476		274,476	14,310		3,522		1,329,208	3
15,580		1,360,037	1,312,261		1,312,261	45,660		2,116		3,077,537	4
167,147	4,861	3,251,325	3,113,951		3,113,951	96,550	30,190	9,634	1,000	9,846,332	5
63,398		2,663,085	2,432,494		2,432,494	65,437	150	165,004		5,259,183	6
27,464		922,818	717,072		717,072	36,191	851	30,277	138,427	2,154,831	7
11,277		648,872	607,129		607,129	38,946		2,797		1,558,327	8
6,140		226,350	205,042		205,042	19,217		2,001		622,498	9
4,727		543,931	530,331		530,331	12,239		1,259	102	1,156,441	10
54,275		2,057,669	1,989,341		1,989,341	40,704		27,624		4,775,109	11
85		325,781	316,295		316,295	7,460		2,026		913,670	12
192,842		12,267,971	11,359,013		11,359,013	620,593	2,063	274,746	11,556	25,491,209	13
		321,663	294,451		294,451	6,281		20,931		528,131	14
191,804	16,657	7,006,028	6,661,978		6,661,978	245,471	152	98,427		14,515,330	15
68,792		3,302,944	2,999,851		2,999,851	190,835		112,258		7,618,721	16
81,780		7,240,670	6,408,503		6,408,503	152,235		679,932		11,521,144	17
56,808	4,220	2,955,817	2,885,321		2,885,321	50,523		16,916	3,057	5,739,071	18
37,279		1,114,180	1,078,193		1,078,193	27,947		8,040		2,635,290	19
15,171		684,571	647,399		647,399	34,028	246	2,178	720	1,189,916	20
96,819		2,610,228	2,510,263		2,510,263	90,654		9,311		5,751,908	21
30,775		3,600,110	3,480,359		3,480,359	98,356		21,395		6,348,804	22
61,694		2,590,383	2,396,889		2,396,889	171,211		28,151	3,132	5,369,391	23
23,630		3,715,730	3,446,419		3,446,419	230,052		39,259		7,379,627	24
20,539		1,332,467	1,279,082		1,279,082	44,802		8,493		2,886,422	25
47,170	3,000	4,111,887	3,950,068		3,950,068	125,720		34,907	1,192	8,720,433	26
		670,177	613,791		613,791	42,976	1,632	9,800	1,978	1,572,478	27
164,304		1,917,442	1,785,130		1,785,130	104,079		28,233		4,394,685	28
1,975		221,893	211,762		211,762	8,232	446	1,453		531,789	29
14,440		975,051	927,633		927,633	31,495	7,635	8,288		1,600,459	30
192,477		3,234,238	3,086,765		3,086,765	131,379	518	15,576		6,898,821	31
61,878		1,125,278	985,849		985,849	10,729		128,700		2,500,845	32
166,195	5,617	8,777,987	8,472,101		8,472,101	248,200	8,987	48,589	50	17,885,884	33
2,503		1,334,399	1,288,204		1,288,204	30,806		15,395		2,443,926	34
		80,614	60,468		60,468	19,573		573		201,682	35
276,287		10,225,136	9,702,878		9,702,878	349,259	222	153,420	19,357	21,428,227	36
37,943	12,692	386,326	364,438		364,438	14,501	4,758	2,429		1,265,139	37
1,124,307		32,360,972	31,394,426		31,394,426	749,769	5,741	199,534	11,502	61,021,374	38
1,980		432,945	413,519		413,519	12,162		7,264		1,080,990	39
		130,639	127,036		127,036	3,006		597		250,893	40
57,269	5,371	2,978,340	2,898,955		2,898,955	60,410		18,975		5,839,445	41
101,291		4,475,512	4,213,446		4,213,446	197,364		46,069	18,633	10,472,742	42
200		826,678	706,154		706,154	111,322		9,202		1,886,651	43
8,952		377,364	358,031		358,031	10,595	2,000	6,473	265	860,314	44
78,342		4,577,393	4,464,885		4,464,885	95,332		17,176		8,693,048	45
6,078		1,804,516	1,686,914		1,686,914	38,574	8,505	62,568	7,955	2,768,726	46
58,336		1,808,762	1,750,507		1,750,507	38,838		19,417		4,120,136	47
43,668	310	3,071,077	2,912,622		2,912,622	132,895	120	25,440		6,511,731	48
124,129		532,817	482,468		482,468	38,336		11,813		1,640,361	49
4,717		353,334	321,103		321,103	28,568		3,663		924,446	50

Group 12.—CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES. (See also Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	86	$12,905,853	$3,168,685	$5,836,686	$2,151,221	$1,749,261	75	12,353
2	California	3	144,146	35,000	55,000	46,646	7,500	3	475
3	Illinois	10	1,081,939	193,448	605,589	204,602	78,300	9	1,585
4	Iowa	3	192,892	10,000	31,000	36,251	115,641	2	115
5	Kentucky	3	94,050	22,750	48,600	17,600	5,100	3	370
6	Massachusetts	6	1,092,996	253,835	495,055	142,751	201,355	5	430
7	Michigan	4	526,654	144,000	134,000	175,640	73,014	3	245
8	Missouri	4	1,390,781	272,843	612,991	326,145	178,802	4	1,720
9	New Jersey	4	668,850	66,400	124,000	306,700	171,750	3	445
10	New York	14	4,974,948	1,483,037	2,660,467	391,450	439,994	12	3,200
11	Ohio	5	127,825	26,400	65,200	13,700	22,525	4	169
12	Pennsylvania	9	1,163,709	346,000	430,100	251,026	136,583	6	1,744
13	All other states [1]	21	1,447,063	314,972	574,684	238,710	318,697	21	1,855

Group 12. CARS, STEAM RAILROAD, NOT INCLUDING OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

1	United States	73	$88,179,047	$3,691,364	$11,581,648	$11,850,405	$61,055,630	66	70,183
2	Delaware	3	2,707,101	227,500	565,641	557,448	1,356,512	3	1,887
3	Illinois	16	15,467,326	497,041	3,783,670	2,332,697	8,853,918	13	17,106
4	Indiana	6	5,304,214	212,000	810,000	726,054	3,556,160	5	4,761
5	Massachusetts	4	1,499,210	45,468	198,262	198,000	1,057,480	4	470
6	Michigan	4	7,783,077	710,500	1,019,024	1,585,820	4,467,733	4	9,243
7	Missouri	5	6,686,534	415,634	845,486	738,853	4,686,561	5	4,108
8	New York	4	2,890,856	372,306	567,330	528,013	1,423,207	3	2,535
9	Ohio	5	3,297,777	61,275	252,795	107,760	2,875,947	4	3,599
10	Pennsylvania	9	31,523,686	708,953	2,623,799	3,604,677	24,586,257	9	20,304
11	All other states [2]	17	11,019,266	440,687	915,641	1,471,083	8,191,855	16	6,170

Group 12. CARS, STREET RAILROAD, NOT INCLUDING OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

1	United States	14	$12,975,703	$972,804	$1,823,271	$1,912,299	$8,267,329	14	9,763
2	Ohio	4	1,748,065	61,294	297,942	318,322	1,070,507	4	2,375
3	All other states [3]	10	11,227,638	911,510	1,525,329	1,593,977	7,196,822	10	7,388

Group 3.—CASH REGISTERS AND CALCULATING MACHINES.

1	United States	32	$7,587,972	$326,636	$730,628	$1,233,865	$5,296,843	31	6,479
2	Illinois	7	509,782	5,000	2,500	246,842	255,440	7	86
3	New York	4	532,494	8,320	46,679	95,490	382,005	4	98
4	Ohio	6	4,542,053	242,250	512,500	522,663	3,264,640	5	5,538
5	All other states [4]	15	2,003,643	71,066	168,949	368,870	1,394,758	15	757

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Kansas, 1; Maine, 2; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Texas, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 2; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; Tennessee, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 12.—CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES. (See also Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
	499	$542,687	25	$45,566	474	$497,121	468	$493,923	6	$3,198	12,576	9,477	1
	91	93,841	1	100	90	93,741	90	93,741			911	718	2
	29	31,107	2	2,700	27	28,407	27	28,407			1,131	872	3
	5	5,340			5	5,340	5	5,340			150	99	4
	6	6,449	2	2,220	4	4,229	4	4,229			132	95	5
	2	2,580	1	1,500	1	1,080	1	1,080			900	847	6
	14	18,593			14	18,593	14	18,593			460	335	7
	28	43,877	6	19,400	22	24,477	22	24,477			1,071	801	8
	20	26,309			20	26,309	20	26,309			446	284	9
	169	167,732			169	167,732	165	165,284	4	2,448	4,431	3,012	10
	19	16,678	5	2,286	14	14,392	14	14,392			165	135	11
	41	44,867	7	6,360	37	38,507	36	38,457	1	50	1,230	1,110	12
	72	85,314	1	11,000	71	74,314	70	73,614	1	700	1,459	1,189	13

Group 12.—CARS, STEAM RAILROAD, NOT INCLUDING OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
6	2,303	$2,854,690	177	$794,739	2,126	$2,059,951	2,052	$2,016,874	74	$43,077	55,167	15,843	1
	102	112,424	4	18,725	98	93,699	94	91,575	4	2,124	2,067	1,027	2
2	628	718,968	38	183,276	590	535,692	573	526,070	17	9,622	13,676	2,975	3
	89	108,163	7	22,800	82	85,363	77	80,983	5	4,380	1,973	2,025	4
2	26	40,978	5	16,300	21	24,678	19	23,274	2	1,404	1,061	881	5
	156	150,027	4	18,800	152	131,227	143	128,081	9	3,146	7,288	566	6
	197	210,607	14	43,916	183	166,691	174	161,711	9	4,980	5,379	2,232	7
	136	142,273	6	26,861	130	115,412	129	114,634	1	778	2,642	421	8
	83	134,919	10	47,100	73	87,819	69	86,290	4	1,529	2,438	1,421	9
	546	842,445	58	303,530	488	538,915	471	528,855	17	10,060	10,404	1,979	10
2	340	393,886	31	113,431	309	280,455	303	275,401	6	5,054	5,239	2,316	11

Group 12.—CARS, STREET RAILROAD, NOT INCLUDING OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
3	264	$398,246	29	$119,915	235	$278,331	214	$268,525	21	$9,806	6,175	2,992	1
	70	92,609	9	26,000	61	66,609	53	63,435	8	3,174	1,089	502	2
3	194	305,637	20	93,915	174	211,722	161	205,090	13	6,632	5,086	2,490	3

Group 3.—CASH REGISTERS AND CALCULATING MACHINES.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
10	923	$1,108,859	59	$351,590	864	$757,269	593	$647,180	271	$110,089	4,911	3,566	1
4	51	58,356	5	14,800	46	43,556	33	39,130	13	4,426	306	248	2
1	28	42,778	5	17,100	23	25,678	17	22,348	6	3,330	300	88	3
2	715	852,585	34	281,910	681	570,675	453	481,099	228	89,576	3,289	2,694	4
3	120	155,140	15	37,780	114	117,360	90	104,603	24	12,757	1,016	536	5

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 1; New York, 2; North Carolina, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 3; Indiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 3; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 12.—CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	11,052	$7,012,798	11,009	$6,995,067	38	$16,722	5	$1,009	$418,276	$4,296	$115,302
2	California	852	671,866	852	671,866					1,635		585
3	Illinois	1,006	654,486	1,003	653,286	3	1,200			39,424	1,800	20,974
4	Iowa	120	64,073	120	64,073					6,062		2,917
5	Kentucky	103	48,560	102	48,267			1	293	5,438		1,570
6	Massachusetts	903	602,384	888	596,222	15	6,162			4,765		1,030
7	Michigan	424	245,804	424	245,804					10,102		2,013
8	Missouri	935	602,774	934	602,589			1	185	74,352		18,619
9	New Jersey	356	224,878	356	224,878					26,076		3,855
10	New York	3,710	2,260,615	3,690	2,251,255	20	9,360			153,681	1,200	38,831
11	Ohio	150	93,788	150	93,788					6,956	1,296	2,725
12	Pennsylvania	1,176	687,088	1,175	686,698			1	390	43,625		8,200
13	All other states	1,317	856,482	1,315	856,341			2	141	46,160		13,983

Group 12.—CARS, STEAM RAILROAD, NOT INCLUDING OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	34,058	$20,247,821	33,896	$20,191,342	135	$50,875	27	$5,604	$5,198,831	$147,575	$261,059
2	Delaware	1,559	1,031,334	1,546	1,027,488	12	3,690	1	156	169,888		7,958
3	Illinois	9,036	5,930,761	8,986	5,909,759	50	21,002			1,204,095	73,610	72,909
4	Indiana	3,252	1,927,573	3,252	1,927,573					244,382	1,200	23,963
5	Massachusetts	892	513,787	892	513,787					73,056	16,000	7,472
6	Michigan	3,831	2,200,977	3,825	2,199,157	6	1,820			602,778		30,113
7	Missouri	3,185	1,843,384	3,174	1,839,369	11	4,015			713,692	23,967	15,350
8	New York	1,602	984,028	1,575	974,732	27	9,296			93,095	144	16,448
9	Ohio	2,065	1,197,557	2,058	1,195,399	7	2,158			195,475	2,301	24,011
10	Pennsylvania	5,461	3,060,905	5,443	3,056,690	1	152	17	4,063	1,458,804	4,024	32,338
11	All other states	3,175	1,557,515	3,145	1,547,388	21	8,742	9	1,385	443,566	26,329	30,497

Group 12.—CARS, STREET RAILROAD, NOT INCLUDING OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	4,730	$2,839,579	4,667	$2,823,966	9	$4,619	54	$10,994	$980,970	$7,300	$32,877
2	Ohio	765	474,738	764	474,438			1	300	133,579	1,300	7,229
3	All other states	3,965	2,364,841	3,903	2,349,528	9	4,619	53	10,694	847,391	6,000	25,648

Group 3.—CASH REGISTERS AND CALCULATING MACHINES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	4,079	$2,442,001	3,659	$2,293,659	415	$147,366	5	$976	$2,903,086	$24,461	$37,125
2	Illinois	270	152,762	270	152,762					76,666	6,878	1,555
3	New York	146	76,636	146	76,636					105,725	1,000	716
4	Ohio	2,845	1,760,482	2,499	1,634,818	345	125,376	1	288	2,123,858	4,635	30,336
5	All other states	818	452,121	744	429,443	70	21,990	4	688	596,837	11,948	4,518

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 12. CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.										
			Principal materials.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$285, 83	$13,195	$5,463,300	$5,250,727	....	$5,250,727	$153,208	$10,154	$45,931	$3,340	$13,437,121	1
1,050		461,101	446,155	..	446,155	10,446	2,645	1,855	....	1,228,443	2
16,650		417,545	381,874	....	381,874	23,415	300	11,756	200	1,142,562	3
3,145		74,932	74,543	.....	74,543	25	..	364	...	150,407	4
3,868		63,493	63,038	...	63,038	275	60	120		123,940	5
3,735	..	383,705	374,697	..	374,697	7,224	....	1,784	...	993,434	6
8,089		313,022	303,691	....	303,691	3,900	1,111	4,320	....	587,521	7
55,733		489,958	471,497		471,497	12,825	......	5,636		1,210,961	8
19,121	3,100	469,592	463,606		463,606	468	4,383	1,135		746,855	9
103,555	10,095	1,297,905	1,222,967	....	1,222,967	70,435	1,080	3,423		3,879,933	10
2,935		54,949	47,324	...	47,324	2,052	....	5,573		172,371	11
35,425	....	482,962	473,253	...	473,253	4,773	...	4,936		1,258,5[illegible]2	12
32,177	.....	954,196	928,082	....	928,082	17,370	575	5,029	3,140	1,942,172	13

Group 12. CARS, STEAM RAILROAD, NOT INCLUDING OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$4,758,748	$31,449	$75,657,126	$73,304,762	$157,577	$73,147,185	$1,447,703	$8,034	$206,068	$690,559	$111,175,310	1
161,776	154	1,941,642	1,888,913	.....	1,888,913	49,645	......	3,084	....	3,599,736	2
1,032,329	25,247	21,172,758	20,658,686	6,030	20,652,656	730,810	700	42,376	140,186	30,926,464	3
218,219	1,000	6,844,047	6,272,473	57,595	6,214,878	130,618	......	5,956	435,060	10,055,971	4
49,584		1,206,763	1,179,014	....	1,179,014	12,776	.	1,497	13,476	1,556,352	5
572,665	.	9,517,495	9,192,528	12,562	9,179,966	219,894	3,000	60,916	41,157	13,467,751	6
672,940	1,435	8,378,555	8,198,083	6,682	8,191,401	174,627	278	5,367	200	12,069,226	7
76,503		2,755,043	2,697,378	1,348	2,696,030	44,281		12,884	500	4,250,812	8
109,163	....	3,358,171	3,306,397	....	3,306,397	48,853	....	2,921	....	5,539,408	9
1,119,484	2,958	13,821,410	13,443,086	9,712	13,433,374	321,120	....	57,204	....	19,428,230	10
386,085	655	6,661,242	6,468,204	63,648	6,404,556	115,079	4,056	13,863	60,040	9,901,359	11

Group 12. CARS, STREET RAILROAD, NOT INCLUDING OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$940,793		$5,341,444	$5,068,073		$5,068,073	$130,767	$2,150	$34,650	$105,804	$10,844,196	1
125,050	.	1,069,383	1,032,395	...	1,032,395	23,988	....	11,464	1,536	1,828,326	2
815,743	..	4,272,061	4,035,678	....	4,035,678	106,779	2,150	23,186	104,268	9,015,870	3

Group 3.—CASH REGISTERS AND CALCULATING MACHINES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,791,180	$50,320	$1,515,980	$1,388,015		$1,388,015	$98,386	$8,486	$16,600	$4,493	$9,875,099	1
68,058	175	30,758	24,107		24,107	543	4,730	1,378	....	321,015	2
103,864	145	78,305	74,544		74,544	1,500	1,036	1,225	....	363,717	3
2,038,887	50,000	1,233,944	1,135,753	...	1,135,753	87,375	821	9,459	536	6,669,533	4
580,371	.	172,973	153,611		153,611	8,968	1,899	4,538	3,957	2,520,834	5

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
	Group 9.—CEMENT.								
1	United States	129	$85,758,954	$18,264,689	$18,608,443	$33,797,406	$15,088,416	126	179,145
2	California	4	4,855,531	2,605,000	444,000	1,248,498	558,033	3	5,351
3	Georgia	3	800,795	455,000	130,000	133,500	82,295	3	5,045
4	Illinois	6	2,455,341	246,603	689,621	1,022,857	496,260	6	7,025
5	Indiana	6	2,143,858	134,177	599,293	1,014,402	395,986	6	7,006
6	Kansas	4	3,615,585	916,328	451,570	1,502,796	744,891	4	6,383
7	Maryland	3	216,794	10,510	96,699	74,217	35,368	3	1,650
8	Michigan	13	10,633,176	3,674,754	2,209,361	3,818,147	930,914	13	24,028
9	Minnesota	3	87,000	13,000	28,000	31,000	15,000	3	400
10	New Jersey	6	7,128,025	598,600	1,382,347	3,733,082	1,413,996	6	12,455
11	New York	26	11,373,235	3,502,318	2,259,828	3,996,312	1,614,777	26	29,946
12	Ohio	12	3,594,603	543,198	573,803	1,921,329	556,273	12	13,319
13	Pennsylvania	22	28,165,398	4,736,874	7,013,464	10,390,147	6,024,913	21	43,783
14	Virginia	3	1,418,885	89,733	251,287	585,557	492,308	3	3,555
15	Wisconsin	3	644,300	275,000	155,000	70,200	144,100	2	725
16	All other states[1]	15	8,626,428	463,594	2,324,170	4,255,362	1,583,302	15	18,474
	Group 1.—CHARCOAL. (See also Lumber and timber products; and special report on Lumber.)								
1	United States	74	$717,118	$56,617	$83,950	$404,531	$172,020	7	355
2	Alabama	17	34,774	7,700	1,549	8,576	16,949		
3	Indiana	5	5,204	100	2,500	420	2,184		
4	Michigan	13	542,623	29,572	58,021	366,590	88,440	2	205
5	New York	4	7,775	700	3,075	1,080	2,920	1	35
6	Ohio	6	6,335		2,250	125	3,960		
7	Pennsylvania	3	11,200	1,800	700	500	8,200		
8	All other states[2]	26	109,207	16,745	15,855	27,240	49,367	4	115
	Group 1.—CHEESE. (See also Butter; Condensed milk; and special report on Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.)								
1	United States	3,610	$6,232,182	$361,207	$2,924,748	$1,810,074	$1,136,153	1,218	10,446
2	California	44	107,945	16,720	24,020	20,632	46,573	16	152
3	Colorado	8	42,824	2,300	12,500	10,800	17,224	5	96
4	Idaho	4	2,400	125	950	1,325		2	4
5	Illinois	41	74,436	8,150	30,300	17,060	18,926	22	184
6	Indiana	24	42,220	2,970	14,220	15,310	9,720	13	213
7	Iowa	48	112,367	10,195	42,363	30,485	29,324	36	316
8	Kansas	23	37,994	1,500	18,957	9,280	8,257	17	167
9	Maine	10	18,964	250	7,500	6,825	4,389	2	12
10	Michigan	162	370,798	15,360	133,211	105,642	116,585	62	595
11	Minnesota	59	113,261	4,865	52,250	37,085	19,061	31	361
12	Missouri	17	25,868	2,165	12,800	6,750	4,153	7	44
13	Nebraska	4	8,375	320	3,100	1,505	3,450	3	36
14	New Hampshire	3	4,250	250	2,300	1,500	200	2	20
15	New York	1,198	2,356,094	125,262	1,096,131	718,616	416,085	450	3,670
16	North Dakota	4	5,500	230	3,320	1,950			
17	Ohio	274	365,765	22,415	160,242	129,548	53,560	107	1,143
18	Oregon	31	52,499	5,895	18,893	23,431	4,280	12	74
19	Pennsylvania	120	229,372	25,845	98,925	71,609	32,993	37	314
20	Utah	10	17,650	925	4,975	8,700	3,050	5	37
21	Vermont	48	127,508	4,535	53,225	34,480	35,268	18	182
22	Washington	16	30,064	1,370	9,750	13,562	5,382	4	32
23	Wisconsin	1,454	2,070,613	108,735	1,119,716	541,639	300,523	365	2,782
24	All other states[3]	8	15,415	825	5,100	2,340	7,150	2	12

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Missouri, 2; North Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Delaware, 2; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued

Group 9. CEMENT.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries			
26	1,383	$1,858,208	172	$538,875	1,211	$1,319,333	1,116	$1,253,611	95	$65,722	22,765	12,134	1
	32	88,788	9	62,100	23	26,688	19	23,788	4	2,900	806	399	2
	31	52,520	5	14,000	26	38,520	24	26,520	2	12,000	298	197	3
	67	101,675	10	32,500	57	69,175	53	66,139	4	3,036	663	306	4
	29	41,520	7	14,440	22	27,080	20	26,420	2	660	911	539	5
	62	83,130	6	20,225	56	62,905	51	60,005	5	2,900	838	179	6
	13	14,992	3	3,959	10	11,033	9	10,553	1	480	157	30	7
	142	175,369	16	54,250	126	121,119	115	115,175	11	5,944	1,600	835	8
5	7	5,980			7	5,980	7	5,980			113	59	9
	171	215,096	12	35,650	159	179,446	147	173,266	12	6,180	1,898	1,124	10
10	155	220,656	29	84,233	126	136,423	114	129,297	12	7,126	3,476	955	11
3	85	125,273	14	39,130	71	86,143	62	81,687	9	4,456	1,051	505	12
3	379	484,165	33	113,040	346	371,125	326	358,131	20	12,994	7,556	4,828	13
	50	58,699	6	15,293	44	43,406	40	40,676	4	2,730	750	447	14
3	9	16,428	2	8,000	7	8,428	7	8,428			176	39	15
2	151	173,917	20	42,055	131	131,862	122	127,546	9	4,316	2,559	1,592	16

Group 1. CHARCOAL. (See also Lumber and timber products; and special report on Lumber.)

77	25	$22,346	3	$3,400	22	$18,946	21	$18,766	1	$180	1,511	777	1
18	2	1,200			2	1,200	2	1,200			465	242	2
9											11	10	3
11	13	12,696			13	12,696	12	12,516	1	180	633	332	4
4	1	800			1	800	1	800			7	7	5
10											27	19	6
3											36	28	7
22	9	7,650	3	3,400	6	4,250	6	4,250			332	139	8

Group 1. CHEESE. (See also Butter; Condensed milk; and special report on Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.)

3,289	177	$36,696	55	$5,433	122	$31,263	115	$29,532	7	$1,731	4,228	3,586	1
51	1	900			1	900	1	900			75	62	2
8											13	10	3
5											2	2	4
37	5	3,049	3	2,444	2	605	2	605			62	51	5
21	5	1,720			5	1,720	3	1,270	2	450	32	28	6
48	25	2,078	13	627	12	1,451	12	1,451			64	16	7
31	2	685	1	25	1	660	1	660			30	25	8
6	1	12			1	12	1	12			10	9	9
165	11	4,040	5	766	6	3,274	6	3,274			252	191	10
32	14	1,861	1	700	13	1,161	13	1,161			68	60	11
16	2	188			2	188	2	188			15	12	12
4											4	1	13
2											7	6	14
1,240	23	14,695			23	14,695	21	13,535	2	1,160	1,463	1,228	15
1	1	84			1	84	1	84			3	3	16
182	6	97			6	97	6	97			359	318	17
19	4	499	3	249	1	250	1	250			43	37	18
126	4	120			4	120	4	120			156	128	19
4											18	8	20
21	12	3,428			12	3,428	12	3,428			64	58	21
11	6	400			6	400	6	400			14	11	22
1,252	55	2,840	29	622	26	2,218	23	2,097	3	121	1,161	1,277	23
7											13	9	24

---

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Massachusetts, 2; South Dakota, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 9.—CEMENT—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	17,478	$8,814,077	17,419	$8,800,445	9	$2,867	50	$10,765	$3,695,538	$41,941	$250,732
2	California	596	235,979	595	235,349	1	630			209,650		13,700
3	Georgia	251	86,762	251	86,762					84,081		1,659
4	Illinois	540	328,140	540	328,140					183,148	1,250	5,311
5	Indiana	788	380,807	787	380,548	1	259			83,785		9,597
6	Kansas	714	402,195	711	401,581			3	614	271,265	200	14,160
7	Maryland	74	31,060	74	31,060					22,079	300	2,016
8	Michigan	1,029	668,704	1,028	668,504			1	200	426,770	4,006	37,958
9	Minnesota	89	42,659	89	42,659					4,125		435
10	New Jersey	1,436	696,705	1,434	696,062	2	643			121,958		15,245
11	New York	2,219	1,133,298	2,216	1,132,914			3	384	521,219		44,502
12	Ohio	743	452,418	743	452,418					176,287		26,917
13	Pennsylvania	6,509	2,988,173	6,479	2,981,312			30	6,861	1,188,923	34,865	56,873
14	Virginia	608	223,626	597	221,334	3	510	8	1,782	117,707		3,985
15	Wisconsin	95	39,107	94	38,882	1	225			27,565	300	3,199
16	All other states	1,787	1,104,444	1,781	1,102,920	1	600	5	924	256,976	1,020	15,175

Group 4.—CHARCOAL—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	923	$342,874	917	$342,599			6	$275	$110,482	$554	$7,790
2	Alabama	271	56,460	271	56,460					15,366		209
3	Indiana	10	4,250	10	4,250					226	115	24
4	Michigan	419	195,228	419	195,228					59,345		6,961
5	New York	7	2,962	7	2,962					609	9	57
6	Ohio	20	6,825	20	6,825					272	105	37
7	Pennsylvania	19	9,359	19	9,359					5,938		
8	All other states	177	67,790	171	67,515			6	275	28,726	325	502

Group 1.—CHEESE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	2,652	$1,493,906	2,587	$1,476,581	54	$15,750	11	$1,575	$322,062	$42,394	$32,035
2	California	55	33,488	53	32,864	1	480	1	144	6,355	1,242	790
3	Colorado	11	6,876	11	6,876					1,521	120	181
4	Idaho	1	500	1	500					173	90	13
5	Illinois	39	19,783	39	19,783					3,915	1,338	346
6	Indiana	23	11,067	23	11,067					4,789	2,370	324
7	Iowa	39	19,606	38	19,446	1	160			6,213	726	579
8	Kansas	22	9,521	22	9,521					2,371	283	199
9	Maine	4	2,813	4	2,813					1,387	102	104
10	Michigan	171	92,161	165	90,499	4	1,438	2	224	25,956	2,444	1,938
11	Minnesota	43	26,284	43	26,284					5,587	676	538
12	Missouri	12	4,475	11	4,415			1	60	1,011	130	135
13	Nebraska	2	900	2	900					125	72	20
14	New Hampshire	2	971	2	971					50		15
15	New York	895	486,240	869	478,069	26	8,171			121,291	12,666	11,801
16	North Dakota	2	990	2	990					301	56	15
17	Ohio	210	130,389	208	129,425	2	964			27,029	5,230	2,583
18	Oregon	30	17,587	30	17,587					3,274	176	504
19	Pennsylvania	84	43,776	83	43,598	1	178			10,188	693	1,405
20	Utah	11	5,788	10	5,688	1	100			1,652	340	131
21	Vermont	43	22,973	41	22,573	2	400			4,452	660	567
22	Washington	9	6,510	8	6,360			1	150	1,604	60	253
23	Wisconsin	938	548,373	917	543,617	16	3,859	5	897	91,633	12,815	9,444
24	All other states	6	2,835	5	2,735			1	100	1,185	105	150

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 9. CEMENT—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$3,338,575	$64,290	$12,215,113	$5,360,663	$1,505,932	$3,854,731	$5,818,371	$159,374	$662,299	$214,406	$29,873,122	1
189,833	6,117	663,568	286,560	51,179	235,381	203,192	135,233	34,455	4,128	1,601,397	2
82,422	....	84,020	3,210	....	3,210	74,044	....	6,766	....	341,201	3
176,010	577	459,707	179,535	45,000	134,535	226,397	....	53,775	....	1,178,101	4
71,188	....	422,135	130,401	20,984	109,417	283,014	....	8,720	....	1,282,798	5
251,431	5,474	418,687	387,542	16,320	371,222	14,556	....	16,589	....	1,475,209	6
19,763	....	12,700	3,572	....	3,572	7,987	....	691	450	49,018	7
367,983	16,823	909,026	152,654	72,005	80,649	676,659	....	25,474	54,239	2,559,551	8
3,600	....	21,051	5,375	....	5,375	15,426	....	250	....	82,700	9
106,713	....	1,863,245	973,681	395,582	578,099	646,228	....	195,971	47,365	2,924,770	10
460,687	16,030	1,014,428	431,560	28,170	403,390	529,724	1,270	47,659	4,215	3,135,951	11
140,516	8,854	533,957	267,034	75,017	192,017	219,757	2,112	19,679	25,375	1,508,492	12
1,087,511	9,674	4,359,819	1,859,734	631,140	1,228,594	2,271,273	3,100	150,386	75,326	10,233,866	13
112,981	741	430,193	366,194	109,992	256,202	55,459	....	8,540	....	820,113	14
24,066	....	26,764	5,506	....	5,506	18,879	....	2,379	....	125,336	15
240,781	....	995,813	308,105	60,543	247,562	575,776	17,659	90,965	3,308	2,551,619	16

Group 4. CHARCOAL—Continued.

$63,845	$38,293	$641,778	$514,643	$500,721	$13,922	$70,683	....	$1,766	$54,686	$1,291,754	1
2,702	12,455	22,893	22,883	22,852	31	....	....	10	....	111,280	2
87	....	3,455	3,455	3,360	95	....	....	....	....	9,278	3
43,963	8,421	514,273	388,897	376,208	12,689	69,633	....	1,432	54,311	880,976	4
543	....	7,011	6,511	6,446	65	500	....	....	....	13,050	5
130	....	5,405	5,405	5,275	130	....	....	....	....	14,421	6
1,438	4,500	3,000	2,625	2,625	....	....	....	....	375	23,880	7
14,982	12,917	85,741	84,867	83,955	912	550	....	324	....	238,869	8

Group 4.—CHEESE—Continued.

$244,925	$2,708	$25,256,612	$24,941,488	$23,818,116	$1,123,372	$288,062	$495	$10,950	$15,617	$29,138,100	1
4,323	....	341,544	335,229	324,010	11,219	5,660	....	225	430	421,202	2
1,220	....	67,462	66,196	62,013	4,183	1,126	....	65	75	91,305	3
70	....	7,089	6,904	6,360	544	180	....	5	....	8,948	4
2,231	....	233,921	229,283	218,389	10,894	3,807	....	135	696	292,994	5
2,095	....	100,528	98,257	94,543	3,714	2,049	....	120	102	128,496	6
4,908		233,059	226,883	215,764	11,119	4,532	....	764	880	291,199	7
1,889		84,961	83,072	79,346	3,726	1,696	....	69	124	105,148	8
1,181		36,244	35,969	34,808	1,161	226	....	6	43	43,005	9
21,574		1,508,026	1,486,092	1,422,289	63,803	17,059	25	1,105	3,745	1,765,163	10
4,373		244,865	239,156	228,626	10,530	5,109	....	354	246	309,347	11
746		51,945	51,124	48,232	2,892	791	....	30	....	67,445	12
33		14,237	13,741	12,951	790	482	....	11	3	17,166	13
35		20,262	20,101	19,123	978	161	....	....		22,564	14
94,131	2,690	10,027,606	9,925,225	9,456,759	468,466	96,265	450	3,089	2,577	11,403,719	15
230		3,930	3,832	3,633	199	88	....	....	10	5,571	16
19,216		1,429,136	1,402,907	1,345,497	57,410	24,280		1,430	519	1,755,913	17
2,594		204,940	202,462	196,286	6,176	2,394		84	....	253,675	18
8,072	18	875,445	864,145	825,513	38,632	8,707		173	2,420	1,019,159	19
1,181		49,859	48,501	47,367	1,134	1,059		55	244	62,831	20
3,225		380,569	376,282	361,605	14,677	3,918		85	284	413,806	21
1,291		80,062	78,668	76,414	2,251	1,305	20	60	9	96,620	22
69,374		9,238,872	9,125,887	8,718,271	407,616	107,010	....	2,765	3,210	10,500,532	23
930		22,050	21,572	20,617	955	458		20	....	32,392	24

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—CHEMICALS. (See also Dyestuffs and extracts; Fertilizers; Explosives; Oil, essential; Paints; Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; Varnishes; Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin; and special report on Chemicals.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	275	$96,621,294	$8,320,566	$18,228,577	$31,911,537	$38,160,614	237	140,372
2	California	15	1,968,880	270,569	312,983	916,277	469,051	14	1,060
3	Georgia	3	292,482	25,000	56,000	149,870	61,612	2	109
4	Illinois	14	4,280,108	665,943	803,586	1,925,760	884,819	13	3,854
5	Indiana	3	143,313	10,889	37,700	58,156	36,568	3	340
6	Louisiana	3	41,258	4,700	8,177	22,596	5,785	2	85
7	Maryland	3	1,627,976	179,004	118,582	356,165	974,225	3	625
8	Massachusetts	14	2,651,786	124,756	627,471	710,047	1,189,512	11	3,431
9	Michigan	14	14,796,767	1,144,943	2,561,634	7,901,143	3,189,047	14	24,048
10	Minnesota	3	98,146		9,883	70,434	17,829	3	62
11	Missouri	11	4,366,417	334,423	527,224	567,075	2,937,695	9	1,593
12	New Jersey	47	16,293,650	1,227,500	2,427,132	3,572,940	9,066,078	41	10,168
13	New York	63	23,149,126	2,305,797	5,200,961	7,172,835	8,469,533	56	70,178
14	Ohio	18	3,654,791	190,128	564,778	1,782,971	1,116,914	12	6,419
15	Pennsylvania	41	20,657,278	1,518,130	4,530,406	5,631,938	8,976,804	37	11,161
16	Virginia	4	1,056,358	266,163	139,821	488,439	161,935	4	2,556
17	Wisconsin	5	194,072	1,500	6,400	101,209	84,963	4	243
18	All other states [1]	14	1,348,886	51,121	295,839	483,682	518,244	9	4,440

Group 9.—CHINA DECORATING. (See also Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products; and special report on Clay products.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	28	$260,655	$36,700	$52,023	$37,299	$134,633	2	6
2	New Jersey	6	153,694	10,000	30,723	16,609	96,362	1	1
3	New York	11	47,256	5,500	9,500	11,945	20,311	1	5
4	Pennsylvania	4	12,405	1,200	1,800	2,545	6,860		
5	All other states [2]	7	47,300	20,000	10,000	6,200	11,100		

Group 1. CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	25	$8,378,980	$559,302	$1,056,768	$1,651,399	$5,111,511	23	7,204
2	New York	10	2,361,350	101,800	276,012	611,675	1,371,863	10	2,592
3	Pennsylvania	4	1,123,650	36,300	69,540	336,004	681,806	4	1,465
4	All other states [3]	11	4,893,980	421,202	711,216	703,720	3,057,842	9	3,147

Group 8.—CLEANSING AND POLISHING PREPARATIONS. (See also Blacking.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	156	$1,404,744	$156,567	$169,759	$154,983	$923,435	54	888
2	Illinois	27	88,781	6,550	13,650	8,850	59,731	6	24
3	Indiana	8	70,275	18,300	24,300	3,085	24,590	2	39
4	Iowa	3	15,196		700	925	13,571	1	6
5	Kentucky	3	7,750			2,050	5,700	1	30
6	Massachusetts	21	148,753	21,567	12,736	13,036	101,414	5	84
7	Missouri	6	55,960			6,210	49,750	2	38
8	New Jersey	7	95,499	6,050	19,473	16,320	53,656	4	60
9	New York	34	619,563	82,200	68,400	60,311	408,652	14	321
10	Ohio	21	77,855	7,200	6,000	9,230	55,425	8	60
11	Pennsylvania	11	32,000			8,475	23,525	3	14
12	All other states [4]	15	193,112	14,700	24,500	26,491	127,421	8	212

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Nevada, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Texas, 1; Vermont, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Illinois, 2; Ohio, 1; Tennessee, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 8. CHEMICALS. (See also Dyestuffs and extracts; Fertilizers; Explosives; Oil, essential; Paints; Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; Varnishes; Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin; and special report on Chemicals.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
123	2,778	$4,047,889	267	$903,257	2,511	$3,144,632	2,240	$2,992,091	271	$152,541	22,426	17,708	1
3	41	44,376	11	12,600	30	31,776	20	26,799	10	4,977	303	195	2
3	17	21,100	3	8,000	14	13,100	13	12,860	1	240	31	31	3
2	123	185,579	10	19,760	113	165,819	105	162,125	8	3,694	778	666	4
2	6	7,344	....	....	6	7,344	6	7,344	....	....	83	63	5
1	2	1,440	1	1,040	1	400	....	....	1	400	15	9	6
2	41	51,564	5	17,000	36	34,564	29	32,155	7	2,409	377	291	7
3	106	187,768	16	65,520	90	122,248	74	112,937	16	9,311	977	758	8
2	322	388,114	18	50,983	304	337,131	276	323,728	28	13,403	3,974	2,907	9
1	9	8,136	....	....	9	8,136	5	5,652	4	2,484	8	8	10
1	186	232,684	18	55,733	168	176,951	137	159,069	31	17,882	759	572	11
26	425	678,142	41	157,780	384	520,362	355	502,742	29	17,620	4,028	3,238	12
30	848	1,274,141	70	307,188	778	966,953	704	922,936	74	44,017	5,457	4,504	13
10	269	400,033	24	89,670	245	310,363	220	292,334	25	18,029	1,162	881	14
29	290	455,644	32	85,790	258	369,854	222	351,951	36	17,903	3,521	3,074	15
....	30	44,308	9	22,100	21	22,208	21	22,208	....	....	518	290	16
2	29	23,195	....	....	29	23,195	29	23,195	....	....	70	58	17
6	34	44,321	9	10,093	25	34,228	24	34,056	1	172	264	193	18

Group 9. CHINA DECORATING. (See also Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products; and special report on Clay products.)

30	18	$15,686	6	$7,240	12	$8,446	8	$6,888	4	$1,558	309	180	1
6	7	8,566	3	6,240	4	2,326	2	1,508	2	818	151	80	2
13	5	3,340	3	1,000	2	2,340	2	2,340	....	....	116	72	3
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	4
7	6	3,780			6	3,780	4	3,030	2	750	32	18	5

Group 1. CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS.

15	291	$463,231	25	$84,045	266	$379,186	229	$359,488	37	$19,698	2,721	1,381	1
10	134	166,519	8	30,960	126	135,559	109	127,227	17	8,332	1,102	620	2
3	53	82,527	1	500	52	82,027	41	76,095	11	5,932	382	297	3
2	104	214,185	16	52,585	88	161,600	79	156,166	9	5,434	1,237	364	4

Group 8. CLEANSING AND POLISHING PREPARATIONS. (See also Blacking.)

144	272	$274,945	40	$79,810	232	$195,135	181	$170,893	51	$24,242	715	504	1
23	24	25,610	6	10,220	18	15,390	13	12,320	5	3,070	54	46	2
8	37	31,362	2	600	35	30,762	30	28,552	5	2,210	59	39	3
	6	6,500	2	3,400	4	3,100	3	2,500	1	600	11	5	4
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5
16	41	35,984	4	4,720	37	31,264	30	28,181	7	3,083	64	41	6
4	12	11,812	3	5,400	9	6,412	8	5,812	1	600	32	20	7
5	21	30,326	6	18,760	15	11,566	14	11,230	1	336	25	20	8
27	59	72,263	7	24,830	52	47,433	36	39,589	16	7,844	265	189	9
25	20	17,647	6	7,380	14	10,267	9	7,802	5	2,465	61	38	10
21	6	4,215	....	....	6	4,215	5	3,955	1	260	23	22	11
13	46	39,226	4	4,500	42	34,726	33	30,952	9	3,774	116	79	12

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Illinois, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 2; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Connecticut, 2; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 1; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—CHEMICALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States.	19,806	$10,789,780	18,651	$10,482,559	1,081	$291,019	74	$16,202	$7,592,852	$155,196	$382,240
2	California	259	189,284	258	188,764	1	520			109,909	450	7,960
3	Georgia	30	12,450	29	12,180	1	270			27,788	750	844
4	Illinois	721	392,140	711	388,260	10	3,880			306,119	3,319	12,888
5	Indiana	70	35,434	70	35,434					18,674		589
6	Louisiana	10	6,491	7	5,881	1	100	2	510	2,857	100	64
7	Maryland	323	141,197	323	141,197					164,988	3,497	8,225
8	Massachusetts	860	504,217	777	479,551	77	23,306	6	1,360	469,446	4,863	22,242
9	Michigan	3,333	1,848,114	3,246	1,835,678	76	9,966	11	2,470	1,126,320	10,000	57,806
10	Minnesota	8	5,504	8	5,504					13,590	692	292
11	Missouri	640	309,673	505	275,657	102	27,022	33	6,994	250,041	9,946	24,870
12	New Jersey	3,597	1,852,945	3,141	1,727,338	445	123,125	11	2,482	1,240,764	26,558	54,112
13	New York	4,967	2,677,956	4,765	2,624,701	197	52,448	5	807	2,312,912	68,152	117,460
14	Ohio	1,025	651,708	1,023	651,032	2	676			243,096	5,244	28,586
15	Pennsylvania	3,373	1,891,720	3,213	1,843,631	154	46,510	6	1,579	1,065,428	8,697	38,472
16	Virginia	301	121,404	301	121,404					77,862	600	1,165
17	Wisconsin	65	29,232	50	26,036	15	3,196			58,126	5,500	644
18	All other states	224	120,511	224	120,311					105,332	6,228	5,021

Group 9.—CHINA DECORATING—Continued.

1	United States	225	$99,137	80	$56,909	136	$40,912	9	$1,316	$23,818	$8,216	$1,039
2	New Jersey	105	45,147	34	23,631	64	20,680	7	836	8,668	636	556
3	New York	88	39,850	34	25,329	54	14,521			7,928	4,512	125
4	Pennsylvania	9	3,993	5	2,993	3	750	1	250	1,128	624	39
5	All other states	23	10,147	7	4,956	15	4,961	1	230	6,094	2,444	319

Group 1.—CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS—Continued.

1	United States	2,090	$821,851	1,205	$596,329	768	$200,322	117	$25,200	$1,680,888	$79,483	$58,942
2	New York	773	259,070	382	172,087	369	86,063	22	920	717,141	60,040	8,029
3	Pennsylvania	351	120,690	263	96,399	73	20,523	15	3,768	163,729	13,400	1,216
4	All other states	966	442,091	560	327,843	326	93,736	80	20,512	800,018	6,043	49,697

Group 8.—CLEANSING AND POLISHING PREPARATIONS—Continued.

1	United States	564	$241,576	387	$194,748	169	$44,860	8	$1,968	$453,464	$39,105	$5,933
2	Illinois	47	24,072	44	22,728	3	1,344			35,222	6,781	278
3	Indiana	50	14,652	13	7,486	36	6,864	1	302	58,998	709	632
4	Iowa	7	3,630	5	2,880	2	750			9,070	405	15
5	Kentucky	1	390	1	390					1,021	544	2
6	Massachusetts	47	21,983	39	19,534	8	2,449			53,457	5,290	845
7	Missouri	21	7,942	17	6,939	3	812	1	191	11,902	1,457	134
8	New Jersey	22	13,180	20	12,537	2	643			38,084	758	570
9	New York	222	92,919	134	67,737	88	25,182			148,157	14,607	2,646
10	Ohio	38	13,950	27	12,282	11	1,718			24,160	3,196	261
11	Pennsylvania	19	7,477	13	5,737	5	1,490	1	250	8,905	2,462	10
12	All other states	90	41,381	74	36,548	11	3,608	5	1,225	64,488	2,896	540

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—CHEMICALS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$6,899,858	$155,558	$42,062,611	$36,691,267	$7,760,240	$28,931,027	$3,909,719	$631,870	$281,420	$548,335	$75,222,249	1
100,453	1,046	700,311	579,828	86,398	493,430	83,101		5,320	32,062	1,123,871	2
25,794		41,322	38,212	15,000	23,212	2,050	550	510		132,740	3
289,312		1,354,969	1,190,628	98,456	1,092,172	132,063	250	25,285	6,743	2,282,629	4
17,085		188,623	171,504	260	171,244	16,578		541		273,087	5
2,603		11,146	7,979	3,950	4,029	2,168		639	360	29,467	6
153,266		588,897	504,463	180,398	324,065	73,724		710	10,000	1,081,778	7
440,841	1,500	1,513,524	1,360,350	519,187	841,163	135,600	7,271	2,719	7,584	3,508,759	8
908,234	150,280	4,402,624	3,110,689	1,492,146	1,618,543	1,188,907	24,243	17,864	30,921	9,037,450	9
12,606		9,480	6,923	4,355	2,568	168	1,856	533		53,644	10
214,593	632	2,172,144	2,084,423	293,829	1,790,594	58,021	1,843	5,465	22,392	3,278,993	11
1,160,094		6,630,468	6,208,004	1,055,550	5,152,454	354,737	7,332	43,932	16,463	13,023,629	12
2,125,800	1,500	12,958,436	11,122,232	1,566,207	9,556,025	992,702	585,891	103,482	154,129	23,021,705	13
208,666	600	3,002,610	2,561,559	152,489	2,409,070	208,051		17,494	215,506	4,589,749	14
1,018,259		7,265,245	6,603,384	2,226,162	4,377,222	607,853	2,487	21,093	30,428	11,773,719	15
76,097		163,547	146,131	33,278	112,853	7,396		1,400	8,620	490,345	16
51,982		137,414	132,438		132,438	3,465		1,511		265,457	17
94,083		921,851	862,520	32,575	829,945	43,135	147	2,922	13,127	1,255,227	18

Group 9.—CHINA DECORATING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$14,563		$107,647	$98,484		$98,484	$7,854	$30	$75	$1,204	$326,679	1
7,476		52,555	48,508		48,508	3,128	30		889	130,234	2
3,291		34,582	31,137		31,137	3,370		75		123,386	3
465		1,247	954		954	293				11,843	4
3,331		19,263	17,885		17,885	1,063			315	52,216	5

Group 4.—CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,542,463		$9,722,555	$9,557,956	$6,543,254	$3,014,702	$85,548	$19,779	$11,403	$47,869	$14,389,699	1
649,072		2,673,008	2,618,777	1,384,851	1,233,926	25,171	2,687	3,407	22,966	4,077,009	2
149,113		1,390,148	1,349,314	1,052,560	296,754	14,356	9,600	870	16,008	2,133,987	3
744,278		5,659,399	5,589,865	4,105,843	1,484,022	46,021	7,492	7,126	8,895	8,178,703	4

Group 8.—CLEANSING AND POLISHING PREPARATIONS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$408,251	$175	$1,286,060	$1,247,023	$45,863	$1,201,160	$11,863	$6,301	$810	$20,063	$2,710,393	1
28,163		109,950	106,044	940	105,104	387	1,238	36	2,245	263,362	2
57,657		66,076	62,372	4,256	58,116	1,204		50	2,450	196,681	3
8,650		3,345	3,140		3,140	60	130	15		16,500	4
325	150	770	600	150	450	95		5	70	4,400	5
47,322		154,955	144,989	1,310	143,679	468	1,044	85	8,369	332,548	6
10,311		19,558	19,033		19,033	135	180	10	200	63,729	7
36,756		90,136	88,680		88,680	679	121	105	551	210,575	8
130,904		577,734	565,536	25,013	540,523	5,307	2,317	302	4,272	1,055,467	9
20,678	25	62,039	59,807	628	59,179	1,194	392	71	575	151,788	10
6,433		39,189	38,382		38,382	332	40	50	385	83,542	11
61,052		162,308	158,440	13,566	144,874	2,002	839	81	946	331,801	12

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—CLOCKS. (See also Watch and clock materials; Watches.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	38	$9,703,170	$420,849	$1,372,288	$1,964,352	$5,945,681	35	5,590
2	Connecticut	10	6,761,036	352,796	1,031,064	1,376,417	4,000,759	10	4,430
3	Massachusetts	6	500,083	15,703	69,875	220,921	193,584	5	91
4	New York	10	2,053,384	38,000	245,049	316,972	1,453,363	9	754
5	Pennsylvania	3	49,706			15,786	33,920	3	32
6	All other states [1]	9	338,961	14,350	26,300	34,256	264,055	8	283

Group 2. CLOTH, SPONGING AND REFINISHING.

1	United States	55	$401,326	$9,000	$52,000	$185,763	$154,563	46	322
2	Illinois	5	18,700			10,200	8,500	4	12
3	Maryland [2]	5	73,765	2,500	50,000	13,615	7,650	5	57
4	Massachusetts	4	20,875			12,500	8,375	4	35
5	New York	32	220,599			113,229	107,370	24	169
6	Ohio	4	8,685			7,600	1,085	4	11
7	Pennsylvania	5	58,702	6,500	2,000	28,619	21,585	5	38

Group 2.—CLOTHING, HORSE.

1	United States	29	$1,499,079	$43,986	$132,020	$180,569	$1,142,504	24	658
2	New York	6	164,226	1,800	500	6,400	155,526	5	25
3	Pennsylvania	9	387,661	12,773	13,646	41,075	320,167	7	137
4	Wisconsin	6	615,941	14,213	98,574	82,294	420,860	5	269
5	All other states [3]	8	331,251	15,200	19,300	50,800	245,951	7	227

Group 2. CLOTHING, MEN'S.

1	United States	4,504	$153,177,500	$2,650,080	$5,083,017	$6,851,045	$138,593,358	2,287	21,927
2	Alabama	3	67,335	4,250	25,000	6,413	31,672	3	16
3	California	73	984,931	28,000	25,000	94,567	837,364	32	198
4	Colorado	3	248,395			17,528	230,867	3	49
5	Connecticut	15	180,698	4,525	12,000	10,922	153,251	11	71
6	Georgia	14	548,498	18,000	63,299	74,407	392,792	14	168
7	Illinois	588	18,834,691	296,835	573,955	721,244	17,242,657	429	1,982
8	Indiana	34	1,836,411	35,000	95,200	164,213	1,541,998	29	402
9	Iowa	18	1,324,852	10,400	66,900	94,640	1,152,912	16	250
10	Kansas	6	181,138	1,000	17,000	21,152	141,986	5	44
11	Kentucky	137	4,841,327	55,610	145,455	199,095	4,441,167	40	642
12	Louisiana	28	1,322,571	36,500	51,000	46,371	1,188,700	16	142
13	Maine	28	239,096	13,180	31,700	52,822	141,394	20	1,253
14	Maryland	121	9,019,897	86,150	270,759	338,017	8,324,971	72	981
15	Massachusetts	166	5,386,345	49,017	125,750	253,208	4,958,370	122	749
16	Michigan	38	1,744,467	43,700	96,629	191,994	1,412,144	33	901
17	Minnesota	25	1,961,835	1,300	11,042	126,423	1,823,070	25	309
18	Mississippi	7	1,235,004	16,800	68,987	42,601	1,106,616	7	250
19	Missouri	61	4,316,607	69,010	142,100	232,176	3,873,321	49	1,217
20	Nebraska	5	371,273			40,945	330,328	5	152
21	New Hampshire	9	208,291	7,800	34,500	17,611	148,380	6	124
22	New Jersey	93	1,620,994	61,125	244,865	125,682	1,189,322	50	516
23	New York	2,177	63,370,399	1,182,904	1,824,486	2,607,714	57,755,295	783	5,402
24	North Carolina	16	943,774	6,618	31,615	66,220	839,321	16	176
25	Ohio	340	11,980,401	217,765	268,130	223,081	11,271,425	199	1,263
26	Oregon	3	321,429	10,000	22,500	30,929	258,000	2	80
27	Pennsylvania	311	12,490,044	255,400	404,165	524,914	11,305,565	193	2,391
28	South Carolina	5	53,590	4,650	3,681	8,095	37,164	3	18
29	Tennessee	25	1,281,363	35,050	95,242	147,261	1,003,810	21	647
30	Texas	16	744,062	13,700	42,800	100,128	587,434	12	73
31	Vermont	7	603,015	11,400	51,002	38,001	502,612	7	182
32	Virginia	14	462,589	7,600	32,350	45,971	376,668	11	151
33	Washington	7	146,934	1,500	4,000	14,264	127,170	7	27
34	West Virginia	6	486,061	2,500	6,000	16,454	461,107	6	77
35	Wisconsin	97	3,685,963	56,416	177,630	141,173	3,310,744	33	496
36	All other states [4]	8	133,220	6,375	18,275	14,809	93,761	7	528

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1; Wisconsin, 1.
[2] Includes 2 establishments in New Jersey.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—CLOCKS. See also Watch and clock materials; Watches.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
19	477	$497,163	29	$93,727	448	$403,436	345	$357,365	103	$46,071	7,904	6,634	1
......	339	315,472	11	53,971	328	261,501	246	227,054	82	34,447	5,618	4,692	2
7	28	32,917	6	9,656	22	23,261	18	20,843	4	2,418	179	148	3
3	72	110,623	11	29,200	61	81,423	55	78,275	6	3,148	1,594	1,352	4
3	1	995	......	......	1	995	1	995	......	......	60	51	5
6	37	37,156	1	900	36	36,256	25	30,198	11	6,058	453	391	6

Group 2. CLOTH, SPONGING AND REFINISHING.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
68	59	$61,634	13	$25,900	46	$35,734	40	$33,042	6	$2,692	916	658	1
4	5	7,228	2	5,000	3	2,228	1	1,500	2	728	65	59	2
5	3	4,300	......	......	3	4,300	3	4,300	......	......	123	49	3
4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	42	20	4
43	44	39,942	8	13,700	36	26,242	34	25,162	2	1,080	592	454	5
7	1	780	......	......	1	780	1	780	......	......	31	28	6
5	6	9,384	3	7,200	3	2,184	1	1,300	2	884	63	48	7

Group 2. CLOTHING, HORSE.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
32	73	$72,148	14	$31,600	59	$40,548	47	$35,842	12	$4,706	1,330	719	1
6	9	17,516	2	12,700	7	4,816	4	3,100	3	1,716	77	61	2
13	14	9,260	2	2,700	12	6,560	11	6,160	1	400	342	207	3
2	25	25,622	7	12,500	18	13,122	14	11,812	4	1,310	565	268	4
11	25	19,750	3	3,700	22	16,050	18	14,770	4	1,280	346	183	5

Group 2.—CLOTHING, MEN'S.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
6,103	13,210	$13,703,162	606	$1,920,867	12,604	$11,782,295	10,038	$10,587,535	2,566	$1,194,760	158,437	118,287	1
5	6	5,000	3	2,400	3	2,600	3	2,600	......	......	130	92	2
251	102	90,290	8	11,900	94	78,390	57	60,222	37	18,168	2,068	1,357	3
......	36	34,894	4	4,950	22	29,944	28	27,590	4	2,354	254	240	4
15	19	28,178	3	13,300	16	14,878	15	14,358	1	520	357	300	5
11	62	53,343	11	14,400	51	38,943	43	35,824	8	3,119	1,175	855	6
710	2,791	2,968,391	53	248,983	2,738	2,719,408	2,073	2,388,446	665	330,962	23,450	17,767	7
26	235	189,458	28	53,960	207	135,498	134	104,957	73	30,541	3,034	2,264	8
11	188	117,925	25	31,619	163	86,306	147	80,801	16	5,505	1,334	1,012	9
3	19	9,956	3	2,125	16	7,831	12	6,306	4	1,525	244	176	10
138	293	273,318	36	71,257	257	202,061	225	187,661	32	14,400	4,260	3,267	11
45	102	77,936	4	9,200	98	68,736	88	64,216	10	4,520	1,288	1,049	12
34	20	13,856	2	4,000	18	9,856	10	7,750	8	2,106	798	528	13
204	881	800,356	19	56,230	862	744,126	772	703,547	90	40,579	9,452	7,860	14
248	523	525,763	32	131,380	491	394,383	415	356,791	76	37,592	4,883	3,109	15
40	131	134,687	19	44,600	112	90,087	82	77,544	30	12,543	2,410	1,749	16
45	110	112,837	5	15,680	105	97,157	91	91,272	14	5,885	1,726	1,265	17
	65	48,650	10	16,500	55	32,150	50	29,482	5	2,668	878	556	18
52	319	365,401	29	86,350	290	279,051	211	245,462	79	33,589	5,620	3,672	19
2	18	17,368	......	......	18	17,368	14	13,708	4	3,660	717	584	20
12	37	27,982	1	2,000	36	25,982	26	20,638	10	5,344	302	221	21
126	219	117,668	9	13,940	210	103,728	124	77,569	86	26,159	3,509	2,903	22
3,025	4,649	5,291,876	158	805,810	4,491	4,486,066	3,547	4,035,340	944	450,726	62,403	45,552	23
9	45	45,479	15	22,650	30	22,829	29	22,529	1	300	1,032	773	24
446	903	985,774	24	57,820	879	927,954	759	869,857	120	58,097	7,247	6,080	25
6	12	11,732	......		12	11,732	3	5,800	9	5,932	374	299	26
470	804	663,334	17	37,149	787	626,185	650	571,878	137	54,307	10,893	8,535	27
4	9	4,356	2	1,000	7	3,356	6	3,056	1	300	164	89	28
36	136	145,149	14	21,750	122	123,399	102	116,693	20	6,706	2,171	1,658	29
10	65	81,088	14	22,185	51	58,903	46	56,599	5	2,304	878	507	30
2	34	32,755	6	13,300	28	19,455	19	16,837	9	2,618	688	413	31
5	50	38,339	11	11,138	39	27,201	25	21,781	14	5,420	867	540	32
6	21	11,436	5	5,150	16	6,286	14	5,848	2	438	195	95	33
2	24	25,937	2	2,600	22	23,337	21	22,737	1	600	307	164	34
96	264	338,369	29	81,396	235	256,973	187	233,533	48	23,440	3,103	2,596	35
8	18	14,281	5	4,145	13	10,136	10	8,303	3	1,833	225	160	36

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 1.
[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 1; Delaware, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—CLOCKS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	7,249	$3,514,185	5,087	$2,767,284	1,965	$701,062	197	$45,839	$540,341	$17,451	$40,206
2	Connecticut	5,150	2,609,679	3,523	1,994,427	1,445	563,008	182	43,244	272,631	741	30,477
3	Massachusetts	165	109,520	148	103,317	17	6,203			42,333	2,580	2,767
4	New York	1,459	584,573	1,120	501,675	335	82,358	4	540	110,594	10,530	5,541
5	Pennsylvania	55	26,972	47	24,700	6	1,872	2	400	11,811	1,920	3
6	All other states	420	192,441	249	143,165	162	47,621	9	1,655	102,972	1,680	1,418

Group 2.—CLOTH, SPONGING AND REFINISHING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	795	$503,935	758	$494,001	34	$9,184	3	$750	$191,382	$81,765	$1,180
2	Illinois	63	47,040	63	47,040					13,526	6,191	40
3	Maryland	84	34,806	50	25,622	34	9,184			5,788	1,230	680
4	Massachusetts	34	16,633	34	16,633					6,289	3,000	129
5	New York	531	359,130	528	358,380			3	750	136,037	66,454	165
6	Ohio	29	15,100	29	15,100					3,333	1,890	28
7	Pennsylvania	54	31,226	54	31,226					26,409	3,000	138

Group 2.—CLOTHING, HORSE—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	1,063	$341,655	423	$194,167	561	$133,895	79	$13,593	$154,341	$17,039	$4,296
2	New York	70	35,128	38	23,130	32	11,998			28,542	5,790	336
3	Pennsylvania	296	105,472	196	82,192	91	22,490	9	790	26,305	4,369	296
4	Wisconsin	430	111,523	111	46,088	253	54,032	66	11,403	70,581	1,000	2,334
5	All other states	267	89,532	78	42,757	185	45,375	4	1,400	28,913	5,880	1,330

Group 2.—CLOTHING, MEN'S—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	137,190	$57,225,506	58,759	$34,572,973	75,468	$22,202,790	2,963	$449,743	$57,695,240	$3,474,781	$362,976
2	Alabama	117	27,473	12	4,772	105	22,701			4,294	1,175	676
3	California	1,634	694,835	604	318,521	1,026	375,574	4	740	337,843	44,825	2,825
4	Colorado	244	82,500	21	15,080	218	66,432	5	988	32,261	6,066	1,495
5	Connecticut	297	115,990	55	33,365	242	82,625			22,837	6,473	789
6	Georgia	1,022	264,842	100	43,049	866	215,555	56	6,238	63,586	8,580	2,725
7	Illinois	20,283	9,799,156	8,093	5,431,824	11,598	4,260,507	592	106,825	9,166,482	406,993	57,550
8	Indiana	2,536	713,570	358	163,196	2,155	547,416	23	2,958	388,641	22,274	9,930
9	Iowa	1,176	335,494	158	76,178	999	257,098	19	2,218	174,122	10,922	7,271
10	Kansas	201	57,140	36	17,273	165	39,867			28,105	1,928	577
11	Kentucky	3,614	1,014,502	659	318,180	2,826	681,767	129	14,555	791,832	33,167	11,723
12	Louisiana	1,200	246,975	114	62,374	1,026	179,819	60	4,782	172,717	22,137	3,531
13	Maine	650	166,817	117	50,861	533	115,956			32,553	2,911	970
14	Maryland	8,671	2,791,436	3,210	1,602,249	4,592	1,057,897	869	131,290	2,779,017	162,755	30,203
15	Massachusetts	3,963	1,793,199	1,651	1,067,484	2,276	718,200	36	7,515	2,215,332	144,433	28,793
16	Michigan	2,060	633,250	239	133,180	1,810	498,570	11	1,500	362,964	26,598	11,041
17	Minnesota	1,452	450,501	162	92,100	1,286	357,777	4	624	131,615	28,415	5,432
18	Mississippi	678	169,055	137	43,112	503	122,447	38	3,496	160,018	2,513	2,377
19	Missouri	4,853	1,740,546	875	492,438	3,873	1,227,878	105	20,230	648,294	75,271	17,445
20	Nebraska	640	197,967	39	24,060	585	172,113	16	1,794	30,912	10,445	3,528
21	New Hampshire	258	82,637	22	11,518	236	71,119			24,741	511	583
22	New Jersey	3,193	1,322,361	1,472	802,511	1,697	516,423	24	3,427	378,196	26,364	6,562
23	New York	53,836	26,008,458	33,020	19,513,029	20,584	6,455,044	232	40,385	32,211,968	1,940,718	77,371
24	North Carolina	879	193,619	119	45,792	711	143,729	49	4,098	139,177	4,390	5,448
25	Ohio	6,556	2,570,405	2,115	1,309,082	4,349	1,249,387	92	11,936	3,142,140	182,596	31,903
26	Oregon	338	120,144	28	17,011	310	103,133			14,190	3,312	2,613
27	Pennsylvania	9,466	3,604,670	4,177	2,282,308	4,890	1,262,393	399	59,969	2,644,293	239,293	9,523
28	South Carolina	125	25,454	15	4,700	105	20,379	5	375	15,528	716	390
29	Tennessee	1,878	390,765	306	109,316	1,476	269,285	96	12,164	242,753	16,805	4,559
30	Texas	690	178,937	73	35,945	594	139,984	23	3,008	148,473	7,725	5,315
31	Vermont	566	153,524	49	28,297	517	125,227			68,694	1,800	1,200
32	Virginia	739	164,649	64	24,333	651	137,733	24	2,583	61,094	3,340	3,060
33	Washington	144	51,606	17	9,927	127	41,679			23,352	3,756	251
34	West Virginia	234	63,769	22	10,713	211	52,944	1	112	64,490	1,731	764
35	Wisconsin	2,811	949,885	606	371,673	2,160	573,089	45	5,123	958,203	22,303	14,218
36	All other states	186	49,375	14	7,522	166	41,043	6	810	14,523	1,540	335

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—CLOCKS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$441,678	$41,006	$3,077,574	$2,954,017	.	$2,954,017	$67,363	$4,043	$28,324	$23,827	$8,868,000	1
241,138	275	1,926,353	1,830,982	....	1,830,982	52,889	915	18,028	23,539	6,158,054	2
36,955	31	70,173	66,533	....	66,533	2,704	515	145	276	274,002	3
89,523	5,000	852,314	834,606	....	834,606	8,440	1,745	7,511	12	1,731,347	4
9,888	......	31,744	31,012	.	31,012	627	60	45	...	82,292	5
64,174	35,700	196,990	190,884	....	190,884	2,703	808	2,515	.	622,325	6

Group 2.—CLOTH, SPONGING AND REFINISHING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$108,437	.	$38,852	$14,152		$14,152	$10,318	$12,781	$1,525	$76	$1,052,939	1
7,295	...	3,254	250	.....	250	...	2,959	45	....	90,400	2
3,878		3,176	955		955	1,980	50	191	....	62,286	3
3,160	...	1,732	150	.. ..	150	942	475	165	....	32,747	4
69,418	....	25,653	12,652	... .	12,652	4,933	7,004	1,064	....	749,053	5
1,415	..	1,354	120	.	120	125	1,069	40	....	31,930	6
23,271	.	3,683	25	. .	25	2,338	1,224	20	76	86,523	7

Group 2.—CLOTHING, HORSE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$98,368	$34,638	$1,329,435	$1,305,336	....	$1,305,336	$10,387	$4,176	$2,160	$7,376	$2,139,496	1
22,416	.	100,987	99,430		99,430	153	1,237	167	....	202,605	2
14,282	7,358	302,087	295,183	...	295,183	3,444	396	1,070	1,994	536,418	3
47,967	19,280	529,255	518,109	..	518,109	4,157	1,692	215	5,082	798,236	4
13,703	8,000	397,106	392,614	..	392,614	2,633	851	708	300	602,237	5

Group 2.—CLOTHING, MEN'S—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$19,493,591	$34,363,892	$185,795,436	$183,781,059	$2,270	$183,778,789	$424,706	$553,058	$78,437	$956,176	$355,796,571	1
2,443	.....	84,097	82,363	....	82,363	....	1,224	10	500	133,486	2
118,574	171,619	2,004,282	1,974,663	...	1,974,663	2,165	11,965	435	15,054	3,627,617	3
24,700		271,331	251,780	....	251,780	....	2,821	230	16,500	450,760	4
12,116	3,459	276,704	268,494	....	268,494	2,945	1,095	2,086	2,084	515,783	5
52,281	. .	929,400	912,580	...	912,580	615	4,786	548	10,871	1,481,949	6
3,953,961	4,747,978	27,190,804	26,798,441	.	26,798,441	53,897	86,490	5,707	246,269	55,202,999	7
333,797	22,640	2,428,289	2,398,458		2,398,458	3,041	14,295	634	11,861	4,044,053	8
155,929	....	1,141,714	1,112,909		1,112,909	6,849	3,321	642	17,993	1,919,557	9
19,600	6,000	222,566	220,760		220,760	880	552	134	240	344,640	10
633,803	113,139	3,301,845	3,243,450		3,243,450	9,684	14,187	1,537	32,987	6,279,078	11
101,287	45,762	1,240,974	1,225,667		1,225,667	170	5,684	949	8,504	1,979,308	12
21,422	7,250	243,643	234,745	..	234,745	3,488	2,366	452	2,592	542,904	13
1,007,020	1,579,039	11,358,078	11,305,718	2,270	11,303,448	24,792	14,790	6,567	6,211	19,654,916	14
791,705	1,250,401	7,222,485	7,170,365	.	7,170,365	20,549	21,357	1,545	8,669	15,028,012	15
249,464	75,861	2,333,906	2,300,091	..	2,300,091	7,386	9,740	2,044	14,645	3,858,599	16
97,768	.	1,574,189	1,533,548		1,533,548	3,927	13,215	602	22,897	2,581,210	17
155,128	.	761,864	743,727		743,727	5,605	285	1,580	10,667	1,262,621	18
379,634	175,914	4,803,962	4,683,410		4,683,410	13,524	21,711	5,657	79,660	8,872,831	19
16,939	.	696,050	669,729		669,729	2,341	6,869	111	17,000	996,859	20
23,647	.	264,031	261,499		261,499	1,684	238	60	550	437,651	21
160,639	184,631	2,054,238	2,019,015		2,019,015	16,965	7,801	1,867	8,590	4,386,158	23
7,962,463	22,231,416	84,885,481	84,346,029		84,346,029	159,376	202,929	28,500	148,647	167,167,536	23
121,219	8,120	905,291	890,141		890,141	2,443	4,631	1,925	6,151	1,400,730	24
1,155,650	1,771,991	9,461,337	9,286,240		9,286,240	26,698	32,381	2,882	113,136	18,496,173	25
8,265	. . .	293,321	290,670		290,670	214	2,030	427	.	506,033	26
1,119,528	1,275,949	11,839,979	11,704,969		11,704,969	28,619	33,150	5,234	68,007	22,662,115	27
7,422	7,000	76,186	75,179		75,179	192	765	50	......	136,700	28
203,857	17,532	1,832,264	1,796,057		1,796,057	4,828	8,015	1,563	21,801	2,961,581	29
52,193	83,240	672,134	664,454		664,454	596	3,875	609	2,600	1,204,859	30
64,157	1,537	532,640	523,219		523,219	1,721	4,349	391	2,960	917,536	31
53,691	.	574,025	564,201		564,201	2,844	4,482	457	2,041	953,883	32
19,345	.	141,667	138,101		138,101	215	1,096	97	2,158	241,505	33
20,495	41,500	485,302	472,521		472,521	1,320	644	1,117	9,700	730,767	34
379,798	541,884	3,478,516	3,419,302		3,419,302	13,841	8,835	1,623	34,915	6,525,276	35
12,648		210,831	198,564		198,564	1,282	1,104	165	9,716	301,796	36

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—CLOTHING, MEN'S, BUTTONHOLES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	141	$262,091	$30,300	$44,942	$118,838	$68,011	61	137
2	Illinois	14	40,897	5,800	13,542	13,555	8,000	6	8
3	Maryland	11	14,495	1,500	700	9,100	3,195	6	7
4	New Jersey	3	10,050	4,700	3,700	850	800		
5	New York	92	141,599	14,300	21,000	70,533	35,766	34	84
6	Ohio	7	22,950	2,000	2,000	4,350	14,600	7	23
7	Pennsylvania	9	22,250			17,250	5,000	5	12
8	All other states[1]	5	9,850	2,000	4,000	3,200	650	3	3

Group 2.—CLOTHING, WOMEN'S.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	3,351	$73,947,823	$928,373	$2,352,766	$7,337,871	$63,328,813	1,834	15,449
2	California	55	536,711			52,575	484,136	34	96
3	Colorado	3	25,600			7,600	18,000	3	7
4	Connecticut	17	435,139	10,000	76,286	85,826	263,027	12	321
5	Illinois	191	3,557,559	108,500	369,700	343,465	2,735,894	168	721
6	Indiana	27	905,627	17,500	57,500	124,227	706,400	25	482
7	Iowa	9	512,757	16,000	28,240	33,852	434,665	9	79
8	Kentucky	12	140,354	3,000	3,900	21,998	111,456	10	76
9	Louisiana	8	58,310	5,000	5,000	8,510	39,800	4	27
10	Maine	10	194,200	200	1,000	32,800	160,200	10	76
11	Maryland	56	1,214,610	1,000	32,400	124,893	1,056,317	31	233
12	Massachusetts	142	2,755,563	15,600	31,660	383,818	2,324,485	126	832
13	Michigan	44	1,307,166	20,483	84,898	189,805	1,011,980	44	947
14	Minnesota	10	131,219			40,051	91,168	9	88
15	Missouri	52	1,179,113			130,745	1,048,368	48	430
16	New Hampshire	7	510,582	3,885	16,155	24,572	465,970	7	145
17	New Jersey	70	1,599,124	53,350	185,360	219,985	1,140,429	59	679
18	New York	2,216	47,008,328	445,055	966,990	4,262,754	41,333,529	884	6,778
19	Ohio	143	4,796,230	70,350	153,100	443,353	4,129,427	122	1,405
20	Oregon	3	12,380			1,280	11,100		
21	Pennsylvania	223	5,992,494	131,500	253,577	671,297	4,936,020	184	1,598
22	Tennessee	4	79,166			5,177	73,989	3	15
23	Vermont	8	188,238	10,500	36,000	41,726	100,012	8	240
24	Washington	5	37,479			5,153	32,326	4	8
25	West Virginia	3	157,876			15,381	142,495	2	8
26	Wisconsin	17	465,342	14,500	35,500	46,046	369,296	16	80
27	All other states[2]	16	146,656	1,950	15,500	20,882	108,324	12	80

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—CLOTHING, MEN'S, BUTTONHOLES.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
164	8	$4,809			8	$4,809	8	$4,809			1,466	836	1
11											62	49	2
14	1	525			1	525	1	525			74	66	3
4											6	6	4
107	3	1,590			3	1,590	3	1,590			1,088	510	5
8	2	1,980			2	1,980	2	1,980			98	98	6
12											119	88	7
5	2	714			2	714	2	714			19	19	8

Group 2.—CLOTHING, WOMEN'S.

1,913	10,920	$9,975,944	360	$1,004,649	10,560	$8,971,295	6,938	$7,029,192	3,622	$1,942,103	148,503	78,362	1
231	67	58,464	3	4,200	64	54,264	42	40,600	22	13,664	1,290	751	2
3	1	500			1	500	1	500			55	44	3
19	57	65,643	4	8,671	53	56,972	37	47,741	16	9,231	1,015	771	4
256	718	717,294	22	49,200	696	668,094	441	526,714	255	141,380	6,059	3,544	5
22	153	156,267	17	47,720	136	108,547	92	92,706	44	15,841	2,104	1,020	6
3	41	31,094	4	6,700	37	24,394	21	18,120	16	6,274	607	298	7
13	35	42,856	5	10,200	30	32,656	16	16,420	14	16,236	563	324	8
11	17	14,560	2	2,000	15	12,560	10	9,700	5	2,860	217	113	9
7	19	16,100	1	1,200	18	14,900	8	9,700	10	5,200	589	355	10
82	153	128,271	7	24,290	146	103,981	108	86,171	38	17,810	2,419	1,385	11
188	305	314,351	20	74,280	285	240,071	187	189,798	98	50,273	6,016	3,418	12
50	219	166,996	29	35,625	190	131,371	98	89,030	92	42,341	2,825	1,141	13
14	33	20,778	3	2,080	30	18,698	12	12,060	18	6,638	496	313	14
62	188	172,389	14	26,710	174	145,679	116	116,182	58	29,497	2,423	1,303	15
3	13	13,800	6	8,430	7	5,370	3	2,380	4	2,990	459	307	16
83	209	180,428	11	38,090	198	142,338	110	101,856	88	40,482	4,447	3,283	17
3,303	7 054	6,473,672	143	509,403	6,911	5,964,269	4,648	4,704,586	2,263	1,259,683	96,220	47,869	18
179	633	657,355	34	97,250	599	560,105	439	480,486	160	79,619	7,953	5,015	19
7	11	5,180			11	5,180	6	3,020	5	2,160	35	34	20
330	859	615,785	11	24,510	848	591,275	467	407,992	381	183,283	10,786	6,004	21
6	10	9,884	3	2,820	7	7,064	6	6,764	1	300	129	46	22
1	22	20,489	5	8,900	17	11,589	11	7,219	6	4,370	681	425	23
8	4	5,000			4	5,000	3	4,700	1	300	67	27	24
3	16	25,846	4	10,000	12	15,846	11	15,306	1	540	80	37	25
12	53	48,719	9	9,720	44	38,999	26	30,387	18	8,612	655	323	26
17	30	14,223	3	2,650	27	11,573	19	9,054	8	2,519	315	212	27

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 1; Kansas, 1; Nebraska, 2; North Carolina, 2; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 1; Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—CLOTHING, MEN'S, BUTTONHOLES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	903	$380,468	477	$246,892	396	$128,500	30	$5,076	$46,383	$21,596	$874
2	Illinois	55	23,585	44	20,532	11	3,053			4,086	1,222	156
3	Maryland	71	27,470	35	18,352	31	8,234	5	884	3,707	1,284	65
4	New Jersey	5	2,470	3	2,080	2	390			314		71
5	New York	548	231,584	314	160,712	220	68,444	14	2,428	31,292	15,848	420
6	Ohio	98	36,253	23	11,907	75	24,346			4,007	1,520	79
7	Pennsylvania	107	52,572	49	28,989	47	21,819	11	1,764	1,935	1,098	
8	All other states	19	6,534	9	4,320	10	2,214			1,042	624	83

Group 2.—CLOTHING, WOMEN'S—Continued.

1	United States	115,705	$51,180,193	42,614	$26,370,180	72,242	$24,661,561	849	$148,452	$24,349,282	$4,171,382	$118,589
2	California	977	424,469	321	193,078	655	231,132	1	259	119,686	49,904	1,839
3	Colorado	48	18,676	2	1,530	45	16,990	1	156	7,910	1,940	115
4	Connecticut	866	245,564	101	46,335	692	184,369	73	14,860	112,853	6,804	1,567
5	Illinois	4,690	2,197,608	1,442	1,016,933	3,207	1,172,129	41	8,546	1,221,846	226,241	14,997
6	Indiana	1,606	484,144	117	80,588	1,470	400,436	19	3,120	237,296	16,466	3,330
7	Iowa	427	130,544	71	36,576	356	93,968			90,216	4,051	482
8	Kentucky	462	190,109	48	30,272	409	159,037	5	800	31,149	5,885	843
9	Louisiana	168	40,470	3	1,590	165	38,880			13,115	4,170	780
10	Maine	486	120,681	46	20,192	440	100,489			20,714	3,851	697
11	Maryland	1,891	601,190	483	254,391	1,381	343,669	27	3,130	352,049	49,785	3,463
12	Massachusetts	4,693	1,742,398	835	504,351	3,790	1,220,915	68	17,132	693,686	120,836	14,524
13	Michigan	2,043	658,110	239	132,095	1,801	525,639	3	376	520,206	20,511	9,780
14	Minnesota	343	95,096	25	16,448	316	78,378	2	270	23,630	7,356	554
15	Missouri	1,863	672,559	275	193,606	1,542	471,431	46	7,522	199,005	65,723	4,087
16	New Hampshire	379	130,062	36	22,056	342	107,956	1	50	21,980	1,100	793
17	New Jersey	3,900	1,045,078	280	146,980	3,511	882,668	109	15,430	333,387	29,069	3,920
18	New York	74,300	35,755,800	33,919	20,854,933	40,077	14,845,152	304	55,715	17,956,195	3,172,149	30,381
19	Ohio	6,379	2,724,070	1,832	1,249,297	4,543	1,474,417	4	356	1,197,430	144,095	16,647
20	Oregon	35	15,476	34	15,112	1	364			4,725	2,650	215
21	Pennsylvania	8,690	3,427,409	2,298	1,445,453	6,249	1,961,404	143	20,552	1,007,975	219,450	5,568
22	Tennessee	94	27,814	14	7,773	80	20,041			11,888	2,570	107
23	Vermont	546	179,084	52	28,250	493	150,734	1	100	39,048	540	707
24	Washington	41	21,738	18	11,338	23	10,400			6,357	2,520	216
25	West Virginia	61	10,384	4	2,096	57	8,288			48,793	300	412
26	Wisconsin	498	156,617	87	47,749	411	108,868			63,162	8,909	1,303
27	All other states	219	65,043	32	11,158	186	53,807	1	78	14,981	4,507	1,262

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2. CLOTHING, MEN'S, BUTTONHOLES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")						
$23,363	$550	$94,857	$84,202	....	$84,202	$4,188	$5,524	$918	$25	$700,158	1
2,708		7,383	6,770		6,770	353	236	24		46,027	2
2,358		5,516	4,601		4,601	162	545	208		54,298	3
243		1,362	1,230		1,230	132				7,000	4
14,674	350	55,338	48,925		48,925	3,310	2,549	529	25	428,796	5
2,408		10,694	9,445		9,445	119	1,030	100		66,811	6
637	200	13,342	12,281		12,281	60	960	41		82,716	7
335		1,222	950		950	52	204	16		14,450	8

Group 2. CLOTHING, WOMEN'S—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$13,008,607	$6,960,704	$130,719,996	$129,559,933	$38,259	$129,521,674	$212,411	$558,894	$81,018	$307,740	$247,661,560	1
49,683	18,260	863,151	844,413	500	843,913	5	7,947	278	10,508	1,744,583	2
5,855		83,782	83,340	......	83,340	....	380	62	....	127,980	3
104,482		533,737	522,759	13,956	508,803	4,289	3,452	800	2,437	1,097,802	4
603,897	311,211	6,332,831	6,222,518		6,222,518	11,903	34,629	4,664	59,117	12,236,618	5
217,500		987,679	966,872	2,338	964,534	6,458	3,688	1,114	9,547	2,109,222	6
85,083		432,093	424,303	.....	424,303	1,361	3,057	482	2,890	762,230	7
17,743	6,678	438,447	433,547		433,547	1,035	2,939	126	800	771,827	8
4,665	3,500	154,512	153,044		153,044		1,298	170		243,542	9
13,926	2,240	308,620	303,977		303,977	145	2,025	73	2,400	554,312	10
256,837	41,964	1,698,595	1,681,637		1,681,637	9,767	4,040	1,254	1,897	3,195,498	11
506,614	51,712	4,789,263	4,730,838		4,730,838	7,465	28,492	1,212	21,256	8,696,044	12
489,915		1,730,777	1,686,866	7,465	1,679,401	10,933	11,548	858	20,572	3,628,794	13
15,720		140,758	137,410		137,410	1,783	1,266	89	210	316,855	14
113,557	15,638	1,798,671	1,766,880		1,766,880	3,626	17,046	620	10,499	3,321,810	15
20,087		402,030	395,950		395,950	2,631	880	215	2,354	601,861	16
280,979	19,419	2,174,313	2,150,635		2,150,635	9,468	8,577	3,266	2,367	4,218,819	17
8,743,798	6,009,867	91,704,804	91,172,436	14,000	91,158,436	113,022	314,669	54,686	49,991	173,548,385	18
809,607	227,081	6,768,798	6,646,934		6,646,934	7,227	44,398	4,341	65,898	12,803,582	19
1,860		31,645	31,525		31,525	40		80	......	62,146	20
561,368	221,589	7,902,561	7,791,845		7,791,845	15,808	60,786	5,619	28,503	15,085,790	21
9,211		128,022	125,971		125,971		960	25	1,066	197,549	22
37,801		424,213	416,280		416,280	1,719	3,082	260	2,872	722,393	23
3,621		53,408	51,760		51,760		468	30	1,150	105,700	24
16,536	31,545	193,745	187,512		187,512	244	......	71	5,918	309,000	25
12,950		453,210	444,590		444,590	2,280	2,732	232	3,376	889,651	26
9,212		190,331	186,091		186,091	1,202	535	391	2,112	359,567	27

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—COFFEE AND SPICE, ROASTING AND GRINDING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	421	$38,734,868	$1,059,459	$2,340,248	$3,758,096	$31,577,065	402	18,826
2	Alabama	3	21,327	1,500	7,000	4,169	8,658	2	25
3	California	45	2,221,153	42,300	25,225	361,899	1,791,729	42	816
4	Connecticut	6	97,894	4,500	3,000	15,200	75,194	6	130
5	District of Columbia	3	236,500	19,500	20,000	8,500	188,500	3	41
6	Florida	6	53,314	5,500	9,500	10,218	28,096	6	30
7	Georgia	3	16,250			5,250	11,000	3	15
8	Illinois	25	6,488,160	150,000	298,991	365,264	5,673,905	25	2,010
9	Indiana	9	399,591	13,460	32,000	67,537	286,594	9	402
10	Iowa	8	611,463	15,500	57,000	63,204	475,759	7	330
11	Kentucky	5	189,525		2,000	27,400	160,125	5	149
12	Louisiana	8	403,135	5,000	10,000	65,935	322,200	8	452
13	Maryland	12	439,847	6,000	8,000	29,585	396,262	8	222
14	Massachusetts	21	2,248,255	14,000	36,650	140,083	2,057,522	21	1,469
15	Michigan	4	58,750	2,000	1,000	14,500	41,250	3	74
16	Minnesota	13	783,959	36,750	76,250	56,539	614,420	12	652
17	Missouri	26	3,128,678	42,400	113,658	310,788	2,661,832	25	1,289
18	New Jersey	12	363,682	26,700	25,350	52,398	259,234	12	255
19	New York	83	10,852,998	351,585	1,014,839	1,390,253	8,096,321	80	6,566
20	Ohio	28	6,931,775	170,502	362,362	374,945	6,023,966	27	1,782
21	Oregon	4	389,045	10,000	12,000	24,813	342,232	4	134
22	Pennsylvania	50	1,453,542	72,850	122,850	188,115	1,069,727	48	935
23	Rhode Island	3	162,558			11,567	150,991	3	88
24	Tennessee	5	74,950	4,000	4,000	15,200	51,750	5	61
25	Texas	4	45,550	1,000	7,700	8,975	27,875	4	59
26	Virginia	4	109,000			11,000	98,000	4	53
27	Washington	8	248,087	500	1,500	29,809	216,278	7	104
28	West Virginia	3	29,150	4,000	8,000	3,650	13,500	3	40
29	Wisconsin	7	271,500	31,000	36,000	55,750	148,750	7	305
30	All other states[1]	13	405,230	28,912	45,373	45,550	285,395	13	338

Group 4.—COFFINS, BURIAL CASES, AND UNDERTAKERS' GOODS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	239	$18,531,844	$1,339,787	$3,088,632	$2,287,895	$11,815,530	200	14,244
2	California	7	197,466	4,000	6,000	10,448	177,018	4	54
3	Connecticut	6	293,374	26,397	45,793	41,894	179,290	4	179
4	Georgia	7	280,825	31,200	45,150	31,400	173,075	7	379
5	Illinois	18	1,493,702	131,923	215,127	108,302	1,038,350	16	1,205
6	Indiana	17	1,194,359	76,000	187,253	119,257	811,849	15	942
7	Iowa	6	693,936	29,306	94,302	63,306	507,022	6	326
8	Maine	8	100,550	3,000	18,500	8,200	70,850	5	237
9	Massachusetts	14	854,297	27,700	158,182	167,962	500,453	12	473
10	Michigan	16	770,400	44,250	139,019	88,728	498,403	12	982
11	Minnesota	7	563,420	35,685	85,818	39,787	402,130	7	232
12	Missouri	11	1,091,061	61,075	187,830	119,291	722,865	11	964
13	New Jersey	3	362,578	31,000	56,849	52,458	222,271	3	336
14	New York	29	3,159,060	238,556	438,636	398,357	2,083,511	25	1,834
15	North Carolina	9	185,864	7,400	28,575	39,168	110,721	8	395
16	Ohio	19	2,644,642	213,575	583,825	424,466	1,422,776	16	2,037
17	Pennsylvania	24	1,732,960	180,030	329,271	185,703	1,037,956	16	1,297
18	South Carolina	3	156,260	7,100	20,275	60,988	67,897	3	125
19	Tennessee	8	864,343	52,837	150,358	113,289	547,859	8	713
20	Vermont	3	196,390	9,600	35,125	17,920	133,745	3	310
21	Wisconsin	6	355,409	33,890	47,500	38,189	235,830	6	414
22	All other states[2]	18	1,340,948	95,263	215,244	158,782	871,659	13	810

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Delaware, 1; Kansas, 1; Maine, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 2; North Carolina, 2; North Dakota, 1; Vermont, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—COFFEE AND SPICE, ROASTING AND GRINDING.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
442	2,844	$3,215,634	220	$565,234	2,624	$2,650,400	2,287	$2,495,011	337	$155,389	6,864	5,323	1
3	1	400			1	400	1	400			8	8	2
42	254	343,261	18	43,094	236	300,167	203	283,508	33	16,659	358	311	3
7	20	12,374	4	4,000	16	8,374	14	7,750	2	624	25	21	4
3	7	27,000	2	20,000	5	7,000	5	7,000			13	13	5
7	3	4,500	2	3,600	1	900	1	900			11	10	6
6	3	1,980			3	1,980	3	1,980			11	11	7
22	386	472,768	19	58,692	367	414,076	328	393,475	39	20,601	1,042	858	8
15	31	32,104	6	11,600	25	20,504	22	18,812	3	1,692	164	114	9
3	64	96,096	13	26,725	51	69,371	44	65,714	7	3,657	96	96	10
4	20	28,220	3	6,300	17	21,920	17	21,920			35	35	11
4	79	104,964	7	24,900	72	80,064	66	76,464	6	3,600	173	124	12
12	50	48,444	3	8,000	47	40,444	46	39,644	1	800	89	74	13
28	142	182,573	11	36,814	131	145,759	109	136,122	22	9,637	373	290	14
1	9	7,812	2	1,200	7	6,612	4	5,400	3	1,212	17	15	15
17	56	51,526	13	20,438	43	31,088	31	26,333	12	4,755	228	179	16
16	390	445,210	39	108,770	351	336,440	307	316,806	44	19,634	612	501	17
15	26	28,176	1	6,000	25	22,176	22	20,668	3	1,508	50	38	18
104	513	599,480	30	71,663	483	527,817	442	507,952	41	19,865	1,922	1,399	19
15	532	485,080	30	77,788	502	407,292	446	383,133	56	24,159	759	481	20
6	56	36,152			56	36,152	42	30,792	14	5,360	47	42	21
69	97	88,330	6	14,700	91	73,630	59	59,668	32	13,962	420	400	22
2	8	6,950	2	2,550	6	4,400	4	3,450	2	950	35	33	23
6	11	13,600			11	13,600	10	13,360	1	240	46	46	24
4	2	3,864	1	3,500	1	364			1	364	49	16	25
7	9	7,780			9	7,780	8	7,300	1	480	36	19	26
9	19	23,780	4	9,500	15	14,280	12	12,240	3	2,040	80	54	27
6											6	6	28
3	27	36,726			27	36,726	26	36,310	1	416	52	46	29
6	29	26,484	4	5,400	25	21,084	15	17,910	10	3,174	107	83	30

Group 4.—COFFINS, BURIAL CASES, AND UNDERTAKERS' GOODS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers of corporations Number.	Officers of corporations Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
168	1,161	$1,344,690	187	$363,713	974	$980,977	835	$908,051	139	$72,926	9,250	7,728	1
2	7	10,380	4	7,200	3	3,180	2	2,700	1	480	74	64	2
6	22	24,625	3	5,994	19	18,631	17	17,591	2	1,040	122	104	3
4	19	20,789	5	9,570	14	11,219	12	10,135	2	1,084	191	111	4
11	132	158,524	16	31,536	116	126,988	104	120,233	12	6,755	716	619	5
9	72	86,838	18	38,305	54	48,533	42	42,501	12	6,032	536	455	6
	30	36,667	4	8,600	26	28,067	24	27,107	2	960	235	215	7
11[1]											57	44	8
15	55	47,193	5	4,160	50	43,033	35	36,433	15	6,600	397	329	9
11	61	66,292	8	17,200	53	49,092	36	41,494	17	7,598	670	583	10
5	30	37,047	4	8,950	26	28,097	21	25,170	5	2,927	199	176	11
3	46	49,218	8	17,140	38	32,078	32	28,886	6	3,192	515	444	12
3	27	29,434	1	4,000	26	25,434	24	24,570	2	864	229	207	13
26	237	278,263	23	61,870	214	216,393	195	204,665	19	11,728	1,447	1,189	14
6	17	13,575	7	6,040	10	7,535	8	7,160	2	375	230	174	15
17	128	166,833	20	53,070	108	113,763	91	103,247	17	10,516	1,273	981	16
23	94	93,875	17	17,628	77	76,247	66	70,957	11	5,290	937	858	17
...	12	7,860	4	4,320	8	3,540	7	3,180	1	360	100	84	18
..	52	83,208	14	27,580	38	55,628	35	53,648	3	1,980	484	388	19
1	10	9,103	5	4,800	5	4,303	5	4,303			135	98	20
9	18	18,948	3	6,150	15	12,798	14	12,498	1	300	152	123	21
6	92	106,018	18	29,600	74	76,418	65	71,573	9	4,845	551	482	22

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Texas, 2; Utah, 2, Washington, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1. COFFEE AND SPICE, ROASTING AND GRINDING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	5,959	$2,830,243	3,556	$2,153,437	2,322	$662,655	81	$14,151	$7,356,600	$553,875	$134,654
2	Alabama	8	3,288	8	3,288					4,430	270	254
3	California	331	196,049	217	157,987	112	37,675	2	387	443,621	60,953	6,998
4	Connecticut	23	11,610	15	9,390	8	2,220			13,617	1,550	872
5	District of Columbia	13	6,120	13	6,120					11,600	480	490
6	Florida	11	5,142	11	5,142					6,288	1,040	244
7	Georgia	11	4,276	8	3,626	1	390	2	260	3,690	1,980	235
8	Illinois	953	431,889	551	327,720	378	100,917	24	3,252	1,284,823	100,236	23,164
9	Indiana	131	44,923	47	26,427	84	18,496			59,754	9,610	4,345
10	Iowa	92	42,155	60	35,636	30	6,035	2	484	107,135	6,900	4,894
11	Kentucky	35	15,918	20	12,798	15	3,120			28,585	4,800	900
12	Louisiana	145	64,947	70	45,270	75	19,677			73,282	8,340	2,199
13	Maryland	77	30,726	57	25,871	20	4,855			57,304	5,829	1,344
14	Massachusetts	319	175,537	180	128,458	136	46,539	3	540	342,692	32,610	9,851
15	Michigan	16	7,551	12	6,719	4	832			6,847	1,805	160
16	Minnesota	188	66,420	69	37,864	119	28,556			172,184	16,058	4,418
17	Missouri	554	268,123	340	214,873	173	45,306	41	7,944	535,009	51,724	13,355
18	New Jersey	35	18,376	24	15,288	8	2,642	3	446	23.508	3,430	1,093
19	New York	1,642	831,446	1,092	653,109	548	177,929	2	408	1,830,376	159,585	22,228
20	Ohio	592	220,794	257	137,851	335	82,943			1,678,302	25,259	19,969
21	Oregon	45	22,894	34	19,192	11	3,702			50,730	3,060	2,406
22	Pennsylvania	401	215,057	262	165,048	137	49,579	2	430	346,639	25,683	3,585
23	Rhode Island	34	22,024	25	19,274	9	2,750			30,771	4,308	66
24	Tennessee	46	17,540	38	15,690	8	1,850			6,518	2,460	324
25	Texas	20	9,350	13	7,088	7	2,262			4,080	610	925
26	Virginia	28	7,607	12	5,347	16	2,260			14,601	1,850	715
27	Washington	64	38,385	43	28,085	21	10,300			116,310	11,475	1,537
28	West Virginia	6	3,102	5	2,652	1	450			2,790	570	470
29	Wisconsin	50	19,644	38	16,974	12	2,670			45,473	7,500	2,840
30	All other states	89	29,350	35	20,650	54	8,700			55,641	3,900	4,773

Group 1.—COFFINS, BURIAL CASES, AND UNDERTAKERS' GOODS—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	8,468	$4,119,811	6,947	$3,664,269	1,456	$443,176	65	$12,366	$2,502,316	$126,869	$94,233
2	California	69	41,666	59	37,606	10	4,060			32,959	10,260	822
3	Connecticut	120	61,005	103	55,581	13	4,649	4	775	27,936	4,400	1,306
4	Georgia	133	62,744	117	56,427	14	6,000	2	347	37,672		2,143
5	Illinois	676	344,783	506	295,467	168	49,004	2	312	259,239	19,788	9,437
6	Indiana	494	216,763	384	187,666	108	28,797	2	300	119,761	797	7,256
7	Iowa	221	105,119	177	92,040	43	12,809	1	270	74,822	2,544	3,971
8	Maine	51	27,460	49	26,846	2	614			4,755	990	524
9	Massachusetts	355	198,996	285	173,737	69	24,995	1	264	124,267	10,103	5,355
10	Michigan	630	301,099	560	281,602	70	19,497			158,024	4,183	10,731
11	Minnesota	190	93,576	163	85,157	27	8,419			58,707		1,637
12	Missouri	485	244,646	400	220,804	77	21,510	8	2,332	160,223	8,270	4,463
13	New Jersey	218	112,444	193	105,088	25	7,356			32,482	7,500	1,054
14	New York	1,323	690,576	1,010	590,841	311	99,371	2	364	395,915	34,744	11,668
15	North Carolina	183	51,798	162	48,411	13	2,712	8	675	65,415		1,262
16	Ohio	1,164	536,695	945	481,747	205	51,940	14	3,008	395,188	4,066	14,956
17	Pennsylvania	868	426,891	676	360,583	181	64,324	11	1,984	154,945	10,621	5,032
18	South Carolina	92	25,144	89	24,719			3	425	11,728	192	911
19	Tennessee	430	185,183	406	177,330	24	7,853			105,141		4,321
20	Vermont	116	44,474	97	39,008	19	5,466			16,098	100	776
21	Wisconsin	133	59,859	116	55,230	16	4,439	1	190	63,789	450	1,565
22	All other states	517	288,890	450	268,379	61	19,361	6	1,150	203,250	7,861	5,043

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1. COFFEE AND SPICE, ROASTING AND GRINDING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$6,557,561	$110,510	$65,847,335	$65,051,361	$55,441,464	$9,609,897	$279,186	$170,897	$27,557	$318,334	$84,188,391	1
3,406	500	27,772	27,387	22,960	4,427	100	260	25		45,464	2
375,570	100	3,250,750	3,220,735	2,491,689	729,046	9,471	18,011	1,100	1,433	4,682,618	3
11,195		197,864	194,052	180,832	13,220	1,740	375	147	1,550	269,470	4
10,630		194,151	190,980	189,880	1,100	1,041	600	30	1,500	266,452	5
5,004		92,293	89,890	88,170	1,720	684	1,404	15	300	121,642	6
1,475		36,238	35,688	35,180	508	48	490	12		52,950	7
1,161,423		12,482,957	12,375,498	11,657,016	718,482	47,187	16,182	2,708	41,382	15,745,057	8
45,790		761,596	746,617	637,180	109,437	4,027	3,150	286	7,516	963,930	9
95,341		1,136,747	1,070,951	951,185	119,766	3,177	5,088	310	57,221	1,458,957	10
22,885		263,380	260,049	247,924	12,125	1,768	1,184	109	270	359,325	11
62,743		1,261,640	1,250,422	483,007	767,415	4,424	6,020	724	50	1,652,763	12
48,051	2,080	929,051	922,978	921,121	1,857	4,686	740	297	350	1,171,689	13
300,231		2,753,405	2,709,002	2,426,113	282,889	10,123	11,750	406	22,124	3,657,151	14
4,882		98,820	97,120	89,500	7,620	650	860	190		132,800	15
151,708		1,372,911	1,315,914	1,119,179	196,735	3,695	6,204	449	46,649	1,816,278	16
467,538	2,392	5,145,068	5,040,637	4,748,466	292,171	23,356	18,807	3,297	58,971	7,263,684	17
18,985		417,062	407,570	378,090	29,480	2,075	3,316	122	3,979	557,732	18
1,648,563		22,711,417	22,550,141	20,617,092	1,933,049	102,724	44,216	9,400	4,966	26,995,311	19
1,527,636	105,438	7,626,308	7,554,593	3,620,817	3,933,776	19,276	7,866	4,990	39,583	9,958,285	20
45,264		653,808	648,156	516,077	132,079	2,330	2,757	565		811,075	21
317,371		1,822,167	1,778,410	1,712,509	65,901	18,110	9,389	1,148	15,110	2,697,360	22
26,397		294,520	287,894	232,000	55,894	1,540	1,810	25	3,251	371,347	23
3,734		264,303	261,165	241,165	20,000	951	1,676	11	500	330,861	24
2,545		201,752	199,875	193,535	6,340	986	604	47	240	243,600	25
12,036		184,290	180,497	180,497		1,212	2,421	160		245,689	26
103,298		265,028	257,213	196,132	61,081	125	2,070	70	5,550	523,981	27
1,750		52,765	50,050	50,050		1,910		205	600	64,050	28
35,133		367,664	359,152	350,779	8,373	5,950	600	462	1,500	502,450	29
46,968		981,578	968,725	863,319	105,406	5,820	3,047	247	3,739	1,223,437	30

Group 4.—COFFINS, BURIAL CASES, AND UNDERTAKERS' GOODS—Continued.

$2,251,909	$29,305	$9,501,267	$9,182,622	$26,323	$9,156,299	$138,285	$19,149	$48,090	$113,121	$20,266,110	1
7,952	13,925	134,486	130,088	150	129,938	700	504	414	2,780	260,311	2
22,230		149,680	144,545		144,545	2,643	72	1,305	1,115	390,691	3
35,529		110,929	107,285		107,285	2,399	720	525		276,727	4
230,014		928,897	904,742		904,742	13,457	2,379	2,940	5,379	1,867,162	5
111,708		472,202	454,143		454,143	9,147	300	2,385	6,227	1,106,946	6
67,957	350	301,992	282,468		282,468	4,743		588	14,193	607,082	7
3,241		43,731	43,228		43,228	210	100	113	80	122,871	8
108,809		378,627	367,404		367,404	5,495	1,415	658	655	991,839	9
141,573	1,537	524,838	509,238		509,238	7,428	640	1,146	6,386	1,224,567	10
57,070		174,447	168,143		168,143	5,310	780	174	40	397,196	11
136,890	600	647,961	641,259		641,259	2,725	180	493	3,304	1,245,969	12
23,928		225,809	214,024		214,024	3,809		7,976		453,452	13
347,833	1,670	1,881,775	1,841,069	17,173	1,823,896	25,175	1,371	8,006	6,154	3,677,391	14
64,028	125	69,885	58,538		58,538	3,077		835	7,435	270,639	15
375,666	500	1,176,008	1,145,959		1,145,959	22,100	824	6,353	772	2,523,862	16
138,354	938	1,005,020	967,075		967,075	11,169	1,494	6,673	18,609	1,988,577	17
10,625		37,965	31,480		31,480	1,800		1,285	3,400	126,247	18
100,160	600	349,399	342,881		342,881	3,232	540	2,446	300	922,618	19
15,222		81,291	76,057	9,000	67,057	2,612		350	2,272	165,545	20
61,774		150,933	140,740		140,740	4,353	150	390	5,300	325,730	21
181,346	9,000	652,392	612,256		612,256	6,701	1,680	3,035	28,720	1,107,682	22

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—COKE. (See also special report on Coke.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	278	$90,712,877	$8,374,672	$14,235,683	$59,566,330	$8,536,192	197	75,991
2	Alabama	24	3,425,193	133,242	87,902	2,889,380	314,669	17	3,385
3	Colorado	13	3,128,136	30,200	43,297	3,029,639	25,000	11	3,806
4	Indian Territory	3	116,806		6,500	98,806	11,500	2	110
5	Kansas	3	33,166		800	26,630	5,736		
6	Kentucky	6	178,686	940	10,800	137,634	29,312	4	170
7	Ohio	4	583,913	3,668	22,432	373,300	184,513	2	350
8	Pennsylvania	110	56,838,875	6,924,572	12,214,790	31,791,167	5,908,346	81	48,955
9	Tennessee	9	733,425	32,250	16,354	662,772	22,049	6	405
10	Virginia	13	3,467,449	451,457	322,137	2,304,911	388,944	10	5,495
11	West Virginia	74	8,063,570	36,029	621,627	6,961,310	444,604	51	3,907
12	All other states[1]	19	14,143,658	762,314	889,044	11,290,781	1,201,519	13	9,408

Group 2.—COLLARS AND CUFFS. (See also Furnishing goods, men's; Shirts.)

1	United States	44	$11,926,879	$220,950	$789,984	$1,331,128	$9,584,817	41	2,600
2	New York	37	11,629,429	219,950	787,984	1,244,127	9,377,368	35	2,440
3	Pennsylvania	4	34,715	1,000	2,000	15,186	16,529	4	32
4	All other states[2]	3	262,735			71,815	190,920	2	128

Group 14.—COMBS. (See also Ivory and bone work; Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.)

1	United States	42	$1,112,260	$60,400	$153,907	$204,780	$693,173	37	1,298
2	Massachusetts	20	626,168	23,700	82,332	101,643	418,493	20	781
3	New York	11	257,680	10,000	20,000	56,000	171,680	7	153
4	Pennsylvania	5	143,300	20,700	37,000	23,859	61,741	5	243
5	All other states[3]	6	85,112	6,000	14,575	23,278	41,259	5	121

Group 1.—CONDENSED MILK. (See also Butter; Cheese; and special report on Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.)

1	United States	81	$10,942,955	$433,225	$2,881,980	$3,512,416	$4,115,334	81	6,403
2	California	6	473,729	5,700	38,995	127,886	301,148	6	173
3	Illinois	15	3,702,410	142,410	1,002,266	1,064,598	1,493,136	15	1,711
4	Michigan	6	536,867	21,450	72,953	179,897	262,567	6	465
5	New York	25	3,563,419	148,375	1,186,166	1,260,351	968,527	25	2,392
6	Ohio	3	213,699	9,150	87,100	73,984	43,465	3	263
7	Pennsylvania	6	802,720	59,000	153,500	192,591	397,629	6	559
8	Washington	4	345,729	8,200	37,500	150,500	149,529	4	180
9	Wisconsin	4	195,919	15,000	62,000	72,000	46,919	4	180
10	All other states[4]	12	1,108,463	23,940	241,500	390,609	452,414	12	480

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 2; New York, 2; Utah, 2; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Wyoming, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 1; Vermont, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES. 1905—Continued.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
Group 11. COKE. (See also special report on Coke.)													
73	1,386	$1,247,502	187	$309,011	1,199	$938,491	1,154	$918,195	45	$20,296	24,652	16,355	1
...	107	95,518	34	23,327	73	72,191	72	71,471	1	720	2,602	1,492	2
...	36	26,637	...	...	36	26,637	36	26,637	...	...	1,037	342	3
...	4	2,810	1	250	3	2,560	3	2,560	...	...	111	79	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	7	5
...	4	8,000	3	6,000	1	2,000	1	2,000	...	...	132	80	6
1	12	12,504	1	500	11	12,004	10	11,604	1	400	153	73	7
72	749	733,617	71	196,798	678	536,819	637	518,243	41	18,576	12,452	9,342	8
...	39	24,315	9	7,985	30	16,330	30	16,330	...	...	476	347	9
...	70	58,147	13	16,500	57	41,647	55	41,047	2	600	1,479	1,072	10
	231	160,032	35	27,123	196	132,909	196	132,909	...	...	3,627	2,075	11
...	134	125,922	20	30,528	114	95,394	114	95,394	...	...	2,559	1,446	12
Group 2. COLLARS AND CUFFS. (See also Furnishing goods, men's; Shirts.)													
55	717	$637,197	29	$154,792	688	$482,405	494	$401,735	194	$80,670	11,870	9,533	1
46	672	605,394	25	149,548	647	455,846	467	380,207	180	75,639	11,371	9,281	2
5	10	7,912	1	1,500	9	6,412	8	6,100	1	312	124	98	3
4	35	23,891	3	3,744	32	20,147	19	15,428	13	4,719	375	154	4
Group 11.—COMBS. (See also Ivory and bone work; Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.)													
58	81	$86,004	14	$20,156	67	$65,848	52	$59,664	15	$6,184	2,204	1,492	1
22	51	53,840	11	11,556	40	42,284	32	39,442	8	2,842	1,267	849	2
17	19	14,470	2	2,600	17	11,870	13	9,990	4	1,880	580	370	3
8	7	8,002	...	...	7	8,002	5	7,372	2	630	183	146	4
11	4	9,692	1	6,000	3	3,692	2	2,860	1	832	174	127	5
Group 1.—CONDENSED MILK. (See also Butter; Cheese; and special report on Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.)													
15	313	$363,332	29	$72,040	284	$291,292	235	$266,189	49	$25,103	4,178	2,793	1
	11	11,585	2	2,400	9	9,185	6	7,965	3	1,220	148	70	2
2	79	97,687	6	17,700	73	79,987	58	73,103	15	6,884	1,349	1,004	3
3	17	13,617	1	1,800	16	11,817	14	11,130	2	687	320	235	4
2	83	117,276	5	19,000	78	98,276	69	92,956	9	5,320	1,249	820	5
2	5	3,720	...	...	5	3,720	5	3,720	...	...	71	43	6
2	40	36,225	5	8,060	35	28,165	33	26,765	2	1,400	261	135	7
	24	29,750	4	12,800	20	16,950	13	13,150	7	3,800	210	146	8
1	16	15,800	2	4,280	14	11,520	13	10,800	1	720	140	97	9
3	38	37,672	4	6,000	34	31,672	24	26,600	10	5,072	427	243	10

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 2; Rhode Island, 1.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; Oregon, 2; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—COKE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	18,981	$9,304,498	18,915	$9,290,216			66	$14,282	$4,891,130	$64,287	$451,082
2	Alabama	2,165	923,983	2,155	921,813			10	2,170	156,902	2,000	16,416
3	Colorado	581	371,897	578	370,977			3	920	38,372	1,500	125
4	Indian Territory	90	44,013	90	44,013					6,000	1,500	
5	Kansas	11	5,562	11	5,562					305		305
6	Kentucky	92	40,493	92	40,493					7,963	89	1,384
7	Ohio	113	54,343	113	54,343					9,400	500	1,650
8	Pennsylvania	10,154	5,172,736	10,139	5,168,751			15	3,985	3,363,421	27,357	330,727
9	Tennessee	377	128,568	377	128,568					21,035		3,687
10	Virginia	1,094	440,120	1,064	434,963			30	5,157	52,643	4,970	10,238
11	West Virginia	2,533	1,003,592	2,525	1,001,542			8	2,050	369,906	25,753	32,241
12	All other states	1,771	1,119,191	1,771	1,119,191					865,183	618	54,309

Group 2.—COLLARS AND CUFFS—Continued

1	United States	10,786	$3,667,193	1,519	$730,564	9,179	$2,927,344	88	$9,285	$2,927,746	$55,883	$17,772
2	New York	10,368	3,567,158	1,449	698,360	8,843	2,861,544	76	7,254	2,872,737	52,194	17,190
3	Pennsylvania	99	21,454	35	10,484	60	10,515	4	455	13,081	520	45
4	All other states	319	78,581	35	21,720	276	55,285	8	1,576	41,928	3,169	537

Group 14.—COMBS—Continued.

1	United States	1,806	$757,657	1,484	$659,715	279	$89,216	43	$8,726	$160,202	$21,830	$4,279
2	Massachusetts	991	396,026	820	343,489	152	48,499	19	4,038	63,006	6,290	3,141
3	New York	517	228,746	421	204,394	90	23,208	6	1,144	67,213	13,724	200
4	Pennsylvania	159	66,450	142	62,444	7	1,875	10	2,131	19,130	540	633
5	All other states	139	66,435	101	49,388	30	15,634	8	1,413	10,853	1,276	305

Group 1.—CONDENSED MILK—Continued.

1	United States	3,375	$1,513,159	2,172	$1,168,004	1,133	$332,647	70	$12,508	$940,959	$4,366	$44,890
2	California	102	59,102	77	49,927	25	9,175			23,727	350	1,884
3	Illinois	1,189	514,453	697	367,982	451	138,131	41	8,340	402,074	360	13,709
4	Michigan	248	102,923	139	73,563	109	29,360			19,097		4,225
5	New York	1,010	475,630	692	384,320	313	90,989	5	321	257,092	2,456	15,680
6	Ohio	37	14,155	23	10,940	9	2,566	5	649	6,374		458
7	Pennsylvania	188	70,093	120	55,068	66	14,925	2	100	64,640		1,080
8	Washington	159	71,382	118	58,589	35	11,673	6	1,120	39,114		983
9	Wisconsin	108	60,089	87	54,002	18	5,334	3	753	16,778		1,308
10	All other states	334	145,332	219	113,613	107	30,494	8	1,225	112,063	1,200	5,563

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14. COKE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$4,373,671	$2,090	$29,884,532	$29,232,122	$28,360,121	$872,001	$336,499	$1,733	$274,999	$39,179	$51,728,647	1
138,486	....	3,997,247	3,871,510	3,799,827	71,683	21,837	....	74,560	29,340	6,175,126	2
36,502	245	985,817	956,324	922,394	33,930	15,500	....	13,993	....	1,723,276	3
4,500	....	101,366	93,062	93,062	....	600	....	7,704	....	189,861	4
....	....	16,392	16,392	16,392	....	....	....	....	....	20,588	5
6,490	....	21,253	18,773	18,698	75	806		476	1,198	100,194	6
7,250	....	170,423	169,923	169,923	....	....	....	500	....	259,058	7
3,003,492	1,845	14,978,581	14,770,281	14,423,048	347,233	129,322	1,733	77,229	16	28,924,229	8
17,348	....	610,855	591,773	582,461	9,312	7,230	....	4,652	7,200	809,801	9
37,435	....	1,183,079	1,141,369	1,105,432	35,937	22,162	....	19,548	....	1,881,570	10
311,912	....	2,647,482	2,610,481	2,580,118	30,363	19,143	....	16,433	1,425	4,174,186	11
810,256	....	5,172,037	4,992,234	4,648,766	343,468	119,899	....	59,904	....	7,467,758	12

Group 2. COLLARS AND CUFFS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$1,780,189	$1,073,902	$4,639,842	$4,543,957	....	$4,543,957	$52,379	$10,651	$10,267	$22,588	$12,587,277	1
1,740,108	1,063,245	4,495,507	4,406,770	....	4,406,770	47,555	10,255	9,596	21,331	12,188,181	2
12,516	....	41,682	40,967		40,967	138	240	145	192	107,210	3
27,565	10,657	102,653	96,220	....	96,220	4,686	156	526	1,065	291,886	4

Group 11. COMBS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$134,093	....	$1,329,627	$1,280,701	$297,555	$983,146	$18,361	$10,698	$13,905	$5,962	$2,769,380	1
53,575	....	741,918	707,108	181,655	525,453	12,964	4,863	11,799	5,184	1,431,849	2
53,289		311,661	305,024	47,140	257,884	1,600	3,219	1,512	306	781,175	3
17,957	....	118,298	115,544	68,600	46,944	2,350	....	239	165	274,458	4
9,272	....	157,750	153,025	160	152,865	1,447	2,616	355	307	281,598	5

Group 1. CONDENSED MILK—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$891,303	$400	$16,372,954	$15,859,177	$8,706,297	$7,152,880	$401,985	$546	$38,197	$73,049	$20,523,690	1
21,493	....	357,819	339,192	186,359	152,833	11,459	....	2,610	4,558	507,743	2
388,005	....	5,124,206	4,960,491	2,633,924	2,326,567	137,936	....	7,830	17,949	6,691,111	3
11,872	....	1,505,341	1,457,468	700,952	756,516	31,143	....	652	16,078	1,674,427	4
238,956	....	5,809,286	5,652,885	3,137,321	2,515,561	129,264	100	13,100	13,937	6,868,449	5
5,916		103,366	99,364	67,295	32,069	3,903	....	99	....	148,963	6
63,560	....	860,363	825,827	523,697	302,130	15,117	....	8,138	11,281	1,257,509	7
38,131	....	543,439	527,147	338,120	189,027	14,227	346	995	724	738,688	8
15,070	400	665,497	649,590	352,960	296,630	12,580	....	1,136	2,191	843,957	9
105,300		1,403,637	1,347,213	765,669	581,544	46,356	100	3,637	6,331	1,792,843	10

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1. CONFECTIONERY.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,348	$43,125,408	$3,002,819	$5,118,706	$10,304,877	$24,699,006	824	27,764
2	Alabama	10	159,199	1,500	2,500	45,504	109,695	6	234
3	Arkansas	5	163,720	7,000	21,000	13,578	122,142	3	60
4	California	93	1,809,758	92,500	126,702	421,691	1,165,865	69	658
5	Colorado	19	341,268	14,500	28,000	57,799	240,969	9	129
6	Connecticut	20	301,556	23,500	48,700	58,629	170,727	12	250
7	Delaware	3	133,500	9,000	16,000	52,800	55,700	2	88
8	District of Columbia	13	130,715	8,500	35,000	20,050	67,165	8	26
9	Florida	5	79,184	.....	.....	13,691	65,493	.....	.....
10	Georgia	16	656,347	27,000	50,000	122,483	456,864	13	392
11	Illinois	87	3,703,861	156,359	318,448	887,977	2,341,077	66	1,600
12	Indiana	43	870,157	9,200	16,362	220,999	623,596	28	574
13	Iowa	24	752,374	47,200	89,400	154,092	461,682	18	533
14	Kansas	18	95,392	14,850	11,600	14,754	54,188	7	30
15	Kentucky	16	485,288	11,300	12,500	105,152	356,336	11	362
16	Louisiana	16	236,432	8,236	10,750	44,534	172,912	7	174
17	Maine	17	111,979	6,100	16,300	25,900	63,679	8	62
18	Maryland	44	1,154,819	35,100	202,650	296,539	620,530	22	801
19	Massachusetts	93	3,746,791	250,107	412,653	988,423	2,095,608	66	2,871
20	Michigan	44	766,786	21,800	46,200	217,852	480,934	27	613
21	Minnesota	27	824,561	8,900	27,100	177,305	611,256	14	440
22	Mississippi	9	118,550	12,500	23,400	40,350	42,300	5	54
23	Missouri	43	2,348,391	54,810	129,460	808,443	1,355,678	27	1,121
24	Montana	4	38,600	750	2,000	11,550	24,300	3	9
25	Nebraska	10	262,503	.....	.....	55,478	207,025	5	68
26	New Hampshire	4	15,750	1,000	1,000	1,950	11,800	1	1
27	New Jersey	38	1,130,326	115,273	243,892	176,505	594,656	21	444
28	New York	199	8,712,481	981,375	1,175,709	2,103,630	4,451,767	114	5,577
29	North Carolina	8	45,105	6,000	4,000	10,730	24,375	2	9
30	Ohio	70	1,764,417	83,444	140,117	328,932	1,211,924	44	902
31	Oklahoma	6	21,074	.....	.....	6,987	14,087	1	3
32	Oregon	13	188,530	2,000	6,000	41,400	139,130	9	59
33	Pennsylvania	150	6,978,913	780,949	1,333,598	1,840,907	3,023,459	88	4,105
34	Rhode Island	12	98,161	5,000	7,500	17,959	67,702	5	137
35	South Carolina	5	16,142	3,000	5,500	1,850	5,792	.....	.....
36	South Dakota	5	181,865	4,500	22,928	23,661	130,776	3	15
37	Tennessee	25	645,973	3,000	750	114,393	527,830	15	323
38	Texas	23	893,228	38,000	132,369	167,056	555,803	17	405
39	Utah	12	401,176	14,700	37,600	61,640	287,236	8	272
40	Vermont	4	179,011	16,300	44,552	33,315	84,844	4	132
41	Virginia	17	297,181	10,366	27,422	72,830	186,563	8	214
42	Washington	28	641,564	30,500	60,000	153,036	398,028	14	234
43	West Virginia	10	118,991	2,700	6,100	24,000	86,191	4	38
44	Wisconsin	33	1,336,361	80,000	207,944	234,373	814,044	26	690
45	All other states [1]	7	167,428	4,000	15,000	31,150	117,278	4	50

Group 4.—COOPERAGE. (See also Woodenware.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,517	$29,532,614	$3,394,984	$4,451,965	$4,227,499	$17,458,166	563	39,920
2	Alabama	7	304,622	31,000	27,200	74,432	171,990	6	482
3	Arkansas	26	524,734	76,954	39,239	76,094	332,447	10	812
4	California	31	797,721	156,400	95,146	130,391	415,784	10	526
5	Colorado	4	11,982	1,800	2,300	3,250	4,632	1	25
6	Connecticut	4	56,292	3,500	10,700	8,099	33,993	2	50
7	Delaware	3	16,800	4,000	4,500	1,100	7,200	1	12
8	Florida	7	133,708	12,575	29,470	17,637	74,026	2	170
9	Georgia	16	259,223	14,700	42,400	71,212	130,911	6	496
10	Illinois	93	3,626,566	504,565	557,416	630,549	1,934,036	44	4,172
11	Indiana	54	1,364,853	94,649	165,678	193,621	910,905	23	2,200
12	Iowa	35	519,972	28,425	74,668	86,679	330,200	17	788
13	Kansas	12	277,531	40,600	56,700	39,687	140,544	6	300
14	Kentucky	57	1,374,847	104,700	146,562	144,793	978,792	24	1,834
15	Louisiana	67	974,641	144,981	242,840	132,145	454,675	19	980
16	Maine	63	171,977	9,055	22,130	50,450	90,342	16	563
17	Maryland	29	389,515	21,010	83,145	85,032	200,328	8	332
18	Massachusetts	57	1,293,451	195,775	397,361	172,889	527,426	29	3,768
19	Michigan	64	389,753	55,744	75,463	74,557	183,989	19	896
20	Minnesota	32	909,788	111,912	157,410	142,831	497,635	16	932
21	Missouri	43	2,538,093	241,619	264,831	380,950	1,650,693	18	2,861
22	Nebraska	7	137,559	4,400	32,880	35,554	64,725	7	233
23	New Hampshire	21	831,219	78,276	190,508	118,682	443,753	20	2,250
24	New Jersey	26	409,492	77,800	93,204	49,875	188,613	7	445
25	New York	316	4,252,846	567,155	636,696	356,509	2,692,486	70	3,953
26	North Carolina	17	131,183	21,600	14,600	55,965	39,018	13	576
27	Ohio	115	2,241,167	133,195	273,168	252,939	1,581,865	43	3,045
28	Oregon	11	62,445	24,500	6,675	12,100	19,170	3	31
29	Pennsylvania	97	2,008,038	292,238	264,318	163,575	1,287,907	32	1,500
30	South Carolina	3	100,689	5,900	7,870	19,500	67,419	3	340
31	Tennessee	25	345,551	23,470	18,939	67,787	235,355	8	884
32	Texas	20	573,678	54,047	40,788	118,258	360,585	9	555
33	Vermont	11	132,819	4,350	28,250	43,173	57,046	11	605
34	Virginia	42	431,442	44,184	74,018	134,267	178,973	14	1,029
35	Washington	4	293,716	5,100	2,200	6,175	280,241	2	90
36	West Virginia	18	107,216	9,375	10,025	18,118	69,698	7	195
37	Wisconsin	77	1,515,435	195,380	262,442	255,349	802,264	35	1,904
38	All other states [2]	3	22,050	50	225	3,275	18,500	2	86

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 1; Idaho, 2; Indian Territory, 2; North Dakota, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued

Group I. CONFECTIONERY.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
1,366	5,124	$4,839,529	546	$1,246,483	4,578	$3,593,046	3,333	$3,002,943	1,245	$590,103	47,926	28,903	1
9	23	12,830	1	1,500	22	11,330	19	9,970	3	1,360	242	115	2
5	11	13,244			11	13,244	10	12,620	1	624	145	107	3
105	225	215,842	9	25,150	216	190,692	137	153,226	79	37,466	1,564	1,026	4
14	43	43,737	5	9,000	38	34,737	31	31,272	7	3,465	291	210	5
25	75	56,609	3	9,000	72	47,609	48	38,444	24	9,165	371	181	6
1	29	19,960	2	5,000	27	14,960	10	9,000	17	5,960	232	130	7
17	10	5,440			10	5,440	5	3,880	5	1,560	147	102	8
4	14	13,828	6	9,900	8	3,928	7	3,720	1	208	38	17	9
14	135	111,906	9	13,500	126	98,406	106	91,189	20	7,217	792	445	10
67	461	424,663	47	111,550	414	313,113	316	217,766	98	95,347	4,914	2,817	11
36	163	120,622	30	37,034	133	83,588	114	77,279	19	6,309	1,074	521	12
25	106	83,996	13	20,570	93	63,426	79	57,965	14	5,461	914	615	13
19	10	6,879	4	2,755	6	4,124	4	3,589	2	535	97	45	14
12	78	70,007	7	14,900	71	55,107	50	44,472	21	10,635	772	563	15
13	26	32,969	6	18,350	20	14,619	17	13,575	3	1,044	315	227	16
21	15	8,338	1	1,200	14	7,138	8	5,014	6	2,124	250	151	17
18	184	169,556	24	61,632	160	107,924	134	97,614	26	10,310	1,577	781	18
91	406	424,957	43	140,734	363	284,223	239	221,545	124	62,678	5,297	3,032	19
59	107	99,329	6	5,345	101	93,984	82	86,777	19	7,207	1,065	550	20
28	151	149,595	19	38,958	132	110,637	109	97,961	23	12,676	893	525	21
5	15	15,700	2	1,680	13	14,020	12	13,420	1	600	132	94	22
36	314	345,506	30	71,720	284	273,786	244	251,751	40	22,035	2,446	1,450	23
3	2	2,400			2	2,400	1	1,800	1	600	27	26	24
6	54	49,100	7	12,120	47	36,980	42	34,160	5	2,820	326	220	25
5	1	600			1	600	1	600			24	17	26
45	75	65,502	11	23,980	64	41,522	39	33,288	25	8,234	982	552	27
225	826	907,780	78	282,296	748	625,484	483	507,414	265	118,070	9,030	5,839	28
10	4	2,884			4	2,884	3	2,644	1	240	54	36	29
81	223	194,549	23	44,574	200	149,975	148	133,998	52	15,977	2,373	1,474	30
4	8	5,160	2	1,440	6	3,720	6	3,720			27	19	31
15	43	33,299	1	1,800	42	31,499	18	17,860	24	13,639	168	103	32
162	652	535,934	42	112,325	610	423,609	392	340,108	218	83,501	6,324	3,908	33
13	12	9,910	2	3,120	10	6,790	8	6,140	2	650	95	71	34
5											21	19	35
3	21	19,940	4	5,400	17	14,540	12	12,695	5	1,845	101	101	36
19	116	96,870	14	21,100	102	75,770	77	63,862	25	11,908	789	388	37
22	77	74,001	13	18,300	64	55,701	57	52,521	7	3,180	659	406	38
16	54	51,680	6	11,800	48	39,880	39	36,460	9	3,420	473	264	39
4	25	18,140	1	1,000	24	17,140	16	12,880	8	4,260	164	98	40
15	56	38,137	14	14,520	42	23,617	32	21,139	10	2,478	313	170	41
28	70	79,819	12	17,540	58	62,279	44	55,903	14	6,376	599	342	42
4	21	22,000	6	7,900	15	14,100	13	12,500	2	1,600	126	94	43
24	162	163,831	31	52,270	128	111,561	113	106,042	15	5,519	1,528	963	44
3	21	19,480	9	12,520	12	6,960	8	5,160	4	1,800	155	59	45

Group I. COOPERAGE. (See also Woodenware.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
1,648	1,210	$1,391,802	241	$509,652	969	$882,150	854	$822,636	115	$59,514	28,402	16,565	1
9	16	20,650	6	12,000	10	8,650	10	8,650			290	187	2
39	22	22,180	3	4,800	19	17,380	19	17,380			483	276	3
28	32	46,603	3	7,980	29	38,623	22	34,588	7	4,035	604	327	4
5	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			14	11	5
4	3	2,968			3	2,968	3	2,968			46	38	6
3	2	762			2	762	2	762			31	19	7
7	14	12,190	3	4,800	11	7,390	8	6,070	3	1,320	208	114	8
3	29	31,288	14	19,490	15	11,798	15	11,798			415	190	9
97	142	183,724	23	58,194	119	125,530	100	114,316	19	11,214	2,937	1,856	10
58	49	82,382	14	44,747	35	37,635	30	34,760	5	2,875	1,203	849	11
38	24	19,431	1	1,000	23	18,431	17	15,238	6	3,193	533	345	12
21	12	9,963			12	9,963	11	9,105	1	858	286	102	13
63	52	59,968	11	25,400	41	34,568	38	32,588	3	1,980	1,544	542	14
63	63	66,870	12	22,704	51	44,166	50	43,686	1	480	1,143	499	15
69	6	6,960	3	5,100	3	1,860	2	1,300	1	560	267	146	16
39	17	14,084	1	1,916	16	12,168	15	11,618	1	550	463	290	17
57	57	50,970	11	16,650	46	34,320	40	30,780	6	3,540	1,255	876	18
66	17	13,923	4	5,000	13	8,923	11	8,233	2	690	676	402	19
26	45	53,400	17	24,000	28	29,400	22	25,811	6	3,589	835	593	20
32	109	134,575	21	47,750	88	86,825	78	82,125	10	4,700	2,165	1,288	21
7	10	10,930	3	5,950	7	4,980	7	4,980			149	44	22
18	22	17,193	3	2,500	19	14,693	16	13,022	3	1,671	805	598	23
23	16	15,098			16	15,098	12	13,057	4	2,041	409	273	24
367	85	119,600	7	52,735	78	66,865	71	64,059	7	2,806	3,888	2,308	25
20	10	6,615	3	1,540	7	5,075	7	5,075			332	165	26
117	113	138,082	28	58,865	85	79,217	73	73,387	12	5,830	2,075	1,348	27
17											43	29	28
104	74	76,396	15	26,478	59	49,918	52	47,410	7	2,508	1,362	838	29
3	9	11,793	2	5,866	7	5,927	7	5,927			168	46	30
29	19	18,906	2	1,950	17	16,956	16	16,706	1	250	544	274	31
21	30	35,156	9	15,950	21	19,206	20	18,726	1	480	349	142	32
18	5	5,580			5	5,580	5	5,580			197	175	33
76	37	30,531	8	7,787	29	22,744	28	22,619	1	125	1,080	532	34
2	2	2,000			2	2,000	1	1,500	1	500	104	72	35
15	7	3,820	1	300	6	3,520	5	3,220	1	300	142	91	36
80	58	64,811	13	28,200	45	36,611	39	33,492	6	3,119	1,308	669	37
4	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			40	11	38

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Mississippi, 1, Montana 1; Utah, 1

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—CONFECTIONERY—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	36,239	$11,699,257	13,340	$6,506,969	21,123	$4,905,493	1,776	$286,795	$9,474,111	$1,297,986	$227,768
2	Alabama	162	39,158	87	30,298	42	6,160	33	2,700	17,075	6,569	1,497
3	Arkansas	112	33,486	67	24,745	42	8,141	3	600	20,542	2,690	556
4	California	1,234	533,215	488	306,283	708	217,043	38	9,889	535,362	93,141	6,954
5	Colorado	239	105,151	120	70,573	118	34,328	1	250	89,227	17,366	3,046
6	Connecticut	222	81,647	111	60,304	102	19,136	9	2,207	47,572	11,013	1,418
7	Delaware	183	51,442	58	24,722	125	26,720			10,998	960	694
8	District of Columbia	118	42,008	70	31,544	48	10,464			18,599	6,774	439
9	Florida	23	9,320	11	6,746	10	2,074	2	500	27,024	3,366	242
10	Georgia	589	155,772	309	106,033	275	48,849	5	890	117,973	19,406	5,931
11	Illinois	3,587	1,169,781	1,121	545,714	2,300	593,589	166	30,478	921,457	132,468	16,487
12	Indiana	685	227,756	270	142,736	408	83,862	7	1,158	152,833	28,134	3,841
13	Iowa	688	186,942	252	100,910	427	84,066	9	1,966	141,997	15,940	4,466
14	Kansas	64	20,766	37	16,366	27	4,400			13,942	2,832	455
15	Kentucky	626	156,659	184	87,478	379	63,058	63	6,123	143,398	11,595	2,682
16	Louisiana	264	64,632	77	31,069	179	32,155	8	1,408	105,252	10,385	6,659
17	Maine	200	58,890	61	34,582	137	24,158	2	150	43,419	4,856	929
18	Maryland	1,054	293,899	420	174,343	533	106,389	101	13,167	207,378	18,910	6,776
19	Massachusetts	4,167	1,302,360	1,178	612,887	2,726	645,906	263	43,567	910,908	148,295	27,966
20	Michigan	783	232,418	301	136,601	467	93,791	15	2,026	131,841	28,574	5,116
21	Minnesota	646	202,138	221	114,576	422	86,942	3	620	237,636	21,153	2,840
22	Mississippi	115	42,507	90	39,109	7	1,180	18	2,218	16,508	3,490	1,188
23	Missouri	1,779	627,504	704	373,321	997	241,930	78	12,253	549,196	66,463	9,662
24	Montana	27	10,500	6	3,360	21	7,140			6,019	2,580	234
25	Nebraska	254	87,030	100	46,306	153	40,654	1	70	82,030	15,967	1,969
26	New Hampshire	19	6,447	6	2,958	13	3,489			4,107	1,000	100
27	New Jersey	774	273,102	304	156,950	455	113,584	15	2,568	187,117	15,258	5,602
28	New York	7,168	2,494,662	2,731	1,397,393	4,306	1,074,879	131	22,390	1,908,414	296,211	45,835
29	North Carolina	41	9,964	23	7,380	16	2,292	2	292	5,968	2,770	468
30	Ohio	1,750	526,270	575	281,815	1,122	233,307	53	11,148	678,503	56,920	12,644
31	Oklahoma	23	7,178	13	4,918	9	2,132	1	128	3,458	2,635	173
32	Oregon	133	57,090	57	38,136	76	18,954			31,853	17,721	777
33	Pennsylvania	4,729	1,399,946	1,701	772,725	2,537	550,691	491	76,530	1,104,364	116,642	27,022
34	Rhode Island	83	34,933	48	25,728	35	9,205			18,794	8,441	405
35	South Carolina	19	4,231	10	2,355	8	1,720	1	156	1,802	984	311
36	South Dakota	97	35,276	47	23,565	43	10,541	7	1,170	29,013	3,150	662
37	Tennessee	560	180,647	289	117,070	268	63,203	3	374	282,042	24,113	3,323
38	Texas	489	147,173	258	108,854	208	34,421	23	3,898	126,413	11,960	3,099
39	Utah	335	102,699	105	53,650	227	48,141	3	908	77,752	8,475	2,419
40	Vermont	128	40,191	57	27,455	71	12,736			23,891	1,400	991
41	Virginia	226	68,255	144	50,897	71	15,446	11	1,912	51,615	6,013	1,676
42	Washington	458	204,191	189	119,689	264	83,462	5	1,040	134,412	28,422	2,817
43	West Virginia	98	33,114	53	26,637	41	5,853	4	624	25,264	4,820	917
44	Wisconsin	1,196	307,263	347	149,141	650	127,018	199	31,104	203,167	13,966	5,689
45	All other states	92	31,644	40	19,047	50	12,284	2	313	27,976	4,158	731

Group 4.—COOPERAGE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	21,149	$9,485,455	20,771	$9,400,111	98	$41,069	280	$44,275	$2,385,236	$151,273	$182,475
2	Alabama	234	68,991	216	66,463	1	312	17	2,216	19,653	832	1,453
3	Arkansas	295	118,936	280	116,710			15	2,226	25,758	253	2,214
4	California	467	347,456	432	325,266	30	20,538	5	1,652	72,168	16,436	5,643
5	Colorado	13	7,021	12	6,829			1	192	1,790	360	95
6	Connecticut	42	20,012	42	20,012					4,143	2,200	286
7	Delaware	12	4,724	12	4,724					1,531	45	146
8	Florida	134	47,910	123	46,470			11	1,440	13,308	1,192	177
9	Georgia	268	89,178	266	89,022			2	156	24,048	2,010	1,952
10	Illinois	2,350	1,073,253	2,335	1,070,051	1	342	14	2,860	285,968	12,370	16,303
11	Indiana	1,001	425,873	997	425,373			4	500	188,483	1,126	8,430
12	Iowa	428	167,987	422	166,572	2	400	4	1,015	58,389	526	2,746
13	Kansas	207	95,035	202	93,285	2	1,020	3	730	16,657	484	1,473
14	Kentucky	1,053	348,208	1,048	347,534			5	674	60,990	1,661	6,974
15	Louisiana	831	321,216	792	315,912			39	5,304	100,742	4,985	15,166
16	Maine	154	69,479	152	68,779	2	700			16,343	2,912	884
17	Maryland	381	195,768	379	195,428			2	340	41,803	5,591	2,759
18	Massachusetts	967	453,591	957	450,468	5	1,560	5	1,563	155,993	2,744	12,508
19	Michigan	447	221,699	444	221,024	1	275	2	400	40,752	1,493	5,599
20	Minnesota	739	373,884	729	368,728	9	5,000	1	156	77,846	1,039	5,978
21	Missouri	1,727	706,396	1,695	699,352	2	1,000	30	6,044	175,969	11,746	11,042
22	Nebraska	102	49,376	102	49,376					6,642	249	682
23	New Hampshire	702	323,613	678	318,279	15	3,367	9	1,967	57,267	1,150	6,042
24	New Jersey	339	160,960	338	160,810			1	150	33,926	1,648	3,939
25	New York	2,671	1,306,315	2,664	1,305,115	7	1,200			281,314	18,846	30,521
26	North Carolina	180	42,973	151	38,123	12	3,205	17	1,645	7,635	280	850
27	Ohio	1,633	792,160	1,629	791,200	1	150	3	810	178,162	12,207	11,200
28	Oregon	33	29,001	33	29,001					2,786	1,320	288
29	Pennsylvania	1,080	554,645	1,070	552,318			10	2,327	196,526	26,925	7,595
30	South Carolina	82	18,334	65	17,171			17	1,163	9,021		1,064
31	Tennessee	376	134,456	370	133,916			6	540	17,154	3,097	1,410
32	Texas	235	126,920	235	126,920					26,450	3,845	1,593
33	Vermont	148	59,751	145	59,601			3	150	7,514	15	572
34	Virginia	601	170,435	569	166,656			32	3,779	48,758	3,305	1,999
35	Washington	86	41,137	85	40,902			1	235	6,763	2,544	157
36	West Virginia	105	41,996	99	40,644			6	1,352	5,854	588	834
37	Wisconsin	1,014	469,666	991	464,977	8	2,000	15	2,689	114,585	3,699	11,666
38	All other states	12	7,100	12	7,100					2,545	1,550	235

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1. CONFECTIONERY—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$7,907,011	$41,346	$48,810,342	$47,417,831	$3,853,963	$43,563,868	$709,804	$149,311	$75,170	$458,226	$87,087,253	1
9,000	....	220,257	213,958	325	213,633	3,538	147	614	2,000	371,698	2
17,296	....	190,889	189,117	....	189,117	709	548	40	475	279,830	3
435,267	....	1,646,534	1,583,017	239,569	1,343,448	30,425	10,707	2,433	19,952	3,506,164	4
68,815	....	294,197	283,558	37,764	245,794	4,080	1,219	76	5,264	684,603	5
30,435	4,700	355,479	344,314	22,574	321,740	5,101	913	183	4,965	635,707	6
9,344	....	127,519	124,479	30,500	93,979	2,220	220	500	100	236,599	7
11,386		118,012	111,743	11,074	100,669	4,381	1,651	103	134	258,324	8
23,416	....	45,216	44,083	180	43,903	810	84	130	109	119,621	9
90,889	1,747	969,256	925,890	....	925,890	18,229	726	1,672	22,739	1,570,463	10
700,122	3,380	4,201,876	4,069,686	426,552	3,643,134	70,911	20,671	9,543	31,065	7,645,621	11
120,858	....	830,556	801,701	19,837	781,864	15,226	3,577	2,039	8,013	1,529,706	12
121,591	....	793,637	759,170	46,232	712,938	14,142	1,491	974	17,860	1,435,406	13
10,655	....	72,577	70,415	7,121	63,294	1,337	503	20	302	143,948	14
129,121	....	784,777	774,485	152,325	622,160	6,730	1,139	1,063	1,360	1,453,611	15
88,208	....	247,294	242,437	56,642	185,795	4,066	530	246	15	546,067	16
37,654	....	302,850	296,694	77,825	218,869	2,435	894	85	2,742	497,036	17
181,692	....	1,517,480	1,490,535	93,108	1,397,427	18,299	3,164	1,437	4,045	2,617,943	18
730,797	3,850	5,508,360	5,401,034	233,479	5,167,555	70,170	13,580	5,323	18,253	9,317,996	19
98,151	....	1,033,044	1,003,842	14,064	989,778	15,791	2,020	1,017	10,374	1,698,895	20
213,643	....	919,207	890,745	18,504	872,241	12,738	4,676	1,782	9,266	1,674,330	21
11,890	....	126,103	122,629	1,188	121,441	2,649	550	255	20	267,544	22
473,071	....	2,631,824	2,565,957	5,950	2,560,007	37,851	6,840	6,367	14,809	4,629,691	23
3,205	....	60,032	58,770	....	58,770	366	60	....	836	97,303	24
64,004	....	201,321	183,556	15,045	168,511	3,817	3,828	15	10,105	541,607	25
1,618	1,389	26,196	25,241	1,800	23,441	654	....	....	301	41,295	26
165,957	300	987,819	943,999	197,254	746,745	17,206	2,917	2,164	21,533	2,042,551	27
1,566,108	200	10,562,670	10,317,190	1,180,906	9,136,284	146,770	37,409	18,342	42,959	18,236,587	28
2,730	....	50,344	47,033	100	46,933	1,331	200	60	1,720	88,290	29
605,415	3,524	2,271,886	2,223,347	258,128	1,965,219	22,837	6,020	2,020	17,662	4,711,865	30
650	....	59,809	57,620	890	56,730	613	335	1	1,240	88,604	31
13,355	....	140,685	135,231	13,076	122,155	2,959	1,365	730	400	378,887	32
939,050	21,650	5,881,228	5,709,799	459,938	5,249,861	98,850	10,933	11,499	50,147	10,073,164	33
9,948	....	106,947	102,130	5,100	97,030	2,228	95	80	2,414	225,655	34
507	....	18,745	18,244	1,250	16,994	316	180	5	....	30,374	35
25,201	....	190,839	184,127	805	183,322	2,291	270	14	4,137	331,776	36
254,606	....	960,594	930,083	62,647	867,436	7,887	1,511	721	20,392	1,873,495	37
111,354	....	667,724	644,583	4,540	640,043	12,825	609	1,019	8,688	1,154,527	38
66,858	....	688,032	648,581	10,065	638,516	7,418	490	590	30,953	1,004,601	39
21,700	....	135,683	129,275	16,636	112,639	4,252	921	135	1,100	245,988	40
43,926	....	474,192	466,028	81,486	384,542	5,497	470	95	2,102	687,649	41
292,573	600	712,940	678,950	44,787	634,163	7,970	1,586	336	24,098	1,311,232	42
19,527	....	117,166	112,692	....	112,692	1,713	330	260	2,171	225,592	43
183,512	....	1,439,276	1,387,696	4,265	1,383,431	16,982	3,776	972	29,850	2,348,046	44
23,087	....	119,270	104,167	432	103,735	3,181	156	210	11,556	232,332	45

Group 1. COOPERAGE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,834,592	$216,896	$31,092,679	$30,084,421	$1,168,592	$28,915,829	$259,923	$16,262	$102,159	$629,914	$49,424,394	1
17,368	....	164,391	158,056	150	157,906	810	180	815	4,530	325,546	2
23,291	....	422,208	399,173	51,000	348,173	417	....	4,733	17,885	663,268	3
50,049	40	1,134,386	998,260	....	998,260	6,182	800	1,729	127,415	1,718,485	4
1,335	....	20,008	19,543	....	19,543	50	390	25	....	38,274	5
1,657	....	59,021	58,366	4,000	54,366	285	300	70	....	99,531	6
1,340	....	11,750	11,700	....	11,700	50	....	....	....	22,250	7
11,939	....	161,729	157,376	50,961	106,415	364		916	3,073	262,330	8
20,086	....	421,958	413,075	....	413,075	3,933	....	550	4,400	630,828	9
257,245	50	4,584,901	4,416,770	202	4,416,568	34,817	2,044	15,860	115,410	6,656,846	10
161,095	17,832	1,769,189	1,706,423	44,900	1,661,523	13,196	1,210	5,295	43,065	2,747,312	11
55,069	48	690,290	662,262	....	662,262	6,274	300	1,376	20,078	1,014,248	12
14,400	100	373,287	369,361	14,908	354,453	1,939	700	787	500	535,604	13
51,918	437	2,093,198	2,052,727	86,400	1,966,327	8,883	690	7,515	23,383	2,972,517	14
60,215	20,376	1,183,043	1,168,544	35,927	1,132,617	5,019	250	3,681	5,549	1,807,948	15
12,547	....	195,745	192,219	5,332	186,887	1,263	925	416	922	342,190	16
30,833	2,620	426,843	413,851	600	413,251	2,037		1,738	9,214	765,021	17
83,138	57,303	924,762	903,320	126,252	777,068	6,082	247	1,105	10,408	1,739,853	18
30,032	3,028	535,386	518,884	44,848	474,036	2,812	293	2,719	10,678	927,082	19
70,829	....	1,203,848	1,179,948	50,000	1,129,948	14,007	25	2,517	7,351	1,913,848	20
146,081	6,200	2,247,613	2,156,363	62,831	2,093,532	18,612	2,080	6,476	64,082	3,628,822	21
5,711	....	188,207	184,446		184,446	2,339	720	252	450	268,872	22
31,546	18,529	384,115	374,733	131,752	242,981	3,514	273	3,383	2,212	953,921	23
28,339	....	409,612	390,466	100	390,366	4,718		862	13,566	752,867	24
227,086	4,861	4,443,503	4,374,302	45,940	4,328,362	50,292	925	6,239	11,745	6,759,504	25
5,105	1,400	68,264	66,800	13,891	52,909	151	135	764	114	152,811	26
149,102	5,053	1,919,711	1,853,763	116,553	1,737,210	19,912	1,665	8,478	35,893	3,135,128	27
1,178		53,570	52,890	75	52,815	437	120	123		107,810	28
109,016	52,000	2,160,863	2,119,797	39,816	2,079,981	17,811	190	2,456	20,609	3,362,131	29
7,957	....	67,631	65,097	15,854	49,243	679		1,855		119,081	30
12,647	....	480,538	474,624	10,987	463,637	1,316		4,598		702,409	31
19,812	1,200	491,931	471,443		471,443	14,869		5,619		740,958	32
6,927		51,107	48,762	39,908	8,854	175		295	1,875	179,201	33
26,594	16,800	450,874	427,591	32,284	395,307	2,890	300	1,876	18,217	792,591	34
4,062		61,010	59,754	15,220	44,534	340		400	516	143,036	35
4,302	130	148,055	145,875	5,500	140,375	1,706		399	75	221,333	36
92,581	6,639	1,071,632	1,002,754	122,341	880,413	10,092	1,500	3,287	53,999	1,892,605	37
760		12,470	12,100		12,100	330		40		28,700	38

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—COPPERSMITHING AND SHEET IRON WORKING. (See also Roofing materials; Tinware.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,989	$31,944,237	$2,978,087	$4,329,681	$5,760,939	$18,875,530	538	11,556
2	Alabama	10	152,348	4,250	20,000	20,300	107,798	1	3
3	Arkansas	8	65,435	12,000	2,800	9,450	41,185	....	....
4	California	110	1,418,198	167,400	227,350	295,891	727,557	42	364
5	Colorado	11	77,645	11,800	13,100	23,470	29,275	2	11
6	Connecticut	22	284,474	26,700	34,763	54,570	168,441	7	149
7	Delaware	3	30,848	300	1,700	12,235	16,613	2	17
8	District of Columbia	12	133,877	31,500	18,000	17,910	66,467	3	43
9	Florida	9	57,015	4,250	2,750	11,400	38,615	1	1
10	Georgia	11	86,188	10,400	2,900	15,909	56,979	2	16
11	Illinois	224	3,026,545	283,050	452,407	576,467	1,714,621	56	1,400
12	Indian Territory	6	43,280	8,250	6,600	8,750	19,680	....	....
13	Indiana	76	867,864	66,500	100,845	139,787	560,732	14	358
14	Iowa	30	401,940	38,540	65,600	49,638	248,162	8	134
15	Kansas	17	123,039	11,090	27,600	21,499	62,850	5	36
16	Kentucky	25	185,565	24,906	24,150	34,690	101,819	3	32
17	Louisiana	30	339,380	24,800	35,136	57,734	221,710	6	122
18	Maine	8	35,606	100	900	9,144	25,462	1	2
19	Maryland	29	362,862	31,300	85,146	39,285	207,131	3	34
20	Massachusetts	76	1,394,962	100,800	140,424	227,779	925,959	33	537
21	Michigan	52	468,772	37,900	54,220	72,648	304,004	16	200
22	Minnesota	69	801,698	102,741	117,413	153,167	428,377	18	348
23	Missouri	83	1,272,125	84,846	137,240	174,637	875,402	19	261
24	Montana	3	10,700	....	....	5,700	5,000	....	....
25	Nebraska	10	48,406	2,575	2,600	9,490	33,741	2	8
26	New Jersey	76	1,281,356	143,700	197,568	227,262	712,826	19	605
27	New York	374	8,352,643	829,004	1,119,163	1,396,199	5,008,277	107	2,935
28	North Carolina	13	97,866	6,200	9,400	14,725	67,541	1	10
29	North Dakota	6	34,170	5,000	9,550	8,050	11,570	2	8
30	Ohio	147	3,142,421	154,855	493,349	655,832	1,838,385	64	1,582
31	Oklahoma	12	46,807	6,700	5,750	7,125	27,232	....	....
32	Oregon	15	140,150	30,000	14,500	22,150	73,500	2	13
33	Pennsylvania	159	4,521,950	399,175	565,170	939,101	2,618,504	56	1,645
34	Rhode Island	16	272,653	17,022	43,639	46,584	165,408	9	89
35	South Carolina	5	23,757	2,200	3,900	12,157	5,500	1	10
36	Tennessee	32	260,471	25,000	14,500	48,092	172,879	3	145
37	Texas	75	467,111	63,300	43,726	94,094	265,991	6	49
38	Utah	10	50,367	7,100	6,950	8,700	27,617	....	....
39	Vermont	5	140,950	10,750	46,600	5,600	78,000	1	12
40	Virginia	16	130,743	8,383	12,032	14,357	95,971	2	18
41	Washington	33	397,418	60,900	49,608	51,315	235,595	5	41
42	West Virginia	6	193,904	17,900	14,564	45,000	116,440	3	45
43	Wisconsin	46	599,165	71,100	81,418	109,773	336,874	11	253
44	All other states[1]	9	101,563	33,800	24,650	13,273	29,840	2	20

Group 2.—CORDAGE AND TWINE. (See also Nets and seines; and special report on Flax, hemp, and jute.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	102	$37,110,521	$2,760,206	$6,013,369	$9,342,670	$18,994,276	96	44,356
2	Alabama	4	396,181	15,000	58,639	217,763	104,779	4	625
3	Connecticut	5	280,258	23,000	59,300	109,800	88,158	5	910
4	Kentucky	3	943,373	38,000	140,705	488,693	275,975	3	1,448
5	Massachusetts	16	8,261,211	178,875	992,929	1,485,396	5,604,011	15	8,136
6	New York	17	9,961,453	582,004	1,746,881	2,614,860	5,017,708	16	11,863
7	North Carolina	6	885,938	26,190	105,530	425,235	328,983	6	1,230
8	Ohio	8	2,306,230	214,871	442,240	610,046	1,039,073	8	3,313
9	Pennsylvania	16	4,247,218	217,200	455,423	733,893	2,840,702	14	3,385
10	Rhode Island	4	121,917	2,500	20,595	33,251	65,571	4	275
11	Wisconsin	3	40,926	2,200	6,158	14,850	17,718	2	35
12	All other states[2]	20	9,665,816	1,460,366	1,984,969	2,608,883	3,611,598	19	13,136

Group 1. CORDIALS AND SIRUPS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	63	$1,666,418	$144,000	$202,981	$121,534	$1,197,903	18	782
2	California	12	109,118	....	....	5,730	103,388	2	16
3	Illinois	5	203,187	....	....	25,707	177,480	2	54
4	Louisiana	6	42,650	5,600	14,550	2,950	19,550	....	....
5	Massachusetts	6	36,506	....	1,000	2,500	33,006	1	2
6	New York	20	573,012	50,000	60,242	38,260	424,510	7	413
7	Ohio	4	510,422	50,500	89,000	19,879	351,043	2	200
8	Pennsylvania	4	7,200	500	500	1,270	4,930	....	....
9	All other states[3]	6	184,323	37,400	37,689	25,238	83,996	4	97

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Idaho, 1; Mississippi, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Mexico, 2; South Dakota, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 1; Maine, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 3; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—COPPERSMITHING AND SHEET IRON WORKING. (See also Roofing materials; Tinware.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
2,331	2,670	$2,763,885	482	$885,085	2,188	$1,878,800	1,759	$1,697,471	429	$181,329	30,808	15,609	1
10	18	17,096	4	6,000	14	11,096	11	9,722	3	1,374	154	92	2
9	1	600	....	....	1	600	1	600	....	....	71	33	3
132	98	113,960	19	34,780	79	79,180	67	73,064	12	6,116	1,442	771	4
15	3	3,540	2	2,340	1	1,200	1	1,200	....	....	69	35	5
23	34	31,119	12	12,783	22	18,336	17	16,646	5	1,690	222	142	6
3	5	3,228	2	1,500	3	1,728	2	1,312	1	416	47	28	7
14	21	16,318	3	1,080	18	15,238	17	14,488	1	750	244	85	8
14	5	2,516	....	....	5	2,516	4	2,000	1	516	155	43	9
10	17	14,763	6	6,780	11	7,983	8	5,903	3	2,080	248	132	10
260	250	285,508	58	107,445	192	178,063	156	162,746	36	15,317	2,809	1,337	11
8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	17	12
84	175	194,401	13	18,676	162	175,725	135	165,838	27	9,887	852	433	13
36	37	28,245	10	10,056	27	18,189	23	17,065	4	1,124	316	148	14
24	13	8,002	1	780	12	7,222	10	6,452	2	770	116	68	15
32	19	15,707	1	1,200	18	14,507	15	13,019	3	1,488	230	115	16
30	61	35,002	11	12,759	50	22,243	46	20,531	4	1,712	831	210	17
9	6	4,594	2	2,132	4	2,462	2	1,942	2	520	56	27	18
30	30	19,894	3	3,900	27	15,994	21	13,891	6	2,103	417	207	19
94	124	130,668	13	31,702	111	98,966	83	85,349	28	13,617	1,136	675	20
67	46	40,386	9	18,830	37	21,556	31	19,488	6	2,068	539	268	21
82	89	81,697	21	30,079	68	51,618	53	43,624	15	7,994	930	398	22
97	133	127,735	38	62,337	95	65,398	72	58,071	23	7,327	1,284	492	23
2	1	50	....	....	1	50	1	50	....	....	11	11	24
14	1	316	....	....	1	316	1	316	....	....	73	32	25
72	97	108,822	21	35,947	76	72,875	62	65,797	14	7,078	1,182	666	26
443	580	707,697	77	244,858	503	462,839	404	421,714	99	41,125	7,694	4,002	27
20	4	2,460	....	....	4	2,460	4	2,460	....	....	135	78	28
8	3	1,700	....	....	3	1,700	2	1,200	1	500	56	26	29
171	315	294,911	71	104,150	244	190,761	175	163,423	69	27,338	2,581	1,349	30
15	3	2,288	....	....	3	2,288	3	2,288	....	....	73	34	31
20	10	7,820	1	1,200	9	6,620	5	4,620	4	2,000	173	94	32
197	280	290,800	33	67,349	247	223,451	209	207,046	38	16,405	3,680	2,041	33
14	26	23,028	11	9,852	15	13,176	13	12,058	2	1,118	241	119	34
2	1	1,200	....	....	1	1,200	1	1,200	....	....	35	14	35
42	28	21,170	5	5,600	23	15,570	17	13,550	6	2,020	476	292	36
89	32	33,294	11	15,346	21	17,948	20	17,468	1	480	671	321	37
11	6	4,170	1	1,500	5	2,670	5	2,670	....	....	86	50	38
5	6	3,600	....	....	6	3,600	5	3,000	1	600	93	58	39
23	9	8,106	2	3,600	7	4,506	7	4,506	....	....	202	89	40
34	17	20,614	8	11,900	9	8,714	9	8,714	....	....	356	160	41
7	3	5,080	1	1,000	2	4,080	2	4,080	....	....	74	43	42
51	59	49,350	12	17,624	47	31,726	38	27,320	9	4,406	629	331	43
8	4	2,430	....	....	4	2,430	1	1,040	3	1,390	88	43	44

Group 2.—CORDAGE AND TWINE. (See also Nets and seines; and special report on Flax, hemp, and jute.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
51	731	$999,860	90	$360,421	641	$639,439	538	$582,633	103	$56,806	17,352	12,364	1
	12	13,100	2	3,900	10	9,200	8	8,000	2	1,200	321	265	2
3	5	4,886	2	1,950	3	2,936	3	2,936	....	....	240	199	3
	23	26,530	7	13,860	16	12,670	15	12,046	1	624	546	425	4
13	76	111,735	8	49,600	68	62,135	46	50,862	22	11,273	2,885	2,002	5
8	231	304,327	22	98,933	209	205,394	168	181,223	41	24,171	5,361	3,846	6
2	20	21,496	7	9,865	13	11,631	13	11,631	....	....	630	542	7
....	70	103,730	10	44,458	60	59,272	45	50,646	15	8,626	1,510	779	8
13	57	132,505	13	73,841	44	58,664	40	56,578	4	2,086	1,735	1,431	9
4	4	4,080	2	2,300	2	1,780	2	1,780	....	....	122	88	10
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	26	11
6	233	277,471	17	61,714	216	215,757	198	206,931	18	8,826	3,962	2,761	12

Group 1.—CORDIALS AND SIRUPS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
68	171	$241,905	24	$71,522	147	$170,383	122	$157,574	25	$12,809	1,368	486	1
11	12	22,000	4	14,500	8	7,500	8	7,500	....	....	35	27	2
5	47	59,045	2	9,600	45	49,445	40	46,725	5	2,720	80	41	3
8	9	7,480	1	1,200	8	6,280	8	6,280	....	....	23	23	4
3	27	18,830	7	10,622	20	8,208	13	6,240	7	1,968	48	16	5
24	29	59,883	6	30,900	23	28,983	16	24,633	7	4,350	405	114	6
9	39	67,852	2	2,700	37	65,152	32	61,667	5	3,485	636	234	7
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	8
4	8	6,815	2	2,000	6	4,815	5	4,529	1	286	137	24	9

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Minnesota, 1; Oregon, 1; Tennessee, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—COPPERSMITHING AND SHEET IRON WORKING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	22,556	$13,765,688	22,105	$13,653,061	306	$80,737	145	$31,890	$3,972,080	$707,025	$137,212
2	Alabama	118	61,232	118	61,232					20,028	4,062	727
3	Arkansas	59	40,616	59	40,616					6,037	2,190	317
4	California	1,013	820,929	1,001	816,938	4	2,028	8	1,963	127,290	37,288	7,724
5	Colorado	48	47,934	45	47,359			3	575	8,434	2,660	563
6	Connecticut	171	105,458	170	105,308	1	150			33,172	6,359	927
7	Delaware	35	14,785	30	14,280			5	505	3,132	936	94
8	District of Columbia	148	99,999	146	99,427			2	572	8,169	3,470	501
9	Florida	94	47,373	94	47,373					6,131	2,520	541
10	Georgia	186	88,232	183	87,737			3	495	19,484	4,205	3,152
11	Illinois	1,989	1,388,481	1,976	1,385,507	7	1,871	6	1,103	449,842	89,877	10,165
12	Indian Territory	23	17,555	23	17,555					5,529	1,092	227
13	Indiana	606	317,564	599	316,259	3	668	4	637	150,505	15,039	3,989
14	Iowa	219	127,263	218	127,013			1	250	48,070	6,319	1,677
15	Kansas	90	56,533	88	56,025	1	300	1	208	11,388	1,572	1,014
16	Kentucky	164	84,158	162	83,652			2	506	19,589	5,010	810
17	Louisiana	291	184,792	291	184,792					50,539	6,681	1,284
18	Maine	39	21,918	39	21,918					3,614	1,373	184
19	Maryland	288	170,118	287	169,962			1	156	24,079	2,660	1,934
20	Massachusetts	895	567,502	890	566,205	4	1,082	1	215	194,377	54,444	9,880
21	Michigan	386	221,042	384	220,730			2	312	83,695	8,740	3,618
22	Minnesota	654	367,675	652	366,775	1	600	1	300	135,520	15,028	5,310
23	Missouri	841	517,555	809	510,145	6	1,267	26	6,143	118,810	28,166	6,168
24	Montana	11	12,672	11	12,672					1,605	480	95
25	Nebraska	50	32,749	50	32,749					4,741	1,811	228
26	New Jersey	907	588,983	889	584,087	7	2,450	11	2,446	108,247	17,268	4,918
27	New York	5,984	3,584,939	5,757	3,530,344	215	52,233	12	2,362	1,235,268	205,250	28,909
28	North Carolina	93	40,079	93	40,079					5,714	1,710	686
29	North Dakota	40	26,384	40	26,384					4,998	405	383
30	Ohio	1,906	998,921	1,860	983,738	39	13,436	7	1,747	467,987	45,167	15,712
31	Oklahoma	46	34,250	46	34,250					4,248	2,212	272
32	Oregon	128	98,900	128	98,900					16,324	4,954	1,090
33	Pennsylvania	2,905	1,637,837	2,878	1,631,317	10	2,932	17	3,588	355,909	59,363	11,114
34	Rhode Island	174	99,836	173	99,586	1	250			25,260	4,497	739
35	South Carolina	24	14,684	24	14,684					3,445	800	175
36	Tennessee	350	194,933	342	193,356			8	1,577	38,521	14,912	1,315
37	Texas	465	308,695	455	306,187	1	100	9	2,408	59,511	17,929	2,608
38	Utah	70	52,742	65	51,242			5	1,500	7,366	2,900	464
39	Vermont	73	38,670	73	38,670					2,601		640
40	Virginia	139	71,895	139	71,895					8,088	3,218	793
41	Washington	246	237,509	244	236,909			2	600	26,436	11,827	2,297
42	West Virginia	58	29,081	56	28,581			2	500	3,417	120	244
43	Wisconsin	466	253,306	454	250,714	6	1,370	6	1,222	59,310	10,834	3,197
44	All other states	64	39,909	64	39,909					5,650	1,677	527

Group 2. CORDAGE AND TWINE—Continued.

1	United States	14,614	$5,338,178	8,646	$3,779,835	4,999	$1,392,043	969	$166,300	$2,508,600	$64,336	$192,177
2	Alabama	293	63,501	115	31,808	136	25,770	42	5,923	30,308	900	1,539
3	Connecticut	202	56,395	111	35,980	91	20,415			15,799	20	1,748
4	Kentucky	452	115,051	199	67,867	153	32,069	100	15,115	43,957	180	3,604
5	Massachusetts	2,426	849,069	1,897	716,924	481	121,395	48	10,750	423,331	2,300	77,036
6	New York	4,657	1,744,753	2,331	1,080,614	2,243	647,117	83	17,022	1,097,560	50,640	40,827
7	North Carolina	543	100,731	206	50,400	192	32,605	145	17,726	43,913	5,000	2,880
8	Ohio	1,070	361,286	863	301,294	186	55,351	21	4,641	212,108		21,842
9	Pennsylvania	1,631	513,982	769	333,020	532	126,846	330	54,116	117,375	2,496	4,676
10	Rhode Island	98	28,776	45	16,788	49	11,308	4	680	12,619	2,400	379
11	Wisconsin	31	9,308	18	7,249			13	2,059	1,110		142
12	All other states	3,211	1,495,326	2,092	1,137,891	936	319,167	183	38,268	510,520	400	37,504

Group 1.—CORDIALS AND SIRUPS—Continued.

1	United States	660	$235,299	424	$195,256	231	$39,111	5	$932	$442,170	$38,456	$9,162
2	California	28	17,289	24	15,961	4	1,328			36,808	4,348	351
3	Illinois	54	22,498	31	16,281	23	6,217			87,204	8,533	768
4	Louisiana	23	8,056	22	7,884			1	172	13,674	1,032	915
5	Massachusetts	33	15,028	26	13,440	7	1,588			11,633	7,236	222
6	New York	179	66,957	99	56,433	77	9,964	3	560	143,402	12,606	3,685
7	Ohio	292	86,276	181	67,523	110	18,553	1	200	122,130	2,465	2,722
8	Pennsylvania	3	1,422	3	1,422					2,987	588	22
9	All other states	48	17,773	38	16,312	10	1,461			24,332	1,648	477

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—COPPERSMITHING AND SHEET IRON WORKING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$3,033,996	$93,847	$27,147,964	$26,490,610	$12,825	$26,477,785	$292,324	$97,700	$46,834	$220,496	$56,082,029	1
15,239	...	187,927	179,435	...	179,435	595	550	165	7,182	325,589	2
3,330	200	43,115	41,857	...	41,857	300	...	45	913	122,496	3
74,190	8,088	1,189,743	1,143,573	...	1,143,573	15,553	9,306	5,087	16,224	2,820,252	4
5,211	...	59,992	58,703	...	58,703	475	96	68	650	150,550	5
25,546	340	223,944	218,396	...	218,396	2,740	720	299	1,789	447,089	6
2,102	...	29,176	28,422	...	28,422	717	12	25	...	55,860	7
3,903	295	70,731	69,453	...	69,453	707	150	111	310	228,389	8
3,070	...	71,481	70,900	...	70,900	481	100	...	...	192,272	9
12,127	...	182,136	181,126	...	181,126	375	585	50	...	325,494	10
343,079	6,721	2,452,262	2,393,108	...	2,393,108	21,400	16,482	3,432	17,840	5,491,363	11
3,840	400	44,012	43,687	...	43,687	293	...	32	...	84,491	12
130,430	1,047	597,592	583,538	...	583,538	8,421	940	509	4,184	1,545,140	13
39,849	225	448,113	438,415	2,600	435,815	3,497	296	330	5,575	761,077	14
8,364	438	121,859	117,596	...	117,596	1,101	...	205	2,957	252,407	15
11,699	2,070	145,869	140,491	...	140,491	1,883	168	225	3,102	370,230	16
39,675	2,899	375,287	370,725	...	370,725	2,197	734	99	1,532	796,290	17
1,877	180	27,737	27,351	...	27,351	335	36	15	...	78,676	18
19,485	...	228,228	224,624	...	224,624	2,197	400	71	936	542,512	19
125,507	4,546	1,119,399	1,081,145	...	1,081,145	11,700	4,544	5,924	16,086	2,426,855	20
70,313	1,024	457,336	446,840	390	446,450	3,554	692	262	5,988	942,989	21
112,404	2,778	640,417	618,997	...	618,997	10,135	2,758	2,124	6,403	1,478,648	22
82,796	1,680	1,406,474	1,391,767	...	1,391,767	5,008	5,296	728	3,675	2,577,497	23
1,030	...	19,830	18,250	...	18,250	374	...	6	1,200	46,730	24
2,702	...	56,014	54,143	...	54,143	466	...	10	1,395	128,411	25
83,452	2,609	942,883	914,813	...	914,813	18,531	762	3,139	5,638	2,010,227	26
977,467	23,642	6,645,279	6,465,366	160	6,465,206	110,355	23,670	9,675	36,213	13,968,608	27
3,318	...	107,408	104,830	...	104,830	450	48	130	1,950	194,455	28
4,210	...	42,804	42,088	3,000	39,088	345	321	50	...	91,147	29
403,636	3,472	3,193,482	3,133,744	...	3,133,744	19,015	11,324	3,984	25,415	5,509,800	30
1,764	...	62,894	60,193	...	60,193	625	...	54	2,022	130,676	31
10,280	...	121,015	118,855	...	118,855	1,535	275	350		300,260	32
257,703	27,729	3,138,683	3,079,954	...	3,079,954	22,440	11,993	6,791	17,505	6,232,079	33
18,050	1,974	218,548	211,876	...	211,876	3,201	841	563	2,067	430,823	34
2,470	...	13,411	13,160	...	13,160	131	100	20	...	40,100	35
22,294		408,035	395,405	6,675	388,730	4,561	675	1,020	6,374	821,112	36
37,844	1,130	565,224	548,288	...	548,288	3,859	613	199	12,265	1,195,245	37
4,002	...	61,965	60,305	...	60,305	1,100	...	10	550	159,250	38
1,961		34,245	33,575	...	33,575	490	...	30	150	135,318	39
4,077	...	94,316	92,409	...	92,409	630	...	11	1,266	226,448	40
12,312		288,332	278,419	...	278,419	1,789	399	129	7,596	727,146	41
3,053	...	71,820	70,700	...	70,700	270	550	250	50	130,100	42
44,919	300	890,204	878,627	...	878,627	8,205	731	417	2,224	1,463,157	43
3,446	...	48,742	45,461	...	45,461	288	1,533	190	1,270	124,771	44

Group 2. CORDAGE AND TWINE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,900,615	$252,472	$36,095,747	$35,022,860	$31,614,742	$3,408,118	$429,173	$13,122	$509,626	$120,966	$48,017,139	1
27,869	...	381,422	368,237	338,082	30,155	10,964	...	1,834	387	498,931	2
14,031	.	258,191	253,001	233,754	19,247	1,346	...	2,079	1,765	360,797	3
40,173		307,097	289,477	241,933	47,544	9,614	...	8,006	...	597,694	4
343,635	360	8,779,491	8,421,968	7,655,954	766,014	84,053	1,500	258,567	13,403	11,173,521	5
762,093	244,000	9,153,715	8,826,342	8,002,403	823,939	133,470	1,141	136,928	55,834	13,296,838	6
36,033	.	814,648	767,417	640,585	126,832	15,696	...	24,365	7,170	1,035,648	7
190,266	.	2,517,923	2,469,247	2,349,229	120,018	37,787	...	6,149	4,740	3,250,440	8
110,203		3,285,332	3,212,203	3,013,457	198,746	24,858	2,050	16,941	29,280	4,481,818	9
8,[illegible]40	1,800	120,705	117,323	26,520	90,803	1,608	1,400	274	100	177,638	10
968		59,425	57,565	35,544	22,021	1,141	...	97	622	81,775	11
166,304	6,312	10,417,798	10,240,080	9,077,281	1,162,799	108,636	7,031	54,386	7,665	13,062,039	12

Group 1. CORDIALS AND SIRUPS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$394,552		$2,148,548	$2,121,698	$164,979	$1,956,719	$9,540	$3,571	$1,449	$12,290	$3,509,758	1
32,109		95,014	94,332	8,888	85,444	347	110	25	200	234,242	2
77,903		352,912	344,727	6,000	338,727	2,168	1,158	398	4,461	559,521	3
11,727	.	52,440	51,289		51,289	439		300	412	138,171	4
1,175	.	50,923	50,436	10,398	40,038	212	275			142,830	5
127,111		684,415	676,909	29,403	647,506	2,513	336	257	4,400	1,104,791	6
116,913		696,164	691,117	100,167	590,950	3,220	1,052	175	600	1,011,625	7
2,377		2,018	1,866	360	1,506	27			125	15,300	8
22,207		211,332	208,022	9,763	198,259	584	660	294	1,772	300,275	9

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—CORK, CUTTING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	50	$4,009,031	$320,700	$960,205	$686,323	$2,041,803	29	2,821
2	Illinois	5	124,702			10,522	114,180	2	50
3	Massachusetts	4	59,668			9,250	50,418	3	32
4	New Jersey	6	366,818	46,750	66,577	70,324	183,167	5	540
5	New York	19	334,677	100	350	96,020	238,207	8	173
6	Pennsylvania	13	3,114,291	272,000	890,478	499,257	1,452,556	10	2,001
7	All other states[1]	3	8,875	1,850	2,800	950	3,275	1	25

Group 2.—CORSETS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	109	$9,589,402	$449,515	$1,416,126	$1,094,820	$6,628,941	80	3,456
2	Connecticut	13	3,924,961	243,500	775,008	403,798	2,502,655	13	1,629
3	Illinois	15	578,528	21,575	70,974	89,592	396,387	9	427
4	Massachusetts	9	1,232,941	55,196	182,854	138,955	855,936	6	402
5	Michigan	11	1,448,595	48,444	74,570	139,116	1,186,465	10	326
6	Missouri	4	111,340	8,000	22,000	17,327	64,013	3	17
7	New Jersey	10	1,258,640	42,000	173,244	97,573	945,823	10	404
8	New York	35	876,244	10,800	59,476	188,266	617,702	20	214
9	Pennsylvania	4	36,236	5,000	8,000	10,376	12,860	2	13
10	All other states[2]	8	121,917	15,000	50,000	9,817	47,100	7	24

Group 2.—COTTON GOODS. (See also Cotton small wares; Hosiery and knit goods; and special report on Cotton goods.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	1,077	$605,100,164	$26,351,753	$115,361,238	$245,766,621	$217,620,552	1,073	1,031,843
2	Alabama	46	24,758,049	670,901	4,996,740	12,048,586	7,041,822	46	28,084
3	Connecticut	49	31,088,865	1,742,155	7,099,101	10,883,737	11,363,872	49	48,642
4	Georgia	103	42,349,618	1,559,330	9,211,392	19,543,459	12,035,437	103	80,536
5	Indiana	5	2,276,816	78,000	503,233	1,124,167	571,416	5	5,266
6	Kentucky	4	2,155,883	42,574	416,302	915,150	781,857	4	3,085
7	Louisiana	3	1,795,794	134,018	380,750	820,226	460,800	3	2,050
8	Maine	15	21,642,675	1,258,925	3,278,433	7,926,805	9,178,512	15	39,836
9	Maryland	12	6,955,149	569,200	1,282,805	3,579,678	1,523,466	12	12,245
10	Massachusetts	142	173,669,030	7,358,279	30,682,067	65,553,209	70,075,475	142	309,616
11	Mississippi	14	4,520,133	117,524	1,043,673	2,242,071	1,116,865	14	5,904
12	New Hampshire	25	31,176,461	1,754,396	4,283,052	6,892,710	18,246,303	25	79,405
13	New Jersey	17	14,289,787	655,222	2,891,134	5,505,557	5,237,874	17	15,698
14	New York	30	17,926,041	586,512	4,440,152	6,793,082	6,106,295	30	25,674
15	North Carolina	212	57,413,418	1,790,581	10,701,840	28,484,819	16,436,178	212	93,548
16	Ohio	3	190,159	1,500	21,642	61,500	105,517	3	330
17	Pennsylvania	144	25,005,303	1,268,881	4,783,510	7,941,270	11,011,642	141	22,843
18	Rhode Island	73	43,527,584	2,496,184	9,535,283	14,509,864	16,986,253	72	71,925
19	South Carolina	127	82,337,429	1,998,956	15,766,566	41,950,436	22,621,471	127	156,117
20	Tennessee	16	5,113,372	251,442	1,077,341	2,345,458	1,439,131	16	8,346
21	Texas	13	2,729,235	91,452	498,781	1,405,847	733,155	13	3,523
22	Vermont	4	3,155,177	131,701	538,838	882,350	1,602,288	4	4,253
23	Virginia	10	7,067,428	1,639,886	1,178,119	2,871,691	1,377,732	10	9,502
24	Wisconsin	3	431,544	45,000	102,015	151,153	133,376	3	940
25	All other states[3]	7	3,525,214	109,134	648,469	1,333,796	1,433,815	7	4,475

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Wisconsin, 1.
[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Georgia, 1; Maryland, 1; Minnesota, 2; Ohio, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
Group 1.—CORK, CUTTING.													
49	136	$197,612	18	$51,302	118	$146,310	92	$133,761	26	$12,549	3,415	2,429	1
2	15	21,931	2	1,628	13	20,303	12	19,928	1	375	133	103	2
6	2	1,396	....	....	2	1,396	2	1,396	....	....	42	36	3
3	32	26,882	3	8,050	29	18,832	22	15,200	7	3,632	269	225	4
21	23	30,585	6	11,900	17	18,685	12	16,299	5	2,386	641	371	5
10	61	115,558	7	29,724	54	85,834	42	79,938	12	5,896	2,319	1,688	6
7	3	1,260	....	....	3	1,260	2	1,000	1	260	11	6	7
Group 2.—CORSETS.													
96	877	$1,009,859	72	$247,073	805	$762,786	538	$620,523	267	$142,263	12,514	9,077	1
12	360	479,574	15	71,850	345	407,724	233	338,840	112	68,884	5,004	3,709	2
14	36	35,650	4	11,020	32	24,630	14	15,600	18	9,030	1,143	689	3
5	74	143,717	13	83,503	61	60,214	39	49,696	22	10,518	1,573	1,070	4
6	161	142,942	10	22,350	151	120,592	117	105,226	34	15,366	1,586	1,077	5
1	11	12,402	4	7,550	7	4,852	2	1,800	5	3,052	100	47	6
4	93	83,861	14	30,240	79	53,621	61	43,915	18	9,706	1,578	1,329	7
38	120	94,930	12	20,560	108	74,370	63	55,941	45	18,429	1,268	985	8
6	6	2,173	....	....	6	2,173	2	1,205	4	968	108	74	9
10	16	14,610	....	....	16	14,610	7	8,300	9	6,310	154	97	10
Group 2.—COTTON GOODS. (See also Cotton small wares; Hosiery and knit goods; and special report on Cotton goods.)													
367	6,738	$9,911,767	1,432	$3,711,429	5,306	$6,200,338	4,871	$5,992,287	435	$208,051	351,415	285,302	1
1	259	342,879	74	148,006	185	194,873	177	191,899	8	2,974	12,834	9,616	2
17	342	504,172	57	165,685	285	338,487	260	326,237	25	12,250	13,947	12,145	3
13	558	725,947	183	344,106	375	381,841	343	364,878	32	16,963	27,459	21,956	4
....	34	50,548	10	24,550	24	25,998	22	25,569	2	429	1,596	1,047	5
....	25	25,249	7	12,500	18	12,749	16	11,992	2	757	1,188	961	6
....	15	24,842	3	10,125	12	14,717	9	13,437	3	1,280	1,108	652	7
....	200	341,724	37	145,118	163	196,606	160	195,087	3	1,519	13,539	11,600	8
8	100	92,830	7	14,980	93	77,850	91	77,152	2	698	4,254	3,689	9
34	1,504	2,658,658	187	928,843	1,317	1,729,815	1,196	1,669,836	121	59,979	100,982	82,106	10
....	64	79,321	24	32,170	40	47,151	37	45,471	3	1,680	2,439	2,056	11
4	309	516,052	29	122,133	280	393,919	254	380,601	26	13,318	21,281	17,621	12
4	135	239,051	15	48,905	120	190,146	111	186,084	9	4,062	5,764	5,026	13
12	194	281,068	32	93,742	162	187,326	148	181,015	14	6,311	9,707	7,516	14
33	903	973,148	320	470,933	583	502,215	564	495,034	19	7,181	42,142	33,467	15
4	6	13,990	2	8,600	4	5,390	4	5,390	....	....	120	104	16
182	563	833,587	58	158,100	505	675,487	420	628,892	85	46,595	15,491	12,361	17
43	526	891,360	101	356,499	425	534,861	394	519,990	31	14,871	23,712	20,240	18
6	761	1,008,308	230	529,354	531	478,954	493	465,413	38	13,541	42,950	34,182	19
2	66	79,557	23	33,645	43	45,912	42	45,812	1	100	2,816	2,302	20
....	36	36,187	5	6,300	31	29,887	31	29,887	....	....	1,583	953	21
....	27	38,113	4	9,700	23	28,413	22	28,113	1	300	996	752	22
....	45	64,794	14	33,085	31	31,709	30	31,353	1	356	3,658	3,478	23
4	20	31,956	2	150	18	31,806	17	31,520	1	286	286	227	24
....	46	58,426	8	14,200	38	44,226	30	41,625	8	2,601	1,563	1,245	25

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 2; California, 1; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—CORK, CUTTING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	2,895	$888,240	1,296	$573,235	1,350	$281,145	249	$33,860	$508,180	$29,732	$18,811
2	Illinois	115	41,573	69	28,302	46	13,271			18,641	7,488	672
3	Massachusetts	44	18,372	28	13,772	16	4,600			4,394	2,820	221
4	New Jersey	206	70,820	101	52,390	95	17,280	10	1,150	47,382	180	1,094
5	New York	496	135,266	276	101,615	220	33,651			69,003	16,504	50
6	Pennsylvania	2,026	619,664	815	374,795	972	212,159	239	32,710	366,884	2,350	16,584
7	All other states	8	2,545	7	2,361	1	184			1,876	390	190

Group 2.—CORSETS—Continued.

1	United States	10,975	$3,600,462	1,178	$771,403	9,514	$2,772,560	283	$56,499	$2,104,522	$111,175	$45,364
2	Connecticut	4,412	1,418,140	515	318,677	3,757	1,070,013	140	29,450	450,778	6,538	12,928
3	Illinois	961	331,206	109	85,169	778	230,624	74	15,413	169,823	14,279	1,689
4	Massachusetts	1,348	477,399	154	130,782	1,148	339,693	46	6,924	329,803	6,502	12,497
5	Michigan	1,378	469,030	143	92,750	1,227	373,576	8	2,704	329,992	4,951	9,991
6	Missouri	73	21,894	6	2,760	66	18,978	1	156	16,975	2,500	1,008
7	New Jersey	1,459	437,750	124	60,713	1,325	375,997	10	1,040	521,304	26,075	5,226
8	New York	1,124	378,066	119	77,958	1,003	299,608	2	500	271,382	46,630	760
9	Pennsylvania	89	23,238	4	944	83	21,982	2	312	5,870	1,420	200
10	All other states	131	43,739	4	1,650	127	42,089			8,595	2,280	1,065

Group 2.—COTTON GOODS—Continued.

1	United States	310,458	$94,377,696	145,718	$52,212,730	124,711	$35,872,510	40,029	$6,292,456	$29,930,801	$659,745	$4,141,364
2	Alabama	11,480	2,457,928	5,009	1,361,106	3,377	693,647	3,094	403,175	1,002,033		50,241
3	Connecticut	13,067	4,637,216	7,107	2,786,070	5,158	1,675,560	802	175,586	1,163,110	10,148	124,978
4	Georgia	24,130	5,313,392	10,851	3,067,435	7,873	1,563,361	5,406	682,596	2,396,611		277,199
5	Indiana	1,174	302,035	319	109,713	774	180,436	81	11,886	119,844		13,501
6	Kentucky	1,031	243,215	354	103,866	576	121,765	101	17,584	124,413	1,302	8,863
7	Louisiana	828	198,812	232	88,453	408	87,639	188	22,720	69,053		3,999
8	Maine	12,382	4,036,858	5,323	2,050,210	6,469	1,892,853	590	93,795	1,203,933	10,532	265,519
9	Maryland	3,993	934,108	1,346	453,085	1,862	390,047	785	90,976	167,154	3,970	28,146
10	Massachusetts	88,033	32,352,325	43,393	17,787,769	39,054	13,261,481	5,586	1,303,075	9,276,447	12,595	1,821,296
11	Mississippi	2,161	518,448	809	246,085	796	198,037	556	74,326	232,411		12,053
12	New Hampshire	19,731	7,372,808	9,697	4,049,098	9,625	3,246,693	409	77,017	1,827,545	300	288,211
13	New Jersey	5,362	2,021,841	2,016	1,006,946	2,848	918,827	498	96,068	450,390	3,456	66,918
14	New York	8,589	3,000,193	4,434	1,746,218	3,860	1,198,389	295	55,586	954,185	5,750	141,078
15	North Carolina	36,356	7,503,512	15,909	4,065,176	12,235	2,374,443	8,212	1,063,893	2,637,939		256,269
16	Ohio	107	27,185	20	11,290	87	15,895			10,735	4,233	1,460
17	Pennsylvania	13,789	5,455,858	6,056	3,172,128	6,546	2,054,930	1,187	228,800	2,026,752	144,157	67,584
18	Rhode Island	21,917	7,890,160	10,593	4,335,559	9,377	3,122,844	1,947	431,757	2,165,685	459,302	264,861
19	South Carolina	37,271	7,701,689	18,279	4,459,175	10,157	2,023,517	8,835	1,218,997	3,229,796		377,609
20	Tennessee	2,294	531,406	931	274,456	835	157,446	528	99,504	242,620	1,200	16,102
21	Texas	993	269,737	420	144,315	368	89,781	205	35,641	93,436		8,413
22	Vermont	851	241,400	370	124,587	430	106,741	51	10,072	101,434		5,806
23	Virginia	3,456	883,908	1,783	535,847	1,260	288,836	413	59,225	284,601	2,800	29,690
24	Wisconsin	161	43,760	65	21,840	88	20,620	8	1,300	17,568		2,311
25	All other states	1,302	439,902	402	212,303	648	188,722	252	38,877	133,106		9,257

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—CORK, CUTTING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$449,483	$10,154	$2,459,197	$2,403,578	$2,307,358	$96,220	$34,178	$6,840	$6,032	$8,509	$4,490,952	1
10,481	......	76,349	72,690	72,578	112	1,160	600	145	1,754	180,968	2
1,353	......	33,910	32,880	....	32,880	65	740	8	217	67,657	3
46,108	....	190,835	183,757	181,654	2,103	5,341	120	1,617	....	380,271	4
42,295	10,154	350,450	340,293	297,150	43,143	2,716	3,300	1,212	2,929	670,134	5
347,950	....	1,802,427	1,769,021	1,754,531	14,490	24,649	2,080	3,040	3,637	3,175,848	6
1,296	....	5,226	4,937	1,445	3,492	247	....	10	32	16,074	7

Group 2.—CORSETS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,947,983	......	$6,135,237	$5,968,542	$48,934	$5,919,608	$86,963	$21,004	$16,060	$42,668	$14,862,081	1
431,312	..	2,684,085	2,605,960	37,634	2,568,326	63,223	2,204	9,048	3,650	5,590,637	2
153,855	.	560,785	543,914	....	543,914	6,759	1,936	2,868	5,308	1,236,995	3
310,804		770,904	757,213	....	757,213	4,574	1,195	390	7,532	1,939,788	4
315,050	.	700,305	674,157	9,000	665,157	4,304	4,306	1,379	16,159	1,975,458	5
13,467		47,653	45,436	....	45,436	254	994	17	952	106,954	6
490,003		681,785	664,974	....	664,974	5,666	1,825	1,283	8,037	2,092,529	7
223,902	..	616,588	605,343	2,300	603,043	1,816	7,516	988	925	1,674,586	8
4,250	.	38,652	38,123	....	38,123	57	377	70	25	81,300	9
5,250		34,480	33,422	....	33,422	310	651	17	80	163,834	10

Group 2.—COTTON GOODS—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$24,678,875	$450,817	$282,047,648	$263,632,701	$221,821,944	$41,810,757	$9,902,348	$464,923	$7,297,475	$750,201	$442,451,218	1
951,792	......	12,010,798	11,488,888	11,085,763	403,125	299,692	3,500	204,499	14,219	16,760,332	2
1,025,548	2,436	10,070,291	9,250,554	6,860,566	2,389,988	349,953	3,600	413,082	53,102	18,239,155	3
2,119,412	......	23,832,297	22,522,361	21,132,744	1,389,617	619,665	55,160	534,429	100,682	35,174,248	4
106,343	......	1,139,702	1,070,377	1,058,538	11,839	55,825	......	8,500	5,000	1,483,513	5
114,248	......	1,164,976	1,134,105	1,051,887	82,218	23,949	....	6,922	....	1,564,618	6
65,054	......	780,633	723,457	680,311	43,146	35,853	....	10,075	11,248	1,081,951	7
709,467	218,415	9,173,226	8,602,445	7,810,400	792,045	220,391	16,325	314,794	19,271	15,405,823	8
135,038	....	3,873,475	3,691,755	3,293,937	397,818	76,769	....	94,098	10,853	5,241,742	9
7,435,765	6,791	79,767,088	74,312,621	62,232,818	12,079,803	3,031,717	81,418	2,185,291	153,041	129,171,449	10
220,358	......	1,648,842	1,473,514	1,404,662	68,852	93,388	....	73,641	8,299	2,462,808	11
1,528,975	10,059	18,496,971	17,537,978	15,705,596	1,832,382	626,049	29,250	269,027	34,667	29,540,770	12
363,853	16,163	5,142,785	4,855,043	2,647,840	2,207,203	175,705	2,865	93,192	15,980	8,578,527	13
806,574	783	8,402,601	7,895,207	6,190,179	1,705,028	243,687	81,512	135,015	47,180	13,017,904	14
2,376,861	4,809	33,025,340	30,806,374	27,822,753	2,983,621	1,323,489	9,332	771,634	114,511	47,254,054	15
5,042	......	88,546	85,729	....	85,729	1,740	......	800	277	154,250	16
1,753,507	61,414	13,211,483	12,623,075	2,918,136	9,704,939	302,761	44,740	201,670	39,237	24,136,813	17
1,352,861	88,658	17,669,470	16,206,272	11,747,125	4,459,147	720,971	14,845	651,012	76,370	30,628,813	18
2,829,120	23,067	34,308,311	31,563,638	30,769,178	794,460	1,478,569	94,485	1,130,578	41,041	49,437,644	19
225,318		2,240,973	2,126,335	2,045,800	80,535	55,654	....	57,326	1,658	3,560,984	20
85,023	......	1,017,608	941,789	918,977	22,812	42,250	8,322	25,247	....	1,587,289	21
95,628		726,094	660,492	628,710	31,782	31,005	300	32,452	1,845	1,086,522	22
252,111		2,802,260	2,690,924	2,596,425	94,499	48,659	....	62,292	385	4,484,131	23
15,257		377,914	366,372	341,234	25,138	8,610	400	2,112	420	553,007	24
145,627	18,222	1,075,964	1,003,396	878,365	125,031	35,997	15,869	19,787	915	1,841,841	25

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—COTTON SMALL WARES. (See also Cotton goods; Hosiery and knit goods; and special report on Cotton goods.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	77	$8,010,491	$368,036	$1,248,089	$2,859,913	$3,534,453	76	7,805
2	Connecticut	3	69,772	50	300	41,749	27,673	3	339
3	Massachusetts	19	883,262	31,746	118,912	412,540	320,064	18	1,177
4	New York	3	548,200	33,100	112,900	166,200	236,000	3	350
5	Pennsylvania	21	2,169,151	67,400	147,250	714,615	1,239,886	21	1,111
6	Rhode Island	26	3,949,625	225,540	822,129	1,350,183	1,551,773	26	4,322
7	All other states[1]	5	390,481	10,200	46,598	174,626	159,057	5	506

Group 2. COTTON WASTE.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	41	$3,585,611	$285,939	$506,372	$467,056	$2,326,244	41	4,013
2	Massachusetts	8	1,505,379	172,500	299,260	181,167	852,452	8	1,338
3	New York	3	294,143	4,000	43,000	24,556	222,587	3	275
4	Pennsylvania	18	712,948	44,183	57,850	95,565	515,350	18	828
5	All other states[2]	12	1,073,141	65,256	106,262	165,768	735,855	12	1,572

Group 9. CRUCIBLES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	11	$1,577,051	$251,371	$239,081	$116,816	$969,783	11	627
2	Pennsylvania	5	958,840	95,371	142,081	51,936	669,452	5	360
3	All other states[3]	6	618,211	156,000	97,000	64,880	300,331	6	267

Group 3.—CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOLS. (See also Hardware; Saws; Tools, not elsewhere specified.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	254	$20,809,821	$1,394,601	$3,632,318	$5,132,768	$10,650,134	243	35,418
2	Connecticut	40	6,086,834	384,524	1,062,272	1,137,910	3,502,128	39	7,194
3	Illinois	6	666,535	70,850	102,179	184,768	308,738	6	580
4	Indiana	6	356,770	13,600	82,294	133,825	127,051	6	806
5	Maine	9	89,511	12,250	11,200	22,374	43,687	8	568
6	Maryland	3	7,990	800	2,150	2,650	2,390	3	22
7	Massachusetts	39	2,900,355	271,099	546,777	715,686	1,366,793	38	5,120
8	Michigan	9	182,892	22,047	38,908	49,449	72,488	8	384
9	New Hampshire	7	327,426	29,417	34,867	30,750	232,392	7	794
10	New Jersey	19	1,127,391	66,252	147,116	236,685	677,338	18	764
11	New York	48	2,747,154	137,387	398,961	561,012	1,649,794	45	4,935
12	Ohio	17	1,734,637	75,073	271,824	542,545	845,195	17	1,900
13	Pennsylvania	29	3,774,070	232,752	783,770	1,346,469	1,411,079	27	11,437
14	Washington	3	4,250	....	....	1,550	2,700	3	6
15	Wisconsin	3	12,650	5,000	800	4,000	2,850	3	57
16	All other states[4]	16	791,356	73,550	149,200	163,095	405,511	15	761

Group 14.—DAIRYMEN'S, POULTERERS', AND APIARISTS' SUPPLIES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	176	$5,030,081	$274,067	$582,556	$901,217	$3,272,241	126	4,516
2	California	9	174,700	12,500	30,100	13,650	118,450	8	60
3	Connecticut	3	21,350	700	3,300	10,500	6,850	2	5
4	Illinois	24	571,382	40,725	85,800	110,380	334,477	19	613
5	Indiana	10	126,020	4,400	17,435	50,021	54,164	9	137
6	Iowa	9	137,951	3,750	22,501	23,966	87,734	6	285
7	Kansas	5	105,456	4,050	19,365	31,186	50,855	2	55
8	Massachusetts	3	4,250	200	750	1,050	2,250	3	18
9	Michigan	4	18,978	4,325	5,300	3,000	6,353	2	22
10	Missouri	3	21,509	1,550	6,366	7,493	6,100	2	42
11	Nebraska	8	168,365	6,075	9,921	30,348	122,021	6	94
12	New Jersey	4	141,078	7,428	29,240	26,839	77,571	3	80
13	New York	31	2,283,281	93,798	192,851	353,500	1,643,132	21	1,475
14	Ohio	15	583,037	33,800	65,000	92,777	391,460	10	784
15	Pennsylvania	11	151,177	8,900	19,300	32,603	90,374	9	138
16	Virginia	8	14,200	1,765	3,550	5,800	3,085	8	86
17	Wisconsin	14	355,590	35,626	48,592	72,182	199,190	6	401
18	All other states[5]	15	151,757	14,475	23,185	35,922	78,175	10	221

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Texas, 2.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 1; Utah, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2. COTTON SMALL WARES. (See also Cotton goods; Hosiery and knit goods; and special report on Cotton goods.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
65	243	$326,124	59	$152,292	184	$173,832	145	$154,877	39	$18,955	6,020	4,902	1
1	8	11,712	4	8,800	4	2,912	2	2,080	2	832	44	44	2
13	48	54,859	14	25,595	34	29,264	29	26,788	5	2,476	689	504	3
1	24	32,670	5	16,000	19	16,670	16	15,170	3	1,500	251	186	4
27	64	84,684	15	44,880	49	39,804	34	32,937	15	6,867	1,599	1,394	5
13	85	129,639	17	52,017	68	77,622	55	70,652	13	6,970	3,143	2,590	6
10	14	12,560	4	5,000	10	7,560	9	7,250	1	310	294	184	7
Group 2.—COTTON WASTE.													
41	116	$164,170	20	$65,050	96	$99,120	81	$91,574	15	$7,546	1,672	1,431	1
10	29	57,480	7	26,315	22	31,165	18	28,879	4	2,286	518	425	2
2	10	15,712	1	5,000	9	10,712	6	9,484	3	1,228	80	73	3
22	27	32,002	6	12,250	21	19,752	15	16,720	6	3,032	230	173	4
7	50	58,976	6	21,485	44	37,491	42	36,491	2	1,000	844	760	5
Group 9.—CRUCIBLES.													
3	57	$115,589	16	$75,181	41	$40,408	38	$39,004	3	$1,404	322	223	1
1	34	63,133	8	38,256	26	24,877	25	24,513	1	364	107	46	2
2	23	52,456	8	36,925	15	15,531	13	14,491	2	1,040	215	177	3
Group 3.—CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOLS. (See also Hardware; Saws; Tools, not elsewhere specified.)													
228	906	$1,068,009	202	$406,698	704	$661,311	525	$583,414	179	$77,897	16,242	12,172	1
11	262	327,931	52	109,450	210	218,481	169	198,938	41	19,543	4,840	3,919	2
2	17	23,450	6	13,634	11	9,816	9	8,756	2	1,060	464	421	3
2	22	22,642	5	7,300	17	15,342	14	13,718	3	1,624	316	258	4
14	2	1,680	....	....	2	1,680	1	1,200	1	480	60	33	5
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	8	6
36	91	123,835	26	60,116	65	63,719	50	58,029	15	5,690	2,498	1,589	7
19	19	15,202	3	5,700	16	9,502	13	8,677	3	825	168	108	8
8	25	29,527	4	9,200	21	20,327	17	18,282	4	2,045	343	285	9
21	75	96,280	7	27,900	68	68,380	52	60,083	16	8,297	1,062	918	10
56	161	200,921	33	63,950	128	136,971	99	121,117	29	15,854	2,672	2,264	11
9	109	90,818	29	47,141	80	43,677	36	31,419	44	12,258	1,053	823	12
25	84	99,196	27	47,907	57	51,289	43	44,350	14	6,939	1,920	1,272	13
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	14
4	5	1,000	3	300	2	700	2	700	....	....	18	12	15
15	34	35,527	7	14,100	27	21,427	20	18,145	7	3,282	806	256	16
Group 14.—DAIRYMEN'S, POULTERERS', AND APIARISTS' SUPPLIES.													
165	500	$359,190	80	$107,073	420	$252,117	283	$200,694	137	$51,423	3,728	1,863	1
7	17	14,500	4	6,500	13	8,000	8	5,800	5	2,200	166	59	2
4	2	1,200			2	1,200	2	1,200	....	....	9	5	3
22	78	52,877	12	16,300	66	36,577	34	25,657	32	10,920	485	278	4
8	11	9,650	4	4,450	7	5,200	4	3,775	3	1,425	144	42	5
5	28	22,020	6	6,580	22	15,440	13	12,240	9	3,200	235	62	6
2	6	2,760	2	1,200	4	1,560	2	960	2	600	183	73	7
4						....	....	....	....		5	5	8
4	1	240		....	1	240	....	....	1	240	13	9	9
2	3	1,960	2	1,560	1	400	....	....	1	400	31	4	10
6	23	12,957	2	875	21	12,082	8	7,000	13	5,082	243	63	11
1	8	5,480	2	2,500	6	2,980	3	2,024	3	956	77	27	12
29	203	151,792	22	36,292	181	115,500	154	102,746	27	12,754	1,126	699	13
15	68	47,933	12	16,166	56	31,767	29	22,340	27	9,427	467	289	14
17	23	10,075	3	2,350	20	7,725	11	5,600	9	2,125	67	41	15
8				....		....	....	....	....	....	21	12	16
13	19	16,641	5	6,750	14	9,891	10	8,300	4	1,591	328	129	17
18	10	9,102	4	5,550	6	3,552	5	3,052	1	500	125	66	18

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Delaware, 1; Kentucky, 2; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 2; North Carolina, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Vermont, 2; West Virginia, 1.

[5] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Delaware, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 1; Minnesota, 2; New Hampshire, 1; North Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 2; Washington, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—COTTON SMALL WARES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	5,416	$1,828,100	1,565	$740,538	3,452	$1,023,474	399	$64,088	$556,577	$61,048	$36,816
2	Connecticut	41	15,800	23	8,084	21	7,716			7,385	2,148	220
3	Massachusetts	607	202,692	194	81,149	382	115,291	31	6,252	54,737	8,655	6,581
4	New York	211	71,025	74	33,610	133	36,665	4	750	22,136		2,136
5	Pennsylvania	1,474	487,587	340	186,138	978	276,900	156	24,549	135,625	35,804	2,641
6	Rhode Island	2,841	1,000,006	848	408,825	1,857	567,526	136	23,655	290,485	12,941	24,300
7	All other states	239	50,990	86	22,732	81	19,376	72	8,882	46,209	1,500	938

Group 2.—COTTON WASTE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Misc. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	1,559	$494,565	906	$381,996	640	$110,161	13	$2,408	$330,076	$38,122	$21,369
2	Massachusetts	478	190,401	309	147,393	168	42,810	1	198	93,354	12,122	9,161
3	New York	76	24,611	40	17,881	36	6,730			20,427	3,800	610
4	Pennsylvania	206	98,979	178	91,984	26	6,605	2	390	65,212	8,490	1,471
5	All other states	799	180,574	379	124,738	410	54,016	10	1,820	151,083	13,710	10,127

Group 9.—CRUCIBLES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Misc. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	280	$159,219	280	$159,219					$124,174	$744	$9,277
2	Pennsylvania	89	52,805	89	52,805					41,609		4,280
3	All other states	191	106,414	191	106,414					82,565	744	4,997

Group 3.—CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOLS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Misc. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	14,545	$7,076,018	13,039	$6,675,571	1,156	$332,595	350	$67,852	$1,881,776	$49,819	$97,568
2	Connecticut	4,565	2,459,855	4,108	2,336,109	410	113,483	47	10,263	667,520	3,072	32,608
3	Illinois	441	163,021	393	152,951	38	8,770	10	1,300	73,000	960	1,437
4	Indiana	293	132,896	289	131,816	4	1,080			33,119		2,454
5	Maine	48	20,964	48	20,964					7,128	150	629
6	Maryland	11	5,445	9	5,159			2	286	776	424	110
7	Massachusetts	2,169	1,090,738	1,881	990,044	223	83,823	65	16,871	211,774	10,263	20,613
8	Michigan	133	67,424	125	65,582	5	1,000	3	842	23,769	60	1,738
9	New Hampshire	318	148,800	300	145,550	18	3,250			20,038	300	2,506
10	New Jersey	1,001	447,980	867	413,443	81	24,012	53	10,525	96,735	6,865	4,942
11	New York	2,497	1,254,376	2,164	1,172,640	221	62,273	112	19,463	337,563	16,608	9,280
12	Ohio	914	391,646	814	370,442	94	20,292	6	912	205,397	2,680	7,764
13	Pennsylvania	1,566	663,867	1,460	643,493	59	13,964	47	6,410	158,592	3,260	9,764
14	Washington	7	6,584	7	6,584					1,600	920	45
15	Wisconsin	15	9,000	15	9,000					1,047	510	159
16	All other states	567	213,422	559	211,794	3	648	5	980	43,718	3,747	3,519

Group 14.—DAIRYMEN'S, POULTERERS', AND APIARISTS' SUPPLIES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Misc. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	2,608	$1,167,343	2,310	$1,106,643	257	$54,160	41	$6,540	$762,520	$36,276	$17,869
2	California	106	66,583	106	66,583					27,775	1,032	938
3	Connecticut	6	5,045	6	5,045					1,114	168	40
4	Illinois	359	151,912	289	136,767	60	13,700	10	1,445	192,232	8,034	2,658
5	Indiana	71	22,918	37	16,384	29	6,064	5	470	10,103	1,248	810
6	Iowa	130	66,342	121	63,647	9	2,695			36,179	1,922	873
7	Kansas	118	25,178	38	13,507	80	11,671			22,296	3,000	607
8	Massachusetts	5	1,200	2	500	3	700			215	60	10
9	Michigan	8	3,835	6	3,561			2	274	1,553		235
10	Missouri	20	7,240	20	7,240					1,139		138
11	Nebraska	107	57,083	93	52,874	14	4,209			33,444	700	445
12	New Jersey	46	19,832	45	19,592			1	240	13,125		287
13	New York	915	429,229	905	426,356	8	2,409	2	464	237,011	14,620	3,078
14	Ohio	361	166,810	325	159,308	24	4,845	12	2,657	99,356	2,284	4,922
15	Pennsylvania	55	23,794	45	22,380	9	1,114	1	300	36,977	490	394
16	Virginia	12	3,254	12	3,254					464		82
17	Wisconsin	204	77,099	179	70,466	19	6,233	6	400	37,928	1,770	1,661
18	All other states	85	39,989	81	39,179	2	520	2	290	11,609	948	691

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 2. COTTON SMALL WARES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$380,764	$78,009	$4,207,655	$4,037,209	$390,805	$3,646,404	$97,035	$25,195	$36,683	$11,533	$8,016,486	1
4,417	600	132,978	131,554	....	131,554	808		100	516	186,229	2
31,063	7,838	500,864	467,636		467,636	14,464	7,279	6,908	4,577	897,533	3
20,000	....	242,125	236,000	....	236,000	4,100	1,000	625	400	416,000	4
92,845	4,335	1,110,094	1,074,612	944	1,073,668	21,531	6,080	7,871	....	2,163,040	5
188,668	65,236	1,996,034	1,909,644	298,510	1,611,134	52,126	8,710	19,834	5,720	3,944,607	6
43,771		225,560	217,763	91,351	126,412	4,006	2,126	1,345	320	409,077	7

Group 2. COTTON WASTE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$258,420	$12,165	$6,825,261	$6,659,724	$142,820	$6,516,904	$39,163	$4,220	$47,222	$74,932	$8,343,328	1
72,071	....	2,793,466	2,698,786	....	2,698,786	15,712	1,415	36,485	41,068	3,296,003	2
16,017		553,518	535,944	....	535,944	1,394	300	515	15,365	639,863	3
54,907	344	1,306,984	1,284,070	82,820	1,201,250	9,522	1,125	2,740	9,527	1,675,236	4
115,425	11,821	2,171,293	2,140,924	60,000	2,080,924	12,535	1,380	7,482	8,972	2,732,226	5

Group 9. CRUCIBLES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$112,828	$1,325	$761,851	$727,394	$248,640	$478,754	$25,280	$50	$2,475	$6,652	$1,342,716	1
36,004	1,325	533,798	517,934	55,938	461,996	8,634	....	578	6,652	783,678	2
76,824	....	228,053	209,460	192,702	16,758	16,646	50	1,897	....	559,038	3

Group 3. CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOLS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,725,100	$9,289	$6,028,166	$5,275,550	$122,629	$5,152,921	$436,353	$25,933	$243,678	$46,652	$18,614,929	1
630,630	1,210	2,112,881	1,842,303	24,064	1,818,239	150,509	350	113,819	5,900	6,167,852	2
63,044	7,559	175,967	159,994	....	159,994	8,760	428	1,113	5,672	486,446	3
30,515	150	95,613	76,515	....	76,515	17,396	....	1,326	376	313,392	4
6,349		22,048	16,567	....	16,567	4,076	150	311	944	72,680	5
242	....	2,013	1,364	....	1,364	617	....	32	....	11,375	6
180,754	144	811,143	692,036	28,438	663,598	49,257	9,061	52,524	8,265	2,584,927	7
21,971		56,702	46,669	70	46,599	6,454	36	2,508	1,035	177,269	8
17,232		148,411	136,891	5,599	131,292	4,073	....	2,725	4,722	382,723	9
84,928		462,978	439,001	7,983	431,018	17,237	1,348	2,417	2,975	1,205,623	10
311,449	226	733,287	676,251	6,577	669,674	36,903	6,507	10,749	2,877	2,949,079	11
194,953		422,632	333,550	....	333,550	37,104	4,248	40,028	7,702	1,272,515	12
145,568		611,260	532,644	49,898	482,746	58,441	1,874	12,907	5,394	2,117,603	13
635		2,295	1,865	....	1,865	40	285	30	75	13,500	14
378		5,526	4,512	....	4,512	760	69	160	25	21,500	15
36,452		335,410	315,388	....	315,388	14,726	1,577	3,029	690	838,445	16

Group 11. DAIRYMEN'S, POULTERERS', AND APIARISTS' SUPPLIES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$571,316	$137,059	$3,203,451	$3,089,185	$76,982	$3,012,203	$35,007	$10,953	$13,993	$54,313	$6,545,008	1
25,865		44,829	38,384	....	38,384	585	1,936	89	3,835	200,934	2
906	....	5,306	4,700		4,700	89	220	17	280	16,990	3
112,917	68,623	561,284	547,148	....	547,148	6,818	1,568	1,158	4,592	1,130,501	4
8,045		142,331	140,556	885	139,671	424	260	311	780	208,520	5
33,584		103,681	99,188	100	99,088	1,789	500	1,271	933	281,944	6
18,689		183,339	182,579		182,579	615		45	100	270,760	7
145		2,122	1,990		1,990	85		7	40	5,550	8
818	500	5,767	5,680		5,680	62		25	....	18,908	9
950	51	41,851	41,403		41,403	380		68	....	53,166	10
32,174	125	95,074	89,090		89,090	1,890	10	161	3,923	247,126	11
12,848		41,123	38,674	2,900	35,774	961		707	781	87,519	12
172,363	46,950	1,272,411	1,221,514	66,112	1,155,402	12,257	5,134	5,754	27,752	2,510,417	13
89,150	3,000	418,963	408,459	4,625	403,834	3,485	680	2,170	4,169	852,413	14
28,257	7,836	55,519	50,117		50,117	1,441	205	333	3,423	140,370	15
382		4,560	4,168	360	3,808	220		47	125	13,576	16
21,523	9,974	170,260	163,559		163,559	2,571	200	890	3,040	365,118	17
9,970		55,031	51,976	2,000	49,976	1,335	240	940	540	141,196	18

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
	Group 14.—DENTISTS' MATERIALS.								
1	United States	80	$4,681,266	$210,900	$558,865	$919,023	$2,992,478	66	1,417
2	Illinois	8	190,300	500	500	74,100	115,200	7	31
3	Massachusetts	5	117,783	....	....	4,909	112,874	5	12
4	New York	21	1,843,791	46,000	423,615	479,770	894,406	15	878
5	Ohio	3	15,506	....	....	2,692	12,814	3	5
6	Pennsylvania	20	2,079,114	126,000	112,400	264,135	1,576,579	15	371
7	All other states [1]	23	434,772	38,400	22,350	93,417	280,605	21	120
	Group 8.—DRUG GRINDING.								
1	United States	27	$4,991,218	$289,000	$1,083,979	$1,134,038	$2,484,201	27	3,277
2	Massachusetts	3	75,445	17,000	10,000	9,300	39,145	3	144
3	New Jersey	6	3,489,777	146,000	726,714	838,237	1,778,826	6	1,165
4	New York	8	246,975	12,000	49,000	80,679	105,296	8	447
5	Pennsylvania	3	112,268	12,000	20,565	23,213	56,490	3	215
6	All other states [2]	7	1,066,753	102,000	277,700	182,609	504,444	7	1,306
	Group 8.—DRUGGISTS' PREPARATIONS. (See also Patent medicines and compounds; Perfumery and cosmetics.)								
1	United States	240	$25,152,363	$1,326,519	$2,315,604	$2,932,188	$18,578,052	132	7,877
2	California	8	176,404	4,000	6,000	21,575	144,829	3	22
3	Connecticut	7	141,954	4,000	13,000	12,850	112,104	2	29
4	Illinois	14	1,184,452	32,000	41,237	142,169	969,046	11	593
5	Indiana	8	1,241,046	58,203	88,124	130,516	964,203	6	342
6	Maryland	6	2,253,902	39,750	125,493	228,893	1,859,766	4	750
7	Massachusetts	18	806,384	16,000	49,500	104,684	636,200	10	149
8	Michigan	20	7,650,266	294,820	845,614	1,003,400	5,506,432	16	3,227
9	Minnesota	4	65,227	....	....	12,800	52,427	3	81
10	Missouri	12	968,542	34,700	110,345	117,944	705,553	7	157
11	New Jersey	7	764,659	48,584	129,500	178,802	407,773	5	450
12	New York	58	3,813,791	237,574	301,925	381,907	2,892,385	27	931
13	Ohio	14	1,199,538	74,000	78,000	97,140	950,398	9	161
14	Pennsylvania	30	4,191,337	426,588	465,666	431,882	2,867,201	15	844
15	Tennessee	5	53,550	1,600	1,600	6,150	44,200	1	7
16	Washington	3	12,000	1,200	700	4,100	6,000	....	....
17	Wisconsin	4	84,450	30,000	20,000	4,050	30,400	1	2
18	All other states [3]	22	544,861	23,500	38,900	53,326	429,135	12	132
	Group 2. DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES. (See also special report on Dyeing and finishing textiles.)								
1	United States	360	$88,708,576	$7,587,005	$16,698,086	$24,013,987	$40,409,498	328	95,505
2	Connecticut	10	4,562,055	725,169	900,225	1,879,830	1,056,831	9	5,617
3	Illinois	8	246,916	9,432	50,410	127,195	59,879	7	532
4	Massachusetts	46	30,875,445	1,819,000	3,711,238	4,301,225	21,043,982	46	20,304
5	New Hampshire	4	1,250,949	86,666	295,000	490,000	379,283	3	3,745
6	New Jersey	57	13,068,657	948,201	2,683,367	5,489,961	3,947,128	46	14,426
7	New York	55	7,529,611	508,980	1,363,803	2,192,048	3,464,780	47	7,212
8	North Carolina	4	828,766	113,448	156,645	316,820	241,853	4	705
9	Pennsylvania	123	9,922,738	869,836	2,024,948	2,605,156	4,422,798	114	10,288
10	Rhode Island	37	16,969,936	2,183,079	4,680,587	5,176,985	4,929,285	36	23,894
11	All other states [4]	16	3,453,503	323,194	831,863	1,434,767	863,679	16	8,782
	Group 8.—DYESTUFFS AND EXTRACTS. (See also Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)								
1	United States	98	$14,904,150	$1,364,545	$1,853,818	$3,565,327	$8,120,460	79	18,310
2	Maine	3	20,922	500	4,000	1,600	14,822	....	....
3	Massachusetts	16	978,121	169,300	140,200	108,643	559,978	13	1,205
4	New Jersey	14	1,599,846	179,344	183,418	285,801	951,283	13	1,023
5	New York	9	3,547,048	453,008	357,837	778,576	1,957,627	7	2,431
6	North Carolina	6	1,308,317	215,565	202,810	385,021	504,921	5	2,160
7	Pennsylvania	8	3,031,823	182,250	183,918	374,268	2,291,387	5	2,731
8	Rhode Island	8	182,677	1,100	19,878	43,360	118,339	6	294
9	Tennessee	5	1,113,241	47,505	266,602	429,466	369,668	5	2,541
10	Virginia	12	1,407,790	74,509	282,396	417,603	633,282	11	4,400
11	West Virginia	5	295,668	9,870	15,050	158,027	112,721	5	435
12	All other states [5]	12	1,418,697	31,594	197,709	582,962	606,432	9	1,090

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 2; Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 2; Tennessee, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 1; Maryland, 2; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 2; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Texas, 1; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
Group 14. DENTISTS' MATERIALS.													
79	290	$334,133	28	$55,420	262	$278,713	203	$249,871	59	$28,842	2,113	1,720	1
7	13	11,500	5	3,700	8	7,800	5	6,500	3	1,300	89	66	2
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	24	3
19	136	177,844	9	29,200	127	148,644	107	138,023	20	10,621	841	667	4
2	3	2,440			3	2,440	2	2,290	1	150	11	4	5
21	102	107,593	3	5,000	99	102,593	74	90,508	25	12,085	961	820	6
25	36	34,756	11	17,520	25	17,236	15	12,550	10	4,686	184	139	7
Group 8. DRUG GRINDING.													
23	107	$154,683	29	$77,592	78	$77,091	65	$68,657	13	$8,434	1,082	757	1
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	34	2
2	38	74,582	14	44,900	24	29,682	23	28,902	1	780	725	495	3
8	19	25,496	6	10,500	13	14,996	10	12,600	3	2,396	88	66	4
5	9	6,816			9	6,816	7	5,400	2	1,416	40	31	5
1	41	47,789	9	22,192	32	25,597	25	21,755	7	3,842	193	131	6
Group 8. DRUGGISTS' PREPARATIONS. (See also Patent medicines and compounds; Perfumery and cosmetics.)													
155	2,739	$3,174,181	221	$751,157	2,518	$2,423,024	1,725	$2,044,667	793	$378,357	8,606	6,381	1
3	31	39,560	6	13,920	25	25,640	21	23,540	4	2,100	116	96	2
3	20	46,797	8	34,600	12	12,197	8	10,672	4	1,525	69	41	3
11	102	123,045	17	47,840	85	75,205	47	49,716	38	25,489	370	298	4
5	166	214,404	12	40,756	154	173,648	130	163,833	24	9,815	361	227	5
2	94	206,341	10	132,892	84	73,449	57	59,895	27	13,554	682	570	6
7	78	92,250	16	27,774	62	64,476	46	57,221	16	7,255	364	272	7
9	859	857,359	30	130,576	829	726,783	494	569,864	335	156,919	2,097	1,677	8
7	5	6,300	..	..	5	6,300	5	6,300	.....	.....	41	36	9
3	118	162,641	20	85,500	98	77,141	79	68,586	19	8,555	341	227	10
5	79	91,757	7	30,787	72	60,970	54	55,070	18	5,900	343	321	11
39	405	565,753	37	92,316	368	473,437	246	402,240	122	71,197	1,100	851	12
16	145	226,414	9	28,000	136	198,414	109	188,264	27	10,150	308	264	13
29	508	417,343	23	43,426	485	373,917	347	317,093	138	56,824	1,549	1,301	14
5	6	6,120	.		6	6,120	5	5,600	1	520	23	17	15
1	4	2,500	3	1,900	1	600	1	600	.....	.....	18	13	16
1	18	17,974	3	5,000	15	12,974	15	12,974	.....	.....	14	11	17
9	101	97,623	20	35,870	81	61,753	61	53,199	20	8,554	210	147	18
Group 2. DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES. (See also special report on Dyeing and finishing textiles.)													
310	2,196	$3,407,381	240	$1,031,193	1,956	$2,376,188	1,735	$2,273,932	221	$102,256	39,964	30,796	1
2	88	161,812	20	62,611	68	99,201	59	95,136	9	4,065	1,573	1,270	2
2	28	31,605	7	12,000	21	19,605	14	15,265	7	4,340	156	98	3
24	403	759,283	43	235,787	360	523,496	328	509,094	32	14,402	8,347	6,335	4
1	48	53,601	1	6,666	47	46,935	30	41,549	17	5,386	992	780	5
31	552	846,532	70	312,115	482	534,417	441	515,421	41	18,996	8,866	6,221	6
60	204	257,846	13	32,420	191	225,426	175	217,782	16	7,644	4,002	3,223	7
2	27	28,150	6	9,575	21	18,575	18	16,710	3	1,865	314	248	8
161	324	445,052	27	106,050	297	339,002	264	323,208	33	15,794	5,291	3,794	9
19	403	672,315	36	173,183	367	499,132	323	477,009	44	22,123	8,304	6,926	10
8	119	151,185	17	80,786	102	70,399	83	62,758	19	7,641	2,119	1,912	11
Group 8. DYESTUFFS AND EXTRACTS. (See also Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)													
82	361	$608,790	63	$191,887	298	$416,903	274	$404,641	24	$12,262	3,613	2,178	1
5	1	300			1	300			1	300	16	7	2
17	24	29,052	3	8,000	21	21,052	18	19,760	3	1,292	286	130	3
9	95	192,030	9	39,150	86	152,880	78	147,680	8	5,200	280	212	4
4	93	147,688	12	44,537	81	103,151	76	101,065	5	2,086	603	376	5
3	17	31,833	7	22,749	10	9,084	10	9,084			509	329	6
16	26	40,826	3	10,000	23	30,826	21	30,410	2	416	254	151	7
5	12	21,183	3	2,000	9	19,183	8	18,455	1	728	78	54	8
8	19	21,300	4	8,100	15	13,200	11	12,900	1	300	344	243	9
6	27	45,055	9	20,849	18	24,206	17	23,706	1	500	601	302	10
5	9	8,266	5	6,152	4	2,114	4	2,114			98	47	11
4	38	71,197	8	30,350	30	40,847	28	39,467	2	1,380	194	327	12

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 1; Delaware, 1; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 2; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Connecticut, 2; Florida, 2; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 1; South Carolina, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
	Group 14.—DENTISTS' MATERIALS—Continued.											
1	United States	1,922	$949,204	1,222	$756,909	607	$174,028	93	$18,267	$321,387	$75,936	$9,831
2	Illinois	78	35,945	44	27,502	25	6,987	9	1,456	22,068	3,355	312
3	Massachusetts	26	15,327	17	11,896	9	3,431			6,540	1,496	67
4	New York	767	449,862	650	413,292	113	35,970	4	600	115,452	32,946	3,845
5	Ohio	6	2,545	2	1,472	4	1,073			10,034	352	19
6	Pennsylvania	887	367,801	422	243,976	395	110,208	70	13,617	100,402	30,276	4,123
7	All other states	158	77,724	87	58,771	61	16,359	10	2,594	66,891	7,511	1,465
	Group 8.—DRUG GRINDING—Continued.											
1	United States	981	$483,097	802	$443,552	178	$39,315	1	$230	$318,075	$26,283	$17,426
2	Massachusetts	35	19,060	25	15,560	10	3,500			24,810	400	707
3	New Jersey	663	328,842	556	307,626	107	21,216			161,197	3,220	10,148
4	New York	79	43,426	69	40,450	10	2,976			31,840	13,650	758
5	Pennsylvania	35	19,039	33	18,492	2	547			17,639	4,090	493
6	All other states	169	72,730	119	61,424	49	11,076	1	230	82,589	4,923	5,320
	Group 8.—DRUGGISTS' PREPARATIONS—Continued.											
1	United States	7,410	$2,792,914	3,152	$1,673,284	4,145	$1,101,991	113	$17,639	$5,891,647	$215,183	$136,882
2	California	106	57,456	50	40,652	45	14,494	11	2,310	47,698	11,660	1,360
3	Connecticut	55	18,199	30	10,950	25	7,249			83,991	900	383
4	Illinois	326	167,037	179	112,480	141	53,357	6	1,200	378,551	20,942	3,881
5	Indiana	304	105,726	126	58,170	178	47,556			241,933	3,165	6,905
6	Maryland	625	190,219	229	97,592	396	92,627			918,800	23,200	32,484
7	Massachusetts	309	124,291	135	83,107	174	41,184			166,698	20,621	2,953
8	Michigan	2,168	829,221	959	507,100	1,182	319,602	27	2,519	833,737	10,692	51,268
9	Minnesota	38	13,669	24	8,907	14	4,762			5,888	1,757	361
10	Missouri	271	99,289	79	46,657	182	51,045	10	1,587	245,430	14,900	4,786
11	New Jersey	256	84,428	86	45,181	169	38,947	1	300	199,342	960	4,586
12	New York	984	446,143	465	287,157	508	156,671	11	2,315	1,433,991	57,729	7,460
13	Ohio	292	115,374	145	78,921	137	34,928	10	1,525	236,808	12,705	5,946
14	Pennsylvania	1,448	461,067	530	241,244	887	214,907	31	4,916	958,784	23,137	10,586
15	Tennessee	21	6,594	12	4,212	9	2,382			7,987	1,180	30
16	Washington	14	6,019	8	4,569	4	1,050	2	400	2,960	850	150
17	Wisconsin	12	4,385	11	4,208			1	177	17,181	1,360	286
18	All other states	181	63,797	84	42,177	94	21,230	3	390	111,868	9,425	3,457
	Group 2.—DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES—Continued.											
1	United States	35,565	$15,469,205	28,483	$13,543,724	5,658	$1,640,093	1,424	$285,388	$5,978,277	$410,513	$402,390
2	Connecticut	1,406	639,597	1,127	566,962	241	65,909	38	6,726	166,381	100	28,401
3	Illinois	123	44,575	81	32,503	42	12,072			21,893	7,690	369
4	Massachusetts	7,508	3,262,417	5,835	2,753,581	1,390	440,568	283	68,268	1,637,429	18,819	148,302
5	New Hampshire	859	352,473	672	302,507	137	39,966	50	10,000	86,755	600	14,550
6	New Jersey	7,597	3,465,830	6,664	3,230,145	814	212,563	119	23,122	1,213,308	195,802	39,230
7	New York	3,586	1,577,976	2,724	1,348,995	803	219,593	59	9,388	378,390	52,949	44,315
8	North Carolina	301	83,034	236	69,344	64	13,509	1	181	28,346	750	2,677
9	Pennsylvania	4,585	2,075,904	3,728	1,879,338	456	122,497	401	74,069	757,494	59,603	32,702
10	Rhode Island	7,562	3,181,597	5,742	2,649,512	1,465	451,605	355	80,480	1,213,979	73,900	69,442
11	All other states	2,038	785,802	1,674	710,837	246	61,811	118	13,154	474,302	300	22,402
	Group 8.—DYESTUFFS AND EXTRACTS—Continued.											
1	United States	2,707	$1,264,492	2,678	$1,256,946	25	$6,966	4	$589	$944,369	$22,253	$55,386
2	Maine	9	3,615	6	3,021	3	594			9,254	84	60
3	Massachusetts	150	84,311	149	84,103			1	208	72,556	8,225	6,808
4	New Jersey	250	138,332	235	133,832	15	4,500			167,443	5,180	7,886
5	New York	519	316,678	513	315,170	6	1,508			233,786	860	15,052
6	North Carolina	435	132,853	435	132,853					83,478	200	3,049
7	Pennsylvania	203	105,264	201	105,004			2	260	65,675	720	3,034
8	Rhode Island	70	41,167	70	41,167					45,037	3,624	306
9	Tennessee	259	102,652	259	102,652					82,458		6,041
10	Virginia	424	136,535	423	136,423			1	112	70,138	920	5,664
11	West Virginia	82	28,294	82	28,294					33,843		596
12	All other states	306	174,791	305	174,427	1	364			80,692	2,440	6,890

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—DENTISTS' MATERIALS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$227,995	$7,625	$5,500,471	$5,461,458	$963,132	$4,498,326	$35,094	$4,925	$6,751	$1,243	$7,809,602	1
18,401	...	24,285	22,119	...	22,119	860	465	91	750	115,150	2
4,977		171,108	170,393	...	170,393	413	184	58	60	207,775	3
71,851	6,810	2,721,132	2,705,602	10	2,705,592	9,333	1,637	4,560	...	3,649,398	4
9,063	600	6,528	6,360	...	6,360	...	124	20	24	21,313	5
65,788	215	1,400,900	1,384,436	3,857	1,380,579	22,589	1,287	1,530	58	2,336,790	6
57,915		1,176,518	1,172,548	959,265	213,283	1,899	1,228	492	351	1,479,176	7

Group 8.—DRUG GRINDING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$274,386	...	$3,024,305	$2,849,634	$2,366,423	$483,211	$142,044	$5,072	$16,426	$11,129	$5,145,522	1
23,703	...	81,118	80,096	79,096	1,000	1,000	12	10	...	192,690	2
147,829	...	1,881,740	1,752,799	1,646,791	106,008	111,298	2,150	13,493	2,000	3,303,196	3
17,432	...	232,160	224,095	188,000	36,095	4,619	2,910	536	...	386,806	4
13,076	...	60,733	58,023	55,000	3,023	1,940	...	770	...	113,271	5
72,346	...	768,554	734,621	397,536	337,085	23,187	...	1,617	9,129	1,149,559	6

Group 8.—DRUGGISTS' PREPARATIONS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$5,534,201	$5,321	$13,419,635	$13,045,124	$1,453,129	$11,591,995	$133,225	$23,970	$44,462	$172,854	$31,782,250	1
34,678	...	145,864	142,289	20	142,269	1,012	438	125	2,000	300,828	2
82,708	...	88,240	85,274	25,000	60,274	2,850	...	100	16	268,691	3
353,728	...	609,728	591,578	197,859	393,719	11,756	4,261	1,198	935	1,529,965	4
231,803	...	880,789	865,753	5,254	860,499	5,044	930	305	8,757	1,747,268	5
863,206	...	1,275,382	1,246,726	106,184	1,140,542	16,324	...	495	11,837	3,265,220	6
142,734	300	425,792	411,858	12,763	399,095	5,746	1,378	411	6,399	917,809	7
771,777	...	3,343,103	3,183,488	675,770	2,507,718	44,725	1,718	36,336	76,896	8,797,911	8
3,770	...	47,614	46,550	22,500	24,050	664	300	...	100	102,425	9
225,544	200	854,557	807,559	8,995	798,564	2,981	4,280	615	39,122	1,554,406	10
193,796		321,504	317,078	37,770	279,308	3,476	206	484	260	767,890	11
1,365,538	3,264	1,974,140	1,939,628	54,328	1,885,300	17,773	6,817	2,616	7,306	5,297,666	12
218,157		444,569	435,322	110,100	325,222	5,720	1,527	458	1,542	8,210,053	13
923,904	1,157	2,561,210	2,533,439	74,300	2,459,139	11,704	749	1,049	14,269	5,037,619	14
6,777	...	62,591	62,350	1,450	60,900	20	96	...	125	107,500	15
1,560	400	23,805	23,485	2,500	20,985	120	200	...	...	57,800	16
15,535		40,744	40,004	11,000	29,004	440	...	...	300	90,789	17
98,986	...	319,943	312,743	107,336	205,407	2,870	1,070	270	2,990	728,410	18

Group 2.—DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$5,072,489	$92,885	$19,621,253	$15,088,428	...	$15,088,428	$3,268,511	$72,339	$662,475	$529,500	$50,849,545	1
137,880		927,096	712,750	...	712,750	152,530	10,552	8,875	42,389	2,215,314	2
10,570	3,264	30,000	18,556	...	18,556	6,380	640	2,401	2,023	161,399	3
1,443,386	26,922	4,179,076	2,996,871	...	2,996,871	747,046	500	302,317	132,342	11,048,512	4
71,605	...	512,544	379,986	...	379,986	114,452	6,555	11,351	200	1,108,886	5
969,746	8,530	5,052,184	4,122,256	...	4,122,256	592,287	7,873	84,983	244,785	11,979,947	6
255,223	25,903	1,339,430	990,468	...	990,468	287,640	15,710	19,964	25,648	4,361,688	7
24,919		85,548	49,201	...	49,201	20,524	...	13,965	1,858	250,805	8
662,201	2,988	2,701,027	2,163,232	...	2,163,232	424,961	11,802	72,227	28,805	6,786,263	9
1,065,479	5,178	3,639,268	2,701,886	...	2,701,886	758,330	5,350	128,127	45,575	9,981,457	10
431,480	20,100	1,155,080	953,222	...	953,222	164,361	13,357	18,265	5,875	2,955,274	11

Group 8.—DYESTUFFS AND EXTRACTS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$864,046	$2,675	$6,829,340	$6,317,648	$3,391,262	$2,926,386	$386,249	$976	$53,799	$70,068	$10,893,113	1
9,110	...	7,219	7,011		7,011	208				30,051	2
57,323	200	616,581	586,662	199,291	387,371	20,393	100	1,781	7,645	999,262	3
154,377	...	1,499,867	1,453,426	157,066	1,296,360	30,181	876	4,499	10,885	2,176,253	4
217,874	...	1,651,653	1,527,261	791,121	736,140	80,545		27,475	16,372	2,705,580	5
79,029	1,200	418,243	341,980	288,605	53,375	71,603		4,660		636,628	6
61,921	...	629,499	591,541	537,489	54,052	33,244		4,714		966,364	7
41,107	...	327,218	301,987	81,484	220,503	14,129		459	10,643	513,006	8
76,417	...	362,252	305,938	280,415	25,523	43,016		2,833	10,465	720,256	9
63,554	...	392,755	353,429	317,416	36,013	36,307		3,019		736,422	10
31,972	1,275	119,280	102,058	91,892	10,166	16,318		904		249,465	11
71,362	...	804,773	746,355	646,483	99,872	40,305		3,455	14,658	1,159,627	12

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 11.—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, AND SUPPLIES. (See also special report on Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	784	$174,066,026	$8,157,833	$19,902,359	$28,787,956	$117,217,878	710	145,816
2	California	24	716,440	10,253	23,787	111,170	571,230	22	278
3	Colorado	7	141,800	5,500	7,000	65,300	64,000	7	70
4	Connecticut	32	4,183,535	138,315	596,067	568,868	2,880,285	31	2,748
5	Illinois	104	21,644,783	1,808,263	2,758,715	5,254,379	11,823,426	91	10,646
6	Indiana	34	3,174,505	118,774	386,453	858,380	1,810,898	33	4,879
7	Kentucky	3	203,701	5,754	25,443	37,906	134,598	1	280
8	Maryland	6	191,315	12,500	43,000	52,669	83,146	6	329
9	Massachusetts	72	12,735,427	345,900	1,874,094	2,603,557	7,911,876	69	15,795
10	Michigan	14	413,732	1,300	6,500	81,847	324,085	13	401
11	Minnesota	15	389,211	14,000	29,000	125,658	220,553	11	140
12	Missouri	20	1,644,031	64,350	97,523	437,671	1,044,487	18	826
13	New Hampshire	5	162,486	6,038	3,082	50,015	103,351	5	172
14	New Jersey	42	18,457,821	698,551	2,458,166	3,489,171	11,811,933	42	8,008
15	New York	175	30,643,167	1,699,654	4,625,852	4,702,014	19,615,647	150	40,811
16	Ohio	92	10,408,184	235,569	1,291,827	2,893,023	5,987,765	86	9,405
17	Pennsylvania	80	58,393,011	2,674,606	4,419,640	5,455,045	45,843,720	70	43,828
18	Rhode Island	11	3,608,034	68,832	621,188	779,461	2,138,553	10	3,317
19	Texas	3	7,800			3,000	4,800	3	15
20	Wisconsin	23	6,329,351	225,800	553,273	1,052,856	4,497,422	22	3,372
21	All other states [1]	22	617,692	23,874	81,749	165,966	346,103	20	496

Group 10.—ELECTROPLATING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	312	$1,286,996	$41,150	$57,329	$629,237	$559,280	280	2,635
2	California	8	29,750	1,000	2,000	14,200	12,550	8	82
3	Connecticut	7	14,049			9,974	4,075	7	76
4	District of Columbia	3	7,500			6,000	1,500	3	23
5	Illinois	26	157,828	7,750	16,150	75,522	58,406	23	281
6	Indiana	7	12,585	200	1,300	7,860	3,225	7	88
7	Maryland	7	20,887		5,000	10,000	5,887	7	77
8	Massachusetts	45	228,334	3,700	5,600	98,317	120,717	42	263
9	Michigan	8	20,278	300	1,400	10,600	7,978	8	161
10	Minnesota	4	12,050			5,350	6,700	4	41
11	Missouri	10	39,125			15,925	23,200	8	89
12	New Jersey	10	49,958	1,500	3,000	24,236	21,222	9	45
13	New York	106	412,606	1,000	3,000	216,031	192,575	91	702
14	Ohio	16	65,171	12,000	4,000	28,390	20,781	12	186
15	Pennsylvania	22	112,922	13,000	12,199	41,747	45,976	20	197
16	Rhode Island	9	24,888		1,280	10,100	13,508	8	73
17	Washington	3	3,075			1,575	1,500	3	8
18	Wisconsin	9	35,615	700	2,400	23,110	9,405	8	92
19	All other states [2]	12	40,375			30,300	10,075	12	151

Group 9.—EMERY WHEELS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	34	$2,248,744	$138,490	$328,086	$410,767	$1,371,401	33	2,098
2	Massachusetts	10	1,164,846	60,100	156,043	162,785	785,918	10	786
3	Michigan	4	111,026	15,790	10,300	22,621	62,315	4	146
4	New Jersey	3	51,461	1,000	4,000	12,990	33,471	3	190
5	New York	3	122,958	5,000	23,629	25,712	68,617	3	148
6	Pennsylvania	5	387,125	44,500	65,925	118,986	157,714	4	490
7	All other states [3]	9	411,328	12,100	68,189	67,673	263,366	9	338

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 2; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 2; Nebraska, 2; Oregon, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Virginia, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Delaware, 1; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 2; Virginia, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, AND SUPPLIES. See also special report on Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	Least number employed at any one time during the year	
					Total		Men.		Women				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
400	10,619	$11,090,885	793	$2,104,554	9,826	$8,986,331	8,140	$8,058,540	1,686	$927,791	78,360	51,890	1
6	112	112,836	17	27,037	95	85,799	87	81,989	8	3,810	540	310	2
1	14	18,450	5	6,900	9	11,550	8	11,300	1	250	123	71	3
10	225	278,011	37	117,182	188	160,829	143	141,322	45	19,507	1,991	1,408	4
46	1,631	1,406,868	109	280,117	1,522	1,126,751	1,189	936,459	333	190,292	7,380	5,419	5
13	384	382,421	40	92,216	344	290,205	263	245,404	81	44,801	1,822	1,198	6
1	9	8,348	5	4,200	4	4,148	3	3,784	1	364	111	51	7
6	23	26,248	7	15,280	16	10,968	13	9,816	3	1,152	180	139	8
37	871	962,650	67	187,270	804	775,380	633	688,024	171	87,356	10,540	7,277	9
8	60	58,588	14	23,515	46	35,073	29	27,278	17	7,795	677	418	10
11	32	35,960	18	27,000	14	8,960	7	5,340	7	3,620	202	146	11
5	183	193,244	26	60,740	157	132,504	120	113,639	37	18,865	968	643	12
3	14	12,359	4	2,900	10	9,459	8	8,845	2	614	128	54	13
11	1,012	1,002,693	49	214,629	963	788,064	808	698,363	155	89,701	7,586	5,339	14
95	1,668	1,730,441	143	315,731	1,525	1,414,710	1,327	1,303,569	198	111,141	25,246	14,514	15
50	1,023	1,079,006	100	253,222	923	825,784	655	690,651	268	135,133	6,375	3,985	16
56	2,746	3,089,535	79	297,304	2,667	2,792,231	2,408	2,625,575	259	166,656	10,832	8,437	17
3	119	153,096	16	52,071	103	101,025	77	87,037	26	13,988	1,631	1,201	18
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	11	19
14	396	450,644	37	97,040	359	353,604	306	329,183	53	24,421	1,463	982	20
19	97	89,487	20	30,200	77	59,287	56	50,962	21	8,325	542	287	21

Group 10.—ELECTROPLATING.

371	144	$132,192	27	$44,482	117	$87,710	81	$72,386	36	$15,324	2,453	1,507	1
10	4	4,200	1	1,200	3	3,000	3	3,000	....	....	56	41	2
6	2	986	....	....	2	986	1	750	1	236	53	31	3
6	2	1,700	....	....	2	1,700	2	1,700	....	....	24	11	4
29	23	20,129	4	5,336	19	14,793	11	10,775	8	4,018	343	209	5
7	2	1,600	....	....	2	1,600	2	1,600	....	....	24	10	6
11	1	350	....	....	1	350	....	....	1	350	44	33	7
55	8	5,566	1	2,080	7	3,486	2	1,624	5	1,862	341	192	8
8	10	7,080	....	....	10	7,080	9	6,768	1	312	90	51	9
7	7	4,680	....	....	7	4,680	6	4,455	1	225	28	21	10
12	4	3,875	1	900	3	2,975	2	2,700	1	275	94	60	11
10	6	2,702	....	....	6	2,702	5	2,390	1	312	68	39	12
132	46	53,238	12	25,640	34	27,598	22	22,706	12	4,892	883	543	13
15	13	14,666	4	7,200	9	7,466	6	5,716	3	1,750	130	79	14
31	7	3,818	2	638	5	3,180	4	2,430	1	750	135	94	15
10	5	3,930	....	....	5	3,930	4	3,588	1	342	53	44	16
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	6	17
7	2	1,488	2	1,488	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	19	18
12	2	2,184	....	....	2	2,184	2	2,184	....	....	42	24	19

Group 9.—EMERY WHEELS.

11	188	$217,117	31	$73,540	157	$143,577	115	$123,577	42	$20,000	922	703	1
2	85	99,278	8	29,320	77	69,958	54	59,642	23	10,316	475	352	2
3	12	15,896	4	6,980	8	8,916	6	8,000	2	916	61	60	3
1	6	8,120	4	7,100	2	1,020	....	....	2	1,020	16	13	4
1	15	12,724	2	3,000	13	9,724	13	9,724	....	....	41	16	5
2	24	24,796	5	8,600	19	16,196	14	12,968	5	3,228	100	76	6
2	46	56,303	8	18,540	38	37,763	28	33,243	10	4,520	226	186	7

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	60,466	$31,841,521	48,976	$28,316,772	10,902	$3,410,081	588	$114,668	$17,948,708	$789,349	$545,488
2	California	403	244,123	364	232,164	32	10,483	7	1,476	74,523	18,034	2,280
3	Colorado	89	54,574	48	37,074	41	17,500			10,900	2,940	965
4	Connecticut	1,707	724,426	1,197	593,872	403	112,210	107	18,344	431,226	20,560	10,142
5	Illinois	6,131	3,203,435	4,941	2,780,370	1,186	422,187	4	878	1,969,790	181,608	99,895
6	Indiana	1,416	663,834	1,232	615,925	184	47,909			459,061	7,888	13,095
7	Kentucky	73	34,518	60	31,273	13	3,245			14,033		323
8	Maryland	161	65,813	139	62,198	14	2,600	8	1,015	20,679	1,585	737
9	Massachusetts	8,798	5,003,190	7,107	4,437,918	1,499	521,185	192	44,087	1,448,091	65,160	67,135
10	Michigan	529	176,817	372	148,852	143	25,366	14	2,599	97,031	10,310	2,201
11	Minnesota	170	103,015	168	102,040	2	975			30,146	5,164	1,160
12	Missouri	795	411,804	546	327,999	239	81,565	10	2,240	227,048	23,401	7,154
13	New Hampshire	83	32,224	44	22,235	39	9,989			14,496	2,080	348
14	New Jersey	6,268	2,894,139	3,833	2,203,102	2,353	676,246	82	14,791	1,581,525	30,736	38,491
15	New York	16,301	9,286,912	14,405	8,700,862	1,854	578,405	42	7,645	3,263,950	165,311	149,240
16	Ohio	5,114	2,268,497	3,747	1,874,381	1,352	391,776	15	2,340	1,685,514	126,178	73,194
17	Pennsylvania	9,404	5,299,668	8,252	4,909,121	1,069	375,709	83	14,838	5,580,353	89,106	56,194
18	Rhode Island	1,409	557,065	1,002	442,441	398	112,524	9	2,100	201,343	22,344	10,355
19	Texas	13	4,450	13	4,450					1,710	1,400	30
20	Wisconsin	1,204	672,812	1,140	655,891	59	15,844	5	1,077	758,306	9,801	10,811
21	All other states	398	140,205	366	134,604	22	4,363	10	1,238	78,983	5,743	1,738

Group 10.—ELECTROPLATING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	1,943	$1,092,835	1,805	$1,054,179	91	$29,344	47	$9,312	$284,606	$143,237	$4,236
2	California	47	35,052	46	34,792			1	260	6,341	4,140	122
3	Connecticut	42	21,417	39	20,217	3	1,200			4,340	2,732	35
4	District of Columbia	16	6,460	12	5,260			4	1,200	2,955	1,688	125
5	Illinois	272	155,156	263	152,550	8	2,346	1	260	44,082	15,916	434
6	Indiana	16	9,470	16	9,470					2,240	1,137	153
7	Maryland	37	19,326	37	19,326					4,002	1,790	92
8	Massachusetts	259	149,510	221	137,392	27	9,905	11	2,213	42,039	18,513	1,379
9	Michigan	71	30,965	69	30,500	1	300	1	165	6,227	1,530	124
10	Minnesota	24	15,562	21	14,737	1	425	2	400	2,851	1,500	54
11	Missouri	73	46,714	67	45,261	1	350	5	1,103	16,198	7,736	340
12	New Jersey	45	22,638	42	21,859	2	680	1	99	5,265	2,196	82
13	New York	717	409,186	667	395,509	40	11,784	10	1,893	107,381	61,435	286
14	Ohio	99	56,117	95	55,379	2	408	2	330	13,773	5,540	509
15	Pennsylvania	111	58,333	104	57,094	2	569	5	670	11,462	7,231	156
16	Rhode Island	48	20,943	40	18,847	4	1,377	4	719	4,235	3,268	95
17	Washington	7	5,540	7	5,540					1,060	600	60
18	Wisconsin	27	13,684	27	13,684					3,454	1,775	81
19	All other states	32	16,762	32	16,762					6,701	4,510	109

Group 9.—EMERY WHEELS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	801	$451,016	789	$447,405	11	$3,379	1	$232	$387,483	$9,609	$17,199
2	Massachusetts	408	240,553	397	237,260	10	3,061	1	232	237,385	3,985	10,094
3	Michigan	61	38,400	60	38,082	1	318			9,058	540	1,847
4	New Jersey	14	9,640	14	9,640					6,423	764	88
5	New York	28	8,414	28	8,414					11,152	40	2,629
6	Pennsylvania	85	48,891	85	48,891					39,754	996	539
7	All other states	205	105,118	205	105,118					83,711	3,284	2,002

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11. ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, AND SUPPLIES—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$16,347,461	$266,410	$66,836,926	$63,607,534	$1,665,695	$61,941,839	$1,503,111	$479,091	$623,394	$623,796	$140,809,369	1
49,859	4,350	434,241	413,144	2,245	410,899	3,048	7,410	1,807	8,832	1,004,284	2
6,795	200	65,480	61,945	...	61,945	905	2,440	180	10	178,759	3
400,524	...	2,754,122	2,672,758	45,316	2,627,442	31,414	12,060	16,009	21,881	4,939,831	4
1,549,153	139,134	7,649,446	7,352,387	20	7,352,367	152,922	61,038	38,228	44,871	16,700,027	5
435,458	2,620	1,066,634	997,528	16,415	981,113	49,583	9,310	8,439	1,774	2,857,174	6
10,710	3,000	84,406	81,855	...	81,855	748	720	183	900	169,788	7
18,157	200	92,600	89,658	...	89,658	785	1,617	490	50	224,859	8
1,289,816	25,980	7,324,167	6,848,498	245,527	6,602,971	268,882	67,674	62,300	76,813	15,882,216	9
84,520	...	294,374	275,152	...	275,152	3,838	4,487	1,170	9,727	702,102	10
23,822	...	186,561	177,915	...	177,915	3,970	2,230	546	1,900	423,933	11
196,493	...	606,424	572,400	3,800	568,600	10,048	13,721	4,943	5,312	1,740,583	12
12,068	...	88,388	83,842	...	83,842	722	1,672	983	1,169	149,871	13
1,510,448	1,850	6,872,638	6,543,536	533,469	6,010,067	137,029	19,096	106,535	66,442	13,803,476	14
2,924,023	25,376	17,846,213	16,931,652	811,518	16,120,134	424,520	205,401	97,982	186,658	35,348,276	15
1,426,642	59,500	4,699,140	4,405,016	...	4,405,016	178,254	27,098	57,752	31,020	11,019,235	16
5,431,612	3,441	11,365,212	10,870,867	7,347	10,863,520	167,150	20,368	197,947	108,880	26,257,569	17
168,644	...	4,017,178	3,937,905	38	3,937,867	13,039	8,072	8,267	49,895	5,435,474	18
280	...	11,635	11,420	...	11,420	...	190	25	...	23,055	19
737,435	259	1,020,359	935,088	...	935,088	52,847	8,655	18,611	5,158	3,194,132	20
71,002	500	357,708	344,968	...	344,968	3,407	5,832	997	2,504	754,725	21

Group 10. ELECTROPLATING—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$128,950	$8,183	$747,331	$661,256	$480	$660,776	$25,460	$47,230	$5,374	$8,011	$2,965,014	1
2,079	...	20,500	17,282	...	17,282	360	2,484	172	202	97,340	2
1,573	...	6,216	4,060	...	4,060	726	1,325	105	...	45,233	3
1,142	...	4,299	3,635	...	3,635	414	145	15	90	22,290	4
21,732	6,030	124,126	113,519		113,519	3,937	5,068	927	675	425,058	5
920	30	2,247	1,175	...	1,175	517	511	44	...	23,741	6
2,120	...	9,098	7,297	...	7,297	996	696	89	20	43,610	7
22,147	...	98,472	88,674	...	88,674	2,356	7,052	270	120	434,806	8
4,573	...	9,426	6,279	120	6,159	2,249	694	204	...	68,760	9
1,297	...	4,754	2,936	...	2,936	149	1,556	13	100	32,712	10
8,122		19,719	16,069	...	16,069	870	2,544	95	141	103,624	11
2,987	...	9,091	7,264	360	6,904	284	1,490	53	...	52,737	12
43,547	2,153	363,593	333,137	...	333,137	6,171	15,412	2,584	6,289	1,184,811	13
7,724	...	18,653	14,531	...	14,531	1,472	2,306	130	214	136,636	14
4,075	...	23,702	18,921		18,921	1,866	2,559	316	40	127,606	15
872	...	16,602	15,400	...	15,400	269	902	101	20	67,480	16
400	...	1,645	1,320		1,320	35	285	5	...	9,600	17
1,598	...	5,776	3,357		3,357	1,804	455	110	50	34,735	18
2,082	...	9,322	6,400		6,400	985	1,746	141	50	54,295	19

Group 9. EMERY WHEELS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$353,772	$6,903	$705,220	$640,371	$25,755	$614,616	$50,301	$1,783	$7,644	$5,121	$2,062,120	1
216,403	6,903	310,756	273,680	11,569	262,111	33,238	523	265	3,050	1,001,229	2
6,671		33,743	29,335	...	29,335	3,375	360	293	380	139,439	3
5,571		10,768	8,901	95	8,806	1,002		41	134	38,203	4
8,183		20,176	18,871	5,867	13,001	1,165		110	30	74,147	5
38,219	...	107,205	102,913	8,224	94,689	3,215	248	602	227	275,540	6
78,425		222,572	206,671		206,671	7,616	652	6,333	1,300	533,562	7

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—ENAMELING AND ENAMELED GOODS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	92	$17,975,456	$1,211,322	$3,398,463	$5,709,134	$7,656,537	66	9,441
2	Illinois	3	2,284,030	30,000	175,000	1,628,100	450,930	2	601
3	Maryland	4	1,639,498	156,545	216,685	389,214	877,054	3	933
4	Massachusetts	9	95,595	5,900	15,250	26,200	48,245	8	107
5	New Jersey	6	32,610	2,650	6,500	20,760	2,700	2	16
6	New York	22	3,810,345	273,071	780,296	902,713	1,854,265	10	1,012
7	Ohio	13	1,523,952	126,411	439,347	385,979	572,215	11	1,015
8	Pennsylvania	9	1,182,505	124,800	265,644	395,899	396,162	7	896
9	Rhode Island	11	192,635	10,000	29,670	22,706	130,259	10	106
10	Wisconsin	3	3,023,740	282,445	600,103	695,885	1,445,307	3	1,619
11	All other states[1]	12	4,190,546	199,500	869,968	1,241,678	1,879,400	10	3,136

Group 14.—ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	10	$98,374	$5,250	$7,200	$13,073	$72,851	9	135
2	New York	6	74,141	5,250	7,200	7,700	53,991	5	109
3	All other states[2]	4	24,233			5,573	18,860	4	26

Group 6.—ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	305	$1,210,673	$22,025	$48,150	$615,091	$525,407	147	1,032
2	California	7	4,725			2,181	2,544		
3	Connecticut	4	7,187			4,700	2,487	1	2
4	Illinois	36	138,676	4,000	4,000	69,432	61,244	19	88
5	Indiana	4	7,060	1,325	1,000	2,535	2,200	3	16
6	Maryland	3	11,544			6,819	4,725	3	14
7	Massachusetts	26	78,383	4,500	6,200	29,155	38,528	13	55
8	Michigan	7	44,211			20,821	23,390	5	27
9	Minnesota	4	22,775			11,250	11,525	3	24
10	Missouri	8	61,512			31,175	30,337	6	68
11	New Jersey	20	135,370	5,700	17,700	65,945	46,025	13	135
12	New York	122	417,618	1,700	2,750	223,950	189,218	40	338
13	Ohio	14	68,340	1,500	7,000	34,300	25,540	8	78
14	Pennsylvania	20	115,168	3,000	9,000	56,324	46,844	14	86
15	Rhode Island	23	80,254	300	500	46,804	32,650	15	61
16	All other states[3]	7	17,850			9,700	8,150	4	40

Group 6.—ENGRAVING, STEEL, INCLUDING PLATE PRINTING. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Photolithographing and photoengraving.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	215	$5,402,716	$761,700	$814,440	$1,715,817	$2,110,759	82	1,606
2	California	8	38,134			23,854	14,280	2	3
3	Connecticut	5	7,545			4,210	3,335	1	4
4	District of Columbia	9	50,400	500	1,000	14,900	34,000	2	6
5	Illinois	22	680,568	1,000	253,000	144,284	282,284	12	184
6	Kentucky	3	12,105			4,677	7,428	1	2
7	Maryland	7	24,407			8,075	16,332	1	2
8	Massachusetts	15	114,364			36,636	77,728	5	31
9	Missouri	10	59,588			22,488	37,100	6	52
10	New Jersey	5	66,749	1,500	2,400	41,517	21,332	2	56
11	New York	75	3,402,785	630,100	395,220	1,099,051	1,278,414	22	832
12	Ohio	4	8,660			5,800	2,860	2	12
13	Oregon	3	22,650			15,000	7,650	2	13
14	Pennsylvania	32	728,219	109,600	143,320	196,862	278,437	14	341
15	Texas	3	5,000			2,650	2,350	1	3
16	Wisconsin	3	26,865			16,272	10,593	1	15
17	All other states[4]	11	154,677	19,000	19,500	79,541	36,636	8	50

Group 6.—ENGRAVING, WOOD.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	114	$184,897			$52,104	$132,793	12	45
2	Connecticut	7	9,216			3,400	5,816		
3	Illinois	18	39,033			6,650	32,383	7	13
4	Massachusetts	9	49,905			15,274	34,631	2	17
5	Missouri	13	11,990			5,180	6,810	1	5
6	New York	46	53,292			14,835	38,457	1	6
7	Ohio	4	1,855			755	1,100		
8	Pennsylvania	10	16,011			4,935	11,076	1	4
9	All other states[5]	7	3,595			1,075	2,520		

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Connecticut, 2; Indiana, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 2; Tennessee, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Tennessee, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—ENAMELING AND ENAMELED GOODS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
68	563	$773,824	58	$220,816	505	$553,008	412	$505,077	93	$47,931	10,875	7,558	1
3	24	26,348	.....	.....	24	26,348	16	19,302	8	7,046	988	768	2
2	102	142,798	8	49,000	94	93,798	93	93,298	1	500	1,551	1,227	3
8	3	5,832	2	4,116	1	1,716	1	1,716	.....	.....	125	80	4
5	1	1,500	.....	.....	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....	34	32	5
20	105	185,073	3	37,000	102	148,073	87	139,580	15	8,493	1,352	1,085	6
3	50	67,076	18	40,904	32	26,172	20	20,834	12	5,338	1,150	668	7
5	45	51,594	7	13,270	38	38,324	31	34,324	7	4,000	835	489	8
17	18	16,008	.....	.....	18	16,008	9	11,702	9	4,306	419	329	9
.....	100	150,739	8	38,500	92	112,239	82	108,866	10	3,373	1,633	1,406	10
5	115	126,856	12	38,026	103	88,830	72	73,955	31	14,875	2,788	1,474	11

Group 14.—ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS.

13	6	$10,920	3	$6,240	3	$4,680	3	$4,680	.....	.....	53	46	1
7	4	8,840	3	6,240	1	2,600	1	2,600	.....	.....	35	32	2
6	2	2,080	.....	.....	2	2,080	2	2,080	.....	.....	18	14	3

Group 6.—ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

352	175	$159,788	33	$47,300	142	$112,488	101	$93,693	41	$18,795	1,877	1,401	1
7	1	780	.....	.....	1	780	1	780	.....	.....	13	11	2
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9	3
39	34	30,030	4	7,680	30	22,350	22	18,084	8	4,266	274	213	4
6	1	1,000	.....	.....	1	1,000	1	1,000	.....	.....	7	2	5
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	6
29	9	10,744	3	4,500	6	6,244	4	5,464	2	780	116	79	7
4	9	7,822	4	4,620	5	3,202	3	2,526	2	676	42	38	8
4	6	5,660	.....	.....	6	5,660	4	4,850	2	810	43	37	9
9	11	9,327	4	5,900	7	3,427	5	2,427	2	1,000	96	80	10
33	9	12,250	.....	.....	9	12,250	8	11,750	1	500	182	129	11
142	61	57,292	10	17,480	51	39,812	36	32,606	15	7,206	624	470	12
14	16	11,560	4	4,760	12	6,800	9	5,940	3	860	110	97	13
23	7	4,606	1	1,040	6	3,566	4	2,350	2	1,216	129	77	14
30	7	5,897	.....	.....	7	5,897	3	4,416	4	1,481	174	112	15
5	4	2,820	3	1,320	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....	42	34	16

Group 6.—ENGRAVING, STEEL, INCLUDING PLATE PRINTING. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Photolithographing and photoengraving.)

229	385	$553,600	68	$213,065	317	$340,535	212	$285,598	105	$54,937	4,080	3,218	1
8	2	1,600	1	1,080	1	520	1	520	.....	.....	62	53	2
5	1	1,200	.....	.....	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....	15	13	3
11	5	6,458	1	2,600	4	3,858	2	3,104	2	754	102	64	4
18	53	76,009	16	35,320	37	40,689	26	35,821	11	4,868	500	435	5
4	3	2,934	.....	.....	3	2,934	2	2,700	1	234	37	19	6
7	2	1,250	.....	.....	2	1,250	2	1,250	.....	.....	38	27	7
15	22	25,630	3	7,500	19	18,130	11	13,666	8	4,464	181	149	8
15	14	17,200	3	6,200	11	11,000	9	9,600	2	1,400	101	75	9
6	2	2,500	.....	.....	2	2,500	2	2,500	.....	.....	54	54	10
85	162	300,354	25	124,390	137	175,964	97	153,755	40	22,209	2,040	1,574	11
5	1	900	.....	.....	1	900	1	900	.....	.....	9	9	12
2	4	4,905	2	3,600	2	1,305	1	825	1	480	34	28	13
35	96	94,908	8	23,375	88	71,533	51	52,265	37	19,268	683	522	14
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	15
2	5	2,780	2	1,800	3	980	2	620	1	360	39	30	16
7	13	14,972	7	7,200	6	7,772	4	6,872	2	900	175	156	17

Group 6.—ENGRAVING, WOOD.

129	38	$42,204	4	$14,800	34	$27,404	23	$22,722	11	$4,682	427	284	1
7	1	900			1	900	1	900			15	8	2
22	23	26,902	2	8,000	21	18,902	16	16,980	5	1,922	126	75	3
8	3	6,044	1	5,000	2	1,044			2	1,044	67	52	4
11	2	3,000	1	1,800	1	1,200	1	1,200			42	34	5
53	8	4,058			8	4,058	4	2,342	4	1,716	140	82	6
5													7
11	1	1,300			1	1,300	1	1,300			31	30	8
9											6	3	9

---

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 2; Minnesota, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 2.

[5] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Indiana, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
	Group 14.—ENAMELING AND ENAMELED GOODS—Continued.											
1	United States.	9,537	$3,642,322	7,120	$3,004,261	1,908	$555,393	509	$82,668	$1,326,382	$20,006	$67,163
2	Illinois	847	377,368	692	310,930	135	62,741	20	3,697	80,209	746	3,579
3	Maryland	1,397	386,397	1,054	294,441	270	71,456	73	20,497	103,764	1,291	11,299
4	Massachusetts	95	43,514	51	27,763	44	15,751			9,653	2,600	655
5	New Jersey	32	15,805	23	12,559	9	3,246			5,049	978	159
6	New York	1,214	428,820	955	379,294	195	44,490	64	5,036	297,234	5,732	21,147
7	Ohio	958	378,322	641	288,323	302	87,449	15	2,550	87,767	520	7,080
8	Pennsylvania	740	301,067	494	237,463	221	57,812	25	5,792	82,211	1,498	1,070
9	Rhode Island	385	157,581	234	115,260	132	38,479	19	3,842	45,437	4,054	340
10	Wisconsin	1,497	489,865	992	400,030	319	76,070	186	13,765	138,737		14,368
11	All other states	2,372	1,063,583	1,984	938,195	281	97,899	107	27,489	476,321	2,587	7,466
	Group 11.—ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS—Continued.											
1	United States	49	$31,062	49	$31,062					$13,208	$3,886	$464
2	New York	33	19,568	33	19,568					8,391	1,670	381
3	All other states	16	11,494	16	11,494					4,817	2,216	83
	Group 6.—ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING—Continued.											
1	United States	1,573	$1,032,232	1,415	$984,568	104	$37,024	54	$10,640	$224,288	$104,687	$2,915
2	California	12	10,928	11	10,616	1	312			1,626	1,182	76
3	Connecticut	9	5,920	7	4,920	2	1,000			1,088	854	22
4	Illinois	227	164,368	209	157,842	11	4,940	7	1,586	41,322	18,326	464
5	Indiana	4	3,700	4	3,700					5,053	300	48
6	Maryland	13	6,987	11	6,656	1	156	1	175	1,294	748	40
7	Massachusetts	91	53,908	82	52,751			9	1,157	14,099	7,177	595
8	Michigan	39	21,614	33	18,824	6	2,790			4,909	2,106	88
9	Minnesota	35	24,235	32	22,825	3	1,410			7,710	2,440	90
10	Missouri	89	58,255	77	55,220	4	1,456	8	1,579	15,010	5,416	202
11	New Jersey	153	101,531	130	95,496	17	5,296	6	739	13,911	4,440	299
12	New York	528	349,135	485	334,960	36	12,050	7	2,125	77,478	39,815	158
13	Ohio	102	61,338	91	57,936	6	2,414	5	988	14,148	5,467	531
14	Pennsylvania	99	58,985	80	53,817	9	2,997	10	2,171	10,118	6,392	133
15	Rhode Island	135	87,710	129	85,832	6	1,878			12,248	7,287	65
16	All other states	37	23,618	34	23,173	2	325	1	120	4,274	2,737	104
	Group 6.—ENGRAVING, STEEL, INCLUDING PLATE PRINTING—Continued.											
1	United States	3,580	$2,227,850	2,203	$1,733,967	1,296	$478,861	81	$15,022	$501,557	$138,009	$24,580
2	California	57	30,045	50	27,800	5	1,855	2	390	10,311	3,615	541
3	Connecticut	13	5,130	9	4,048	4	1,082			2,052	1,296	
4	District of Columbia	72	37,378	58	34,022	13	3,252	1	104	6,054	2,338	178
5	Illinois	442	275,188	254	223,485	169	47,896	19	3,807	92,415	26,297	6,949
6	Kentucky	26	10,925	16	8,421	9	2,244	1	260	2,159	900	10
7	Maryland	35	15,172	19	11,944	15	3,072	1	156	3,174	1,444	
8	Massachusetts	165	102,829	111	84,963	52	17,566	2	300	22,580	14,394	404
9	Missouri	84	38,390	46	28,522	32	8,873	6	995	14,298	6,567	222
10	New Jersey	53	26,416	47	24,751	4	1,145	2	520	10,304	1,923	225
11	New York	1,795	1,199,202	1,054	890,382	718	304,471	23	4,349	218,663	49,099	10,992
12	Ohio	8	5,785	6	5,300	2	485			1,330	795	40
13	Oregon	32	17,736	30	16,932	2	804			3,409	1,340	61
14	Pennsylvania	589	334,135	358	260,886	216	70,582	15	2,667	92,000	20,055	3,439
15	Texas	10	7,050	8	6,750			2	300	966	606	10
16	Wisconsin	33	15,131	24	13,749	5	832	4	550	3,998	1,540	133
17	All other states	166	107,338	113	92,012	50	14,702	3	624	17,844	5,800	1,376
	Group 6.—ENGRAVING, WOOD—Continued.											
1	United States	338	$245,032	321	$239,772	10	$4,026	7	$1,234	$87,656	$27,746	$565
2	Connecticut	11	8,618	10	8,218	1	400			3,554	1,121	6
3	Illinois	95	66,198	91	65,268	2	566	2	364	33,309	5,367	104
4	Massachusetts	58	48,486	54	46,280	3	2,000	1	206	8,650	4,895	302
5	Missouri	36	24,856	35	24,712			1	144	5,557	2,784	115
6	New York	106	72,928	102	72,226	2	390	2	312	26,949	10,783	16
7	Ohio									836	396	
8	Pennsylvania	30	22,426	27	21,548	2	670	1	208	7,134	1,376	1
9	All other states	2	1,520	2	1,520					1,607	1,024	21

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14. ENAMELING AND ENAMELED GOODS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$1,217,711	$21,502	$7,152,090	$6,667,706	$121,157	$6,546,549	$431,134	$7,921	$33,330	$11,999	$15,709,282	1
75,884		832,243	779,625	70,666	708,959	50,827	115	1,676		1,672,894	2
91,174		911,426	863,164		863,164	43,203		4,559		1,903,131	3
6,398		105,683	101,170		101,170	2,627	1,042	219	625	232,435	4
3,912		9,246	8,262		8,262	788	156	40		46,519	5
267,688	2,667	859,309	797,834		797,834	55,003	793	5,098	581	1,988,574	6
80,167		631,192	568,665	1,108	567,557	51,406	525	4,682	5,914	1,414,478	7
79,336	307	416,460	394,597		394,597	16,076	290	2,733	2,764	965,579	8
40,943	100	62,495	57,176		57,176	3,988	992	339		338,392	9
124,369		1,251,838	1,169,248	32,682	1,136,566	73,142		9,448		2,358,690	10
447,840	18,428	2,072,198	1,927,465	16,701	1,910,764	134,074	4,008	4,536	2,115	4,788,680	11

Group 14. ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$8,858		$95,887	$92,292	$300	$91,992	$846	$2,446	$165	$138	$170,710	1
6,340		78,771	76,610	300	76,310	696	1,350	115		126,747	2
2,518		17,116	15,682		15,682	150	1,096	50	138	43,963	3

Group 6. ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$94,929	$21,747	$376,409	$337,481	$460	$337,021	$7,744	$26,458	$3,071	$1,655	$2,422,487	1
368		10,087	10,001		10,001	12	18		56	34,956	2
212		1,573	1,440		1,440	28	60	45		16,200	3
19,962	2,570	43,934	37,635		37,635	216	5,829	254		375,824	4
595	4,200	2,277	1,982	280	1,702	68	210	17		16,050	5
450	56	2,145	1,590		1,590	360	91	104		16,647	6
6,327		25,470	22,484		22,484	809	1,043	84	1,050	147,746	7
2,495	220	17,523	16,538		16,538	20	843	122		68,564	8
4,330	850	10,305	8,580		8,580		1,490	35	200	56,700	9
9,192		45,948	43,090		43,090	353	2,395	110		150,999	10
8,172	1,000	21,821	18,231		18,231	2,112	1,108	370		197,680	11
30,474	7,131	115,225	105,143	180	104,963	1,525	7,471	1,007	79	835,704	12
3,170	5,000	22,168	19,549		19,549	793	1,588	43	195	156,124	13
2,963	600	32,874	30,636		30,636	751	1,201	281	5	140,355	14
4,776	120	18,819	15,802		15,802	241	2,173	578	25	164,925	15
1,443		6,240	4,780		4,780	456	938	21	45	44,013	16

Group 6. ENGRAVING, STEEL, INCLUDING PLATE PRINTING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$300,990	$29,569	$1,553,618	$1,502,843		$1,502,843	$14,379	$24,057	$6,075	$6,264	$5,943,080	1
6,070	105	10,945	9,662		9,662	2	186	1,005	90	76,818	2
756		3,498	3,351		3,351	58	25	24	40	19,121	3
2,788	1,150	10,551	9,710		9,710	84	470	197	90	76,054	4
58,960	200	219,777	211,604		211,604	3,787	2,317	1,025	1,044	765,432	5
1,149	50	7,628	7,419		7,419	14	179	6	10	27,415	6
1,730		7,178	6,996		6,996	21	96	15	50	39,352	7
7,354	128	69,926	67,018		67,018	133	1,981	75	719	266,486	8
6,920	580	32,906	31,446		31,446	310	825	25	300	154,753	9
8,156		6,632	5,368		5,368	1,166		98		59,572	10
138,180	20,692	874,118	856,700		856,700	5,106	9,144	1,736	1,432	3,177,881	11
495		2,550	2,310		2,310		184		56	15,050	12
2,008		4,770	4,185		4,185		520	65		51,400	13
12,742	5,764	235,025	224,402		224,402	3,003	4,378	1,714	1,528	922,061	14
350		3,491	3,395		3,395	35	48	13		14,000	15
1,125	900	9,374	8,514		8,514	300	360		200	40,026	16
10,668		55,249	50,763		50,763	360	3,344	77	705	237,059	17

Group 6. ENGRAVING, WOOD—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$24,218	$35,127	$60,283	$57,822	$310	$57,512	$248	$1,900	$280	$33	$647,909	1
327	2,100	1,437	1,405		1,405	14			18	21,918	2
10,155	17,744	13,380	12,533	150	12,383	5	661	178	3	203,671	3
2,797	656	13,636	13,346		13,346	25	260	5		94,812	4
2,239	419	5,426	5,118		5,118	55	240	5	8	58,794	5
6,745	9,105	20,865	20,455		20,455	80	237	92	1	197,991	6
140	300	454	450		450	4				5,800	7
1,253	4,504	3,940	3,370		3,370	35	532		3	51,736	8
562		1,145	1,145	160	985					13,190	9

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 6. ENVELOPES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	72	$7,495,912	$276,120	$1,046,186	$2,721,536	$3,452,070	66	2,262
2	Connecticut	5	1,707,681	108,750	397,492	607,357	594,082	4	602
3	Illinois	15	451,344	1,000	8,000	220,256	222,088	14	196
4	Missouri	3	288,663	7,500	15,000	115,377	150,786	3	121
5	New York	15	1,015,230	10,000	20,000	437,962	547,268	13	469
6	Ohio	3	330,387	2,990	49,810	105,071	172,516	3	91
7	Pennsylvania	6	275,847	7,000	5,000	106,633	157,214	5	124
8	All other states[1]	25	3,426,760	138,880	550,884	1,128,880	1,608,116	24	659

Group 8.—EXPLOSIVES. (See also Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital: Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	124	$42,307,163	$2,481,354	$6,605,693	$8,358,003	$24,859,113	123	37,554
2	Illinois	5	774,776	50,246	161,135	262,141	301,254	5	2,158
3	Indiana	7	2,096,288	56,545	282,245	452,557	1,304,941	7	1,410
4	Michigan	4	315,473	9,400	51,129	22,945	231,999	4	431
5	Missouri	4	2,364,490	146,624	363,193	476,431	1,378,242	4	734
6	New York	5	507,948	38,237	79,502	156,400	233,809	5	1,028
7	Ohio	16	2,868,417	208,667	582,511	684,273	1,392,966	16	6,326
8	Pennsylvania	40	5,320,285	310,723	789,731	1,185,402	3,034,429	39	6,356
9	All other states[2]	43	28,059,486	1,663,912	4,296,247	5,117,854	16,981,473	43	19,111

Group 14. FANCY ARTICLES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED. (See also Boxes, fancy and paper; Ivory and bone work.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital: Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	327	$7,119,896	$175,053	$581,834	$1,706,399	$4,656,610	175	3,555
2	Arkansas	3	2,475	100	300	425	1,650	1	2
3	California	21	128,432	10,800	19,900	22,435	75,297	10	88
4	Connecticut	8	198,852	5,450	35,949	42,360	115,093	6	104
5	Illinois	36	715,061	11,300	24,120	240,204	439,437	19	280
6	Kansas	3	18,600	3,700	11,000	2,700	1,400	1	3
7	Massachusetts	27	342,526	2,750	8,250	64,078	267,448	13	62
8	Michigan	7	124,031			13,830	110,201	4	56
9	Minnesota	4	215,600	500	700	35,000	179,400	2	95
10	Missouri	3	42,023			8,800	33,223	1	10
11	New Jersey	17	1,499,493	68,128	176,556	327,633	927,176	13	743
12	New York	113	1,860,480	35,650	108,600	452,851	1,263,379	55	719
13	Ohio	19	1,111,178	20,870	153,300	294,734	642,274	16	817
14	Pennsylvania	34	268,029	8,250	9,825	72,829	177,125	15	94
15	Rhode Island	4	15,810			5,240	10,570	3	35
16	Washington	3	8,608			3,850	4,758	2	3
17	Wisconsin	10	306,024	6,770	27,358	92,576	179,340	7	311
18	All other states	15	262,694	1,025	5,976	26,854	228,839	7	133

Group 2. FELT GOODS. (See also Woolen goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital: Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	39	$9,667,136	$531,582	$1,865,762	$2,143,294	$5,126,498	39	10,936
2	Massachusetts	10	2,155,527	133,190	342,242	383,883	1,296,212	10	2,830
3	New York	12	4,021,651	218,775	807,887	922,678	2,072,331	12	4,764
4	Pennsylvania	5	348,532	28,900	111,397	106,326	101,909	5	520
5	All other states[1]	12	3,141,426	150,717	604,236	730,427	1,656,046	12	2,822

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 2; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 3.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 3; California, 5; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 10; Tennessee, 3; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 6. ENVELOPES.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
44	529	$583,502	44	$123,170	485	$460,332	340	$384,947	145	$75,385	4,812	3,954	1
1	60	74,538	4	6,200	56	68,338	44	61,627	12	6,711	771	667	2
10	61	56,015	12	18,860	49	37,155	31	28,461	18	8,694	585	464	3
1	28	35,484	4	14,000	24	21,484	15	15,851	9	5,633	214	198	4
10	146	138,492	10	40,350	136	98,142	93	77,419	43	20,723	1,023	884	5
...	18	20,532	3	7,800	15	12,732	10	10,104	5	2,628	194	175	6
11	39	50,983	2	6,240	37	44,743	29	40,995	8	3,748	274	200	7
11	177	207,458	9	29,720	168	177,738	118	150,490	50	27,248	1,751	1,364	8

Group 8. EXPLOSIVES. (See also Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers of corporations Number.	Officers of corporations Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
24	1,289	$1,797,050	288	$741,742	1,001	$1,055,308	895	$1,001,444	106	$53,864	6,598	5,709	1
	32	56,457	9	24,900	23	31,557	22	31,256	1	301	270	96	2
	28	52,262	4	15,533	24	36,729	20	33,945	4	2,784	371	294	3
1	11	15,174	3	5,092	8	10,082	8	10,082	...	...	155	100	4
	29	33,560	5	7,900	24	25,660	19	22,540	5	3,120	385	232	5
	24	27,817	7	12,240	17	15,577	14	14,146	3	1,431	126	92	6
2	83	125,709	22	57,250	61	68,459	47	61,341	14	7,118	503	401	7
19	163	233,049	50	117,799	113	115,250	99	107,761	14	7,489	977	877	8
2	919	1,253,022	188	501,028	731	751,994	666	720,373	65	31,621	3,811	3,617	9

Group 11. FANCY ARTICLES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED. (See also Boxes, fancy and paper; Ivory and bone work.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers of corporations Number.	Officers of corporations Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
351	892	$862,788	105	$222,617	787	$640,171	491	$465,646	296	$174,525	8,630	4,983	1
3					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
28	17	8,066	1	260	16	7,806	10	5,146	6	2,660	158	86	3
9	17	17,932	3	3,650	14	14,282	10	12,500	4	1,782	261	76	4
27	119	136,493	28	56,260	91	80,233	56	62,896	35	17,337	1,040	608	5
5	5	2,300	...	...	5	2,300	...	...	5	2,300	18	15	6
29	40	34,497	11	11,874	29	22,623	16	15,986	13	6,637	452	181	7
2	26	21,149	2	6,000	24	15,149	16	11,592	8	3,557	261	97	8
6	44	65,720	...	...	44	65,720	35	61,508	9	4,212	270	209	9
5	6	4,536	...		6	4,536	5	4,056	1	480	34	10	10
15	232	252,178	12	66,671	220	185,507	148	108,477	72	77,030	1,309	926	11
142	204	170,787	17	25,252	187	145,535	114	110,907	73	34,628	2,713	1,560	12
12	57	56,568	13	25,470	44	31,098	29	23,576	15	7,522	861	538	13
42	37	28,694	4	6,250	33	22,444	15	13,494	18	8,950	471	241	14
6	5	1,595	2	1,000	3	595	1	500	2	95	74	27	15
1	2	2,820	2	2,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	16
7	34	25,378	4	3,720	30	21,658	23	18,258	7	3,400	383	288	17
12	47	34,075	6	13,390	41	20,685	13	16,750	28	3,935	320	116	18

Group 2. FELT GOODS. (See also Woolen goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers of corporations Number.	Officers of corporations Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
18	201	$350,594	45	$135,044	156	$215,550	126	$200,014	30	$15,536	3,744	2,829	1
1	37	60,032	3	6,000	34	54,032	28	50,432	6	3,600	1,097	716	2
9	80	160,017	19	71,444	61	88,573	49	82,300	12	6,273	1,229	1,011	3
4	13	25,228	4	14,400	9	10,828	8	10,228	1	600	146	60	4
4	71	105,317	19	43,200	52	62,117	41	57,054	11	5,063	1,272	1,042	5

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; New Hampshire, 2; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Maine, 2; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
	Group 6.—ENVELOPES—Continued.											
1	United States	4,298	$1,629,511	1,183	$676,944	2,961	$924,097	154	$28,470	$1,062,967	$123,580	$33,510
2	Connecticut	718	278,338	239	120,258	450	152,651	29	5,429	155,193	1,800	7,647
3	Illinois	464	159,460	111	54,655	345	103,493	8	1,312	57,720	20,726	1,134
4	Missouri	208	75,800	69	39,796	104	29,632	35	6,372	91,462	9,440	1,539
5	New York	960	354,264	181	111,248	771	241,652	8	1,364	242,570	50,067	1,852
6	Ohio	185	68,886	69	35,129	114	33,302	2	455	7,454	2,829	831
7	Pennsylvania	234	82,841	54	29,006	165	51,027	15	2,808	40,701	12,290	298
8	All other states	1,529	609,922	460	286,852	1,012	312,340	57	10,730	467,867	26,428	20,209
	Group 8.—EXPLOSIVES—Continued.											
1	United States	5,800	$3,308,774	5,708	$3,283,729	91	$24,945	1	$100	$1,657,665	$9,812	$71,263
2	Illinois	142	82,611	142	82,611					43,062		495
3	Indiana	299	174,563	299	174,563					118,146	2,385	3,126
4	Michigan	123	87,964	119	86,116	4	1,848			19,036		2,443
5	Missouri	306	125,247	273	116,565	33	8,682			52,595		1,020
6	New York	93	49,095	92	48,735	1	360			49,975	150	1,841
7	Ohio	428	236,205	416	233,115	12	3,090			134,016	2,761	12,209
8	Pennsylvania	897	526,609	874	520,181	22	6,328	1	100	234,664	3,146	11,740
9	All other states	3,512	2,026,480	3,493	2,021,843	19	4,637			1,006,111	1,370	38,389
	Group 14.—FANCY ARTICLES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.											
1	United States	6,624	$2,545,098	3,495	$1,723,535	2,920	$790,927	209	$30,636	$1,807,873	$200,501	$42,512
2	Arkansas									316	75	21
3	California	100	52,149	55	36,445	43	15,497	2	207	21,173	6,243	866
4	Connecticut	168	73,396	126	58,877	41	14,087	1	432	27,447	1,578	725
5	Illinois	776	329,091	388	213,859	320	107,301	68	7,931	299,835	29,168	1,369
6	Kansas	15	7,899	12	7,149			3	750	5,243	216	152
7	Massachusetts	288	119,658	109	68,324	178	51,158	1	176	72,190	13,889	1,217
8	Michigan	168	49,789	68	27,315	96	21,925	4	549	19,163	3,512	700
9	Minnesota	241	73,551	102	42,980	139	30,571			81,313	6,955	228
10	Missouri	19	7,285	11	4,805	7	2,135	1	345	10,583	1,545	34
11	New Jersey	1,091	463,248	604	317,747	474	143,148	13	2,353	321,607	6,018	6,308
12	New York	2,102	808,565	1,162	544,768	903	259,772	37	4,025	562,723	104,082	18,044
13	Ohio	700	284,393	454	231,947	229	50,190	17	2,256	241,719	4,927	9,571
14	Pennsylvania	375	96,423	113	45,735	237	46,226	25	4,462	46,912	12,262	224
15	Rhode Island	45	11,959	19	7,766	18	3,094	8	1,099	5,373	1,040	50
16	Washington	4	2,050	2	1,650			2	400	793	655	5
17	Wisconsin	329	96,337	175	67,798	140	26,338	14	2,201	45,484	2,826	1,800
18	All other states	203	69,314	95	46,370	95	19,485	13	3,459	45,999	5,510	1,198
	Group 2.—FELT GOODS—Continued.											
1	United States	3,254	$1,356,754	2,546	$1,135,013	699	$219,147	9	$2,594	$612,766	$8,270	$35,566
2	Massachusetts	899	313,836	800	283,851	95	28,550	4	1,435	119,881	4,613	11,819
3	New York	1,117	490,755	847	402,584	269	87,941	1	230	287,270		11,148
4	Pennsylvania	129	60,277	125	59,077	4	1,200			22,762		2,060
5	All other states	1,109	491,886	774	389,501	331	101,456	4	929	182,853	3,657	10,539

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 6.—ENVELOPES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
		Principal materials.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$893,737	$9,140	$5,974,948	$5,894,795	......	$5,894,795	$26,815	$33,886	$6,994	$12,458	$10,222,366	1
145,746	......	1,380,273	1,367,240	......	1,367,240	5,525	5,188	1,244	1,076	1,990,239	2
31,660	1,200	319,236	314,105	......	314,105	698	3,500	636	297	710,776	3
80,483	......	214,501	210,083	......	210,083	2,532	50	1,836	......	468,615	4
185,251	5,400	998,941	982,544	......	982,544	5,931	8,575	841	1,050	1,906,367	5
3,794	......	359,503	356,978	......	356,978	1,454	950	121	......	543,313	6
28,113	......	255,877	248,009	......	248,009	1,764	1,175	297	4,632	489,028	7
418,690	2,510	2,446,617	2,415,836	......	2,415,836	8,971	14,388	2,019	5,403	4,114,028	8

Group 8.—EXPLOSIVES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,574,140	$2,450	$17,203,667	$16,411,012	$610,342	$15,800,670	$509,860	$175	$128,291	$154,329	$29,602,884	1
42,567	......	412,129	404,151	34,868	369,283	7,223	......	755	......	711,626	2
110,635	2,000	1,188,014	1,141,146	14,876	1,126,270	24,577	......	3,741	18,550	1,679,306	3
16,653	......	519,399	498,901	860	498,041	15,909	175	3,414	1,000	791,278	4
51,575	......	1,270,931	1,243,704	......	1,243,704	26,202	......	1,025	......	1,645,705	5
47,784	200	152,046	146,871	5,859	141,012	4,257	......	576	342	348,118	6
119,046	......	1,274,786	1,200,557	46,099	1,154,458	48,535	......	12,117	13,577	1,843,211	7
219,528	250	2,516,461	2,394,382	109,731	2,284,651	64,611	......	16,362	41,106	4,012,857	8
966,352	......	9,869,901	9,381,300	398,049	8,983,251	318,546	......	90,301	79,754	18,570,783	9

Group 11.—FANCY ARTICLES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,422,140	$142,720	$4,826,719	$4,676,065	$172,407	$4,503,658	$55,963	$31,123	$28,164	$35,404	$11,961,513	1
220	......	745	725	......	725	20	......	......	......	3,500	2
8,524	5,540	38,940	36,653	6,752	29,901	1,076	823	63	325	164,386	3
25,144	......	126,460	116,370	......	116,370	4,791	216	3,195	1,888	288,500	4
264,393	4,905	657,043	638,953	......	638,953	3,281	6,413	4,584	3,812	1,659,567	5
4,875	......	10,546	8,240	......	8,240	160	84	12	2,050	27,702	6
53,131	3,950	289,364	279,992	120	279,872	700	2,915	288	5,469	584,421	7
14,951	......	114,558	111,626	4,000	107,626	1,927	100	442	463	262,123	8
74,130	......	168,343	164,475	......	164,475	2,066	......	802	1,000	438,737	9
9,004	......	41,464	41,143	......	41,143	36	150	......	135	76,043	10
309,281	......	804,386	776,227	10	776,217	14,688	1,753	7,175	4,543	2,071,998	11
315,672	124,925	1,520,992	1,478,686	152,325	1,326,361	10,999	14,154	8,637	8,516	3,719,725	12
227,221	......	498,147	486,401	......	486,401	7,535	334	1,516	2,361	1,336,761	13
32,926	1,500	199,234	193,963	7,900	186,063	1,235	2,926	457	653	482,568	14
2,783	1,500	12,795	12,281	200	12,081	50	301	138	25	43,646	15
133	......	1,822	1,600	......	1,600	......	140	2	80	8,640	16
40,458	400	199,690	190,875	......	190,875	5,707	308	651	2,149	439,125	17
39,291	......	142,190	137,855	1,100	136,755	1,692	506	202	1,935	353,961	18

Group 2.—FELT GOODS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$566,501	$2,429	$5,754,026	$5,449,667	$3,979,585	$1,470,082	$171,666	$2,335	$54,110	$76,248	$8,948,594	1
101,020	2,429	1,975,491	1,892,458	1,327,490	564,968	48,110	22	6,310	28,591	2,686,011	2
276,122	......	1,928,974	1,813,923	1,382,786	431,137	63,143	111	28,157	23,640	3,178,768	3
20,702		186,974	174,603	136,866	37,737	10,761	......	1,164	446	370,342	4
168,657		1,662,587	1,568,683	1,132,443	436,240	49,652	2,202	18,479	23,571	2,713,473	5

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—FERTILIZERS. (See also Cottonseed products; Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Chemicals.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	400	$69,023,264	$4,813,130	$11,366,004	$9,023,201	$43,820,929	350	50,986
2	Alabama	19	3,050,922	91,033	588,533	362,661	2,008,695	16	1,485
3	California	14	903,849	60,450	125,466	107,876	610,057	11	852
4	Connecticut	10	987,378	104,050	174,489	171,419	537,420	9	657
5	Delaware	7	205,554	5,700	17,300	34,500	148,054	5	665
6	Florida	8	899,049	9,000	99,444	119,901	670,704	8	555
7	Georgia	57	11,158,070	368,345	1,765,685	1,354,012	7,670,028	47	7,283
8	Illinois	4	546,171	115,200	146,261	105,218	179,492	4	445
9	Indiana	14	235,195	8,100	54,700	74,723	97,672	13	652
10	Kentucky	4	872,487	70,000	476,280	77,820	248,387	4	455
11	Louisiana	4	2,143,846	119,206	190,737	388,386	1,445,517	4	910
12	Maine	3	53,683	4,500	11,000	7,500	30,683	3	228
13	Maryland	39	6,058,246	827,565	894,595	815,518	3,520,568	31	4,293
14	Massachusetts	9	3,600,183	163,772	354,991	490,240	2,591,180	9	2,575
15	Mississippi	5	1,048,733	26,432	153,508	106,050	762,743	5	645
16	New Jersey	25	6,290,706	776,619	846,855	1,060,845	3,606,387	20	4,370
17	New York	13	2,598,356	167,700	499,379	195,975	1,735,302	13	1,537
18	North Carolina	27	3,697,799	90,245	596,182	312,356	2,699,016	22	2,653
19	Ohio	17	3,551,267	237,552	604,435	509,090	2,200,190	17	3,218
20	Pennsylvania	43	5,386,058	621,528	796,788	693,256	3,274,486	39	4,589
21	South Carolina	20	7,086,878	232,958	1,559,265	728,330	4,566,325	19	4,286
22	Tennessee	10	3,381,073	350,871	680,244	434,146	1,915,812	9	2,030
23	Virginia	37	4,871,810	336,304	629,607	765,356	3,140,543	33	5,653
24	All other states [1]	11	395,951	26,000	100,260	108,023	161,668	9	950

Group 3.—FILES. (See also Hardware; Tools, not elsewhere specified.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	62	$5,866,256	$438,789	$1,119,825	$1,988,139	$2,319,503	55	5,759
2	Connecticut	4	19,089	800	2,450	3,565	12,274	2	40
3	Illinois	3	76,360	8,160	10,000	25,500	32,700	3	760
4	Massachusetts	8	165,728	9,860	36,100	72,676	47,092	7	354
5	New Jersey	8	1,505,804	102,000	377,380	468,393	558,031	8	1,189
6	New York	15	181,030	7,000	14,800	91,616	67,614	12	358
7	Ohio	5	20,971			12,884	8,087	5	98
8	Pennsylvania	8	1,367,957	80,924	123,300	410,261	753,472	8	1,097
9	All other states [2]	11	2,529,317	230,045	555,795	903,244	840,233	10	1,863

Group 3.—FIREARMS. (See also Ammunition.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	30	$10,376,264	$544,641	$1,533,598	$3,108,924	$5,189,191	29	17,020
2	Connecticut	8	3,617,730	174,411	639,164	1,209,019	1,595,136	8	2,072
3	Massachusetts	8	3,430,850	296,225	562,104	884,018	1,688,503	8	13,111
4	New York	7	2,966,220	60,005	300,959	888,275	1,716,981	7	1,665
5	Pennsylvania	3	28,106			13,190	14,916	2	12
6	All other states [3]	4	333,358	14,000	31,281	114,422	173,655	4	160

Group 14.—FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, CHEMICAL.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	35	$337,697	$7,550	$11,900	$64,191	$253,966	17	140
2	Illinois	5	10,450			950	9,500	1	5
3	Massachusetts	3	22,602	50	1,600	1,502	19,450	2	4
4	Missouri	3	69,050	5,500	6,000	12,900	44,650	3	53
5	New York	12	142,286	2,000	4,000	13,175	123,111	6	42
6	All other states [4]	12	93,219		300	35,664	57,255	5	36

Group 14.—FIREWORKS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	34	$1,542,653	$83,259	$259,105	$213,523	$986,775	15	347
2	Massachusetts	4	168,208	4,000	13,240	32,082	118,886	1	8
3	New Jersey	5	317,474	25,700	67,107	29,184	195,483	1	50
4	New York	7	421,675	2,000	79,620	90,343	249,712	4	67
5	Ohio	5	170,898	10,350	25,744	11,714	123,090	3	55
6	All other states	13	464,398	41,200	73,394	50,200	299,604	6	167

Group 2.—FLAGS AND BANNERS. (See also Regalia and society banners and emblems.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	31	$664,004	$99,300	$67,700	$89,833	$407,171	15	270
2	Illinois	6	48,425			6,025	42,400	2	4
3	New York	14	458,473	82,500	22,500	44,918	308,555	6	74
4	Ohio	3	88,307	6,000	24,000	29,850	28,457	2	120
5	Pennsylvania	3	38,224	10,000	20,000	2,500	5,724	2	4
6	All other states [5]	5	30,575	800	1,200	6,540	22,035	3	68

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kansas, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1, Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Washington, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Indiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 1; Rhode Island, 3; Wisconsin, 2.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Maryland, 1; Ohio, 2; West Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—FERTILIZERS. (See also Cottonseed products; Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Chemicals.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
[illegible]	1,618	$1,940,712	266	$554,542	1,352	$1,386,170	1,250	$1,332,426	102	$53,744	28,432	8,666	1
6	79	67,539	16	24,725	63	42,814	63	42,814	....	....	1,241	271	2
10	35	39,231	5	6,000	30	33,231	29	32,511	1	720	194	87	3
6	32	36,712	11	19,000	21	17,712	18	16,680	3	1,032	433	204	4
8	5	4,440	....	....	5	4,440	5	4,440	....	....	283	96	5
1	61	63,179	10	22,590	51	40,589	44	36,213	7	4,376	494	145	6
40	210	260,344	44	86,986	166	173,358	162	170,774	4	2,584	5,285	1,724	7
	13	16,318	1	720	12	15,598	9	14,358	3	1,240	113	20	8
20	13	14,050	3	5,000	10	9,050	9	8,750	1	300	303	71	9
2	15	13,762	3	4,842	12	8,920	9	7,620	3	1,300	87	42	10
	36	65,997	11	39,654	25	26,343	25	26,343	....	....	754	193	11
4	1	1,354	....	....	1	1,354	1	1,354	....	....	61	22	12
58	206	229,734	24	51,600	182	178,134	172	173,506	10	4,628	2,236	760	13
6	66	85,202	....	....	66	85,202	49	74,860	17	10,342	550	241	14
	23	28,273	5	9,350	18	18,923	18	18,923	....	....	527	151	15
23	91	150,985	14	46,500	77	104,485	69	99,680	8	4,805	1,679	770	16
9	68	99,664	11	22,200	57	77,464	55	76,132	2	1,332	851	400	17
33	78	75,070	13	23,469	65	51,601	64	51,121	1	480	2,094	525	18
8	106	135,847	13	28,900	93	106,947	77	97,776	16	9,171	1,128	300	19
48	129	169,796	23	45,825	106	123,971	91	117,041	15	6,930	1,331	762	20
1	149	153,045	17	40,300	132	112,745	128	111,005	4	1,740	3,217	371	21
6	67	98,219	12	35,152	55	63,067	53	62,387	2	680	1,747	351	22
16	118	111,287	23	32,009	95	79,278	91	77,578	4	1,700	3,271	332	23
9	17	20,664	7	9,720	10	10,944	9	10,560	1	384	553	228	24

Group 3.—FILES. (See also Hardware; Tools, not elsewhere specified.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
65	109	$169,589	33	$75,604	76	$93,985	59	$86,494	17	$7,491	3,487	2,990	1
3	4	4,682	2	3,200	2	1,482	2	1,482	....	....	29	21	2
3	4	2,752	....	....	4	2,752	3	2,336	1	416	89	67	3
9	9	10,663	1	5,000	8	5,663	5	4,740	3	923	113	79	4
5	27	41,665	11	23,015	16	18,650	11	16,320	5	2,330	737	683	5
18	11	8,263	2	1,536	9	6,727	7	5,875	2	852	185	153	6
9	5	3,740	....	....	5	3,740	3	3,000	2	740	60	50	7
8	32	52,534	8	21,503	24	31,031	20	28,801	4	2,230	983	934	8
10	17	45,290	9	21,350	8	23,940	8	23,940	....	....	1,291	1,003	9

Group 3.—FIREARMS. (See also Ammunition.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
14	339	$508,340	50	$170,068	289	$338,272	237	$300,609	52	$37,663	7,301	1,610	1
[illegible]	103	158,445	20	59,175	83	99,270	73	92,240	10	7,030	2,128	1,271	2
10	117	166,287	10	40,867	107	125,420	89	104,863	18	20,557	3,333	2,079	3
	99	165,114	15	65,626	84	99,488	61	89,496	23	9,992	1,640	1,178	4
	4	3,218	....	....	4	3,218	4	3,218	....	....	27	19	5
	16	15,276	5	4,400	11	10,876	10	10,792	1	84	173	63	6

Group 11.—FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, CHEMICAL.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
23	66	$58,735	20	$25,511	46	$33,224	34	$27,137	12	$6,087	222	148	1
5	2	4,300	1	3,000	1	1,300			1	1,300	19	19	2
1	7	2,386	3	166	4	2,220	3	1,770	1	450	13	11	3
2	11	10,110	5	5,850	6	4,260	4	2,996	2	1,264	82	55	4
6	30	28,607	4	11,250	26	17,357	20	15,121	6	2,236	53	32	5
9	16	13,332	7	5,245	9	8,087	7	7,250	2	837	55	31	6

Group 11.—FIREWORKS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
25	132	$140,567	26	$48,837	106	$91,730	93	$83,157	13	$8,573	2,059	928	1
1	12	11,988	6	7,690	6	4,298	5	3,821	1	477	219	71	2
3	11	16,436	3	7,200	8	9,236	8	9,236			380	225	3
6	67	63,100	6	21,900	61	41,200	55	37,064	6	4,136	542	296	4
1	15	17,543	6	7,387	9	10,156	7	9,396	2	760	334	150	5
14	27	31,500	5	4,660	22	26,840	18	23,640	4	3,200	584	176	6

Group 2.—FLAGS AND BANNERS. (See also Regalia and society banners and emblems.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
[illegible]	72	$60,891	9	$19,700	63	$41,191	49	$34,401	14	$6,790	[illegible]	200	1
1	16	14,068	5	3,000	11	11,068	9	8,944	2	2,124	71	20	2
16	34	31,661	1	13,000	33	18,661	29	16,173	4	2,488	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
1	15	12,012	3	3,700	12	8,312	9	7,334	3	978	71	81	4
4	2	1,800			2	1,800	1	1,200	1	600	58	18	5
6	2	1,370			2	1,370	1	770	1	600	50	16	6

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1. Iowa, 2. Maryland, 1. Minnesota, 1. New Jersey, 2. Ohio, 1. Pennsylvania, 2. Wisconsin, 2.

Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2. Connecticut, 2. Illinois, 2. Indiana, 1. Maryland, 1. Missouri, 1. Pennsylvania, 2. Virginia, 1.

[6] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1. Massachusetts, 2. Michigan, 1. Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—FERTILIZERS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	14,201	$5,142,147	14,065	$5,113,232	110	$25,446	26	$3,469	$4,919,824	$76,895	$249,282
2	Alabama	551	152,713	550	152,665			1	48	147,806	700	9,542
3	California	123	69,389	123	69,389					66,851	3,452	2,725
4	Connecticut	310	124,198	252	109,837	58	14,361			81,088		3,570
5	Delaware	149	33,371	149	33,371					58,293	250	583
6	Florida	242	70,259	236	69,451	6	808			81,983	6,342	2,307
7	Georgia	2,192	581,184	2,188	580,757			4	427	718,325	1,425	30,932
8	Illinois	48	24,472	48	24,472					49,252	220	3,306
9	Indiana	97	45,526	97	45,526					31,342	1,560	1,340
10	Kentucky	57	19,329	57	19,329					74,622	825	4,262
11	Louisiana	344	122,969	309	118,364	23	2,940	12	1,665	230,450	200	3,942
12	Maine	26	11,910	26	11,910					9,748		1,690
13	Maryland	1,256	524,353	1,247	521,867	8	2,186	1	300	472,559	26,758	31,643
14	Massachusetts	358	183,163	355	182,359	3	804			244,951	9,138	8,562
15	Mississippi	348	78,847	348	78,847					61,499		4,521
16	New Jersey	1,139	637,320	1,124	632,445	12	4,347	3	528	484,020	1,282	20,497
17	New York	596	254,049	596	254,049					205,057	240	13,254
18	North Carolina	908	281,775	907	281,666			1	109	285,213	54	27,033
19	Ohio	490	235,269	490	235,269					258,914		10,642
20	Pennsylvania	958	446,564	955	446,266			3	298	415,286	19,519	11,744
21	South Carolina	1,071	303,885	1,071	303,885					231,137	2,400	19,948
22	Tennessee	781	209,593	781	209,593					297,433	560	16,208
23	Virginia	1,801	571,177	1,800	571,083			1	94	336,767	1,625	18,405
24	All other states	356	160,832	356	160,832					77,228	345	2,626

Group 3.—FILES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	3,276	$1,514,412	2,687	$1,366,958	348	$108,186	241	$39,268	$408,638	$17,701	$15,364
2	Connecticut	26	12,453	26	12,453					1,491	360	82
3	Illinois	81	37,826	74	37,052			7	774	16,597	400	395
4	Massachusetts	92	41,640	91	41,328	1	312			13,945	790	765
5	New Jersey	707	340,703	647	329,061	5	1,250	55	10,392	93,607	1,260	3,888
6	New York	159	92,638	156	92,140	2	348	1	150	11,558	3,325	353
7	Ohio	55	28,376	55	28,376					5,259	3,195	104
8	Pennsylvania	953	389,554	655	323,698	160	43,268	138	22,588	108,543	7,216	2,829
9	All other states	1,203	571,222	983	502,850	180	63,008	40	5,364	157,638	1,155	6,948

Group 3.—FIREARMS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	6,224	$3,722,850	6,126	$3,691,868	62	$24,650	36	$6,332	$1,128,677	$7,149	$59,353
2	Connecticut	1,888	1,157,622	1,878	1,154,271	4	2,245	6	1,106	291,104	3,325	15,029
3	Massachusetts	2,799	1,691,967	2,738	1,673,370	33	13,787	28	4,810	540,159		30,927
4	New York	1,425	804,487	1,400	795,869	25	8,618			277,315	2,400	11,408
5	Pennsylvania	24	10,680	22	10,264			2	416	4,140	644	
6	All other states	88	58,094	88	58,094					15,959	780	1,989

Group 14. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, CHEMICAL—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	178	$107,540	175	$106,732	3	$808			$99,017	$12,776	$643
2	Illinois	19	14,760	19	14,760					5,644	2,140	64
3	Massachusetts	10	5,596	10	5,596					19,941	820	15
4	Missouri	69	41,815	69	41,815					13,995	1,100	261
5	New York	41	22,123	39	21,715	2	408			41,615	5,032	113
6	All other states	39	23,246	38	22,846	1	400			17,822	3,684	190

Group 14. FIREWORKS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	1,480	$535,508	794	$361,554	620	$162,188	66	$11,766	$171,682	$11,191	$5,299
2	Massachusetts	129	65,011	100	53,536	29	11,475			34,653	1,700	809
3	New Jersey	259	101,688	116	67,940	113	28,048	30	5,700	8,573	302	930
4	New York	457	170,223	257	114,752	184	52,632	16	2,839	66,735	8,114	1,081
5	Ohio	266	73,600	137	49,141	125	24,037	4	422	26,921	134	823
6	All other states	369	124,986	184	76,185	169	45,996	16	2,805	34,800	941	1,656

Group 2.—FLAGS AND BANNERS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	374	$115,487	102	$40,843	253	$71,519	19	$3,125	$86,780	$23,532	$1,111
2	Illinois	34	11,564	5	1,300	28	10,082	1	182	14,273	2,979	197
3	New York	193	63,347	55	21,645	132	40,702	6	1,000	53,576	18,657	55
4	Ohio	105	24,191	29	10,963	66	11,586	10	1,642	14,881	1,092	561
5	Pennsylvania	25	8,460	6	1,590	18	6,769	1	101	1,295	376	104
6	All other states	17	7,925	7	5,345	9	2,380	1	200	2,755	428	194

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
Group 8. FERTILIZERS—Continued.											
$4,550,015	$43,632	$39,343,914	$37,862,481	$10,797,157	$27,065,324	$953,490	$33,737	$124,962	$369,244	$56,632,853	1
137,564		1,606,330	1,565,902	480,400	1,085,502	33,783	130	6,515		2,341,132	2
60,674		519,169	501,188	98,806	402,382	11,731	4,049	2,201		893,711	3
77,518		524,891	498,968	52,491	446,477	16,007	600	1,585	7,731	943,221	4
57,404		287,414	270,466	110,615	159,851	9,865		1,620	5,463	370,889	5
73,334		1,325,070	1,318,113	86,544	1,231,569	3,400	1,812	305	1,440	1,590,371	6
681,968	4,000	6,527,065	6,367,380	2,089,662	4,277,718	135,315	1,487	12,150	10,733	9,461,415	7
45,726		90,702	85,678	3,593	82,085	4,711	15	298		131,298	8
28,442		156,017	150,171	67,565	82,606	4,447	500	899		298,677	9
60,535		279,151	275,673	27,809	247,864	1,905		373	1,200	439,111	10
226,508		1,013,640	984,159	356,946	627,213	25,826	275	3,380		1,556,227	11
8,058		38,765	37,493	5,118	32,375	652		120	500	66,054	12
414,158		4,991,789	4,891,424	1,249,719	3,641,705	72,179	5,852	4,536	17,798	6,631,763	13
227,251		1,276,299	1,225,149	159,838	1,065,311	38,033	6,000	7,025	92	1,978,356	14
56,978		857,412	834,221	288,851	545,370	16,502		1,689	5,000	1,082,387	15
461,028	1,213	3,928,047	3,821,320	1,127,280	2,694,040	93,347		9,719	3,661	5,651,914	16
188,874	2,689	1,333,868	1,270,554	557,362	713,192	49,793	6,254	5,717	1,550	2,082,404	17
254,585	3,541	2,217,756	2,152,734	682,720	1,470,014	56,483	3,845	4,694		3,098,561	18
248,272		1,386,446	1,326,282	519,573	806,709	34,083		8,320	17,761	2,289,176	19
67,726	16,297	2,890,780	2,740,807	502,781	2,238,026	83,990	150	19,308	46,525	4,094,978	20
206,478	2,311	2,692,031	2,556,721	758,243	1,798,478	78,034	2,588	15,322	39,366	3,637,576	21
280,665		1,711,800	1,475,803	498,004	977,799	28,769		5,283	201,945	2,700,561	22
303,176	13,581	3,240,675	3,098,168	957,393	2,140,775	124,540	180	9,458	8,329	4,659,281	23
74,257		448,797	414,107	115,844	298,263	30,095		4,445	150	633,790	24
Group 3. FILES—Continued.											
$365,499	$10,074	$1,310,978	$1,135,046		$1,135,046	$118,110	$4,135	$48,298	$5,389	$4,391,745	1
1,048	1	2,472	1,630		1,630	420	210	157	55	25,430	2
15,802		14,160	11,050		11,050	2,940		50	120	81,833	3
12,450		39,128	33,972		33,972	3,994	354	258	550	120,175	4
83,186	5,273	288,405	244,857		244,857	34,681	420	5,510	2,937	969,389	5
7,780	100	59,431	50,170		50,170	5,390	2,030	1,131	710	222,867	6
1,900		9,958	6,827		6,827	1,103	316	1,712		255,467	7
93,798	4,700	394,899	335,771		335,771	31,797	55	26,949	327	1,127,227	8
149,535		502,525	450,769		450,769	37,785	750	12,531	690	1,789,357	9
Group 3. FIREARMS—Continued.											
$1,018,681	$43,494	$1,738,012	$1,462,704	$6,000	$1,456,704	$127,090	$12,823	$116,374	$19,021	$8,275,560	1
254,470	18,280	507,281	425,177		425,177	42,268	4,018	29,513	6,305	2,367,190	2
500,252		857,875	734,862		734,862	59,259	3,895	54,432	5,427	4,011,316	3
238,567	25,000	329,398	264,149		264,149	24,964	4,510	29,110	6,665	1,726,922	4
3,282	214	9,808	7,803		7,803	39	400	1,542	24	31,932	5
13,190		33,650	30,713	6,000	24,713	560		1,777	600	138,200	6
Group 11. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, CHEMICAL—Continued.											
$77,698	$9,500	$229,003	$220,961		$220,961	$1,518	$5,341	$739	$444	$581,970	1
5,440		25,265	24,590		24,590	170	500	5		56,850	2
15,706	[illegible]	22,179	21,800		21,800		249		130	61,954	3
12,634		75,370	72,177		72,177	540	2,271	382		154,419	4
32,820	[illegible]	60,503	58,580		58,580	370	1,275	266	12	176,139	5
11,098	2,250	45,686	43,814		43,814	438	1,046	86	302	132,608	6
Group 11. FIREWORKS—Continued.											
$155,092	$100	$769,235	$745,865	$1,700	$744,165	$12,177	$2,514	$1,047	$7,632	$1,980,790	1
32,144		80,269	77,001		77,001	1,956		250	1,062	250,272	2
7,341		194,618	191,344	1,400	189,944	2,024		100	1,150	406,946	3
57,540		234,918	230,565		230,565	1,159	2,324	60	810	648,064	4
25,964		94,999	91,282	150	91,132	1,458		22	2,237	269,588	5
32,104	100	164,431	155,673	150	155,523	5,600	190	615	2,353	111,920	6
Group 2. FLAGS AND BANNERS—Continued.											
$60,637	$1,700	$486,872	$480,914		$480,914	$2,458	$1,516	$1,740	$244	$851,092	1
11,097		61,549	61,040		61,040	260	14	200	35	109,300	2
33,364	1,700	302,444	300,263		300,263	290	1,306	585		505,111	3
13,228		82,182	79,640		79,640	1,604		900	38	156,929	4
815		13,633	13,434		13,434	89	100	10		32,204	5
2,133		27,064	26,537		26,537	215	96	45	171	50,758	6

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—FLAVORING EXTRACTS. (See also Baking and yeast powders.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	377	$4,404,986	$109,662	$216,765	$336,260	$3,742,299	88	873
2	California	16	121,686	2,500	900	11,811	106,475	4	29
3	Colorado	6	53,650	2,000	2,000	11,150	38,500	2	11
4	Connecticut	9	52,452	100	300	4,138	47,914	1	10
5	Illinois	36	1,045,334	12,550	24,300	67,182	941,302	16	165
6	Iowa	9	21,014			1,860	19,154		
7	Maine	9	136,345	2,467	24,797	4,285	104,796	1	10
8	Maryland	7	31,915			1,815	30,100	1	4
9	Massachusetts	33	278,936	3,225	8,389	24,578	242,744	8	37
10	Michigan	9	105,755	5,200	12,700	11,305	76,550	4	69
11	Minnesota	10	38,190	200	800	9,815	27,375	2	23
12	Missouri	13	244,153	1,500	4,650	9,861	228,142	4	46
13	New Hampshire	3	3,200	200	300	500	2,200		
14	New Jersey	9	163,789	8,650	26,709	24,295	104,135	3	46
15	New York	103	1,304,610	49,250	78,500	85,948	1,090,912	17	167
16	Ohio	29	281,084	10,000	21,500	21,383	228,201	12	147
17	Pennsylvania	30	129,903	2,500	1,500	17,825	108,078	4	44
18	Rhode Island	6	10,487			715	9,772		
19	Tennessee	4	32,646			1,175	31,471	1	2
20	Texas	4	76,765	3,500	500	6,480	66,285	1	20
21	Utah	4	12,100	2,400	1,700	400	7,600		
22	Virginia	4	74,970	20	20	3,850	71,080	2	12
23	Washington	3	34,630	300	1,500	3,371	29,459	1	8
24	Wisconsin	9	72,968	1,100	1,400	3,830	66,638	1	6
25	All other states[1]	12	78,404	2,000	4,300	8,688	63,416	3	17

Group 2.—FLAX AND HEMP, DRESSED.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	17	$238,842	$14,700	$40,958	$38,492	$144,692	14	600
2	Kentucky	6	160,111	12,000	18,500	12,400	117,211	3	155
3	Michigan	6	51,589	2,550	17,489	12,844	18,706	6	175
4	All other states[2]	5	27,142	150	4,969	13,248	8,775	5	270

Group 1.—FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS. (See also Food preparations; and special report on Flour and grist mill products.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	10,051	$265,117,434	$22,969,996	$48,634,410	$68,628,575	$124,884,453	10,018	780,042
2	Alabama	40	371,666	35,920	80,472	108,005	147,269	40	2,134
3	Arizona	9	404,445	9,000	63,733	86,500	245,212	9	465
4	Arkansas	91	1,352,669	96,406	246,085	511,942	498,236	91	4,435
5	California	122	11,467,154	1,219,227	1,669,723	2,183,835	6,394,369	122	11,509
6	Colorado	52	2,325,671	141,167	429,850	616,425	1,138,229	52	5,933
7	Connecticut	86	1,335,822	152,377	340,866	158,530	684,049	86	3,115
8	Delaware	47	484,171	47,690	89,500	141,669	205,312	47	2,827
9	District of Columbia	7	192,653	42,375	52,650	15,600	82,028	7	462
10	Florida	7	77,684	12,550	12,365	14,240	38,529	7	167
11	Georgia	114	1,895,718	219,630	362,575	575,973	737,540	114	8,396
12	Idaho	28	685,397	39,256	127,739	240,947	277,455	28	1,963
13	Illinois	363	14,128,467	896,760	2,824,240	3,592,236	6,815,231	363	38,267
14	Indian Territory	33	889,451	31,650	196,847	367,788	293,166	33	2,268
15	Indiana	566	11,906,761	831,436	2,214,238	3,501,317	5,359,770	566	42,333
16	Iowa	276	5,216,059	553,440	1,105,395	1,714,220	1,843,004	273	20,077
17	Kansas	354	13,816,887	807,982	2,431,205	3,691,716	6,885,984	351	35,141
18	Kentucky	388	7,342,417	414,979	1,188,107	1,871,910	3,867,421	388	23,391
19	Louisiana	3	50,200	4,000	14,500	9,700	22,000	3	140
20	Maine	161	1,422,671	169,560	307,887	254,398	690,826	153	6,603
21	Maryland	202	2,717,258	222,186	553,297	751,534	1,190,241	201	10,663
22	Massachusetts	142	1,881,478	148,137	406,629	280,461	1,046,251	140	9,363
23	Michigan	405	7,654,270	1,120,677	1,533,013	2,398,745	2,601,835	405	35,197
24	Minnesota	363	34,857,366	1,546,330	4,108,366	9,892,141	19,310,529	363	86,517
25	Mississippi	9	70,700	14,850	16,800	29,750	9,300	9	425
26	Missouri	582	14,834,042	1,124,108	2,595,715	3,855,708	7,258,511	582	40,510
27	Montana	12	991,191	101,020	253,671	168,367	468,133	12	1,455
28	Nebraska	234	6,496,878	625,655	1,537,202	1,971,698	2,362,323	232	18,055
29	Nevada	9	411,368	59,400	120,500	66,840	164,628	9	361
30	New Hampshire	72	1,008,936	114,235	184,450	121,378	588,873	72	4,523
31	New Jersey	182	2,907,250	386,109	655,950	564,329	1,300,862	180	9,612
32	New Mexico	13	139,420	9,620	29,800	62,100	37,900	13	399
33	New York	825	24,819,316	3,505,813	4,408,026	4,682,402	12,223,075	822	68,522
34	North Carolina	234	1,990,346	219,895	335,279	856,864	578,308	234	10,359
35	North Dakota	56	2,383,673	105,990	456,546	644,558	1,176,579	56	5,777
36	Ohio	694	14,931,065	1,224,877	3,542,325	4,890,097	5,273,766	694	54,240
37	Oklahoma	75	3,242,032	143,461	585,730	843,657	1,669,184	73	6,768
38	Oregon	105	3,997,039	601,596	704,098	793,286	1,898,059	105	10,013
39	Pennsylvania	1,195	18,765,691	2,114,559	4,249,736	4,243,562	8,157,834	1,188	61,686
40	Rhode Island	22	389,479	33,900	101,290	80,868	173,421	22	1,310
41	South Carolina	29	205,619	16,682	46,321	92,618	49,998	29	1,440
42	South Dakota	96	2,427,556	116,655	486,805	820,381	1,003,715	96	6,785
43	Tennessee	387	6,927,155	485,979	1,104,809	2,178,041	3,158,326	387	23,501
44	Texas	154	7,785,339	386,995	1,521,603	1,991,653	3,885,088	154	16,319
45	Utah	63	1,212,439	139,940	249,511	421,461	401,527	63	3,047
46	Vermont	109	1,319,735	187,225	289,600	199,020	643,890	109	7,178
47	Virginia	365	5,503,101	554,217	1,188,133	1,574,704	2,186,047	365	16,194
48	Washington	76	6,490,492	558,575	885,211	1,004,060	4,042,646	76	8,553
49	West Virginia	194	2,622,906	236,875	534,505	761,555	1,089,971	194	8,339
50	Wisconsin	389	10,545,861	1,111,630	2,148,165	2,663,010	4,623,056	389	42,714
51	Wyoming	11	222,440	27,400	43,347	66,776	84,917	11	591

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 2; Indiana, 2; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 2; Vermont 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—FLAVORING EXTRACTS. (See also Baking and yeast powders.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
384	672	$698,076	99	$195,497	573	$502,579	424	$437,022	149	$65,557	2,087	1,351	1
20	25	19,919	1	200	24	19,719	19	16,300	5	3,419	68	42	2
4	9	10,120	4	4,220	5	5,900	5	5,900	....	....	66	56	3
9	9	7,878	2	3,000	7	4,878	7	4,878	....	....	39	25	4
31	102	102,281	18	38,992	84	63,289	53	47,475	31	15,814	377	224	5
9	10	6,698	4	2,958	6	3,740	3	2,620	3	1,120	18	11	6
8	40	33,370	2	6,000	38	27,370	24	23,588	14	3,782	21	21	7
8	14	8,389	3	2,340	11	6,049	9	5,285	2	764	4	4	8
28	43	66,757	8	27,917	35	38,840	27	35,236	8	3,604	236	113	9
8	10	11,928	2	2,400	8	9,528	6	8,340	2	1,188	82	58	10
13	6	3,490	....	....	6	3,490	4	2,850	2	640	16	13	11
13	31	29,866	4	7,960	27	21,906	24	20,946	3	960	124	69	12
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	13
5	18	23,172	3	5,500	15	17,672	13	16,528	2	1,144	54	42	14
118	176	205,762	18	47,790	158	157,972	115	140,463	43	17,509	463	347	15
28	72	71,892	13	17,490	59	54,402	46	48,042	13	6,360	190	119	16
40	16	13,540	....	....	16	13,540	13	12,816	3	724	69	55	17
8	2	1,300	....	....	2	1,300	1	780	1	520	14	13	18
	12	11,160	3	4,500	9	6,660	7	5,640	2	1,020	25	18	19
4	19	17,360	4	8,400	15	8,960	11	7,220	4	1,740	58	14	20
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	21
2	32	25,240	2	3,750	30	21,490	25	19,033	5	2,457	59	41	22
3	7	5,280	2	1,680	5	3,600	3	2,160	2	1,440	7	5	23
10	12	14,334	5	9,500	7	4,834	5	4,322	2	512	24	15	24
10	7	8,340	1	900	6	7,440	4	6,600	2	840	62	36	25

Group 2.—FLAX AND HEMP, DRESSED.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
17	15	$9,386	4	$3,120	11	$6,266	11	$6,266	....	....	352	159	1
9	5	2,756	2	920	3	1,836	3	1,836	....	....	220	76	2
	8	5,800	2	2,200	6	3,600	6	3,600	....	....	78	45	3
8	2	830	....	....	2	830	2	830	....	....	54	38	4

Group 1.—FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS. (See also Food preparations; and special report on Flour and grist mill products.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
13,068	7,415	$7,352,357	1,450	$2,216,192	5,965	$5,136,165	5,065	$4,723,450	900	$412,715	48,149	34,168	1
42	29	19,673	3	1,900	26	17,773	24	17,098	2	675	189	161	2
....	14	17,585	6	10,400	8	7,185	8	7,185	....	....	49	37	3
116	55	44,697	7	7,600	48	37,097	46	36,617	2	480	349	257	4
94	317	443,196	45	132,720	272	310,476	242	287,871	30	22,605	1,170	826	5
26	92	103,695	11	13,650	81	90,045	79	89,265	2	780	358	193	6
98	46	39,044	10	9,700	36	29,344	31	26,938	5	2,406	197	163	7
65	12	7,930	2	2,600	10	5,330	9	4,914	1	416	147	130	8
11	5	7,687	1	5,000	4	2,687	4	2,687	....	....	62	62	9
8	3	2,700	....	....	3	2,700	3	2,700	....	....	17	14	10
146	102	95,673	25	38,020	77	57,653	73	55,693	4	1,960	567	396	11
22	21	18,625	7	6,750	14	11,875	14	11,875	....	....	100	78	12
412	465	508,767	103	180,146	362	328,621	322	309,784	40	18,837	2,919	2,100	13
45	40	39,526	4	3,600	36	35,926	35	35,026	1	900	311	121	14
830	345	303,321	74	96,585	271	206,736	227	189,533	44	17,203	2,751	1,923	15
377	173	135,007	35	47,066	138	87,941	122	81,941	16	6,000	935	749	16
429	453	451,609	107	147,095	346	304,514	296	283,363	50	21,151	2,112	1,574	17
617	254	192,744	43	47,490	211	145,254	184	135,247	27	10,007	1,741	1,245	18
4	1	650	....	....	1	650	1	650	....	....	6	6	19
209	28	17,574	11	9,223	17	8,351	8	5,879	9	2,472	293	222	20
249	91	72,969	13	17,789	78	55,180	74	54,068	4	1,112	679	524	21
184	41	25,472	6	5,750	35	19,722	19	13,693	16	6,029	325	273	22
598	277	232,736	34	49,902	243	182,834	182	158,832	61	24,002	1,800	1,386	23
416	836	906,274	108	234,821	728	671,453	562	574,492	166	96,961	5,506	3,227	24
10	8	5,085	1	1,800	7	3,285	6	2,685	1	600	36	22	25
752	458	457,714	129	189,710	329	268,004	281	248,799	48	19,205	3,096	1,978	26
6	36	46,748	1	1,000	35	45,748	32	43,828	3	1,920	75	65	27
294	167	153,176	33	43,670	134	109,506	117	102,310	17	7,196	1,071	776	28
8	6	7,500	2	2,460	4	5,040	3	4,560	1	480	33	15	29
109	11	8,676	....	....	11	8,676	8	7,800	3	876	166	127	30
221	48	36,699	11	14,250	37	22,449	29	19,530	8	2,919	507	442	31
14	2	1,500	1	900	1	600	....	....	1	600	57	23	32
1,067	520	594,451	89	176,420	431	418,031	354	382,722	77	35,309	3,786	2,713	33
76	72	46,790	23	16,780	49	30,010	44	28,357	5	1,653	709	495	34
66	76	84,915	15	19,790	61	65,125	58	63,923	3	1,202	383	289	35
1,003	438	422,332	102	165,701	336	256,631	261	227,740	75	28,891	3,188	2,480	36
56	153	146,043	54	60,130	99	85,913	95	83,633	4	2,280	561	360	37
101	85	106,666	20	36,785	65	69,881	57	63,673	8	6,208	584	299	38
1,558	306	237,394	51	55,147	255	182,247	188	153,873	67	28,374	3,076	2,572	39
23	15	7,450	2	600	13	6,850	11	6,182	2	668	48	46	40
29	14	7,494	3	2,160	11	5,334	11	5,334			85	49	41
110	64	57,338	25	26,395	39	30,943	32	27,743	7	3,200	390	315	42
584	250	212,094	40	57,445	210	154,649	191	147,317	19	7,332	1,968	1,398	43
152	292	346,696	44	94,967	248	251,729	244	249,415	4	2,314	1,219	855	44
80	48	27,150	17	5,980	31	21,170	30	20,690	1	480	189	142	45
139	14	10,658	5	6,500	9	4,158	5	2,940	4	1,218	225	116	46
498	142	104,726	21	18,355	121	86,371	106	82,765	15	3,606	1,096	893	47
56	171	211,840	37	67,210	134	144,630	126	140,940	8	3,690	858	466	48
901	79	65,777	14	11,630	65	54,147	58	51,067	7	3,080	488	378	49
511	234	252,986	55	72,600	179	180,386	147	164,968	32	15,418	1,665	1,109	50
9	6	5,305	....	....	6	5,305	6	5,305	....	....	25	19	51

---

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Iowa, 1; Minnesota, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	1,543	$653,366	767	$449,485	744	$198,346	32	$5,535	$1,050,639	$152,910	$19,046
2	California	43	20,357	23	13,872	19	6,385	1	100	21,875	8,720	380
3	Colorado	57	40,142	43	35,660	14	4,482			22,148	2,212	386
4	Connecticut	28	9,851	14	6,406	13	3,352	1	93	10,041	1,097	470
5	Illinois	233	116,018	111	81,545	113	32,601	9	1,872	219,470	27,119	3,303
6	Iowa	12	3,442	5	1,693	7	1,749			9,541	2,150	213
7	Maine	20	6,686	6	3,592	14	3,094			27,897	519	936
8	Maryland	4	1,118	2	546	2	572			11,824	2,156	166
9	Massachusetts	150	72,421	60	44,341	89	27,958	1	122	130,332	18,829	2,309
10	Michigan	67	22,596	26	12,386	31	8,206	10	2,004	32,836	2,360	1,175
11	Minnesota	14	5,705	10	4,070	4	1,635			7,316	1,845	251
12	Missouri	88	29,820	32	18,234	54	11,459	2	127	32,805	8,285	811
13	New Hampshire	1	400	1	400					735	50	12
14	New Jersey	47	18,699	27	13,441	20	5,258			18,974	576	594
15	New York	393	165,792	224	118,567	168	47,075	1	150	272,833	45,478	3,695
16	Ohio	147	53,882	56	31,152	90	22,522	1	208	88,999	10,740	2,414
17	Pennsylvania	56	24,655	34	20,141	20	4,266	2	248	28,106	7,437	119
18	Rhode Island	12	6,912	10	6,020	2	892			2,650	996	3
19	Tennessee	21	4,528	5	1,664	14	2,720	2	144	13,883	1,660	63
20	Texas	33	9,870	21	7,628	12	2,242			18,229	1,800	405
21	Utah	9	4,670	7	4,370	2	300			1,350	840	75
22	Virginia	48	14,145	19	7,622	28	6,331	1	192	29,520	2,160	470
23	Washington	5	2,398	3	1,698	2	700			7,987	870	118
24	Wisconsin	13	6,968	10	6,396	3	572			16,288	2,635	272
25	All other states	42	12,291	18	8,041	23	3,975	1	275	25,000	2,376	406

Group 2.—FLAX AND HEMP, DRESSED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	214	$59,977	212	$59,631	1	$96	1	$250	$17,610	$2,038	$2,569
2	Kentucky	141	29,701	140	29,451			1	250	11,566	1,680	2,078
3	Michigan	51	21,690	50	21,594	1	96			2,728	245	380
4	All other states	22	8,586	22	8,586					3,316	113	111

Group 4.—FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	39,110	$19,822,196	38,572	$19,675,724	450	$132,513	88	$13,959	$19,756,711	$693,356	$1,503,589
2	Alabama	159	53,887	158	53,731			1	156	29,716	9,200	2,933
3	Arizona	36	24,368	36	24,368					30,739	4,800	2,980
4	Arkansas	263	103,632	262	103,402			1	230	70,058	2,590	8,629
5	California	889	659,488	851	645,348	38	14,140			595,860	20,825	60,215
6	Colorado	244	202,778	244	202,778					272,570	2,680	23,224
7	Connecticut	167	85,874	159	83,614	8	2,260			41,010	5,243	7,287
8	Delaware	137	58,425	137	58,425					48,415	11,476	1,644
9	District of Columbia	61	30,279	61	30,279					11,869	3,100	990
10	Florida	13	5,515	13	5,515					2,967	510	607
11	Georgia	464	146,095	462	145,840			2	255	197,123	2,240	15,129
12	Idaho	84	66,864	84	66,864					56,255	2,100	6,990
13	Illinois	2,410	1,210,865	2,398	1,208,362	7	1,916	5	587	805,646	22,559	64,632
14	Indian Territory	161	78,238	161	78,238					61,599	30	4,746
15	Indiana	2,289	1,091,428	2,271	1,084,828	16	6,320	2	280	793,605	12,437	89,331
16	Iowa	770	399,108	762	395,803	7	3,005	1	300	322,960	12,555	33,844
17	Kansas	1,831	1,024,465	1,810	1,020,791	19	3,330	2	344	1,077,391	29,493	82,501
18	Kentucky	1,373	515,158	1,337	507,660	28	6,401	8	1,097	609,530	5,990	40,607
19	Louisiana	4	1,738	4	1,738					2,495	600	175
20	Maine	234	108,382	233	108,070			1	312	57,941	8,801	10,820
21	Maryland	550	212,332	543	211,225	4	667	3	440	238,525	17,160	14,891
22	Massachusetts	277	154,065	276	153,565	1	500			92,980	22,591	14,283
23	Michigan	1,508	766,690	1,480	759,530	27	6,910	1	250	541,168	19,737	69,270
24	Minnesota	4,481	2,650,818	4,440	2,637,035	38	13,166	3	617	4,471,676	65,380	176,755
25	Mississippi	20	6,763	20	6,763					4,620		596
26	Missouri	2,345	1,090,843	2,333	1,087,459	6	2,196	6	1,188	960,217	31,677	60,049
27	Montana	67	57,096	67	57,096					88,552		6,307
28	Nebraska	863	468,268	821	452,399	42	15,869			390,587	8,330	33,509
29	Nevada	17	16,098	17	16,098					20,333	546	1,629
30	New Hampshire	128	63,454	128	63,454					35,106	6,655	6,542
31	New Jersey	454	210,689	451	210,133	2	400	1	156	144,522	14,845	14,648
32	New Mexico	29	14,352	29	14,352					6,384	1,080	1,929
33	New York	3,063	1,553,122	2,966	1,531,841	97	21,281			1,726,638	96,036	111,299
34	North Carolina	519	160,329	513	159,636			6	693	98,822	5,797	11,522
35	North Dakota	312	200,439	312	200,439					214,019	500	14,020
36	Ohio	2,700	1,339,568	2,606	1,312,153	91	26,923	3	492	992,625	33,452	112,203
37	Oklahoma	456	253,256	456	253,256					239,532	1,810	21,429
38	Oregon	395	271,183	395	271,183					235,836	2,741	27,089
39	Pennsylvania	2,632	1,246,835	2,613	1,243,120	6	1,609	13	2,106	927,480	114,465	75,394
40	Rhode Island	45	23,771	44	23,621	1	150			13,357	2,760	1,014
41	South Carolina	60	18,414	60	18,414					7,708	445	1,729
42	South Dakota	347	203,102	346	202,502	1	600			204,249	6,318	17,731
43	Tennessee	1,595	591,046	1,580	588,756	1	300	14	1,990	488,700	5,156	37,403
44	Texas	986	527,652	985	527,502			1	150	810,098	3,415	43,867
45	Utah	150	91,461	148	90,916	1	400	1	145	58,147	3,499	9,609
46	Vermont	185	91,464	183	90,554	2	910			54,155	5,799	7,317
47	Virginia	957	348,681	951	347,831			6	850	223,190	17,071	23,423
48	Washington	613	409,828	607	407,399	4	2,080	2	349	466,378	20,318	40,761
49	West Virginia	400	183,050	399	182,790			1	260	116,063	3,039	15,713
50	Wisconsin	1,351	719,682	1,344	717,790	3	1,180	4	712	784,055	25,005	72,960
51	Wyoming	16	11,258	16	11,258					13,240	500	1,414

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Group 1. FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Continued.											
$878,200	$483	$3,935,960	$3,858,469	$508,370	$3,350,099	$19,215	$16,727	$4,531	$37,018	$7,772,070	1
12,775	.....	99,397	97,765	34,710	63,055	675	400	17	540	203,881	2
19,400	150	112,883	111,870	12,850	99,020	300	703	10	.....	206,900	3
8,474	.....	53,375	50,572	15,686	34,886	90	300	2,276	137	87,875	4
188,998	50	858,172	849,094	124,280	724,814	3,374	4,175	129	1,100	1,525,256	5
7,178	.....	25,119	24,845	1,809	23,036	150	10	.....	114	61,606	6
26,112	.....	81,826	81,342	.....	81,342	399	36	.....	49	173,771	7
9,502	.....	24,567	24,465	2,190	22,275	95	.....	2	5	58,864	8
109,194	.....	435,221	428,108	25,295	402,813	2,014	978	28	4,093	816,263	9
29,291	.....	154,774	149,888	57,116	92,772	950	1,736	100	2,100	281,660	10
5,220	.....	18,558	17,628	1,494	16,134	265	640	10	15	55,150	11
23,709	.....	254,598	252,624	416	252,208	425	1,384	157	8	491,790	12
673	.....	4,351	4,259	515	3,744	30	.....	.....	62	8,266	13
17,801	.....	85,765	82,790	13,734	69,056	2,550	.....	425	.....	165,533	14
223,562	98	867,393	851,973	88,323	763,650	3,390	4,578	610	6,842	1,928,330	15
75,845	.....	306,579	301,078	71,549	229,529	2,022	1,088	200	2,191	637,647	16
20,365	185	133,053	131,973	18,502	113,471	737	67	61	215	278,785	17
1,651	.....	17,703	17,551	862	16,689	129	.....	.....	23	44,500	18
12,160	.....	41,362	38,846	400	38,446	33	57	10	2,416	77,662	19
16,024	.....	94,198	81,240	2,350	78,890	340	.....	48	12,570	168,659	20
135	.....	11,260	10,975	200	10,775	75	60	.....	150	26,000	21
26,800	.....	111,981	111,184	28,421	82,763	507	240	25	25	187,992	22
6,999	.....	19,109	18,008	350	17,658	155	140	20	786	39,188	23
13,381	.....	61,868	61,243	118	60,825	155	75	13	382	113,295	24
22,218	.....	62,848	59,148	6,900	52,248	355	60	90	3,195	133,697	25
Group 2. FLAX AND HEMP, DRESSED—Continued.											
$11,903	$1,100	$233,132	$229,524	$221,822	$7,702	$2,485	$23	$949	$151	$346,963	1
7,558	250	177,831	176,377	173,984	2,393	885	23	395	151	228,467	2
2,103	.....	33,281	31,971	27,567	4,404	955	.....	355	.....	74,149	3
2,242	850	22,020	21,176	20,271	905	645	.....	199	.....	44,347	4
Group 1. FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS—Continued.											
$17,464,548	$95,218	$619,971,161	$609,615,788	$585,065,067	$24,550,721	$5,999,987	$342,649	$909,759	$3,102,978	$713,033,395	1
15,985	1,600	1,556,392	1,527,199	1,452,408	74,791	22,942	860	2,891	2,500	1,750,452	2
22,959		641,201	616,824	596,718	20,106	8,606	2,400	1,371	12,000	743,124	3
58,829	.....	3,156,600	3,098,913	2,957,222	141,691	45,418	700	6,706	4,863	3,702,495	4
514,704	116	17,132,239	16,878,516	16,370,615	507,901	99,389	69,866	18,567	65,901	20,202,542	5
240,666	.....	4,797,409	4,637,606	4,388,790	248,816	52,205	.....	6,019	101,579	5,783,421	6
28,480	.....	1,690,486	1,671,274	1,650,490	20,784	13,358	3,198	1,908	748	1,981,774	7
35,295	.....	1,315,404	1,273,089	1,225,339	47,750	13,964	.....	3,095	25,256	1,536,604	8
7,779	.....	567,855	563,280	544,930	18,350	1,658	580	965	1,372	659,595	9
1,850	.....	112,038	110,841	109,337	1,504	934	.....	263	.....	137,180	10
170,704	50	7,264,804	7,191,508	6,855,531	335,977	55,191	240	7,245	10,620	8,178,926	11
47,167		1,315,398	1,289,369	1,234,648	54,721	19,574	1,552	1,953	2,950	1,584,473	12
715,355	3,100	34,929,657	34,472,372	32,941,938	1,530,434	306,260	9,536	68,136	73,353	39,892,127	13
56,823	.....	2,156,000	2,065,331	1,979,527	85,804	26,393	.....	3,739	60,537	2,582,657	14
684,834	7,003	31,342,117	30,844,027	29,924,607	919,420	375,523	4,602	45,935	72,030	36,173,543	15
276,076	485	10,317,008	9,939,798	9,624,426	315,372	145,793	7,199	23,210	201,008	12,099,493	16
965,397		36,895,122	36,332,585	34,565,946	1,766,639	398,185	12,414	48,877	103,061	42,034,019	17
550,283	3,650	15,099,049	14,881,019	14,228,800	652,219	176,772	350	19,304	21,604	18,007,786	18
1,720	.....	53,360	52,358	49,258	3,100	450	360	192	.....	65,762	19
38,320		3,442,115	3,408,541	3,382,965	25,576	12,391	11,086	3,040	7,057	3,932,882	20
201,824	1,650	6,209,983	6,107,451	5,877,541	229,910	65,701	3,895	20,041	12,895	7,318,212	21
56,046	60	4,112,989	4,074,995	4,055,972	19,023	24,865	5,159	4,162	3,808	4,618,313	22
146,572	5,580	23,414,207	23,021,224	22,217,725	803,499	241,933	6,203	35,973	108,874	26,512,027	23
4,204,082	25,459	109,060,973	107,434,854	102,598,452	4,836,402	933,435	14,811	124,864	553,006	122,059,123	24
4,024		94,959	92,139	87,364	4,775	2,450	.....	370	.....	109,693	25
848,332	20,159	32,927,827	32,220,798	30,691,370	1,529,428	451,406	1,103	65,821	188,699	38,026,112	26
82,245		1,592,385	1,513,385	1,441,833	71,552	11,829	1,800	6,070	59,301	2,003,139	27
348,748		10,153,429	9,932,165	9,405,494	526,671	183,265	2,230	17,339	18,430	12,190,303	28
18,178		431,817	429,472	420,756	8,716	1,205	900	240	.....	520,969	29
21,772	137	2,348,332	2,336,305	2,300,010	36,295	4,046	2,722	2,059	3,200	2,541,775	30
113,870	1,150	4,521,713	4,461,423	4,370,119	91,304	24,510	2,555	6,119	27,076	5,468,613	31
3,377		311,857	302,256	290,390	11,866	7,152	1,320	886	243	388,124	32
1,519,053	250	47,372,493	46,794,856	44,611,975	2,182,881	305,666	41,030	103,443	127,498	54,546,480	33
81,503		5,985,862	5,868,256	5,703,349	164,907	93,298	3,740	9,372	11,196	6,863,770	34
199,199		5,462,541	5,288,940	5,061,707	227,233	124,541		8,768	40,292	6,463,228	35
896,227	10,733	35,626,232	35,072,249	33,888,156	1,184,093	374,193	5,856	48,979	124,955	40,855,566	36
216,203	.....	8,030,930	7,821,173	7,410,490	410,683	112,769	5,900	9,268	81,820	9,430,266	37
206,006		7,353,430	7,284,228	6,904,553	379,675	29,631	29,030	7,706	2,835	8,467,613	38
731,584	3,047	33,204,512	32,723,006	31,842,359	880,647	233,217	8,407	38,882	201,000	38,518,705	39
9,583		1,059,438	944,168	940,187	3,981	8,715	800	617	105,138	1,131,092	40
5,534		633,294	619,598	602,165	17,433	11,025	1,325	799	547	725,229	41
177,180	3,020	5,357,765	5,207,832	5,003,611	204,221	132,106	60	9,465	8,302	6,519,364	42
446,091	50	21,912,157	21,445,687	20,473,983	971,704	170,555	360	26,043	269,512	25,550,798	43
757,779	5,040	18,959,755	18,501,178	17,579,966	921,212	239,941	6,925	29,903	181,808	22,083,159	44
45,059		2,043,054	2,029,087	1,970,171	58,916	5,957	5,159	2,602	249	2,425,791	45
41,039	.....	2,872,445	2,857,902	2,848,352	9,550	8,416	1,060	3,274	1,793	3,206,075	46
182,476	220	12,170,629	12,029,093	11,580,075	449,018	65,651	11,408	12,706	51,171	13,852,299	47
403,769	1,700	12,771,387	12,548,210	11,939,232	608,978	75,132	49,621	16,640	81,784	14,063,612	48
97,311	.....	5,213,205	5,159,047	5,018,184	140,863	45,050		6,018	3,090	6,300,294	49
685,140	970	24,756,140	24,426,301	23,643,069	783,232	231,958	1,321	27,551	69,009	28,352,237	50
11,326	.....	219,155	214,460	203,962	10,498	2,365		330	2,000	283,657	51

TABLE 5. SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—FOOD PREPARATIONS. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Canning and preserving, oysters; Flour and grist mill products; Pickles, preserves, and sauces; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	766	$51,784,434	$2,879,198	$7,558,848	$8,294,957	$33,051,431	542	29,278
2	California	75	845,812	153,420	105,444	165,792	421,156	57	659
3	Colorado	12	78,705	7,775	17,100	17,730	36,100	6	54
4	Connecticut	10	272,572	47,510	55,125	36,699	133,238	5	89
5	Delaware	3	324,341	4,000	36,000	20,500	263,841	3	76
6	Florida	4	30,354	5,850	7,450	8,200	8,854	2	22
7	Georgia	3	15,060	1,200	1,100	1,560	11,200	1	15
8	Illinois	65	8,367,636	272,078	799,564	994,511	6,301,483	46	2,904
9	Indiana	15	257,654	11,820	37,800	70,864	137,170	6	1,130
10	Iowa	21	5,169,086	283,171	1,182,616	1,416,002	2,287,297	17	3,045
11	Kentucky	3	14,477			352	14,125	1	5
12	Louisiana	11	238,681	11,000	30,000	96,436	101,245	10	433
13	Maine	4	13,400	500	500	1,300	11,100		
14	Maryland	13	205,113	18,800	41,850	33,050	111,413	6	232
15	Massachusetts	58	1,339,913	51,522	107,041	201,922	979,428	37	1,016
16	Michigan	55	3,445,786	448,277	876,348	751,363	1,369,798	50	6,266
17	Minnesota	16	556,049	2,600	220,168	117,078	216,203	12	387
18	Missouri	35	1,378,971	69,405	219,829	298,473	791,264	24	635
19	Nebraska	5	144,227	30,500	31,000	8,215	74,512	2	70
20	New Jersey	27	2,743,922	184,100	524,844	682,796	1,352,182	25	1,525
21	New York	156	16,953,773	739,453	1,588,844	1,450,735	13,174,741	101	4,213
22	Ohio	31	4,990,594	223,650	901,111	1,083,065	2,782,768	29	2,951
23	Oregon	6	190,331	300		47,162	142,869	3	153
24	Pennsylvania	78	2,082,320	162,907	360,978	337,249	1,221,186	58	1,540
25	Rhode Island	7	103,224	4,600	31,012	13,982	53,630	6	40
26	Tennessee	7	38,411	3,000	6,100	9,406	19,905	6	44
27	Texas	11	132,139	11,200	37,100	37,955	45,884	9	135
28	Washington	6	51,886	2,350	7,000	31,328	11,208	3	76
29	Wisconsin	16	1,329,593	64,460	236,874	234,995	793,264	8	801
30	All other states[1]	13	470,404	63,750	96,050	126,237	184,367	9	762

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Arizona, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Indian Territory, 1; Kansas, 2; Montana, 1; Utah, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—FOOD PREPARATIONS. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Canning and preserving, oysters; Flour and grist mill products; Pickles, preserves, and sauces; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
749	2,657	$2,999,043	287	$952,105	2,370	$2,046,638	1,743	$1,767,868	627	$278,770	16,340	8,700	1
122	110	87,124	19	22,200	91	64,924	70	52,524	21	12,400	778	368	2
8	8	5,400			8	5,400	6	4,800	2	600	62	53	3
4	13	12,790	3	5,860	10	6,930	4	3,957	6	2,973	67	43	4
4	6	9,060	1	1,800	5	7,260	5	7,260			283	126	5
4											20	16	6
4											6	4	7
58	594	594,523	34	109,853	560	484,670	421	424,674	139	59,996	1,405	714	8
13	44	27,192	4	2,325	40	24,867	32	22,885	8	1,982	302	194	9
16	76	98,985	9	14,347	67	84,638	51	75,503	16	9,135	1,527	647	10
2	6	4,800			6	4,800	6	4,800			10	4	11
12	27	33,308	1	8,920	26	24,388	23	22,468	3	1,920	160	104	12
6	9	3,566			9	3,566	9	3,566			15	13	13
8	37	23,371	6	5,920	31	17,451	28	16,459	3	992	190	100	14
61	92	110,889	17	50,609	75	60,280	57	49,802	18	10,478	737	376	15
54	316	334,992	28	98,350	288	236,642	190	194,503	98	42,139	1,861	803	16
10	41	123,167	7	94,047	34	29,120	26	23,971	8	5,149	337	235	17
30	174	206,369	21	60,500	153	145,869	123	123,626	30	22,243	862	327	18
3	57	44,588	4	8,000	53	36,588	33	28,250	20	8,338	28	24	19
18	151	196,306	15	62,955	136	133,351	89	111,623	47	21,728	937	413	20
153	494	644,402	58	240,946	436	403,456	340	357,449	96	46,007	3,380	1,959	21
21	69	72,088	13	15,572	56	56,516	47	52,212	9	4,304	1,240	701	22
4	13	16,400	3	3,000	10	13,400	9	12,800	1	600	70	50	23
88	160	124,922	19	54,218	141	70,704	71	56,920	70	13,784	1,022	763	24
5	15	12,186	1	3,000	14	9,186	8	6,749	6	2,437	90	63	25
7	6	3,054			6	3,054	4	2,610	2	444	44	32	26
10	19	13,239	3	3,000	16	10,239	16	10,239			201	105	27
4	5	4,560	2	1,800	3	2,760	3	2,760			51	26	28
11	94	161,878	9	67,339	85	94,539	66	86,408	19	8,131	494	301	29
9	21	29,884	10	17,841	11	12,040	6	9,050	5	2,990	164	136	30

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—FOOD PREPARATIONS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	11,333	$4,398,348	6,809	$3,285,370	4,307	$1,078,457	217	$34,521	$9,745,251	$324,168	$147,840
2	California	429	190,489	304	155,390	118	33,307	7	1,792	146,671	27,207	3,959
3	Colorado	44	22,552	37	20,634	5	1,660	2	258	9,949	1,520	536
4	Connecticut	47	22,847	24	13,926	22	8,809	1	112	49,615	1,887	888
5	Delaware	139	48,715	38	19,073	100	29,486	1	156	13,714	516	295
6	Florida	17	7,140	17	7,140					3,321		194
7	Georgia	6	1,585	4	1,275	2	310			325	75	50
8	Illinois	955	425,078	601	328,042	353	96,732	1	304	450,565	39,132	9,756
9	Indiana	143	52,572	116	48,058	26	4,314	1	200	43,032	2,092	821
10	Iowa	977	337,242	548	238,516	365	92,470	64	6,256	251,659	2,868	6,466
11	Kentucky	6	3,165	6	3,165					5,474	430	12
12	Louisiana	132	55,255	107	49,260	18	4,763	7	1,232	66,845	6,964	2,716
13	Maine	7	2,476	4	1,944	2	415	1	117	4,187	360	36
14	Maryland	128	40,588	77	29,897	49	10,333	2	358	41,611	3,420	1,712
15	Massachusetts	498	230,184	331	183,707	162	45,689	5	788	606,147	27,317	8,469
16	Michigan	1,041	459,526	665	357,631	376	101,895			2,256,990	7,007	32,816
17	Minnesota	271	108,828	101	57,389	168	51,257	2	182	241,645	10,226	1,334
18	Missouri	571	183,691	240	124,617	303	52,821	28	6,250	247,510	20,613	7,031
19	Nebraska	26	16,376	20	14,460	6	1,916			64,429	1,890	939
20	New Jersey	701	278,773	422	196,334	279	82,439			532,823	4,289	7,406
21	New York	2,619	881,242	1,414	614,244	1,198	265,960	7	1,038	2,018,196	121,400	28,658
22	Ohio	874	339,276	584	264,938	279	72,456	11	1,882	1,295,446	8,640	17,608
23	Oregon	61	30,550	51	27,990	8	2,180	2	380	25,511	4,806	475
24	Pennsylvania	879	344,069	631	282,990	221	54,795	27	6,284	526,748	22,148	5,960
25	Rhode Island	71	29,715	40	21,377	31	8,338			20,136	1,063	317
26	Tennessee	36	10,055	32	9,119	4	936			4,110	1,885	104
27	Texas	153	51,393	74	31,130	74	19,333	5	930	23,607	1,218	1,177
28	Washington	25	12,727	16	9,103	9	3,624			14,473	1,484	58
29	Wisconsin	362	156,301	233	132,534	86	17,765	43	6,002	721,326	3,241	4,999
30	All other states	115	55,938	72	41,487	43	14,451			59,186	140	3,048

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued

Group 1. FOOD PREPARATIONS—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$9,264,173	$9,070	$37,667,862	$36,543,691	$17,392,229	$19,151,462	$593,274	$104,710	$56,547	$369,640	$61,180,116	1
114,305	1,200	937,697	903,773	289,857	613,916	13,720	12,064	1,096	7,041	1,587,494	2
7,893	....	72,588	69,898	24,706	45,192	2,181	394	115	....	140,453	3
16,840		95,481	90,160	12,264	77,896	2,966	180	50	2,125	216,959	4
12,903		337,598	334,237	218,096	116,141	1,655	18	188	1,500	457,425	5
3,127		16,042	15,108	7,881	7,227	342	240	3	349	32,312	6
200		23,269	22,455	13,410	9,045	679	120	15		27,519	7
101,677		3,497,710	3,355,836	979,004	2,376,832	58,255	9,527	3,404	70,688	5,245,002	8
40,119		327,803	312,096	87,148	224,948	4,552	510	1,131	9,514	484,847	9
242,325		5,399,765	5,328,447	4,129,254	1,199,193	60,547	2,752	2,771	5,248	6,934,724	10
5,032		11,621	10,754	208	10,546	126	36	5	700	22,198	11
57,165	....	1,469,327	1,457,232	....	1,457,232	10,089	756	1,211	39	1,740,386	12
3,791		8,218	7,971	2,749	5,222	244	....	....	3	25,146	13
36,479		247,745	241,688	43,285	198,403	3,414	1,030	349	1,264	404,373	14
570,361	....	1,169,746	1,130,362	304,825	825,537	30,532	2,681	1,126	5,045	2,502,855	15
2,215,859	1,308	2,255,816	2,053,526	1,242,694	810,832	140,822	1,729	10,898	48,841	6,753,699	16
230,085		925,481	916,872	89,566	827,306	6,050	1,959	536	64	1,590,513	17
218,069	1,767	2,057,843	1,989,817	1,233,848	755,969	19,017	3,454	1,789	43,766	3,001,570	18
61,600	....	130,871	122,797	2,247	120,550	487	1,896	91	5,600	278,971	19
521,128		1,656,585	1,617,697	264,049	1,353,648	28,000	1,904	2,759	6,225	3,163,115	20
1,867,329	809	6,364,492	6,120,249	1,955,913	4,164,336	106,077	53,059	20,640	64,467	11,408,030	21
1,269,093	105	6,369,166	6,294,478	4,965,993	1,328,485	40,949	1,361	2,494	29,884	7,859,915	22
20,230	....	244,046	236,674	204,398	32,276	4,507	1,580	1,285	....	355,232	23
191,759	3,881	1,796,551	1,719,728	434,385	1,285,343	28,803	1,612	2,914	43,494	3,184,179	24
18,756	....	155,573	153,649	4,433	149,216	976	659	68	221	241,118	25
2,121		136,246	131,819	11,751	120,068	835	243	37	3,312	187,901	26
21,212		208,812	202,525	26,480	176,045	1,793	2,185	309	2,000	375,430	27
12,931	....	24,416	21,668	7,503	14,165	1,322	531	145	750	76,804	28
713,086		1,020,252	996,739	598,538	398,201	18,760	400	47	4,306	2,211,425	29
55,698		407,102	385,436	237,744	147,692	5,574	1,830	1,071	13,191	670,521	30

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS. (See also Locomotives; Steam fittings and heating apparatus; Stoves and furnaces; Stoves, gas and oil; Structural ironwork; Vault lights and ventilators; and special report on Metal working machinery.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	8,993	$845,024,825	$70,481,289	$127,345,207	$217,404,740	$429,793,589	8,326	596,445
2	Alabama	71	6,192,165	644,517	974,722	1,559,671	3,013,255	69	6,001
3	Arizona	7	172,419	26,300	27,627	53,414	65,078	7	131
4	Arkansas	33	762,326	109,507	90,600	208,375	353,844	31	641
5	California	331	14,774,541	2,424,381	1,352,368	4,400,090	6,597,702	298	7,043
6	Colorado	88	3,241,263	265,915	410,696	1,388,493	1,176,159	81	2,767
7	Connecticut	232	24,763,180	1,508,149	4,265,306	7,297,491	11,692,234	224	17,868
8	Delaware	30	5,827,002	746,717	1,728,035	1,360,238	1,992,012	30	3,681
9	District of Columbia	10	187,200	21,000	52,000	49,500	64,700	8	122
10	Florida	18	416,988	58,700	53,906	127,342	177,040	16	342
11	Georgia	81	5,163,281	346,359	693,412	1,165,230	2,958,280	77	4,404
12	Idaho	6	99.613	2,300	15,111	51,980	30,222	6	145
13	Illinois	736	78,314,131	9,697,643	12,580,792	18,687,328	37,348,368	678	55,881
14	Indian Territory	10	65,135	5,570	11,525	34,565	13,475	9	126
15	Indiana	296	22,227,723	1,346,330	3,424,736	5,967,479	11,489,178	284	20,588
16	Iowa	185	5,304,709	552,552	876,811	1,393,515	2,481,831	67	3,946
17	Kansas	84	2,722,639	295,165	464,536	760,918	1,202,020	75	2,739
18	Kentucky	70	3,525,151	338,269	481,368	803,677	1,901,837	62	3,056
19	Louisiana	64	3,943,989	540,610	329,764	885,653	2,187,962	60	2,797
20	Maine	95	4,809,089	480,676	716,276	1,293,117	2,319,020	95	4,845
21	Maryland	98	6,819,161	500,567	902,937	1,258,434	4,157,223	97	5,251
22	Massachusetts	677	70,090,094	3,347,376	9,342,421	14,705,019	42,695,278	626	41,810
23	Michigan	397	19,008,633	1,293,893	2,825,468	5,302,722	9,586,550	386	19,608
24	Minnesota	163	5,855,363	616,884	696,290	1,666,991	2,875,198	154	4,386
25	Mississippi	35	875,116	126,450	109,735	224,072	414,859	34	782
26	Missouri	208	10,947,054	974,952	1,645,472	2,991,750	5,334,880	196	6,980
27	Montana	10	689,771	19,799	186,397	202,356	281,219	10	1.171
28	Nebraska	36	580,893	50,364	70,177	227,118	233,234	34	540
29	New Hampshire	71	4,099,410	302,822	659,682	885,153	2,251,753	65	2,993
30	New Jersey	397	57,730,411	4,213,925	9,344,556	13,446,136	30,725,794	371	35,937
31	New Mexico	3	77,279	33,000	14,000	17,000	13,279	3	87
32	New York	1,243	120,381,946	8,269,293	15,037,096	30,214,204	66,861,353	1,140	67,994
33	North Carolina	67	2,123,440	154,233	185,287	497,814	1,286,106	65	1,584
34	North Dakota	18	156,927	21,900	36,124	53,072	45,831	17	151
35	Ohio	866	100,442,712	7,333,612	16,794,507	26,152,685	50,161,908	815	71,901
36	Oklahoma	16	202,963	56,375	34,265	46,476	65,847	13	206
37	Oregon	39	1,800,333	258,200	242,962	590,211	708,960	38	1,147
38	Pennsylvania	1,182	169,646,734	14,498,723	26,451,940	42,662,197	86,033,874	1,123	134,949
39	Rhode Island	133	23,728,205	1,373,098	3,800,645	6,639,051	11,915,411	122	7,393
40	South Carolina	37	511,339	63,129	69,043	214,555	164,612	36	1,122
41	South Dakota	11	187,939	30,000	24,670	114,270	18,999	10	269
42	Tennessee	90	4,358,190	414,494	748,050	1,062,407	2,133,239	84	5,363
43	Texas	101	4,793,998	308,728	551,466	1,150,161	2,783,643	97	2,861
44	Utah	21	450,937	37,900	84,000	164,540	164,437	19	99
45	Vermont	56	3,158,560	199,457	448,868	732,498	1,777,737	55	3,201
46	Virginia	70	2,912,228	210,039	392,029	998,255	1,311,905	67	2,529
47	Washington	105	3,492,553	576,180	389,446	1,025,448	1,501,479	99	2,848
48	West Virginia	73	1,909,269	127,072	324,550	611,232	816,415	70	3,075
49	Wisconsin	319	45,349,606	5,646,664	7,367,673	15,995,987	16,339,282	299	32,459
50	All other states[1]	4	131,217	11,500	15,800	34,850	69,067	4	46

Group 14.—FOUNDRY SUPPLIES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	34	$1,516,043	$213,700	$254,693	$237,772	$809,878	31	3,621
2	Illinois	3	250,990	60,000	40,000	35,050	115,940	2	537
3	New York	6	108,106	24,000	36,343	22,666	25,097	5	291
4	Ohio	5	363,919	56,200	87,500	55,300	164,919	5	1,095
5	Pennsylvania	12	684,554	70,000	84,600	100,000	429,954	12	1,355
6	All other states[2]	8	108,474	3,500	6,250	24,756	73,968	7	343

Group 14. FUR GOODS. (See also Hats and caps other than felt, straw, and wool.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	868	$17,991,869	$645,900	$363,050	$720,538	$16,262,381	143	1,994
2	California	20	431,785	150,000	50,300	8,385	223,100	5	21
3	Connecticut	8	44,596	1,500	5,200	2,566	35,330	3	29
4	Illinois	36	522,020	3,000	26,000	17,096	475,924	10	27
5	Indiana	7	12,555	300	1,000	1,655	9,600	2	9
6	Iowa	8	114,037	1,500	6,000	15,704	90,833	4	60
7	Maryland	6	45,450	....	....	3,350	42,100	....	....
8	Massachusetts	12	156,549	....	....	5,778	150,771	3	6
9	Michigan	20	1,039,674	19,100	15,100	63,488	941,986	15	350
10	Minnesota	35	2,542,597	29,450	24,200	81,425	2,407,522	12	165
11	Missouri	9	104,785	4,000	4,000	5,135	91,650	4	7
12	Nebraska	5	131,600	50,000	10,000	2,300	69,300	3	5
13	New Jersey	8	63,277	8,000	6,300	2,175	46,802	....	....
14	New York	603	11,250,995	350,270	146,250	431,713	10,322,762	57	1,105
15	Ohio	11	137,883	300	1,000	4,250	132,333	3	10
16	Pennsylvania	27	423,731	3,200	4,600	20,550	395,381	1	5
17	Washington	11	119,763	10,000	5,000	6,885	97,878	4	6
18	Wisconsin	21	660,381	13,500	23,000	58,001	585,880	12	157
19	All other states[3]	18	190,191	1,800	5,100	10,082	173,209	5	32

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; Nevada, 1; Wyoming, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS. (See also Locomotives; Steam fittings and heating apparatus; Stoves and furnaces; Stoves, gas and oil; Structural ironwork; Vault lights and ventilators; and special report on Metal working machinery.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
7,902	35,398	$47,039,343	5,708	$13,989,130	29,690	$33,050,213	28,452	$30,966,922	1,238	$2,083,291	426,148	274,497	1
43	311	426,429	71	157,245	240	269,184	229	262,916	11	6,268	5,653	3,480	2
7	9	10,320	2	4,200	7	6,120	7	6,120	....	....	90	60	3
27	28	30,795	5	6,870	23	23,925	20	22,560	3	1,365	493	282	4
315	733	988,804	149	332,322	584	656,482	503	603,211	81	53,271	7,874	4,583	5
80	146	210,525	30	82,000	116	128,525	106	122,719	10	5,806	1,779	1,181	6
152	1,097	1,530,283	216	564,590	881	965,693	739	892,639	142	73,054	14,194	10,276	7
14	208	263,901	36	107,080	172	156,821	166	154,017	6	2,804	2,455	1,647	8
16	9	8,200			9	8,200	9	8,200	....	....	185	103	9
14	36	37,099	17	19,900	19	17,199	18	16,719	1	480	438	224	10
72	260	295,995	52	87,850	208	208,145	179	197,549	29	10,596	8,566	2,532	11
13	8	11,380			8	11,380	7	11,020	1	360	75	38	12
501	4,448	5,541,915	602	1,604,113	3,846	3,937,802	3,347	3,662,721	499	275,081	40,553	25,933	13
13	3	2,780	3	2,780	....	....	....	....	....	....	69	47	14
242	1,270	1,385,495	196	417,438	1,074	968,057	921	897,430	153	70,627	13,425	8,656	15
179	421	382,448	85	116,932	336	265,516	261	235,837	75	29,679	3,522	2,833	16
98	137	144,386	30	52,474	107	91,912	86	82,897	21	9,015	1,892	1,184	17
49	188	218,759	55	103,645	133	115,114	109	104,664	24	10,450	2,153	1,677	18
56	170	241,017	33	76,563	137	164,454	131	160,914	6	3,540	2,114	1,274	19
101	162	197,002	28	70,255	134	126,747	107	114,450	27	12,297	3,309	2,539	20
85	340	339,022	56	117,151	284	221,871	270	216,698	14	5,173	4,549	3,208	21
68	2,474	3,417,922	348	1,026,316	2,126	2,391,606	1,728	2,193,968	398	197,638	37,583	26,576	22
190	1,311	1,378,484	226	398,253	1,085	980,231	890	893,817	195	86,414	15,975	10,134	23
63	416	430,421	83	128,171	333	302,250	283	278,320	50	23,930	3,117	2,195	24
45	61	73,200	7	15,000	54	58,200	48	56,295	6	1,905	624	469	25
164	708	841,490	174	325,830	534	515,660	456	476,732	78	38,928	6,913	4,015	26
11	39	57,200	5	9,420	34	47,780	32	46,440	2	1,340	479	277	27
35	39	41,542	8	11,350	31	30,192	26	28,256	5	1,936	448	246	28
56	216	228,665	29	52,110	187	176,555	155	161,451	32	15,104	2,275	1,590	29
321	2,211	2,805,810	301	851,450	1,910	1,954,360	1,705	1,836,296	205	118,064	26,089	18,422	30
4	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200	....	....	74	50	31
193	5,469	6,635,011	647	1,780,672	4,822	4,854,339	4,173	4,554,828	649	299,511	54,503	37,153	32
76	136	138,467	37	45,186	99	93,281	82	85,441	17	7,840	1,345	946	33
22	4	2,980	2	1,800	2	1,180	2	1,180	....	....	409	46	34
669	5,013	5,964,713	786	1,866,094	4,227	4,098,619	3,610	3,804,015	617	294,604	54,507	25,308	35
20	1	300	....	....	1	300	....	....	1	300	118	55	36
10	65	77,553	13	22,880	52	54,673	45	50,553	7	4,120	966	560	37
1,158	6,748	8,231,318	857	2,217,606	5,891	6,013,712	5,415	5,784,002	476	229,710	69,732	46,705	38
94	758	1,058,218	113	340,087	645	718,131	535	662,712	110	55,419	9,937	7,404	39
39	28	28,771	6	8,675	22	20,096	20	19,536	2	560	607	372	40
12	3	6,000	1	300	2	5,700	2	5,700	....	....	150	111	41
82	292	321,295	71	112,830	221	208,465	184	189,303	37	19,162	3,931	2,539	42
90	173	229,545	32	68,098	141	161,447	135	157,827	6	3,620	2,616	1,562	43
19	25	43,045	9	22,400	16	20,645	15	19,745	1	900	345	215	44
51	203	224,997	27	71,992	176	153,005	127	134,565	49	18,440	2,076	1,324	45
80	130	147,658	35	54,013	95	93,645	87	90,275	8	3,370	2,280	1,432	46
8	205	256,640	46	85,732	159	170,908	142	160,716	17	10,192	2,107	1,068	47
18	134	141,811	35	54,040	99	87,771	88	81,966	11	5,805	1,413	921	48
287	1,605	1,982,119	204	795,427	1,401	1,186,692	1,245	1,112,082	156	74,610	17,297	11,043	49
4	6	6,420	....	....	6	6,420	6	6,420	....	....	44	30	50

Group 11.—FOUNDRY SUPPLIES.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
22	77	$73,309	17	$26,752	60	$46,557	41	$39,240	19	$7,317	378	286	1
1	7	5,800	....	....	7	5,800	4	4,800	3	1,000	18	12	2
2	11	9,944	3	2,652	8	7,292	5	5,450	3	1,842	33	33	3
	30	30,845	7	17,000	23	13,845	16	12,080	7	1,765	132	93	4
11	18	18,920	3	3,580	15	15,340	13	14,360	2	980	87	71	5
8	11	7,810	4	3,520	7	4,290	3	2,550	4	1,740	78	11	6

Group 14.—FUR GOODS. (See also Hats and caps other than felt, straw, and wool.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
1,246	1,172	$1,228,765	62	$162,180	1,110	$1,066,585	874	$931,965	236	$134,620	12,801	6,413	1
20	24	33,006	5	14,600	19	18,406	12	14,120	7	4,286	215	113	2
9	8	4,875			8	4,875	4	2,917	4	1,958	54	19	3
40	44	67,615	9	31,530	35	36,085	26	34,768	9	1,317	440	235	4
8	1	850			1	850	1	850			34	17	5
[illegible]	14	10,962	3	3,850	11	7,112	9	6,410	2	702	89	35	6
10	1	900			1	900	1	900			56	35	7
19	13	9,200			13	9,200	9	7,500	4	1,700	211	66	8
23	49	45,074	5	4,300	44	40,774	36	36,638	8	4,136	820	400	9
47	142	166,960	6	24,500	136	142,460	124	135,246	12	7,214	1,363	1,084	10
9	3	7,400	1	4,000	2	3,400	1	2,400	1	1,000	163	11	11
6	2	1,700			2	1,700	1	1,200	1	500	67	51	12
8											27	15	13
949	776	800,197	26	65,900	750	734,297	593	642,161	157	92,136	8,134	3,772	14
12	3	2,000			3	2,000			3	2,000	15	11	15
46	29	19,800			29	19,800	19	14,750	10	5,050	268	123	16
14	6	7,800	1	1,800	5	6,000	5	6,000			74	33	17
22	40	36,084	3	6,000	37	30,084	27	24,235	10	5,849	[illegible]	284	18
18	17	14,342	3	5,700	14	8,642	6	4,900	8	3,742	181	87	19

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska 1; Colorado, 2; District of Columbia 1; Kansas 1; Kentucky 1; Maine [illegible]; Montana 1, North Dakota, 2, Oregon 2; Rhode Island 1, South Dakota 1; Utah 1; Vermont 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3. FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States.	348,380	$196,247,431	343,062	$194,783,342	3,244	$999,953	2,074	$464,136	$70,235,452	$3,665,570	$3,467,447
2	Alabama	4,589	2,133,039	4,573	2,130,335			16	2,704	968,399	4,975	37,172
3	Arizona	78	57,097	78	57,097					17,207	600	1,427
4	Arkansas	363	199,632	357	197,786			6	1,846	44,792	3,407	3,875
5	California	5,872	4,381,934	5,806	4,367,827	10	3,658	56	10,449	1,126,025	181,811	50,263
6	Colorado	1,451	1,061,882	1,437	1,058,692			14	3,190	286,140	29,838	26,575
7	Connecticut	12,292	7,043,755	12,025	6,972,435	196	56,578	71	14,742	2,246,119	78,008	118,974
8	Delaware	1,990	1,018,685	1,973	1,015,070			17	3,615	268,748	5,020	15,989
9	District of Columbia	135	80,443	135	80,443					16,651	3,820	930
10	Florida	264	138,277	263	138,127			1	150	23,416	2,415	2,406
11	Georgia	3,000	1,254,029	2,977	1,250,877			23	3,152	439,863	14,387	30,100
12	Idaho	58	44,081	58	44,081					7,924	840	901
13	Illinois	32,966	19,785,946	32,373	19,601,082	486	163,397	107	21,467	7,694,816	562,499	343,107
14	Indian Territory	45	31,558	44	31,308			1	250	4,321	981	405
15	Indiana	10,967	5,377,933	10,808	5,340,577	127	31,165	32	6,191	2,249,744	37,942	110,180
16	Iowa	2,667	1,395,636	2,632	1,384,214	20	6,967	15	4,455	540,980	20,867	22,632
17	Kansas	1,499	882,560	1,488	880,280	2	400	9	1,880	306,147	14,265	18,236
18	Kentucky	1,891	878,478	1,880	876,178	6	1,200	5	1,100	348,189	15,698	16,055
19	Louisiana	1,608	929,344	1,607	929,152			1	192	385,627	11,280	5,334
20	Maine	2,857	1,445,442	2,822	1,438,098	33	6,882	2	462	316,741	7,665	25,448
21	Maryland	3,859	2,361,175	3,856	2,360,586			3	589	1,090,925	23,387	34,497
22	Massachusetts	31,599	18,333,320	30,978	18,158,580	378	122,778	243	51,962	5,461,298	393,499	449,435
23	Michigan	12,760	6,797,176	12,445	6,731,699	152	29,346	163	36,131	2,383,099	86,334	145,344
24	Minnesota	2,629	1,554,935	2,608	1,548,743	19	5,992	2	200	603,441	36,526	26,183
25	Mississippi	516	260,262	514	259,951			2	331	73,873	1,351	5,651
26	Missouri	5,298	3,216,789	5,214	3,186,823	26	5,908	58	24,058	1,083,272	114,117	50,406
27	Montana	352	325,807	351	325,522			1	285	44,161	2,040	3,514
28	Nebraska	322	195,160	321	194,969			1	191	59,889	8,541	3,158
29	New Hampshire	1,925	1,033,028	1,873	1,015,714	47	16,292	5	1,022	307,138	11,522	15,784
30	New Jersey	21,878	12,424,825	21,155	12,207,107	463	142,273	260	75,445	4,448,568	173,639	165,911
31	New Mexico	58	34,321	58	34,321					7,434		677
32	New York	45,156	26,128,845	44,410	25,904,483	586	189,821	160	34,541	10,453,327	791,887	382,964
33	North Carolina	1,116	517,464	1,099	514,905	5	948	12	1,611	200,771	6,948	12,266
34	North Dakota	64	36,713	64	36,713					13,540	330	887
35	Ohio	44,014	23,834,116	43,581	23,720,880	252	72,560	181	40,676	9,243,952	272,054	508,396
36	Oklahoma	76	45,604	73	44,522	2	900	1	182	13,041	650	2,040
37	Oregon	757	579,007	752	578,152			5	855	67,505	3,605	10,762
38	Pennsylvania	56,853	31,231,113	56,308	31,093,510	176	64,328	369	73,275	10,995,027	495,499	440,022
39	Rhode Island	8,543	4,633,533	8,280	4,565,016	189	54,478	74	14,039	1,622,019	79,370	91,325
40	South Carolina	450	212,113	433	209,375	10	1,950	7	788	26,629	3,419	3,549
41	South Dakota	123	124,226	123	124,226					13,351	265	1,586
42	Tennessee	3,189	1,431,941	3,176	1,429,262	5	1,224	8	1,455	474,564	18,328	27,562
43	Texas	1,988	1,219,956	1,981	1,217,865	2	900	5	1,191	483,023	22,286	21,915
44	Utah	277	198,014	277	198,014					18,962	2,652	3,859
45	Vermont	1,676	927,917	1,673	926,517	3	1,400			441,840	9,585	20,219
46	Virginia	1,804	799,908	1,793	798,187			11	1,721	210,167	19,438	17,321
47	Washington	1,445	1,065,385	1,439	1,062,830	1	832	5	1,723	251,246	31,074	23,574
48	West Virginia	1,137	671,372	1,123	667,094	5	2,304	9	1,974	143,718	6,610	11,110
49	Wisconsin	13,890	7,878,133	13,734	7,838,615	43	15,472	113	24,046	2,701,400	53,752	156,712
50	All other states	34	35,522	34	35,522					6,623	744	809

Group 11.—FOUNDRY SUPPLIES—Continued.

1	United States	315	$156,401	300	$152,548	13	$3,556	2	$307	$93,397	$7,310	$6,644
2	Illinois	46	22,092	46	22,092					15,210	600	2,000
3	New York	28	13,522	26	12,898	2	624			5,731	1,060	874
4	Ohio	112	58,187	112	58,187					33,857	1,400	2,073
5	Pennsylvania	76	41,300	76	41,300					20,772	1,180	1,267
6	All other states	53	21,300	40	18,061	11	2,932	2	307	17,827	3,070	430

Group 14. FUR GOODS—Continued.

1	United States	9,370	$5,122,782	5,474	$3,514,825	3,852	$1,599,491	44	$8,466	$3,169,718	$781,371	$41,913
2	California	144	89,527	59	44,942	84	44,285	1	300	42,865	24,780	3,600
3	Connecticut	30	12,410	10	6,032	20	6,378			8,266	4,550	248
4	Illinois	326	200,275	152	123,988	170	75,842	4	445	131,615	35,254	2,006
5	Indiana	19	6,454	6	2,933	13	3,521			4,733	1,950	94
6	Iowa	59	22,793	26	13,833	33	8,960			16,880	2,535	447
7	Maryland	31	12,108	14	7,530	17	4,578			6,803	2,916	90
8	Massachusetts	124	76,557	51	41,124	73	35,433			44,251	14,840	873
9	Michigan	635	242,234	312	139,681	313	100,813	10	1,740	175,594	16,311	5,430
10	Minnesota	1,236	497,195	446	285,314	788	211,577	2	304	247,489	25,928	7,079
11	Missouri	91	49,430	22	18,530	69	30,900			29,162	9,216	1,005
12	Nebraska	53	27,872	17	15,160	36	12,712			6,740	3,372	1,650
13	New Jersey	16	8,469	6	4,748	9	3,518	1	203	8,526	2,784	323
14	New York	5,804	3,480,397	4,014	2,590,893	1,776	887,001	14	2,503	2,197,480	557,291	12,463
15	Ohio	89	48,185	28	24,771	60	23,214	1	200	24,755	10,980	685
16	Pennsylvania	190	110,280	82	60,771	103	47,893	5	1,616	70,241	35,230	323
17	Washington	51	30,501	16	12,950	35	17,551			14,548	5,780	2,432
18	Wisconsin	356	155,220	167	97,549	183	56,516	6	1,155	108,651	12,689	1,624
19	All other states	116	52,875	46	24,076	70	28,799			31,119	14,855	1,541

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$58,939,375	$4,163,000	$278,074,203	$256,478,297	$892,432	$255,585,865	$12,792,566	$1,374,237	$3,050,291	$4,378,812	$685,901,388	1
915,558	10,694	4,588,163	3,803,089	75,472	3,727,617	179,000	2,808	43,100	500,076	8,839,677	2
15,180	....	76,250	71,795	....	71,795	3,400	430	625	....	194,000	3
36,335	1,175	216,678	180,462	100	180,362	18,578	1,657	3,930	12,051	663,870	4
800,235	33,716	6,305,638	5,744,901	5,328	5,739,573	205,337	98,287	30,961	226,152	15,440,071	5
216,684	13,043	1,933,485	1,806,130	84	1,806,046	75,164	21,292	18,516	12,383	4,107,986	6
2,036,352	12,785	6,538,099	5,572,342	65,246	5,507,096	546,248	70,491	245,041	103,977	20,067,953	7
245,739	2,000	1,555,649	1,397,300	5,742	1,391,558	79,919	5,595	7,218	65,617	3,432,118	8
9,101	2,800	74,007	68,190	....	68,190	4,186	596	530	505	222,450	9
18,595	....	211,323	197,700	7,000	190,700	6,471	2,474	776	3,902	498,738	10
376,654	18,722	1,999,602	1,842,509	898	1,841,611	63,000	5,579	22,935	65,579	5,125,943	11
6,183	....	38,889	31,007	....	31,007	4,153	1,895	752	1,082	114,823	12
6,271,390	517,820	29,757,202	27,565,300	71,190	27,494,110	1,554,184	165,547	189,921	282,250	73,003,940	13
2,935	....	24,128	21,559	....	21,559	2,093	216	110	150	85,278	14
1,983,141	118,481	9,620,731	8,974,667	34,591	8,940,076	446,988	32,172	65,705	101,199	21,078,675	15
461,348	36,133	2,091,392	1,905,546	2,844	1,902,702	111,799	9,966	15,811	48,270	5,178,126	16
232,890	40,756	1,577,864	1,465,671	260	1,465,411	78,026	6,537	14,582	13,048	3,385,720	17
304,168	12,268	1,800,084	1,704,896	4,401	1,700,495	68,392	2,329	15,378	9,089	3,979,309	18
221,171	141,542	1,228,661	1,154,623	4,000	1,150,623	51,730	240	10,158	11,910	3,149,209	19
280,878	2,750	1,845,040	1,731,936	8,555	1,723,381	70,588	15,923	15,810	10,783	4,462,757	20
1,001,281	31,760	2,901,678	2,707,185	8,766	2,698,419	141,257	3,739	36,056	13,441	8,525,583	21
4,321,843	293,521	20,700,746	19,290,893	57,869	19,233,024	764,464	123,924	323,314	198,151	55,071,239	22
1,835,276	316,145	10,446,297	9,703,677	128,397	9,575,280	418,262	31,019	84,292	209,047	24,178,321	23
458,632	82,300	2,614,876	2,397,823	137	2,397,686	124,425	14,202	25,764	52,662	6,240,184	24
60,572	6,200	356,292	335,938	....	335,938	9,522	4,075	1,767	1,990	919,940	25
893,156	25,593	4,304,457	3,943,831	4,066	3,939,765	244,632	25,976	47,275	42,743	10,917,476	26
38,607	....	362,686	313,306	1,166	312,140	37,930	2,868	1,401	7,181	871,590	27
48,190	....	282,106	257,333	70	257,263	8,624	5,554	1,196	9,399	753,011	28
206,746	13,086	1,107,871	1,034,152	2,456	1,031,696	35,614	17,142	6,801	11,162	3,081,993	29
4,057,008	52,010	16,731,258	15,516,684	51,020	15,465,664	829,092	53,794	193,605	138,083	41,539,644	30
6,757	.	22,500	16,999	....	16,999	3,386	1,200	915	....	70,618	31
8,424,917	653,559	33,600,691	30,896,891	102,291	30,794,600	1,649,644	298,175	331,400	424,581	91,432,923	32
127,367	54,190	1,240,005	1,122,784	286	1,122,498	43,389	7,325	17,580	48,927	2,464,555	33
12,123	.	51,565	42,563	....	42,563	5,177	1,400	367	2,058	151,902	34
8,025,688	437,814	36,101,419	33,554,679	89,431	33,465,248	1,520,310	78,025	386,938	561,467	85,969,929	35
9,051	1,300	51,605	43,552	30	43,522	5,445	1,210	416	982	147,887	36
49,347	3,791	619,820	557,980	1,710	556,270	34,617	12,765	10,227	4,231	1,531,675	37
9,285,333	771,173	48,146,886	44,743,777	86,650	44,657,127	2,062,432	100,814	641,462	598,401	112,856,748	38
1,179,198	272,126	4,898,037	4,476,477	21,115	4,455,362	202,612	56,810	62,527	99,611	13,959,283	39
19,561	100	171,388	146,791	....	146,791	17,521	780	1,948	4,348	542,059	40
11,500	.	54,277	44,243	773	43,470	9,570	....	380	84	220,915	41
398,232	30,442	2,717,840	2,494,598	5,888	2,488,710	113,202	7,746	12,740	89,464	5,830,678	42
420,768	18,054	2,188,499	2,025,094	600	2,024,494	99,640	12,280	10,347	41,138	4,952,827	43
12,431	20	248,203	217,810	....	217,810	15,031	4,243	699	10,420	587,484	44
105,170	6,866	869,056	782,026	2,680	779,346	41,462	6,594	17,232	21,742	3,183,920	45
161,588	11,820	1,102,953	975,573	14,451	961,122	72,330	6,325	5,527	43,198	2,767,656	46
184,448	13,150	1,762,995	1,636,448	454	1,635,994	44,048	31,064	9,120	42,315	3,862,279	47
125,448	550	1,315,449	1,204,212	4,600	1,199,612	52,194	575	33,979	24,489	2,673,770	48
2,394,230	96,706	11,577,021	10,718,161	21,815	10,696,346	616,237	19,272	80,007	143,344	27,163,334	49
5,070	.	39,842	37,104	...	37,104	1,061	1,397	150	130	95,322	50

Group 14.—FOUNDRY SUPPLIES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$79,443		$621,812	$584,739	$318,148	$266,591	$22,007	$3,540	$1,316	$10,210	$1,058,844	1
12,610		174,715	168,490	85,000	83,490	5,225	....	1,000	..	232,500	2
3,797		46,616	44,464	17,460	27,004	1,739	180	173	60	96,102	3
30,381		220,235	201,997	113,780	88,217	4,648	3,000	1,590	9,000	360,714	4
18,325		113,032	103,944	85,154	18,790	7,750	......	1,338	.	230,516	5
11,327		70,214	65,844	16,754	49,090	2,645	360	215	1,150	139,002	6

Group 14.—FUR GOODS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,877,947	$468,487	$21,204,391	$21,092,328	$4,411,740	$16,680,588	$31,819	$37,514	$8,595	$34,135	$37,123,129	1
14,485	.	281,927	279,047	115,275	163,772	20	1,498	2	1,360	681,698	2
3,136	32	41,245	40,888	15,596	25,292	187	145		25	96,266	3
81,845	12,520	819,026	813,345	127,680	685,665	566	1,940	61	3,114	1,431,858	4
2,089		28,264	27,898	1,200	26,698	110	50	70	136	57,120	5
13,898		97,944	95,278	48,200	47,078	2,173	118	175	200	181,175	6
3,797		76,256	76,127	1,000	75,127	60		1	68	118,660	7
23,538	5,000	248,921	247,230		247,230		1,347		344	164,220	8
124,976	28,877	1,036,134	1,017,365	612,553	404,812	5,031	1,901	157	11,680	1,771,436	9
214,472		2,011,528	1,997,244	1,011,597	985,647	951	7,095	1,340	4,898	3,478,731	10
17,518	1,323	106,625	105,195	13,800	91,395	625	718	87		232,645	11
1,718		64,483	62,325	750	61,575	355	780	13	1,010	115,750	12
5,269	150	22,612	22,273		22,273	156	60	123		62,080	13
1,223,641	101,085	15,238,640	15,193,483	2,175,499	13,017,984	17,387	16,413	6,193	5,164	29,241,316	14
9,800	3,200	129,168	128,521		128,521	150	477	20		240,186	15
31,135	3,253	372,976	371,070	122,656	248,414	120	796		990	718,067	16
6,336	.	52,527	51,751	16,000	35,751	191	520	15	50	132,152	17
84,791	9,547	451,674	441,634	130,159	311,475	2,831	2,566	254	1,386	999,330	18
14,223	500	124,141	121,384	19,175	102,209	643	1,060	81	1,010	281,411	19

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—FURNISHING GOODS, MEN'S. (See also Collars and cuffs; Shirts.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	503	$16,116,705	$855,230	$1,272,530	$1,317,260	$12,671,685	255	3,430
2	California	6	60,099			4,351	55,748	6	8
3	Connecticut	3	48,911	625	4,000	7,769	36,517	2	11
4	Illinois	36	1,819,050	239,115	434,144	63,600	1,082,191	27	277
5	Indiana	19	327,297	12,400	27,300	59,350	228,247	18	267
6	Iowa	7	89,009	4,500	16,500	15,125	52,884	6	45
7	Kansas	6	47,074	100	1,500	8,000	37,474	5	30
8	Maine	4	13,640	340	2,200	2,500	8,600	1	4
9	Maryland	17	611,002		3,300	59,469	548,233	6	459
10	Massachusetts	27	1,328,905	43,500	103,400	115,020	1,066,985	1	388
11	Michigan	6	40,971			5,250	35,721	4	11
12	Minnesota	4	79,700	5,000	15,000	5,600	54,100	2	11
13	Missouri	13	176,569			10,075	166,494	10	32
14	Nebraska	4	55,213	11,000	12,000	16,635	15,578	4	35
15	New Jersey	8	1,736,258	39,000	136,245	154,285	1,406,728	7	693
16	New York	235	7,415,536	463,900	408,700	427,628	6,115,308	86	585
17	Ohio	38	1,063,744	19,500	64,641	135,979	843,624	30	308
18	Pennsylvania	43	972,722	7,450	35,100	196,326	733,846	23	182
19	Rhode Island	4	59,837	6,800	6,700	6,913	39,424	4	38
20	Tennessee	5	52,929	100	600	6,200	46,029	4	11
21	Wisconsin	4	9,107			2,355	6,752	2	3
22	All other states[1]	14	109,132	1,900	1,200	14,830	91,202	7	32

Group 4.—FURNITURE.

1	United States	2,482	$152,712,732	$9,733,475	$25,338,085	$25,367,870	$92,273,302	2,037	168,488
2	Alabama	8	110,780	18,200	14,550	28,756	49,274	8	255
3	Arkansas	14	846,392	34,490	138,171	193,030	480,701	14	1,164
4	California	87	2,441,491	117,550	261,324	227,959	1,834,658	68	1,733
5	Colorado	11	166,950	34,000	32,000	29,850	71,100	9	164
6	Connecticut	19	292,361	26,900	59,662	71,053	134,746	16	541
7	Georgia	32	1,903,924	124,821	288,451	350,644	1,140,008	29	2,415
8	Illinois	202	16,936,222	1,139,399	2,536,168	1,978,138	11,282,517	167	15,887
9	Indiana	180	11,663,119	622,859	2,114,876	2,224,546	6,700,838	165	15,755
10	Iowa	35	1,343,095	107,159	250,845	200,227	784,864	31	1,605
11	Kansas	12	305,986	20,150	52,775	87,130	145,931	11	641
12	Kentucky	34	1,219,897	116,563	204,445	222,375	676,514	28	2,352
13	Louisiana	10	645,900	107,000	131,098	86,675	321,127	9	689
14	Maine	11	414,094	54,184	71,150	63,004	225,756	9	316
15	Maryland	51	2,291,266	119,412	447,382	284,476	1,439,996	42	3,002
16	Massachusetts	126	13,637,808	556,011	1,677,375	1,631,285	9,773,137	107	8,787
17	Michigan	134	15,797,769	782,018	2,979,805	2,139,388	9,896,558	129	19,449
18	Minnesota	51	2,250,669	170,550	399,588	310,061	1,370,470	40	2,316
19	Mississippi	6	404,534	11,498	89,914	81,610	221,512	5	470
20	Missouri	69	4,406,840	385,426	667,051	538,930	2,815,433	58	4,912
21	Nebraska	6	124,616	3,200	25,600	7,505	88,311	3	53
22	New Hampshire	27	923,537	50,000	165,992	147,594	559,951	25	1,847
23	New Jersey	32	1,196,883	119,150	271,871	198,186	607,676	25	944
24	New York	511	21,925,871	1,724,863	3,419,123	3,839,544	12,942,341	352	20,691
25	North Carolina	105	4,621,994	187,288	568,939	976,762	2,889,005	96	9,142
26	Ohio	206	12,948,855	943,371	2,385,173	2,141,677	7,478,634	177	15,492
27	Oregon	18	785,713	23,300	68,000	137,197	557,216	14	699
28	Pennsylvania	222	10,648,973	618,792	1,921,124	1,764,939	6,344,118	172	12,171
29	Rhode Island	4	30,783		4,000	8,439	18,344	3	25
30	South Carolina	6	162,794	5,013	35,016	47,836	74,929	5	435
31	Tennessee	40	2,779,903	189,735	408,152	491,365	1,690,651	38	3,902
32	Texas	12	284,001	9,937	36,177	56,899	180,988	9	423
33	Vermont	23	1,496,097	50,200	362,149	359,279	724,469	21	3,191
34	Virginia	26	762,735	38,951	119,085	161,142	443,557	24	1,502
35	Washington	23	365,928	21,625	56,900	88,000	199,403	16	677
36	West Virginia	19	759,204	75,860	150,328	190,209	342,807	14	971
37	Wisconsin	100	15,510,777	1,104,000	2,892,526	3,979,219	7,535,032	91	13,727
38	All other states[2]	10	304,971	20,000	31,300	22,941	230,730	7	143

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 1; New Hampshire, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; West Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—FURNISHING GOODS, MEN'S. (See also Collars and cuffs; Shirts.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
639	1,880	$1,520,739	97	$194,435	1,783	$1,326,304	1,149	$1,062,409	634	$263,895	19,658	13,098	1
10	12	9,832	....	....	12	9,832	10	8,752	2	1,080	133	68	2
....	7	7,222	2	2,400	5	4,822	3	3,592	2	1,230	23	10	3
45	246	179,124	9	19,612	237	159,512	152	118,643	85	40,869	1,926	1,328	4
16	35	26,342	7	6,400	28	19,942	19	16,152	9	3,790	1,065	589	5
4	15	9,766	4	2,500	11	7,266	7	5,880	4	1,386	163	90	6
8	1	360	....	....	1	360	1	360	....	....	101	71	7
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	13	8
24	58	27,278	....	....	58	27,278	39	21,950	19	5,328	907	362	9
29	119	119,247	5	10,454	114	108,793	90	97,231	24	11,562	1,130	684	10
5	17	10,575	....	....	17	10,575	12	8,125	5	2,450	89	62	11
9	9	7,674	1	1,500	8	6,174	7	5,774	1	400	73	44	12
12	29	25,780	5	7,100	24	18,680	18	15,980	6	2,700	228	134	13
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	111	66	14
15	51	59,193	4	3,900	47	55,293	42	52,493	5	2,800	2,222	1,973	15
333	959	772,471	23	83,044	936	689,427	564	540,063	372	149,364	7,606	4,814	16
38	134	108,714	21	26,155	113	82,559	61	58,773	52	23,786	1,714	1,237	17
59	152	126,228	7	20,060	145	106,168	108	93,606	37	12,562	1,615	1,239	18
4	6	4,300	1	1,000	5	3,300	1	1,500	4	1,800	182	136	19
2	10	7,168	4	3,360	6	3,808	2	2,680	4	1,128	76	55	20
6	2	1,060	....	....	2	1,060	1	600	1	460	11	11	21
9	18	18,405	4	6,950	14	11,455	12	10,255	2	1,200	166	112	22

Group 4.—FURNITURE.

2,194	8,309	$9,131,357	1,589	$3,007,327	6,720	$6,124,030	5,516	$5,551,456	1,204	$572,574	128,549	92,514	1
11	4	2,336	1	600	3	1,736	3	1,736	....	....	155	113	2
4	43	43,493	12	16,480	31	27,013	27	25,389	4	1,624	828	467	3
82	102	113,627	18	27,287	84	86,340	63	74,699	21	11,641	1,576	926	4
10	19	21,520	1	500	18	21,020	16	19,100	2	1,920	166	143	5
14	31	29,724	6	7,800	25	21,924	19	20,151	6	1,773	351	214	6
24	127	149,440	40	72,800	87	76,640	77	70,940	10	5,700	2,150	1,445	7
136	1,064	1,225,834	168	439,859	896	785,975	727	703,063	169	82,912	13,979	10,511	8
86	673	728,613	178	305,206	495	423,407	399	382,979	96	40,428	11,147	8,148	9
23	153	132,411	32	40,580	121	91,831	109	87,219	12	4,612	1,028	767	10
11	22	25,192	2	2,100	20	23,092	17	21,900	3	1,192	314	124	11
28	75	73,833	21	31,160	54	42,673	42	36,935	12	5,738	1,325	968	12
9	30	30,997	4	9,352	26	21,645	23	20,715	3	930	550	401	13
7	19	21,582	3	2,300	16	19,282	11	17,300	5	1,982	309	199	14
63	182	198,494	21	63,010	161	135,484	139	126,805	22	8,679	2,610	2,009	15
160	362	443,234	37	101,700	325	341,534	250	305,235	75	36,299	7,495	5,608	16
92	880	1,064,123	141	338,829	739	725,294	579	654,701	160	70,593	15,116	11,267	17
45	167	162,758	33	48,060	134	114,698	107	102,092	27	12,606	1,749	1,111	18
5	20	19,258	4	6,900	16	12,358	15	12,108	1	250	362	181	19
43	295	333,218	70	128,506	225	204,712	198	193,074	27	11,638	3,107	2,207	20
7	9	6,790	2	1,800	7	4,990	5	3,880	2	1,110	126	87	21
29	56	53,040	7	10,500	49	42,540	41	39,052	8	3,488	678	449	22
36	64	98,039	11	30,524	53	67,515	46	64,393	7	3,122	929	697	23
610	1,231	1,463,370	197	422,165	1,034	1,041,205	880	966,057	154	75,148	19,456	12,924	24
43	286	236,350	109	107,026	177	129,324	153	121,281	24	8,043	6,160	4,347	25
165	801	797,622	184	303,247	617	494,375	480	429,432	137	64,943	9,509	7,272	26
20	41	43,974	5	7,380	36	36,594	25	30,247	11	6,347	503	351	27
241	627	602,955	100	155,963	527	446,992	456	416,417	71	30,575	9,142	6,550	28
5	3	2,462	....	....	3	2,462	3	2,462	....	....	35	29	29
3	14	10,950	3	2,900	11	8,050	10	7,960	1	90	255	217	30
25	146	157,881	44	66,750	102	91,131	84	80,506	18	10,625	3,105	2,095	31
7	20	21,000	10	11,100	10	9,900	10	9,900			354	233	32
14	70	81,474	19	37,200	51	44,274	34	35,033	17	9,241	1,284	1,003	33
20	53	44,854	20	20,537	33	24,317	28	22,284	5	2,033	879	583	34
28	21	22,146	....	....	21	22,146	17	20,736	4	1,410	374	258	35
12	34	37,492	12	17,620	22	19,872	14	16,420	8	3,452	582	407	36
65	549	617,393	73	168,386	476	449,007	397	400,735	79	48,272	10,437	8,023	37
11	16	10,878	1	1,200	15	9,678	12	8,610	3	1,068	124	90	38

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Oklahoma, 1, South Dakota, 2; Utah, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—FURNISHING GOODS, MEN'S—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	16,399	$5,092,915	2,317	$1,252,157	13,728	$3,785,515	354	$55,243	$3,497,135	$469,138	$38,642
2	California	92	36,930	21	12,582	69	23,932	2	416	35,850	9,410	443
3	Connecticut	15	3,568	2	664	13	2,904			2,860	420	49
4	Illinois	1,647	581,364	172	104,074	1,438	469,916	37	7,374	450,418	48,964	4,751
5	Indiana	780	186,333	36	14,586	728	170,104	16	1,643	46,184	3,873	1,103
6	Iowa	103	29,724	12	5,193	90	24,402	1	129	17,430	933	468
7	Kansas	72	21,664	10	3,257	61	18,283	1	124	4,585	967	208
8	Maine	15	4,061	2	1,366	13	2,695			1,993	420	50
9	Maryland	752	194,000	73	27,771	659	161,998	20	4,231	124,875	21,518	1,628
10	Massachusetts	921	348,280	217	123,607	699	223,792	5	881	273,688	22,529	11,624
11	Michigan	75	25,271	10	4,353	64	20,762	1	156	14,778	2,000	158
12	Minnesota	53	13,288	2	322	48	12,668	3	298	7,869	1,817	252
13	Missouri	163	38,645	21	10,343	142	28,302			42,391	7,356	324
14	Nebraska	88	28,595	13	6,660	75	21,935			2,390	600	419
15	New Jersey	2,115	489,035	121	59,036	1,923	419,292	71	10,707	89,503	4,505	2,108
16	New York	6,258	2,184,391	1,227	690,208	4,960	1,481,345	71	12,838	2,012,706	292,147	10,342
17	Ohio	1,442	341,588	130	63,435	1,286	272,353	26	5,800	173,978	14,826	2,693
18	Pennsylvania	1,457	477,898	210	110,719	1,152	357,083	95	10,096	144,843	30,407	1,009
19	Rhode Island	163	47,800	10	5,500	153	42,300			7,712	1,438	266
20	Tennessee	65	14,134	12	3,491	51	10,418	2	225	4,686	1,300	136
21	Wisconsin	11	1,883	2	247	8	1,486	1	150	1,863	887	57
22	All other states	112	24,463	14	4,743	96	19,545	2	175	36,533	2,821	554

Group 1.—FURNITURE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	110,133	$49,883,235	104,206	$48,495,634	3,165	$879,977	2,762	$507,624	$16,719,082	$1,401,452	$739,167
2	Alabama	119	39,098	110	36,948			9	2,150	3,078	187	447
3	Arkansas	686	256,184	615	245,753	24	3,544	47	6,887	85,803	3,222	2,502
4	California	1,190	884,575	1,145	865,706	35	15,715	10	3,154	198,181	62,028	8,203
5	Colorado	157	137,141	155	136,437	1	600	1	104	24,097	7,935	1,212
6	Connecticut	283	166,367	279	165,330	3	797	1	240	41,279	4,904	1,870
7	Georgia	1,828	504,078	1,631	474,561	51	9,388	146	26,129	255,744	10,661	9,497
8	Illinois	12,266	6,637,897	11,909	6,542,146	207	63,211	150	32,540	2,356,380	252,233	74,259
9	Indiana	9,731	3,929,183	9,000	3,799,256	520	93,048	211	36,879	1,410,138	36,460	70,172
10	Iowa	858	370,217	815	358,299	23	6,687	20	5,231	154,151	8,950	8,158
11	Kansas	265	110,661	225	103,846			40	6,815	54,137	1,368	2,062
12	Kentucky	1,103	437,722	1,067	432,032	6	1,205	30	4,485	146,663	5,315	7,107
13	Louisiana	430	176,866	421	175,266			9	1,600	25,756	2,352	753
14	Maine	237	118,106	232	117,202	4	693	1	211	36,293	2,729	1,808
15	Maryland	2,280	959,493	2,118	931,914	17	5,125	145	22,454	288,172	53,691	15,411
16	Massachusetts	6,537	3,300,068	5,837	3,086,240	599	190,817	101	23,011	885,358	92,486	66,132
17	Michigan	13,260	5,938,312	12,589	5,763,702	286	87,109	385	87,501	1,820,345	35,998	125,439
18	Minnesota	1,475	691,389	1,455	685,155	20	6,234			321,644	19,838	15,951
19	Mississippi	262	85,313	242	83,013	3	300	17	2,000	20,974	224	922
20	Missouri	2,713	1,368,179	2,531	1,325,015	46	15,971	136	27,193	409,719	50,659	23,686
21	Nebraska	106	45,226	96	41,282	8	3,580	2	364	19,440	403	490
22	New Hampshire	548	245,997	533	242,850	5	1,083	10	2,064	121,498	4,419	3,439
23	New Jersey	801	440,225	766	428,823	32	10,750	3	652	130,223	9,912	5,596
24	New York	16,113	8,442,294	15,665	8,282,467	369	144,105	79	15,722	2,850,994	472,110	63,503
25	North Carolina	5,164	1,310,738	4,732	1,259,694	46	4,550	386	46,494	368,724	1,760	24,831
26	Ohio	8,420	3,771,461	8,049	3,678,606	335	85,995	36	6,860	1,557,032	90,269	76,008
27	Oregon	425	233,466	414	229,431	10	3,925	1	110	82,698	5,332	6,102
28	Pennsylvania	7,847	3,492,355	7,514	3,407,506	120	31,148	213	53,701	1,200,666	100,002	23,549
29	Rhode Island	31	25,430	31	25,430					4,269	2,661	325
30	South Carolina	140	45,943	133	45,081			7	862	14,129	55	726
31	Tennessee	2,610	923,102	2,482	895,717	12	3,233	116	24,152	353,336	10,352	13,892
32	Texas	290	145,257	273	141,680	4	1,536	13	2,041	31,625	4,695	1,260
33	Vermont	1,112	423,996	1,097	419,689	11	3,219	4	1,088	95,172	4,301	3,340
34	Virginia	713	228,513	653	219,569	5	1,141	55	7,803	66,909	2,851	2,357
35	Washington	306	173,962	297	171,648	8	2,158	1	156	35,368	5,340	2,623
36	West Virginia	508	197,179	500	195,644	6	1,235	2	300	63,219	528	3,022
37	Wisconsin	9,212	3,549,758	8,494	3,409,042	343	78,045	375	62,671	1,165,674	31,939	70,658
38	All other states	107	77,484	101	73,654	6	3,830			26,194	3,283	1,855

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—FURNISHING GOODS, MEN'S—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,573,938	$415,417	$21,924,658	$21,737,609		$21,737,609	$42,375	$51,422	$7,033	$86,219	$36,444,305	1
10,519	15,478	167,338	164,889		164,889		820	123	1,506	274,031	2
2,391		17,132	16,670		16,670	371		2	89	34,841	3
396,603	100	2,469,779	2,440,366		2,440,366	2,455	4,452	416	22,030	4,103,209	4
39,958	1,250	681,977	664,552		664,552	3,933	1,164	758	11,570	1,038,984	5
16,029		156,390	153,405		153,405	1,188	337	84	1,376	229,016	6
3,326	84	63,763	59,710		59,710	298	708	25	3,022	106,089	7
858	665	17,346	17,104		17,104	191		3	48	31,900	8
73,529	28,200	725,775	721,694		721,694	3,441	427	13	200	1,220,703	9
239,535		1,334,229	1,320,757		1,320,757	5,403	4,141	303	3,625	2,389,334	10
12,620		86,204	84,969		84,969	106	572	17	540	158,678	11
5,800		89,540	88,600		88,600	225	650	65		135,350	12
34,361	350	229,227	227,156		227,156	327	787	26	931	408,075	13
1,371		83,531	78,606		78,606	591	124	270	3,930	129,407	14
82,890		1,585,265	1,571,018		1,571,018	10,290	94	1,006	2,857	2,703,007	15
1,353,057	357,160	10,173,785	10,136,908		10,136,908	5,093	24,202	2,364	5,218	17,148,982	16
155,229	1,230	1,672,686	1,636,715		1,636,715	3,349	6,986	622	25,014	2,507,280	17
113,427		1,973,086	1,961,324		1,961,324	3,329	4,198	696	3,539	3,170,139	18
6,008		125,556	123,420		123,420	1,450	400	111	175	210,847	19
3,250		84,850	84,082		84,082	40	474	30	224	129,870	20
919		5,225	4,955		4,955	70	85	9	106	15,710	21
22,258	10,900	181,974	180,709		180,709	225	801	90	149	298,853	22

Group 1.—FURNITURE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$13,773,064	$805,309	$73,619,914	$70,595,572	$734,449	$69,861,123	$1,513,676	$215,389	$439,191	$856,086	$170,446,825	1
2,294	150	44,313	42,695		42,695	938	139	541		107,506	2
76,947	3,132	330,279	311,073	19,600	291,473	7,939	908	2,413	7,946	837,429	3
105,800	22,150	1,286,348	1,255,575	18,670	1,236,905	6,247	16,334	5,156	3,036	2,824,517	4
14,800	150	178,053	170,399		170,399	1,070	2,132	368	1,084	432,167	5
34,305	200	237,829	227,930		227,930	6,506	770	807	1,816	557,298	6
211,053	24,533	901,723	870,141	10,965	859,176	12,285	878	6,254	12,165	2,115,379	7
1,927,132	102,756	9,549,250	9,191,016	5,038	9,185,978	184,561	34,470	34,233	104,979	22,131,846	8
1,272,473	51,033	5,539,736	5,286,764	122,127	5,164,637	140,535	7,395	30,947	74,095	13,496,778	9
118,480	18,563	802,870	752,375	1,200	751,175	19,427	1,356	3,366	26,346	1,677,045	10
29,390	21,317	180,557	165,414		165,414	5,066	240	1,390	8,438	425,503	11
128,241		658,653	635,122		635,122	13,754	150	4,316	5,311	1,496,147	12
22,651		196,417	193,323		193,323	452	500	881	1,261	515,412	13
29,787	1,969	144,761	136,046	7,793	128,253	2,275	2,992	1,080	2,368	377,043	14
218,170	900	1,623,940	1,575,063	14,805	1,560,258	22,491	4,566	4,770	17,050	3,445,168	15
719,003	7,737	5,247,301	5,013,746	118,277	4,895,469	120,058	18,282	40,504	54,711	11,092,581	16
1,647,053	11,855	7,672,470	7,342,231	34,350	7,307,881	200,972	7,297	43,908	78,062	18,421,735	17
285,555	300	1,023,738	969,381		969,381	33,383	6,063	5,745	9,166	2,561,776	18
19,400	428	141,061	136,935	40	136,895	3,276		850		359,272	19
335,294	80	1,940,544	1,897,984	8,075	1,889,909	22,330	6,891	7,328	6,011	4,097,192	20
18,547		107,478	97,955	95	97,860	1,099	410	96	7,918	224,710	21
68,567	45,073	333,237	317,888	42,920	274,968	8,565	1,294	2,705	2,785	846,089	22
111,615	3,100	523,936	501,308	12,112	489,196	15,078	945	2,833	3,772	1,404,279	23
2,061,407	253,974	11,800,354	11,363,781	14,653	11,349,128	205,511	60,841	63,774	106,417	28,110,697	24
320,715	21,418	3,105,546	2,986,352	31,200	2,955,152	38,130	870	28,928	51,266	6,181,619	25
1,287,082	103,673	5,347,456	5,110,357	10,460	5,099,897	108,286	9,952	34,840	84,021	13,322,608	26
71,234	30	338,245	313,261	7,328	305,933	3,351	2,673	2,475	16,485	790,070	27
1,025,397	51,718	5,302,875	5,097,572	22,421	5,075,151	105,736	9,313	28,250	62,004	12,377,354	28
1,283		9,854	8,906		8,906	469	420	59		41,867	29
13,348		118,759	113,240	1,675	111,565	3,424		973	1,122	202,163	30
297,035	32,057	1,408,519	1,343,330	70,290	1,273,040	18,480	972	29,462	16,275	3,238,248	31
22,670	3,000	200,828	190,282	9,817	180,465	4,470	1,611	805	3,660	481,856	32
79,965	7,566	708,273	676,264	97,427	578,837	21,086	166	4,772	5,985	1,533,315	33
61,701		381,650	369,366	5,450	363,916	7,229	75	3,081	1,896	802,791	34
27,405		299,924	294,470	5,834	288,636	221	2,737	1,301	1,195	625,171	35
58,169	1,500	264,479	252,669	1,345	248,664	5,221	425	3,559	2,275	647,824	36
1,048,950	11,127	5,387,741	5,116,686	31,492	5,085,194	162,609	10,162	36,219	62,065	11,569,591	37
20,146	910	280,908	268,342	6,000	262,342	1,146	1,160	190	10,070	471,779	38

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—FURS, DRESSED.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	85	$1 296,141	$109,875	$285,099	$212,801	$688,366	61	1,263
2	Illinois	6	62,875	2,350	23,500	5,325	31,700	3	75
3	Michigan	4	16,125	100	500	2,250	13,275	4	43
4	Minnesota	8	317,855	16,800	75,500	33,800	191,755	4	240
5	New York	49	602,070	47,600	92,400	140,980	321,090	38	651
6	Wisconsin	5	40,143	8,500	9,675	14,643	7,325	4	113
7	All other states[1]	13	257,073	34,525	83,524	15,803	123,221	8	141

Group 10.—GALVANIZING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	36	$2,690,471	$132,000	$248,027	$477,292	$1,833,152	20	1,840
2	Illinois	5	50,190		3,970	9,406	36,814	3	26
3	Massachusetts	3	13,362	1,600	3,000	4,200	4,562	1	4
4	New York	9	145,361	17,100	6,500	28,988	92,773	5	177
5	Pennsylvania	7	512,402	52,500	84,800	175,273	199,829	4	689
6	All other states[2]	12	1,969,156	60,800	149,757	259,425	1,499,174	7	944

Group 10. GAS AND LAMP FIXTURES. (See also Lamps and reflectors.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	263	$20,206,957	$534,050	$652,249	$2,016,814	$17,003,844	228	5,847
2	California	12	407,634	91,200	51,100	33,164	232,170	10	156
3	Illinois	33	1,617,840	25,700	68,360	302,409	1,221,371	29	893
4	Indiana	5	92,851	4,000	14,000	11,601	63,250	5	93
5	Kansas	3	19,137	5,000	1,200	3,500	9,437	3	18
6	Massachusetts	11	106,354	1,000	3,000	33,900	68,454	10	44
7	Minnesota	7	61,300	10,000	6,000	9,700	35,600	5	25
8	Missouri	6	246,419			73,637	172,782	6	245
9	New Jersey	15	9,659,819	7,600	32,078	139,483	9,480,658	14	431
10	New York	98	4,378,282	244,300	263,497	787,884	3,082,601	81	1,799
11	Ohio	13	637,317	26,000	43,900	81,492	485,925	9	543
12	Pennsylvania	34	1,424,964	78,450	66,124	385,956	894,434	30	703
13	Rhode Island	5	69,290	3,000	7,000	21,000	38,290	5	73
14	Washington	3	52,750			5,250	47,500	3	30
15	Wisconsin	6	281,821	3,800	17,990	38,188	221,843	6	77
16	All other states[3]	12	1,151,179	34,000	78,000	89,650	949,529	12	717

Group 8.—GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING. (See also special report on Chemicals.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,019	$725,035,204	$59,585,564	$85,929,463	$449,220,223	$130,299,954	755	75,625
2	Alabama	13	925,694	76,434	137,661	630,711	80,888	7	1,379
3	Arizona	3	127,582	3,600	8,000	112,407	3,575	2	39
4	Arkansas	10	1,438,090	265,844	724,104	328,086	120,056	8	475
5	California	53	31,285,728	2,362,941	2,950,369	23,779,062	2,193,356	47	3,833
6	Colorado	8	6,307,147	732,595	775,723	4,458,883	339,946	7	418
7	Connecticut	26	11,035,535	503,150	1,138,334	8,442,886	951,165	16	2,248
8	Delaware	4	708,397	35,900	126,600	496,950	48,947	2	105
9	District of Columbia	3	6,201,349	814,875	621,116	4,236,116	529,242	3	1,414
10	Florida	11	1,347,622	57,002	77,294	1,065,220	148,106	9	522
11	Georgia	12	5,832,018	930,582	726,144	3,999,096	176,196	8	587
12	Illinois	64	97,119,203	3,539,041	7,133,103	36,104,661	50,342,398	52	5,711
13	Indiana	43	11,971,606	708,632	1,134,579	8,643,068	1,485,327	33	1,973
14	Iowa	60	8,314,612	415,658	589,942	6,606,758	702,254	50	970
15	Kansas	22	2,021,627	163,285	211,461	1,469,096	177,785	15	2,027
16	Kentucky	17	5,391,044	297,241	391,720	4,206,893	495,190	10	792
17	Louisiana	4	2,194,816	47,284	92,604	1,684,524	370,404	2	152
18	Maine	15	2,058,409	204,950	280,586	1,251,393	321,480	9	171
19	Maryland	12	21,226,931	1,045,829	1,084,471	18,277,837	818,794	9	1,361
20	Massachusetts	64	33,174,483	3,468,702	6,370,473	19,640,544	3,694,764	45	5,571
21	Michigan	46	19,712,110	2,034,707	4,175,957	12,231,040	1,270,406	32	2,387
22	Minnesota	16	11,389,659	501,721	613,707	7,471,890	2,802,341	13	1,336
23	Mississippi	5	305,375	13,658	18,382	217,903	55,432	5	111
24	Missouri	28	43,646,652	1,294,766	2,993,318	36,434,706	2,923,862	15	3,450
25	Nebraska	25	6,978,982	334,198	192,590	6,101,951	350,243	14	1,461
26	New Hampshire	13	1,789,973	44,350	169,900	1,347,862	227,861	8	265
27	New Jersey	38	37,595,791	1,608,064	2,701,834	31,324,030	1,961,863	23	2,885
28	New York	100	224,340,734	27,624,517	36,315,490	130,234,779	30,165,948	82	16,086
29	North Carolina	12	514,951	35,584	52,866	350,650	75,851	8	309
30	North Dakota	4	431,620	13,102	18,360	286,415	113,743	2	1,955
31	Ohio	58	25,080,921	1,821,502	3,069,321	17,622,951	2,567,147	40	2,052
32	Oklahoma	5	1,232,205	83,400	238,050	836,450	74,305	3	43
33	Oregon	5	2,472,934	439,074	234,570	1,259,738	539,552	3	208
34	Pennsylvania	90	57,063,699	4,485,502	7,880,451	32,434,459	12,263,287	76	6,842
35	Rhode Island	6	5,792,906	723,850	455,750	3,245,963	1,367,343	5	652
36	South Carolina	4	1,153,124	48,000	97,067	845,891	162,166	4	43
37	South Dakota	7	654,220	28,250	81,249	476,138	68,583	6	115
38	Tennessee	11	2,185,096	306,528	195,972	1,139,417	543,179	8	624
39	Texas	19	2,230,534	258,566	184,924	1,300,032	487,012	12	325
40	Utah	3	851,850	75,300	15,000	732,950	28,600	3	217
41	Vermont	6	458,734	18,200	46,344	333,091	61,099	5	187
42	Virginia	19	2,747,006	136,749	346,616	1,602,861	660,780	10	358
43	Washington	7	7,633,042	530,657	104,100	6,445,778	552,507	4	454
44	West Virginia	7	675,908	118,800	40,500	477,455	39,153	5	58
45	Wisconsin	33	18,868,572	1,287,774	1,046,461	8,688,582	7,845,755	30	3,402
46	All other states[4]	8	546,713	45,200	66,400	343,050	92,063	5	52

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Iowa, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Texas, 2; Utah 1; Wyoming, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 14. FURS, DRESSED.

Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.: Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Wage-earners: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Wage-earners: Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
109	110	$109,756	7	$20,000	103	$89,756	83	$79,722	20	$10,034	1,503	698	1
6	6	10,630	1	5,000	5	5,630	4	5,000	1	630	65	14	2
5											35	11	3
11	42	23,540			42	23,540	29	16,700	13	6,840	191	112	4
64	50	61,590	6	15,000	44	46,590	40	44,638	4	1,952	985	427	5
6	2	1,144			2	1,144	1	832	1	312	51	26	6
17	10	12,852			10	12,852	9	12,552	1	300	176	108	7

Group 10. GALVANIZING.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
34	167	$191,635	31	$68,604	136	$123,031	120	$115,791	16	$7,240	1,553	964	1
10	4	4,688	1	1,500	3	3,188	3	3,188			69	48	2
4											17	10	3
11	16	24,250	5	8,190	11	16,060	11	16,060			159	120	4
4	27	34,890	8	16,239	19	18,651	18	18,623	1	28	507	266	5
5	120	127,807	17	42,675	103	85,132	88	77,920	15	7,212	801	520	6

Group 10. GAS AND LAMP FIXTURES. (See also Lamps and reflectors.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
225	1,239	$1,503,256	172	$436,737	1,067	$1,066,519	899	$985,176	168	$81,343	9,574	6,484	1
11	52	49,080	6	11,400	46	37,680	32	31,420	14	6,260	301	207	2
29	168	192,421	28	69,538	140	122,883	98	100,915	42	21,968	1,361	565	3
6	9	8,528	3	4,040	6	4,488	3	3,600	3	888	73	60	4
4	3	2,840	3	2,840							26	13	5
10	11	12,355	2	1,800	9	10,555	9	10,555			188	103	6
8	8	8,030	1	1,800	7	6,230	6	5,840	1	390	57	40	7
1	41	43,308	10	16,092	31	27,216	26	24,434	5	2,782	189	143	8
9	78	97,050	11	15,215	67	81,835	51	75,714	16	6,121	1,044	683	9
86	460	625,637	58	189,056	402	436,581	364	417,219	38	19,362	3,189	2,122	10
12	73	91,170	11	20,340	62	70,830	57	68,200	5	2,630	496	413	11
30	175	206,514	23	69,176	152	137,338	134	127,451	18	9,887	1,208	930	12
8	6	6,050	1	3,000	5	3,050	4	2,750	1	300	72	63	13
1	8	4,840	3	1,440	5	3,400	4	3,240	1	160	66	39	14
2	27	23,895	4	9,300	23	14,595	18	12,801	5	1,794	178	138	15
8	120	131,538	8	21,700	112	109,838	93	101,037	19	8,801	1,126	965	16

Group 8. GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING. (See also special report on Chemicals.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
71	9,406	$8,463,699	948	$1,488,401	8,458	$6,975,298	7,526	$6,559,283	932	$416,015	40,571	24,742	1
	57	38,081	11	8,766	46	29,315	42	27,892	4	1,423	152	120	2
	3	2,520	1	780	2	1,740	2	1,740			7	7	3
1	29	23,184	5	4,284	24	18,900	21	17,976	3	924	221	100	4
1	454	390,559	44	40,830	410	349,729	386	339,216	24	10,513	986	770	5
	138	90,704	3	7,400	135	83,304	105	72,005	30	11,299	144	98	6
1	208	189,850	36	56,438	172	133,412	129	112,307	43	21,105	838	493	7
2	40	32,209	3	5,520	37	26,689	34	25,609	3	1,080	81	66	8
	46	107,555	9	46,800	37	60,755	30	56,075	7	4,680	505	320	9
	34	26,372	5	6,100	29	20,272	26	19,072	3	1,200	174	69	10
	88	73,516	14	16,950	74	56,566	64	50,986	10	5,580	585	408	11
10	1,095	1,343,669	64	97,514	1,031	1,246,155	952	1,212,521	79	33,634	3,546	2,498	12
3	202	171,781	34	51,565	168	120,216	147	111,576	21	8,640	804	500	13
4	164	138,706	25	28,478	139	110,228	121	101,878	18	8,350	693	354	14
10	63	45,119	16	12,580	47	32,539	38	28,651	9	3,888	295	153	15
	92	95,258	20	35,760	72	59,498	54	50,483	18	9,015	539	339	16
	78	64,091	7	18,036	71	46,055	68	44,615	3	1,440	277	192	17
	56	37,697	16	10,835	40	26,862	34	24,562	6	2,300	156	77	18
1	188	177,474	11	15,916	177	161,558	162	153,900	15	7,658	309	158	19
	378	424,656	84	157,675	294	266,981	226	233,909	68	33,072	2,764	1,329	20
3	380	260,309	40	56,325	340	203,984	221	153,290	119	50,694	1,777	847	21
5	86	78,741	5	12,412	81	66,329	72	61,299	9	5,030	840	372	22
	24	12,486	5	3,252	19	9,234	15	8,776	4	458	94	48	23
	585	236,141	30	38,600	555	197,541	453	149,775	102	47,766	3,424	1,512	24
14	70	59,159	12	15,026	58	44,133	56	43,173	2	960	380	232	25
	35	27,732	8	1,520	27	26,212	22	24,986	5	1,226	184	120	26
..	786	535,831	101	113,815	685	422,016	666	413,366	19	8,650	1,844	1,048	27
5	1,721	1,858,943	107	293,032	1,614	1,565,911	1,495	1,509,248	119	56,663	8,450	6,154	28
1	40	19,546	9	5,725	31	13,821	27	12,911	4	910	140	87	29
1	12	10,980	2	3,080	10	7,900	8	7,348	2	552	10	10	30
	427	366,131	55	100,625	372	265,506	318	239,214	54	26,292	2,699	1,966	31
	14	7,436	2	1,700	12	5,736	11	5,576	1	160	30	18	32
	18	23,475	3	5,325	15	18,150	14	17,198	1	952	33	32	33
3	1,068	845,998	63	74,681	1,005	771,317	945	750,041	60	21,276	4,073	2,276	34
	62	79,511	15	20,685	47	58,826	43	56,226	4	2,600	531	105	35
	16	10,558	3	2,175	13	8,383	11	7,620	2	763	121	93	36
	11	9,450	2	150	12	9,300	9	7,350	3	1,950	82	37	37
4	50	57,847	8	15,870	42	41,977	40	40,897	2	1,080	488	279	38
1	81	77,637	14	23,250	67	54,387	66	54,087	1	300	187	115	39
	7	6,725	2	2,465	5	4,260	5	4,260			77	29	40
	17	12,689	1	1,200	16	11,489	13	10,370	3	1,119	40	19	41
1	81	63,649	13	11,026	68	52,623	65	51,123	3	1,500	366	213	42
	89	74,097	8	11,641	81	62,456	74	59,936	7	2,520	151	99	43
	15	12,100	2	1,380	13	10,720	13	10,720			142	70	44
	273	221,384	28	48,717	245	172,667	204	156,174	41	16,493	1,354	611	45
	22	22,153	2	2,507	20	19,646	19	19,046	1	600	70	29	46

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 2; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; Tennessee, 2.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Idaho, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Montana, 2; Nevada, 2; New Mexico, 1; Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 5. SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
	Group 11.—FURS, DRESSED—Continued.											
1	United States	1,105	$754,988	1,044	$733,474	52	$19,649	9	$1,865	$206,363	$42,579	$6,959
2	Illinois	38	26,981	34	25,265	4	1,716			16,155	2,730	278
3	Michigan	20	11,508	12	9,308	6	1,900	2	300	2,417	1,620	55
4	Minnesota	138	91,098	129	87,835	9	3,263			27,263	1,160	1,996
5	New York	738	516,645	718	509,509	19	6,786	1	350	122,433	33,578	2,575
6	Wisconsin	38	19,378	37	19,066	1	312			3,494	500	221
7	All other states	133	89,378	114	82,491	13	5,672	6	1,215	34,601	2,991	1,834
	Group 10.—GALVANIZING—Continued.											
1	United States	1,256	$620,012	1,207	$606,359	18	$4,872	31	$8,781	$136,072	$26,141	$7,125
2	Illinois	55	29,643	55	29,643					8,503	4,259	149
3	Massachusetts	14	8,870	14	8,870					5,276	1,640	155
4	New York	138	75,529	138	75,529					29,690	9,635	1,470
5	Pennsylvania	354	178,355	344	175,789			10	2,566	56,757	7,442	1,697
6	All other states	695	327,615	656	316,528	18	4,872	21	6,215	35,846	3,165	3,654
	Group 10.—GAS AND LAMP FIXTURES—Continued.											
1	United States	8,141	$4,237,394	6,691	$3,862,580	1,164	$314,667	286	$60,147	$2,129,315	$275,669	$46,634
2	California	244	169,091	216	157,022	3	2,062	25	10,007	18,208	4,385	2,330
3	Illinois	1,050	584,041	843	527,342	197	55,134	10	1,565	312,557	54,600	4,750
4	Indiana	66	38,062	59	36,190	7	1,872			17,166	1,560	630
5	Kansas	11	3,487	3	1,585	8	1,902			1,652	600	147
6	Massachusetts	140	81,867	132	78,807	6	2,600	2	460	48,254	11,182	815
7	Minnesota	48	29,477	37	26,758	11	2,719			5,418	2,922	188
8	Missouri	164	113,631	161	112,981			3	650	33,071	10,812	707
9	New Jersey	889	309,260	350	175,907	388	104,595	151	28,758	511,008	8,010	2,134
10	New York	2,749	1,474,494	2,441	1,399,042	280	70,107	28	5,345	682,270	120,000	21,766
11	Ohio	441	183,314	407	175,351	32	7,663	2	300	98,544	12,184	1,594
12	Pennsylvania	1,039	551,142	920	518,843	100	27,896	19	4,403	203,354	32,443	2,351
13	Rhode Island	68	25,599	37	16,310	29	8,983	2	306	4,369	2,256	228
14	Washington	45	44,915	45	44,915					14,570	2,520	450
15	Wisconsin	155	75,582	132	69,614	22	5,656	1	312	23,992	3,350	586
16	All other states	1,032	553,432	908	521,913	81	23,478	43	8,041	154,882	8,245	7,958
	Group 8.—GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING—Continued.											
1	United States	30,566	$17,057,917	30,524	$17,043,030	33	$13,333	9	$1,554	$29,557,273	$724,551	$5,526,239
2	Alabama	136	52,357	136	52,357					50,515	1	9,332
3	Arizona	7	6,077	7	6,077					12,708		1,254
4	Arkansas	117	50,962	117	50,962					50,764	240	5,359
5	California	848	650,218	848	650,218					1,767,347	3,512	150,885
6	Colorado	109	97,694	109	97,694					217,641	200	34,331
7	Connecticut	640	330,163	640	330,163					549,409	4,021	76,244
8	Delaware	76	52,261	76	52,261					31,887		6,433
9	District of Columbia	467	297,495	467	297,495					283,377		104,151
10	Florida	95	35,240	95	35,240					94,754		8,509
11	Georgia	482	164,143	482	164,143					193,631		29,904
12	Illinois	2,964	1,695,472	2,964	1,695,472					2,407,332	2,134	738,661
13	Indiana	621	289,223	618	288,183	3	1,040			470,529	276	56,678
14	Iowa	468	253,952	467	253,610	1	342			415,453	26	51,642
15	Kansas	218	95,198	217	95,098			1	100	83,314	120	17,617
16	Kentucky	417	191,842	417	191,842					235,557		55,246
17	Louisiana	239	144,794	239	144,794					144,235		57,315
18	Maine	100	62,781	100	62,781					128,737	10	16,985
19	Maryland	227	127,519	226	127,319			1	200	733,022	4,000	157,650
20	Massachusetts	1,847	1,090,907	1,846	1,090,557	1	350			1,783,994		411,846
21	Michigan	1,287	575,168	1,286	574,868	1	300			1,074,198	216	163,569
22	Minnesota	575	268,023	574	267,623	1	400			159,981		38,953
23	Mississippi	55	24,436	55	24,436					45,720	1,500	4,202
24	Missouri	1,826	898,246	1,826	898,246					2,100,935	60	295,105
25	Nebraska	302	142,006	302	142,006					318,437	84	80,366
26	New Hampshire	142	72,900	142	72,900					110,899	35,130	16,184
27	New Jersey	1,367	727,649	1,359	726,075	5	1,286	3	288	2,796,832		252,326
28	New York	7,029	4,636,411	7,028	4,636,036	1	375			7,872,952	4,320	1,918,060
29	North Carolina	104	37,948	104	37,948					46,685		5,573
30	North Dakota	10	5,808	10	5,808					19,639	92	2,710
31	Ohio	2,239	1,082,686	2,239	1,082,686					698,500	4,225	362,686
32	Oklahoma	15	7,606	15	7,606					11,207	540	512
33	Oregon	32	31,432	32	31,432					114,907		8,259
34	Pennsylvania	2,882	1,478,330	2,875	1,475,810	4	1,710	3	810	2,982,725	663,123	49,504
35	Rhode Island	462	302,821	448	296,021	14	6,800			173,339		70,476
36	South Carolina	108	30,546	108	30,546					50,545		11,619
37	South Dakota	47	25,681	47	25,681					46,109		2,280
38	Tennessee	358	127,222	357	127,066			1	156	171,322	400	71,756
39	Texas	164	102,835	164	102,835					162,364	10	26,372
40	Utah	41	21,601	41	21,601					33,986		3,502
41	Vermont	29	13,395	29	13,395					40,915		3,617
42	Virginia	268	136,473	268	136,473					152,865	211	11,770
43	Washington	108	78,346	108	78,346					210,970		20,874
44	West Virginia	86	43,565	86	43,565					20,090		1,574
45	Wisconsin	911	464,465	909	463,735	2	730			463,926	100	109,276
46	All other states	41	34,020	41	34,020					33,019		5,072

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—FURS, DRESSED—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials"	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$156,125	$700	$1,641,950	$1,596,767	$1,241,299	$355,468	$27,079	$9,630	$2,336	$6,138	$3,215,701	1
13,147	.....	56,695	54,220	4,175	50,045	1,215	50	110	1,100	146,780	2
242	500	6,167	5,391	2,527	2,864	233	525	15	3	27,363	3
24,107	.....	1,003,472	994,978	964,000	30,978	4,235	.....	202	4,057	1,199,235	4
86,080	200	380,434	355,495	125,000	230,495	14,732	8,415	1,692	100	1,400,052	5
2,773	.....	21,379	19,462	16,245	3,217	1,486	.....	146	285	56,733	6
29,776	.....	173,803	167,221	129,352	37,869	5,178	640	171	593	385,538	7

Group 10.—GALVANIZING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials"	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$102,806	.....	$4,744,466	$4,627,674	.....	$4,627,674	$60,914	$2,710	$47,946	$5,222	$6,418,850	1
4,095	.....	91,093	83,407	.....	83,407	4,458	600	803	1,825	159,930	2
3,481	.....	15,956	14,539	.....	14,539	1,254	.....	5	158	35,372	3
18,585	.....	351,439	340,461	.....	340,461	8,833	1,450	695	.....	558,177	4
47,648	.....	1,754,248	1,708,904	.....	1,708,904	22,522	.....	19,901	2,921	2,347,974	5
29,027	.....	2,531,730	2,480,363	.....	2,480,363	23,847	660	26,542	318	3,317,397	6

Group 10. GAS AND LAMP FIXTURES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials"	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,725,163	$81,849	$7,395,207	$7,130,207	$15,042	$7,115,165	$120,956	$58,635	$53,184	$32,225	$17,560,386	1
9,966	1,527	192,519	180,699	.....	180,699	2,189	5,799	362	3,470	500,457	2
236,622	16,585	1,087,955	1,047,242	.....	1,047,242	15,785	6,171	4,765	13,992	2,660,063	3
14,976	.....	72,979	69,275	.....	69,275	1,431	1,220	420	633	171,725	4
905	.....	10,006	9,565	.....	9,565	405	.....	36	.....	21,603	5
11,257	25,000	106,558	96,387	.....	96,387	6,750	2,661	145	615	274,456	6
2,308		43,386	40,900	.....	40,900	450	806	30	1,200	100,427	7
21,552	.....	153,832	145,217	.....	145,217	3,335	2,830	646	1,804	392,025	8
500,804	.....	1,640,386	1,613,342	.....	1,613,342	24,960	836	1,168	80	2,686,125	9
726,563	13,941	2,473,139	2,410,643	9,867	2,400,776	28,178	20,381	10,451	3,486	6,002,837	10
68,794	15,972	288,181	270,273	725	269,548	8,533	2,026	3,703	3,646	812,680	11
167,936	624	625,788	604,853	850	604,003	7,145	7,538	5,218	1,034	1,944,074	12
1,685	200	74,323	71,520	.....	71,520	1,000	1,280	283	240	134,000	13
3,600	8,000	55,000	53,400	.....	53,400	.....	1,500	100	.....	122,440	14
19,456	.....	143,671	137,934	.....	137,934	970	4,033	234	500	306,775	15
138,679		427,481	378,957	3,600	375,357	19,825	1,554	25,623	1,525	1,400,690	16

Group 8. GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials"	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$23,018,031	$288,452	$37,180,066	$34,112,095	$29,188,963	$4,923,132	$2,298,168	$34,689	$325,991	$409,120	$125,144,955	1
41,182	.....	87,376	82,580	81,017	1,563	1,016	.....	3,719	61	355,000	2
11,154	.....	8,321	5,789	5,299	490	1,383	.....	1,149	.....	30,715	3
45,165	.....	72,093	65,864	51,821	14,043	4,999	120	1,110	.....	280,701	4
1,665,450	6,500	1,184,178	1,107,689	876,459	231,230	54,520	15,710	6,037	222	5,411,772	5
183,110		257,335	209,507	199,961	9,546	38,629	.....	9,151	48	805,026	6
409,144		826,389	753,181	702,073	51,108	66,770	15	5,698	725	2,557,824	7
25,454		118,335	83,726	81,501	2,225	3,116	.....	342	31,151	304,822	8
179,226		633,119	604,846	213,991	390,855	27,096	.....	1,177	.....	1,901,395	9
87,245		80,977	72,329	59,298	13,031	7,468	.....	1,180	.....	313,714	10
103,727		290,696	244,850	218,908	25,942	25,417	.....	1,480	18,949	1,061,336	11
1,661,313	5,224	4,519,400	4,084,715	3,167,812	916,903	284,983	.....	87,529	62,173	16,007,519	12
112,675	900	571,146	510,012	485,041	24,971	57,872	.....	3,226	36	1,838,744	13
63,785	.....	621,024	563,580	426,404	137,176	52,126	.....	1,449	3,869	1,832,297	14
5,577		221,249	207,986	127,901	80,085	10,919	.....	603	1,741	522,561	15
80,311		263,501	224,166	211,047	13,119	37,354	200	1,781	.....	961,037	16
81,920		163,690	140,972	79,447	61,525	20,910	586	1,219	3	750,655	17
101,742		126,269	123,506	114,865	8,641	1,399	.....	1,258	106	443,705	18
571,372		458,289	411,317	396,077	15,240	43,850	.....	1,988	1,134	1,993,528	19
1,183,087	208,461	3,096,541	2,895,171	2,241,003	654,168	181,901	700	18,522	250	8,036,013	20
880,051	29,750	1,120,260	807,687	483,321	324,366	166,719	435	9,346	136,073	3,865,895	21
121,028		623,634	578,911	555,417	23,494	41,173	.....	3,550	.....	2,033,347	22
9,018		38,573	36,346	28,801	7,545	1,711	.....	516	.....	124,591	23
1,805,220	550	1,778,431	1,549,983	1,472,782	77,201	221,614		5,544	1,290	5,584,791	24
237,387	600	239,743	221,193	149,802	71,391	16,546		757	1,247	912,107	25
79,585		167,933	152,452	134,864	17,588	14,067	.....	1,414		485,534	26
2,543,114	1,392	1,524,031	1,442,991	1,393,907	49,084	57,922	364	13,822	8,932	6,371,812	27
5,938,244	12,328	10,940,401	10,374,995	9,530,160	844,835	388,370	14,424	73,407	89,205	35,314,903	28
41,112		70,622	62,772	54,804	7,968	6,488	300	1,062		223,803	29
8,841	8,003	34,227	31,496	28,975	2,521	2,522	.....	119	90	102,108	30
141,580		1,347,090	1,299,325	1,242,557	56,768	35,629		5,743	6,393	4,811,758	31
10,155		14,258	12,029	6,946	5,083			529	1,700	40,189	32
106,648		84,347	71,369	62,704	8,665	11,561		1,417		457,300	33
2,298,723	1,375	3,143,328	2,897,827	2,403,412	494,415	217,385	865	20,346	6,905	10,809,590	34
102,863		501,873	414,039	364,009	50,030	78,303		4,404	5,127	1,580,265	35
38,926		58,613	58,124	55,091	3,033	150		339		192,837	36
43,829		47,853	40,999	28,901	12,098	6,432		422		118,014	37
96,085	3,081	201,475	190,188	179,758	10,430	8,713		2,110	3,464	830,436	38
133,703	2,279	197,078	145,525	113,620	31,905	23,416		3,708	21,329	719,025	39
30,784		32,412	30,802	30,224	578	1,570		40		100,143	40
37,298		37,622	34,107	29,058	5,049	3,057		458		128,552	41
132,884	8,000	285,033	253,184	220,898	32,286	24,203	300	7,287	59	980,140	42
190,095		148,669	131,904	129,131	2,773	12,856		3,909		602,492	43
18,516		60,091	56,860	37,460	19,400	20		3,211		158,255	44
351,550		818,966	771,398	660,323	111,075	33,073	10	10,647	3,838	2,910,667	45
27,947		54,566	53,763	52,113	1,650		100	703		188,497	46

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—GAS MACHINES AND METERS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	89	$5,601,157	$159,600	$516,474	$675,871	$4,249,212	48	1,833
2	California	3	13,100			2,500	10,600	1	3
3	Illinois	14	142,752	2,000	4,000	7,116	129,636	6	31
4	Indiana	7	88,327	1,500	13,811	16,584	56,432	3	22
5	Iowa	5	32,505	1,000	7,500	4,240	19,765		
6	Massachusetts	3	247,791	16,500	16,081	22,078	193,132	3	34
7	Michigan	4	27,559	3,000	2,000	5,699	16,860	2	25
8	Missouri	3	60,400	500	500	6,300	53,100	2	35
9	New York	15	795,069	52,600	112,700	88,571	541,198	8	172
10	Ohio	4	609,970	1,000	11,509	39,555	557,906	2	29
11	Pennsylvania	10	3,148,012	78,400	339,573	382,416	2,347,623	9	1,341
12	All other states [1]	24	435,672	3,100	8,800	100,812	322,960	12	141

Group 9.—GLASS. (See also special report on Glass.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	399	$89,389,151	$6,566,467	$24,324,811	$21,230,876	$37,266,997	387	107,662
2	California	4	1,244,919	191,560	162,254	210,476	680,629	4	481
3	Illinois	13	3,576,172	160,505	972,612	379,996	2,063,059	13	2,033
4	Indiana	96	13,884,485	553,605	3,973,781	3,843,755	5,513,344	91	18,121
5	Kansas	9	590,906	37,500	213,671	62,149	277,586	9	502
6	Maryland	6	523,199	65,705	198,958	77,819	180,717	6	459
7	Massachusetts	4	610,763	46,200	159,600	46,400	358,563	4	612
8	Missouri	6	3,219,034	440,800	735,327	1,172,245	870,662	6	6,405
9	New Jersey	22	6,304,455	408,530	1,312,067	637,839	3,946,019	22	2,734
10	New York	28	3,455,441	326,081	559,257	570,947	1,999,156	28	1,754
11	Ohio	37	9,254,195	545,455	2,996,244	2,168,579	3,543,917	36	17,636
12	Pennsylvania	122	40,612,180	3,280,074	11,638,343	10,738,412	14,955,351	118	52,409
13	Virginia	4	402,459	14,000	60,000	189,584	138,875	4	100
14	West Virginia	39	4,299,860	255,490	1,087,021	786,157	2,171,192	37	2,357
15	All other states [2]	9	1,411,083	240,962	255,676	346,518	567,927	9	2,059

Group 9.—GLASS, CUTTING, STAINING, AND ORNAMENTING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	453	$7,365,225	$408,791	$626,797	$1,154,037	$5,175,600	265	4,190
2	California	13	138,766	1,200	3,000	26,139	108,427	11	100
3	Connecticut	12	464,579	13,000	40,000	52,186	359,393	9	176
4	Georgia	4	18,660			2,600	16,060	2	9
5	Illinois	38	760,457	48,100	46,100	139,261	526,996	27	405
6	Indiana	6	22,160	100	100	6,620	15,340	4	49
7	Maryland	5	79,460	10,000	25,000	16,600	27,860	2	4
8	Massachusetts	28	305,622	17,700	48,319	57,953	181,650	15	285
9	Michigan	9	70,880	2,000	7,600	18,278	43,002	6	165
10	Minnesota	6	29,550			10,200	19,350	3	22
11	Missouri	16	278,380	37,500	24,516	39,844	176,520	6	119
12	New Jersey	28	299,885	25,210	40,060	39,932	194,683	16	203
13	New York	136	2,061,442	94,725	107,008	270,677	1,589,032	73	935
14	Ohio	24	521,515	20,400	35,634	123,374	342,107	15	232
15	Pennsylvania	90	1,958,518	115,356	214,333	309,326	1,319,503	54	1,306
16	Rhode Island	5	26,673			4,650	22,023	3	7
17	Wisconsin	10	78,798	800	263	13,647	64,088	6	68
18	All other states [3]	23	249,880	22,700	34,864	22,750	169,566	13	105

Group 5.—GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER. (See also Furnishing goods, men's; and special report on Gloves and mittens, leather.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	339	$10,705,599	$245,233	$741,891	$869,806	$8,848,669	227	2,761
2	California	22	604,070	24,749	38,670	69,108	471,543	19	43
3	Illinois	24	554,789	22,400	107,000	76,475	348,914	17	568
4	Indiana	5	177,665	14,203	42,205	32,645	88,612	5	106
5	Iowa	8	479,320	19,200	71,460	43,167	345,493	7	295
6	Massachusetts	5	266,600	800	1,500	20,050	244,250	5	51
7	Michigan	8	84,620	3,246	13,594	25,616	42,164	7	107
8	Minnesota	7	69,056			9,430	59,626	4	12
9	New Hampshire	3	304,134	10,000	40,000	6,908	247,226	3	437
10	New Jersey	5	111,106	4,000	20,147	13,088	73,871	3	13
11	New York	194	6,348,407	123,335	346,411	411,396	5,467,265	116	770
12	Ohio	8	93,539	2,100	5,000	17,144	69,295	7	38
13	Oregon	4	24,136	150	400	3,384	20,202	2	10
14	Pennsylvania	4	66,239	2,200	6,050	6,150	51,839	2	15
15	Virginia	3	135,100	9,500	24,500	3,800	97,300	1	20
16	Washington	7	36,191			9,891	26,300	7	15
17	Wisconsin	21	1,206,584	8,100	22,604	110,406	1,065,474	18	244
18	All other states [4]	11	144,043	1,250	2,350	11,148	129,295	4	17

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 2; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 2; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 2; New Jersey, 2; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 2; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Delaware, 1; Georgia, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Michigan, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—GAS MACHINES AND METERS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
65	345	$370,899	50	$92,789	295	$278,110	244	$254,167	51	$23,943	3,078	2,290	1
5	2	1,680	1	1,200	1	480	1	480	.....	.....	9	7	2
9	43	44,394	5	4,300	38	40,094	30	35,874	8	4,220	85	50	3
3	19	15,678	5	6,270	14	9,408	10	8,092	4	1,316	75	23	4
5	8	5,216	5	4,290	3	926	1	520	2	406	27	11	5
1	28	37,902	2	9,072	26	28,830	21	26,543	5	2,287	181	151	6
4	5	6,600	1	3,000	4	3,600	4	3,600	.....	.....	62	47	7
3	7	7,200	2	4,200	5	3,000	5	3,000	.....	.....	45	25	8
10	76	91,511	9	24,393	67	67,118	57	61,716	10	5,402	567	440	9
2	16	14,130	1	1,500	15	12,630	9	9,980	6	2,650	98	70	10
5	85	95,023	6	15,300	79	79,723	76	78,158	3	1,565	1,487	1,126	11
18	56	51,565	13	19,264	43	32,301	30	26,204	13	6,097	442	340	12

Group 9.—GLASS. (See also special report on Glass.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
96	3,040	$3,940,293	543	$1,340,761	2,497	$2,599,532	2,107	$2,408,172	390	$191,360	87,586	55,642	1
..	52	65,382	6	16,700	46	48,682	35	42,324	11	6,358	1,153	844	2
8	119	151,330	16	46,800	103	104,530	80	90,680	23	13,850	6,766	3,270	3
18	432	548,999	112	233,467	320	315,532	287	299,737	33	15,795	17,029	10,258	4
.	27	28,610	9	10,700	18	17,910	16	16,930	2	980	1,167	679	5
5	28	35,328	5	14,500	23	20,828	21	20,064	2	764	995	660	6
2	45	64,988	7	21,944	38	43,044	27	38,186	11	4,858	998	872	7
..	111	158,874	18	51,200	93	107,674	88	104,890	5	2,784	1,886	1,107	8
5	369	358,988	42	110,290	327	248,698	249	224,796	78	23,902	7,358	5,570	9
9	142	202,443	34	84,440	108	118,003	94	110,721	14	7,282	4,142	2,987	10
10	309	444,268	66	179,750	243	264,518	191	237,481	52	27,037	11,130	5,318	11
32	1,167	1,597,113	169	469,951	998	1,127,162	879	1,055,374	119	71,788	27,843	19,302	12
2	11	17,868	3	9,000	8	8,868	6	7,882	2	986	593	518	13
5	189	208,855	49	76,772	140	132,083	107	119,097	33	12,986	5,109	3,265	14
.	39	57,247	7	15,247	32	42,000	27	40,010	5	1,990	1,417	992	15

Group 9.—GLASS, CUTTING, STAINING, AND ORNAMENTING.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
504	743	$776,007	135	$248,396	608	$527,611	444	$451,006	164	$76,605	10,093	6,926	1
14	20	17,575	4	5,010	16	12,565	12	10,770	4	1,795	191	114	2
8	54	55,088	7	15,250	47	39,838	34	33,253	13	6,585	692	499	3
2	6	4,200	3	2,700	3	1,500	3	1,500	.....	.....	44	30	4
36	118	120,911	18	35,540	100	85,371	77	72,569	23	12,802	933	712	5
9	9	7,953	1	1,000	8	6,953	7	6,849	1	104	52	37	6
5	6	5,405	1	2,500	5	2,905	4	2,455	1	450	79	45	7
46	25	20,465	5	3,050	20	17,415	14	14,154	6	3,261	328	175	8
13	6	8,138	1	2,750	5	5,388	4	4,788	1	600	174	128	9
10	2	1,950	.....	.....	2	1,950	1	1,250	1	700	106	84	10
12	29	34,451	7	13,612	22	20,839	19	19,412	3	1,427	290	222	11
35	28	17,343	.	.....	28	17,343	20	14,870	8	2,473	446	352	12
156	183	227,487	42	85,932	141	141,555	100	121,488	41	20,067	3,573	2,351	13
17	75	68,942	17	24,622	58	44,320	40	37,682	18	6,638	562	363	14
93	160	160,059	23	44,330	137	115,729	96	96,986	41	18,743	2,270	1,562	15
7	3	2,720	.....	.....	3	2,720	3	2,720	...	.....	41	32	16
14	9	8,920	.....	.....	9	8,920	8	8,560	1	360	109	78	17
27	10	14,400	6	12,100	4	2,300	2	1,700	2	600	201	142	18

Group 5.—GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER. (See also Furnishing goods, men's; and special report on Gloves and mittens, leather.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
427	640	$584,573	51	$115,350	589	$469,223	424	$395,794	165	$73,429	13,805	8,426	1
21	51	46,878	2	4,100	49	42,778	32	34,538	17	8,240	656	446	2
30	65	63,442	9	21,720	56	41,722	46	37,210	10	4,512	1,331	956	3
5	21	23,215	2	4,500	19	18,715	15	17,430	4	1,285	371	259	4
10	47	41,209	5	6,350	42	34,859	25	26,422	17	8,437	374	169	5
5	7	5,700	1	2,500	6	3,200	4	2,575	2	625	192	140	6
6	9	7,792	2	3,500	7	4,292	4	2,990	3	1,302	176	122	7
12	9	6,431			9	6,431	8	6,171	1	260	80	52	8
2	8	9,248	1	960	7	8,288	5	7,040	2	1,248	214	201	9
10	18	10,143			18	10,143	6	6,954	12	3,189	247	179	10
276	296	262,873	13	36,600	283	226,273	211	192,105	72	34,168	7,782	4,169	11
7	9	5,244	2	2,270	7	2,974	3	1,860	4	1,114	135	89	12
5	1	300			1	300			1	300	16	16	13
1	3	1,768			3	1,768	3	1,768			56	49	14
3	10	3,592			10	3,592	6	2,500	4	1,092	349	194	15
8	1	900			1	900	1	900			71	51	16
12	72	81,663	12	30,450	60	51,213	45	44,156	15	7,057	1,571	1,165	17
11	13	13,875	2	2,400	11	11,475	10	11,175	1	300	181	169	18

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 1; Montana, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oregon, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; Virginia, 2; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 2.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—GAS MACHINES AND METERS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	2,674	$1,532,247	2,531	$1,497,927	140	$33,602	3	$718	$557,635	$62,873	$16,739
2	California	7	5,332	6	5,052	1	280			7,959	1,416	
3	Illinois	66	41,209	65	41,009	1	200			169,951	2,650	450
4	Indiana	38	19,182	38	19,182					15,355	684	218
5	Iowa	17	9,116	17	9,116					9,526	990	75
6	Massachusetts	166	97,647	162	96,122	4	1,525			33,883	5,610	1,253
7	Michigan	53	28,775	45	27,575	8	1,200			3,794	1,520	430
8	Missouri	39	17,100	39	17,100					5,323	996	52
9	New York	492	283,785	459	275,713	33	8,072			97,543	7,489	5,397
10	Ohio	83	40,143	83	40,143					10,142	3,576	262
11	Pennsylvania	1,321	776,284	1,266	762,407	52	13,159	3	718	137,183	19,986	7,815
12	All other states	392	213,674	351	204,508	41	9,166			66,976	17,956	787

Group 9.—GLASS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	63,969	$37,288,148	54,079	$35,005,647	3,455	$868,808	6,435	$1,413,693	$5,911,507	$36,393	$320,728
2	California	889	498,225	788	453,391	77	37,684	24	7,150	64,242	3,000	1,752
3	Illinois	4,768	3,011,632	4,258	2,912,778	127	26,853	383	72,001	379,907	3,612	14,238
4	Indiana	12,020	6,638,130	10,662	6,316,351	487	101,018	871	220,761	710,654	2,432	62,019
5	Kansas	718	446,771	620	424,201	44	9,758	54	12,812	41,892		2,314
6	Maryland	649	354,235	502	324,328	34	9,124	113	20,783	31,411	14	2,932
7	Massachusetts	855	441,541	729	409,741	96	24,500	30	7,300	97,244	1,000	6,910
8	Missouri	1,561	938,454	1,469	917,620	8	1,800	84	19,034	133,098	2,555	12,093
9	New Jersey	5,507	3,145,384	4,815	2,996,759	124	29,603	568	119,022	475,747	1,538	25,386
10	New York	3,153	1,824,576	2,800	1,715,544	103	25,635	250	83,397	385,487	7,300	14,870
11	Ohio	7,844	4,511,605	6,321	4,172,470	787	186,605	736	152,530	783,562	2,944	46,337
12	Pennsylvania	20,794	12,518,440	17,074	11,658,488	1,107	305,140	2,613	554,812	2,265,947	10,578	109,581
13	Virginia	472	263,657	404	248,128			68	15,529	35,679		716
14	West Virginia	3,673	2,054,181	2,777	1,852,741	445	106,695	451	94,745	396,646	220	15,219
15	All other states	1,066	641,317	860	603,107	16	4,393	190	33,817	109,991	1,200	6,361

Group 9.—GLASS, CUTTING, STAINING, AND ORNAMENTING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	8,379	$4,359,199	7,217	$4,069,173	915	$241,363	247	$48,663	$1,142,687	$257,402	$24,318
2	California	135	110,308	132	109,008			3	1,300	19,701	9,484	472
3	Connecticut	611	258,215	417	205,707	150	44,398	44	8,110	72,639	5,747	1,012
4	Georgia	36	16,490	35	16,400			1	90	4,584	1,404	145
5	Illinois	790	479,624	724	461,040	43	13,555	23	5,029	150,006	48,464	3,983
6	Indiana	41	18,569	36	17,581	4	780	1	208	5,382	1,620	252
7	Maryland	58	16,444	27	10,908	27	5,006	4	530	3,763	1,005	171
8	Massachusetts	235	119,008	218	112,602	15	5,846	2	560	51,998	13,769	2,568
9	Michigan	137	66,424	127	62,088	5	1,534	5	2,802	8,305	2,559	648
10	Minnesota	99	52,033	99	52,033					10,285	3,000	196
11	Missouri	246	142,007	227	136,136	16	5,201	3	670	29,896	9,565	1,083
12	New Jersey	390	166,834	346	156,899	27	6,697	17	3,238	27,353	4,491	997
13	New York	2,912	1,638,267	2,630	1,565,309	231	65,045	51	7,913	391,140	85,312	3,380
14	Ohio	472	239,618	430	228,598	37	9,436	5	1,584	88,909	14,524	2,024
15	Pennsylvania	1,927	864,482	1,506	770,644	335	77,509	86	16,329	240,349	43,529	5,724
16	Rhode Island	36	24,126	29	22,626	5	1,200	2	300	3,859	1,550	59
17	Wisconsin	92	51,911	92	51,911					9,300	3,137	422
18	All other states	162	94,839	142	89,683	20	5,156			25,218	8,242	1,182

Group 5.—GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	10,645	$3,840,253	4,174	$2,005,890	6,245	$1,795,988	226	$38,375	$1,507,693	$84,021	$22,330
2	California	516	222,688	165	110,565	337	109,029	14	3,094	68,169	9,578	2,239
3	Illinois	1,134	424,934	382	186,702	708	230,056	44	8,176	181,583	6,136	2,917
4	Indiana	321	86,621	90	35,997	218	48,474	13	2,150	20,789	225	694
5	Iowa	263	101,339	129	59,454	134	41,885			133,874	940	1,324
6	Massachusetts	165	70,848	53	31,634	112	39,214			10,119	1,950	637
7	Michigan	106	35,359	38	18,170	53	14,305	15	2,884	22,202	592	535
8	Minnesota	65	21,646	16	9,593	48	11,883	1	170	4,740	2,654	280
9	New Hampshire	208	74,898	148	58,317	60	16,581			18,649	170	1,267
10	New Jersey	211	77,796	57	35,342	149	41,672	5	782	8,666	804	292
11	New York	5,613	2,131,053	2,485	1,204,255	3,056	915,722	72	11,076	861,142	41,479	7,363
12	Ohio	93	28,607	32	12,100	61	16,507			8,080	2,024	440
13	Oregon	16	6,264	8	4,114	8	2,150			5,411	660	71
14	Pennsylvania	45	10,794	14	4,575	28	5,969	3	250	949	20	106
15	Virginia	273	39,144	28	7,620	245	31,524			9,263		400
16	Washington	53	22,655	19	11,000	34	11,655			9,500	2,346	194
17	Wisconsin	1,396	437,327	449	191,450	897	236,984	50	8,893	130,842	11,990	2,904
18	All other states	167	48,280	61	25,002	97	22,378	9	900	13,715	2,453	667

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 3. GAS MACHINES AND METERS—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$441,590	$36,433	$2,612,907	$2,526,594	....	$2,526,594	$45,802	$6,111	$13,604	$20,796	$5,630,975	1
3,915	2,628	4,378	4,083		4,083	10	84	31	170	25,700	2
139,945	26,906	36,343	33,427	....	33,427	680	790	346	1,100	203,919	3
14,066	387	38,109	36,592	....	36,592	897	240	150	230	110,077	4
8,461	....	12,893	12,751	....	12,751	137	....	5	....	41,368	5
25,229	1,791	177,086	170,602	....	170,602	3,312	1,042	1,192	938	427,814	6
1,784	60	27,502	25,788	....	25,788	1,000	94	510	110	107,124	7
4,275	....	59,825	56,585	....	56,585	435	....	105	2,700	100,050	8
83,957	700	541,394	523,105	....	523,105	10,229	925	2,028	5,107	1,106,917	9
6,154	150	92,609	90,435	....	90,435	1,764	....	410	....	200,156	10
109,382	....	1,377,386	1,336,126	....	1,336,126	23,304	1,476	7,484	8,996	2,592,245	11
41,122	3,811	245,382	237,100	....	237,100	4,034	1,460	1,343	1,445	715,565	12

Group 9. GLASS—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$5,497,538	$56,848	$26,145,522	$19,104,314	....	$19,104,314	$6,243,006	$42,164	$265,444	$490,594	$79,607,998	1
59,190	....	274,071	186,234		186,234	81,784	4,718	1,335	....	915,446	2
362,057	....	1,400,237	1,021,787	....	1,021,787	341,406	1,200	4,266	31,578	5,619,740	3
646,128	75	5,558,839	4,345,582	....	4,345,582	1,068,225	850	45,871	98,311	14,706,929	4
39,578	....	355,093	324,359	....	324,359	24,104	....	1,630	5,000	958,720	5
28,465	....	158,732	105,949	....	105,949	45,598	141	3,044	4,000	589,589	6
89,344	....	316,080	248,346	....	248,346	57,861	200	1,000	8,673	1,011,373	7
118,450	....	707,871	416,541	....	416,541	234,499	600	12,247	43,984	1,781,026	8
448,823	....	1,856,239	1,161,168	....	1,161,168	565,909	....	17,986	111,176	6,450,195	9
347,909	15,408	1,411,973	989,777	....	989,777	387,388	3,918	6,608	24,282	4,279,766	10
723,426	10,855	2,836,521	2,176,207	....	2,176,207	618,497	3,000	24,643	14,174	9,026,208	11
2,116,810	28,978	9,325,184	6,739,205	....	6,739,205	2,360,326	25,756	110,116	89,781	27,671,693	12
33,431	1,532	169,461	118,441	....	118,441	46,138	....	305	4,577	549,031	13
381,207	....	1,259,480	975,711	....	975,711	229,731	....	22,706	31,332	4,598,563	14
102,430	....	515,741	295,007	....	295,007	181,540	1,781	13,687	23,726	1,449,719	15

Group 9. GLASS, CUTTING, STAINING, AND ORNAMENTING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$841,997	$18,970	$1,845,393	$4,621,164	$4,736	$4,616,428	$93,819	$46,443	$16,578	$67,389	$13,137,653	1
9,745		105,082	98,365	....	98,365	2,234	2,025	130	2,328	313,878	2
65,880	....	230,359	215,612	....	215,612	6,501	3,826	1,305	3,115	737,800	3
3,035	....	16,123	15,652	....	15,652	100	250	21	100	47,978	4
96,999	540	568,866	534,049	50	533,999	18,404	5,659	1,716	9,038	1,527,038	5
3,540	....	20,114	19,580	80	19,500	469	....	65	....	65,183	6
2,587		72,667	71,397	....	71,397	132	326	12	800	114,355	7
35,246	415	67,478	61,269	355	60,914	3,865	1,026	91	1,227	321,972	8
5,098		89,906	84,945	....	84,945	3,330	948	180	503	193,978	9
7,089		48,308	47,619		47,619	404	270	15	....	137,333	10
18,716	532	189,184	181,107	....	181,107	5,181	967	122	1,807	452,584	11
21,865		181,989	169,879	985	168,894	7,911	1,428	319	2,452	478,165	12
289,398	13,050	1,317,688	1,269,566	1,674	1,267,892	16,056	20,284	3,728	8,054	4,253,270	13
72,361		335,426	324,299		324,299	3,799	1,885	556	4,887	840,664	14
187,683	3,413	1,357,519	1,301,958	1,067	1,300,891	22,639	4,322	2,556	26,044	3,064,470	15
2,140	100	15,599	14,585	450	14,135	47	435	457	75	61,831	16
5,741	....	68,678	61,251	....	61,251	1,821	626	4,141	839	160,177	17
11,893	900	160,507	150,031	75	149,956	926	2,266	1,164	6,120	366,917	18

Group 5. GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$1,007,619	$193,723	$10,000,889	$9,870,748		$9,870,748	$41,293	$27,018	$7,531	$51,299	$17,740,385	1
56,352	....	458,573	452,388		452,388	320	2,104	481	3,280	910,596	2
172,530	....	852,347	842,351		842,351	6,337	2,730	439	490	1,690,804	3
19,870	....	342,985	340,445		340,445	1,768	240	182	350	514,188	4
121,130	10,480	358,244	348,988		348,988	2,299	1,212	345	5,400	698,400	5
7,532		135,239	132,538		132,538	750	506	140	1,305	264,811	6
21,075		113,379	110,259		110,259	1,385	339	81	1,315	191,093	7
1,806		52,377	50,988		50,988	394	115	61	819	98,133	8
17,212		173,368	166,858		166,858	2,893		50	3,567	297,157	9
7,570		115,296	114,250		114,250	218	627	51	150	223,726	10
432,607	379,693	5,693,256	5,631,862		5,631,862	22,656	13,152	3,053	22,533	9,946,443	11
5,616		65,319	63,423		63,423	309	227	36	1,324	117,651	12
4,680		19,077	18,711		18,711	175	144	47	....	39,530	13
823		33,145	32,374		32,374	429		216	126	48,757	14
6,363	2,500	57,150	56,500		56,500	500		150	....	127,816	15
6,960		55,095	53,975		53,975	25	439	56	600	108,150	16
115,882	66	1,338,968	1,320,041		1,320,041	3,178	4,523	2,052	9,174	2,208,705	17
9,611	984	134,011	132,097		132,097	657	300	91	866	253,824	18

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—GLUCOSE.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States[1]	9	$17,045,313	$1,541,622	$3,503,467	$7,663,915	$4,336,309	9	34,908

Group 8.—GLUE. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	58	$10,673,338	$966,606	$1,680,557	$1,922,591	$6,103,584	53	16,908
2	California	3	260,480	15,015	48,255	28,628	168,582	3	96
3	Illinois	7	2,396,080	218,029	525,073	606,688	1,046,290	6	7,184
4	Indiana	3	432,022	27,000	53,282	141,182	210,558	3	264
5	Massachusetts	14	1,331,011	93,198	153,893	219,116	864,804	14	1,043
6	New York	8	1,774,641	257,235	192,197	183,641	1,141,568	6	990
7	Ohio	4	227,896	79,000	58,000	18,886	72,010	3	620
8	Pennsylvania	7	2,563,508	163,100	272,320	283,055	1,845,033	7	3,933
9	All other states[2]	12	1,687,700	114,029	377,537	441,395	754,739	11	2,778

Group 10.—GOLD AND SILVER, LEAF AND FOIL.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	83	$1,071,562	$178,025	$185,625	$170,808	$537,104	24	278
2	Illinois	5	51,711	4,500	5,000	10,399	31,812	3	15
3	Massachusetts	8	76,887	1,100	3,200	17,283	55,304	3	5
4	New Jersey	12	74,589	5,425	10,625	14,392	44,147	4	89
5	New York	47	456,168	83,000	81,800	83,355	208,013	9	81
6	Pennsylvania	4	213,760	53,500	68,000	27,485	64,775	2	53
7	All other states[3]	7	198,447	30,500	17,000	17,894	133,053	3	35

Group 10.—GOLD AND SILVER, REDUCING AND REFINING, NOT FROM THE ORE.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	41	$2,326,009	$126,670	$152,071	$309,151	$1,738,117	34	1,093
2	Illinois	3	297,504	3,500	26,300	16,926	250,778	3	117
3	Massachusetts	6	143,078	4,500	26,161	45,460	66,957	5	136
4	New Jersey	11	785,763	21,600	19,300	126,043	618,820	9	286
5	New York	5	317,000	51,000	28,000	30,400	207,600	3	60
6	Rhode Island	10	598,739	36,820	37,560	48,097	476,262	10	225
7	All other states[4]	6	183,925	9,250	14,750	42,225	117,700	4	269

Group 14.—GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE REFINING. (See also Pencils, lead.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	11	$478,182	$64,925	$110,670	$133,893	$168,694	9	922
2	Pennsylvania	3	186,737	30,000	35,081	25,533	96,123	3	337
3	All other states[5]	8	291,445	34,925	75,589	108,360	72,571	6	585

Group 8.—GREASE AND TALLOW. (See also Axle grease; Candles; Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; Soap.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	300	$10,284,366	$1,091,775	$2,623,335	$2,713,682	$3,855,574	191	12,373
2	California	7	41,038	6,400	4,900	18,126	11,612	4	228
3	Connecticut	8	283,602	11,200	67,650	67,292	137,460	4	310
4	Delaware	3	11,407	2,050	700	7,159	1,498	2	35
5	Illinois	24	1,206,605	223,089	239,548	258,312	485,656	19	1,376
6	Indiana	6	29,332	4,700	8,000	8,125	8,507	4	59
7	Iowa	7	49,019	11,643	14,038	7,099	16,239	6	136
8	Louisiana	5	63,840	3,200	13,400	28,640	18,600	3	245
9	Maine	4	174,750	3,100	35,300	37,500	98,850	1	75
10	Massachusetts	41	1,631,083	185,362	391,604	346,955	707,162	31	1,473
11	Michigan	7	132,050	30,200	35,087	30,385	36,378	5	130
12	Minnesota	9	43,355	3,395	15,280	9,140	15,540	5	142
13	Missouri	8	605,662	54,500	153,719	143,688	253,755	8	1,134
14	Nebraska	3	35,010	2,000	19,050	9,895	4,065	2	65
15	New Jersey	33	175,345	30,000	42,450	52,405	50,490	6	250
16	New York	46	2,107,943	160,366	587,836	726,767	632,974	36	2,548
17	Ohio	22	421,558	62,830	110,931	104,999	142,798	11	773
18	Pennsylvania	39	1,604,436	131,733	398,411	465,085	609,207	23	1,353
19	Virginia	3	104,930	3,790	34,000	57,394	9,746	3	375
20	Wisconsin	9	43,308	4,900	8,200	12,250	17,958	5	87
21	All other states[6]	16	1,520,093	157,317	443,231	322,466	597,079	13	1,579

Group 9.—GRINDSTONES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	23	$1,869,006	$666,121	$206,361	$290,329	$706,195	22	2,602
2	Ohio	18	1,582,400	531,121	188,861	259,429	602,989	17	2,277
3	All other states[7]	5	286,606	135,000	17,500	30,900	103,206	5	325

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 7; Iowa, 1; New Jersey, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Maine, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 2; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 2; Maryland, 2; Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 1.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
Group 1. GLUCOSE.													
...	371	$388,257	8	$37,300	363	$350,957	328	$331,356	35	$19,601	4,370	2,496	1
Group 8.—GLUE. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale.)													
42	352	$465,334	32	$72,195	320	$393,139	283	$372,574	37	$20,565	3,488	2,229	1
1	6	11,685	2	6,000	4	5,685	4	5,685	....	....	45	43	2
4	167	206,137	3	11,500	164	194,637	149	184,953	15	9,684	948	720	3
2	14	13,546	5	4,500	9	9,046	7	7,830	2	1,216	100	52	4
15	34	38,365	3	7,000	31	31,365	23	28,325	8	3,040	520	246	5
5	28	57,058	3	12,000	25	45,058	22	43,222	3	1,836	442	334	6
5	3	1,640	....	....	3	1,640	3	1,640	....	....	83	44	7
8	24	40,874	1	1,800	23	39,074	21	38,229	2	845	814	437	8
2	76	96,029	15	29,395	61	66,634	54	62,690	7	3,944	536	353	9
Group 10.—GOLD AND SILVER, LEAF AND FOIL.													
106	86	$85,112	8	$20,135	78	$64,977	49	$50,154	29	$14,823	1,559	1,330	1
6	8	8,802	4	6,240	4	2,562	1	1,200	3	1,362	143	138	2
10	3	2,956	....	....	3	2,956	2	2,436	1	520	151	108	3
16	4	3,494	....	....	4	3,494	3	3,078	1	416	273	144	4
59	39	32,262	....	....	39	32,262	24	24,593	15	7,669	548	528	5
5	15	13,248	....	....	15	13,248	9	10,544	6	2,704	318	303	6
10	17	24,350	4	13,895	13	10,455	10	8,303	3	2,152	126	109	7
Group 10.—GOLD AND SILVER, REDUCING AND REFINING, NOT FROM THE ORE.													
57	95	$127,158	15	$33,426	80	$93,732	62	$83,776	18	$9,956	313	262	1
5	12	8,552	....	....	12	8,552	8	5,816	4	2,736	25	25	2
8	4	3,648	....	....	4	3,648	3	2,868	1	780	25	18	3
9	35	50,270	10	24,626	25	25,644	21	23,912	4	1,732	110	90	4
6	3	20,000	....	....	3	20,000	3	20,000	....	....	36	33	5
16	27	29,288	5	8,800	22	20,488	14	16,300	8	4,188	85	69	6
13	14	15,400	....	....	14	15,400	13	14,880	1	520	32	27	7
Group 14.—GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE REFINING. (See also Pencils, lead.)													
6	33	$30,510	9	$13,700	24	$16,810	13	$13,530	11	$3,280	236	202	1
	12	11,460	7	8,700	5	2,760	4	2,730	1	30	90	57	2
6	21	19,050	2	5,000	19	14,050	9	10,800	10	3,250	146	145	3
Group 8.—GREASE AND TALLOW. (See also Axle grease; Candles; Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; Soap.)													
306	481	$582,749	67	$129,516	414	$453,233	368	$431,269	46	$21,964	4,190	3,259	1
10	4	5,562	3	4,500	1	1,062	1	1,062	....	....	72	72	2
6	15	14,862	2	3,620	13	11,242	11	10,566	2	676	103	61	3
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	5	4
22	90	105,382	10	18,766	80	86,616	71	81,752	9	4,864	727	528	5
1	1	572	....	....	1	572	1	572	....	....	16	16	6
6	6	2,590	2	1,060	4	1,530	3	1,230	1	300	24	11	7
7	3	2,040	....	....	3	2,040	2	1,680	1	360	38	28	8
4	14	10,350	....	....	14	10,350	11	9,500	3	850	72	60	9
37	79	111,641	13	28,550	66	83,091	55	78,257	11	4,834	711	576	10
11	2	1,800	2	1,800	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	32	11
12	3	2,300	....	....	3	2,300	2	1,800	1	500	31	27	12
5	18	30,861	5	14,100	13	16,761	11	15,736	2	1,025	174	105	13
2	5	4,070	2	1,800	3	2,270	3	2,270	....	....	9	5	14
34	3	1,562	2	1,262	1	300	1	300	....	....	103	98	15
57	108	152,031	9	28,800	99	123,231	88	116,791	11	6,440	926	701	16
23	23	23,734	7	6,434	16	17,300	15	16,940	1	360	137	113	17
49	45	50,605	9	17,624	36	32,981	34	32,509	2	472	421	379	18
1	5	5,920	1	1,200	4	4,720	4	4,720	....	....	70	62	19
9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	29	20
9	57	56,867	....	....	57	56,867	55	55,584	2	1,283	471	351	21
Group 9.—GRINDSTONES.													
10	50	$80,740	9	$34,050	41	$46,690	35	$42,475	6	$4,215	991	505	1
4	40	71,604	9	34,050	31	37,554	26	33,939	5	3,615	789	434	2
6	10	9,136			10	9,136	9	8,536	1	600	202	71	3

---

[5] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 1; Ohio, 1; Virginia, 1.

[6] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maryland, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Oregon, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[7] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—GLUCOSE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	2,876	$1,774,580	2,804	$1,751,558	58	$19,213	14	$3,809	$1,007,218		$77,138

Group 8.—GLUE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	2,864	$1,528,512	2,524	$1,414,579	311	$108,242	29	$5,691	$1,160,631	$17,168	$46,568
2	California	43	28,705	43	28,705					15,782	300	446
3	Illinois	848	547,639	700	483,728	144	63,132	4	779	263,330	2,150	7,826
4	Indiana	80	39,431	80	39,431					32,734	180	1,148
5	Massachusetts	369	183,505	323	170,818	46	12,687			255,862	8,700	9,990
6	New York	402	206,452	368	199,184	22	5,030	12	2,238	186,179	2,168	7,478
7	Ohio	42	19,705	41	19,405	1	300			6,132	120	1,284
8	Pennsylvania	634	301,103	592	289,595	35	10,045	7	1,463	222,787	3,000	14,406
9	All other states	446	201,972	377	183,713	63	17,048	6	1,211	177,825	550	3,990

Group 10.—GOLD AND SILVER, LEAF AND FOIL—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	1,402	$662,813	640	$444,822	723	$210,737	39	$7,254	$163,713	$18,817	$6,013
2	Illinois	140	74,184	61	52,438	56	17,534	23	4,212	3,466	1,518	311
3	Massachusetts	137	76,949	66	57,378	69	19,227	2	344	8,764	2,280	228
4	New Jersey	162	67,996	80	45,490	78	21,560	4	946	5,247	704	487
5	New York	536	267,032	280	190,172	252	76,094	4	766	65,918	12,569	2,510
6	Pennsylvania	311	123,227	133	83,360	172	38,881	6	986	11,048	456	1,990
7	All other states	116	53,425	20	15,984	96	37,441			69,270	1,190	487

Group 10.—GOLD AND SILVER, REDUCING AND REFINING, NOT FROM THE ORE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	287	$206,263	284	$204,549	3	$1,714			$217,236	$20,271	$7,372
2	Illinois	25	20,720	25	20,720					41,262	1,080	486
3	Massachusetts	20	12,790	19	12,426	1	364			4,717	1,098	912
4	New Jersey	102	72,138	100	70,788	2	1,350			69,808	5,990	1,993
5	New York	34	27,152	34	27,152					5,860	1,520	900
6	Rhode Island	77	54,809	77	54,809					66,941	6,975	1,954
7	All other states	29	18,654	29	18,654					28,648	3,608	1,127

Group 14.—GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE REFINING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	218	$107,810	214	$106,974	4	$836			$39,484	$9,305	$2,522
2	Pennsylvania	74	39,783	74	39,783					14,368	9,000	912
3	All other states	144	68,027	140	67,191	4	836			25,116	305	1,610

Group 8.—GREASE AND TALLOW—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	3,628	$2,114,355	3,620	$2,112,365	5	$1,318	3	$672	$1,269,879	$99,069	$60,484
2	California	70	51,324	70	51,324					11,076	1,204	401
3	Connecticut	89	50,568	89	50,568					25,251	1,225	1,363
4	Delaware	6	2,758	6	2,758					3,915	1,775	176
5	Illinois	596	390,132	592	388,876	2	818	2	438	153,278	29,320	6,173
6	Indiana	16	8,729	16	8,729					1,659	200	144
7	Iowa	17	8,786	17	8,786					6,306	120	263
8	Louisiana	28	12,155	28	12,155					11,688	120	213
9	Maine	64	33,589	64	33,589					24,431		776
10	Massachusetts	624	356,538	621	356,004	2	300	1	234	253,396	24,120	13,437
11	Michigan	34	18,492	34	18,492					16,296	40	878
12	Minnesota	26	15,703	26	15,703					4,507	565	332
13	Missouri	144	103,707	144	103,707					52,600	2,100	4,989
14	Nebraska	7	4,158	7	4,158					3,058	19	165
15	New Jersey	100	46,378	100	46,378					23,211	3,597	811
16	New York	794	469,460	794	469,460					298,904	22,110	15,156
17	Ohio	125	72,120	124	71,920	1	200			25,436	1,843	3,080
18	Pennsylvania	395	202,618	395	202,618					185,574	8,641	4,492
19	Virginia	65	32,180	65	32,180					9,024	525	758
20	Wisconsin	30	19,385	30	19,385					5,667	715	309
21	All other states	398	215,575	398	215,575					154,602	830	6,568

Group 9.—GRINDSTONES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	706	$274,748	705	$274,483			1	$265	$139,985	$3,283	$6,210
2	Ohio	594	221,807	593	221,542			1	265	113,216	133	4,111
3	All other states	112	52,941	112	52,941					26,769	3,150	2,099

STATES AND TERRITORIES 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—GLUCOSE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$930,080		$20,258,022	$19,048,016	$16,979,073	$2,068,943	$1,016,161		$193,845		$24,566,932	1

Group 8. GLUE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,029,893	$67,002	$6,186,139	$5,537,714	$3,082,469	$2,455,245	$596,851	$1,300	$34,421	$15,853	$10,034,685	1
15,036		119,860	106,644	99,484	7,160	11,163		553	1,500	216,079	2
222,069	31,285	1,673,233	1,413,196	914,694	498,502	254,786		5,251		2,729,182	3
31,406		313,327	286,564	79,044	207,520	19,185		563	7,015	596,071	4
236,740	432	867,209	792,334	463,056	329,278	62,483	1,300	8,782	2,310	1,462,854	5
176,533		959,833	880,964	122,835	758,129	74,814		3,030	1,025	1,532,224	6
1,728		57,816	49,547	5,400	44,147	5,353		113	2,803	115,512	7
205,381		1,430,596	1,334,858	824,878	509,980	84,316		10,222	1,200	1,999,450	8
138,000	35,285	764,265	673,607	573,078	100,529	84,751		5,907		1,383,313	9

Group 10. GOLD AND SILVER, LEAF AND FOIL—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$133,734	$5,152	$1,476,111	$1,449,383	$26,000	$1,423,383	$10,194	$4,856	$10,899	$779	$2,695,298	1
1,637		100,344	98,854		98,854	831	624	10	25	222,640	2
6,159		102,757	101,575	26,000	75,575	400	357	425		213,000	3
4,056		183,048	179,395		179,395	3,440		140	73	302,181	4
45,687	5,152	581,725	565,512		565,512	3,398	2,200	10,034	581	1,100,440	5
8,602		249,517	247,482		247,482	1,770		265		412,508	6
67,593		258,720	256,565		256,565	355	1,675	25	100	444,529	7

Group 10. GOLD AND SILVER, REDUCING AND REFINING, NOT FROM THE ORE—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$189,133	$460	$17,538,379	$17,477,208	$220,364	$17,256,844	$46,692	$8,765	$3,028	$2,686	$18,724,095	1
39,696		1,308,276	1,301,331		1,301,331	6,320	300	325		1,448,276	2
2,707		279,317	276,710		276,710	1,705	585	205	112	313,861	3
61,365	460	4,835,251	4,808,687	4,178	4,804,509	20,481	3,501	1,040	1,542	5,281,805	4
3,440		3,689,162	3,681,467		3,681,467	6,835	200	660		3,775,607	5
58,012		3,987,262	3,977,532	70	3,977,462	7,932	1,175	623		4,260,698	6
23,913		3,439,111	3,431,481	216,116	3,215,365	3,419	3,004	175	1,032	3,613,848	7

Group 11. GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE REFINING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$27,257	$400	$117,300	$82,083	$73,052	$9,031	$25,365		$6,181	$3,671	$342,379	1
4,456		15,353	6,990	1,652	5,338	5,271		451	2,641	110,398	2
22,801	400	101,947	75,093	71,400	3,693	20,094		5,730	1,030	231,981	3

Group 8. GREASE AND TALLOW—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,108,676	$1,650	$12,369,075	$11,585,110	$4,793,260	$6,791,850	$535,840	$24,664	$48,802	$174,659	$18,814,533	1
9,471		279,877	271,587	6,594	264,993	3,795	1,085	510	2,000	383,529	2
22,663		409,277	373,675	346,118	27,557	12,070	1,020	585	21,927	519,137	3
1,964		13,352	12,224	12,224		260	500	10	358	21,941	4
117,785		1,487,862	1,376,272	127,961	1,248,311	68,608	514	13,975	28,493	2,438,117	5
1,315		28,178	26,706	8,986	17,720	1,357		37	78	69,884	6
5,923		52,384	50,058	46,812	3,246	2,131		105	90	77,450	7
10,855	500	56,987	54,920	6,200	48,720	1,990		75	2	109,000	8
23,655		261,549	245,194		245,194	5,580		100	10,675	351,831	9
215,839		2,043,948	1,919,977	1,190,035	729,942	54,948	20,200	4,030	44,793	3,022,371	10
15,378		93,115	84,127	82,331	1,796	5,196		140	3,652	155,940	11
3,610		94,173	89,151	60,315	28,836	3,155	90	77	1,700	143,147	12
45,011	500	262,497	200,487	11,276	189,211	51,653		5,960	4,397	523,212	13
2,874		20,321	18,492	12,632	5,860	1,754		75		45,067	14
18,803		185,152	170,491	44,841	125,650	13,173		289	1,199	316,589	15
261,638		2,759,889	2,569,935	435,497	2,134,438	138,465		14,226	37,263	4,158,487	16
19,863	650	446,577	414,193	268,950	145,243	29,490		1,454	1,440	643,145	17
172,441		1,737,238	1,678,707	399,731	1,278,976	53,700	325	3,658	848	2,592,741	18
7,741		75,963	54,097	41,563	12,534	21,461		405		136,329	19
1,643		129,364	125,400	27,018	98,382	3,422		292	250	170,182	20
147,204		1,931,312	1,849,417	1,664,176	185,241	63,632		2,769	15,494	2,932,831	21

Group 9.—GRINDSTONES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$117,746	$12,746	$264,413	$228,053	$30,991	$197,062	$25,109	$500	$6,401	$4,350	$788,049	1
96,226	12,746	142,539	114,159	29,541	84,618	20,593		5,087	2,700	517,069	2
21,520		121,874	113,894	1,450	112,444	4,516	500	1,314	1,650	270,980	3

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 9. GYPSUM WALL PLASTER.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	176	$13,203,772	$2,680,801	$2,671,942	$3,287,191	$4,563,838	163	20,635
2	California	4	127,200	12,500	22,000	58,856	33,844	4	280
3	Colorado	3	13,225	1,775	3,100	6,000	2,350	3	43
4	Illinois	8	1,061,103	59,322	68,763	71,318	861,700	7	662
5	Indiana	8	89,478	12,300	13,100	25,280	38,798	8	294
6	Iowa	7	1,401,100	216,103	634,899	365,372	184,726	7	2,328
7	Kansas	8	619,509	130,736	155,656	180,534	152,583	8	1,080
8	Michigan	8	1,035,836	224,750	226,500	298,500	286,086	8	2,257
9	New Jersey	3	114,433	27,500	21,000	27,793	38,140	3	200
10	New York	35	3,898,866	1,116,884	833,303	832,221	1,116,458	28	6,070
11	Ohio	27	1,123,927	78,744	118,905	484,944	441,334	24	1,762
12	Oklahoma	5	598,589	310,765	108,865	100,712	78,247	4	395
13	Pennsylvania	18	817,724	89,700	126,283	169,812	431,929	17	915
14	Texas	3	777,565	206,500	73,000	247,000	251,065	3	825
15	West Virginia	4	91,661	6,000	27,300	20,261	38,100	4	145
16	Wyoming	3	144,839	20,740	23,200	55,000	45,899	3	327
17	All other states[1]	32	1,288,717	166,482	216,068	343,588	562,579	32	3,052

Group 11. HAIRWORK.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	125	$1,131,850	$108,500	$76,400	$35,934	$911,016	12	62
2	California	7	20,655			1,355	19,300	2	2
3	Illinois	14	143,964	2,000	4,000	4,000	133,964	1	1
4	Indiana	3	18,900			1,323	17,577		
5	Massachusetts	6	22,300			1,725	20,575		
6	Michigan	3	19,575			875	18,700		
7	Missouri	3	31,225	6,000	3,000	725	21,500	1	3
8	New Jersey	3	7,769	1,000	4,000	706	2,063		
9	New York	43	688,003	47,000	34,000	16,635	590,368	5	52
10	Ohio	5	11,025			575	10,450		
11	Oregon	3	5,700	700	200	250	4,550	1	2
12	Pennsylvania	8	109,194	47,000	25,000	3,725	33,469	2	2
13	Texas	3	2,900			700	2,200		
14	Wisconsin	5	5,530			130	5,400		
15	All other states[2]	19	45,110	4,800	6,200	3,210	30,900		

Group 2.—HAMMOCKS. (See also Cordage and twine; Nets and seines.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	14	$289,570	$3,700	$4,700	$100,394	$180,776	10	171
2	Pennsylvania	5	195,613			71,389	124,224	4	145
3	All other states[3]	9	93,957	3,700	4,700	29,005	56,552	6	26

Group 2.—HAND KNIT GOODS. (See also Hosiery and knit goods; and special report on Hosiery and knit goods.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	65	$279,541	$21,400	$32,760	$45,391	$179,990	15	31
2	Illinois	16	68,205	7,500	12,000	14,700	34,005	6	13
3	Massachusetts	4	9,500	2,000	1,000	4,000	2,500	2	4
4	New Jersey	3	18,150	4,500	7,500	4,100	2,050	2	4
5	New York	10	104,307			5,250	99,057	1	1
6	Pennsylvania	7	23,487	1,300	3,300	1,825	17,062	1	3
7	Wisconsin	13	32,732	5,500	7,100	8,616	11,516	2	4
8	All other states[4]	12	23,160	600	1,860	6,900	13,800	1	2

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Indian Territory, 2; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 2; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; New Mexico, 1; Oregon, 2; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 3.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 2; New Hampshire, 1; North Dakota, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 9. GYPSUM WALL PLASTER.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
72	629	$619,566	145	$209,987	484	$409,579	419	$380,187	65	$29,392	5,145	2,721	1
1	8	9,800	1	3,000	7	6,800	7	6,800	...	...	49	22	2
1	1	120	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	3
4	80	77,195	13	30,773	67	46,422	57	39,596	10	6,826	156	78	4
4	20	15,490	7	6,580	13	8,910	12	8,590	1	320	55	39	5
	25	20,342	5	6,880	20	13,462	16	12,167	4	1,295	433	248	6
	27	22,395	10	12,375	17	10,020	14	9,108	3	912	181	83	7
5	45	41,834	4	7,583	41	34,251	32	29,771	9	4,480	448	234	8
...	11	16,191	5	9,172	6	7,019	6	7,019	...	...	67	31	9
21	135	168,638	24	43,943	111	124,695	97	118,031	14	6,664	1,793	1,024	10
10	72	62,405	20	26,249	52	36,156	41	32,425	11	3,731	671	318	11
	25	9,371	5	2,056	20	7,315	18	6,555	2	760	111	70	12
16	48	60,833	9	15,595	39	45,238	35	43,652	4	1,586	340	165	13
...	29	31,422	8	16,107	21	15,315	18	14,007	3	1,308	167	89	14
1	12	8,600	9	6,100	3	2,500	3	2,500	...	...	40	20	15
1	8	6,639	3	2,120	5	4,519	5	4,519	...	...	46	17	16
8	83	68,291	21	21,334	62	46,957	58	45,447	4	1,510	580	279	17

Group 11.—HAIRWORK.

148	126	$97,799	5	$7,800	121	$89,999	58	$50,864	63	$39,135	966	765	1
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	2
11	43	31,193	5	7,800	38	23,393	12	9,860	26	13,533	211	164	3
3	1	780	...	...	1	780	...	...	1	780	26	19	4
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	5
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	6
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	26	7
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	21	8
53	68	57,016	...	...	68	57,016	36	34,110	32	22,906	429	338	9
8	4	1,180	...	...	4	1,180	3	764	1	416	38	29	10
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	11
11	3	2,530	...	...	3	2,530	1	1,430	2	1,100	50	46	12
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	13
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	14
24	7	5,100	...	...	7	5,100	6	4,700	1	400	61	52	15

Group 2—HAMMOCKS. (See also Cordage and twine; Nets and seines.)

19	26	$27,164	6	$7,760	20	$19,404	13	$16,144	7	$3,260	380	166	1
4	24	23,644	6	7,760	18	15,884	11	12,624	7	3,260	291	112	2
15	2	3,520	...	...	2	3,520	2	3,520	...	...	89	54	3

Group 2.—HAND KNIT GOODS. (See also Hosiery and knit goods; and special report on Hosiery and knit goods.)

76	26	$18,210			26	$18,210	19	$14,530	7	$3,680	516	327	1
19	3	3,416			3	3,416	2	3,000	1	416	108	93	2
5	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	3
3	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	28	15	4
13	21	13,014			21	13,014	15	9,750	6	3,264	131	108	5
8	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	67	23	6
12	1	780			1	780	1	780	...	...	38	28	7
16	1	1,000			1	1,000	1	1,000	...	...	132	54	8

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; New York, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Idaho, 1; Iowa, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Utah, 1; Washington, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 9.—GYPSUM WALL PLASTER—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	3,758	$1,890,350	3,717	$1,879,153	37	$10,527	4	$670	$1,242,716	$75,136	$48,291
2	California	35	23,572	35	23,572					6,110	25	492
3	Colorado	4	2,765	4	2,765					1,812	60	120
4	Illinois	112	48,016	112	48,016					145,947	3,691	5,605
5	Indiana	39	20,264	39	20,264					14,047	2,194	386
6	Iowa	318	162,666	318	162,666					61,314	500	2,302
7	Kansas	132	66,274	132	66,274					42,713		1,521
8	Michigan	343	156,531	324	151,279	19	5,252			114,908	210	6,484
9	New Jersey	46	25,607	46	25,607					24,665	500	1,096
10	New York	1,376	718,624	1,360	714,063	16	4,561			418,666	17,157	15,721
11	Ohio	466	225,226	465	224,876	1	350			134,661	34,527	3,155
12	Oklahoma	77	33,963	77	33,963					25,273		845
13	Pennsylvania	232	130,076	232	130,076					50,346	4,155	1,888
14	Texas	138	54,818	138	54,818					49,048		1,880
15	West Virginia	28	11,808	28	11,808					2,690	100	325
16	Wyoming	34	24,289	34	24,289					15,734		326
17	All other states	378	185,851	373	184,817	1	364	4	670	134,782	12,017	6,145

Group 14.—HAIRWORK—Continued.

1	United States	863	$334,778	149	$89,725	700	$243,131	14	$1,922	$271,548	$99,061	$5,555
2	California	19	7,444	1	728	18	6,716			8,010	5,170	60
3	Illinois	192	65,839	8	5,842	183	59,867	1	130	52,018	15,480	341
4	Indiana	23	7,904	1	520	22	7,384			2,726	1,920	117
5	Massachusetts	16	5,450	2	1,200	13	4,100	1	150	3,795	2,610	35
6	Michigan	7	3,055			7	3,055			981	575	31
7	Missouri	30	12,193	5	2,700	25	9,493			7,920	5,900	270
8	New Jersey	24	5,578	1	180	16	4,598	7	800	450	324	90
9	New York	385	165,402	113	68,584	270	96,432	2	386	158,105	45,832	924
10	Ohio	32	9,111	2	714	28	8,097	2	300	7,084	2,020	71
11	Oregon	10	3,930			10	3,930			3,977	900	27
12	Pennsylvania	48	25,237	7	4,732	40	20,349	1	156	8,142	6,724	85
13	Texas	5	1,044	1	300	4	744			1,570	1,190	10
14	Wisconsin	18	5,178			18	5,178			4,503	1,284	3,044
15	All other states	54	17,413	8	4,225	46	13,188			12,267	9,132	450

Group 2.—HAMMOCKS—Continued.

1	United States	271	$91,379	104	$39,910	147	$48,169	20	$3,300	$85,432	$11,585	$368
2	Pennsylvania	216	75,593	75	32,427	121	39,866	20	3,300	71,842	9,400	32
3	All other states	55	15,786	29	7,483	26	8,303			13,590	2,185	336

Group 2.—HAND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

1	United States	377	$78,583	45	$18,391	326	$59,253	6	$939	$97,393	$10,419	$796
2	Illinois	97	35,420	20	9,985	74	24,950	3	485	8,548	4,466	212
3	Massachusetts	9	2,672	4	1,460	5	1,212			743	120	13
4	New Jersey	16	3,593	2	660	14	2,933			705	216	139
5	New York	114	15,855	3	832	111	15,023			66,634	2,929	
6	Pennsylvania	28	5,251	2	840	23	3,957	3	454	12,674	1,210	70
7	Wisconsin	29	5,656	3	973	26	4,683			4,083	345	217
8	All other states	84	10,136	11	3,641	73	6,495			4,006	1,133	145

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 9. GYPSUM WALL PLASTER—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$976,915	$142,374	$4,725,919	$4,053,830	$1,296,392	$2,757,438	$495,533	$19,280	$59,195	$98,081	$10,164,185	1
5,593	....	41,439	29,939	9,886	20,053	3,615	581	463	6,841	93,323	2
1,042	500	1,722	1,210	500	710	268	180	64	....	10,000	3
136,651	....	232,355	217,206	147,508	69,698	8,795	1,700	3,101	1,550	419,831	4
11,467	....	125,596	119,963	15,230	104,733	3,856	1,400	377	....	197,969	5
58,162	350	121,405	59,780	22,712	37,068	57,257	300	1,827	2,241	626,847	6
38,404	2,698	79,233	47,609	3,773	43,836	27,435	....	2,189	2,000	271,580	7
108,214	....	380,070	293,347	70,189	223,158	75,129	90	11,504	....	842,365	8
23,069	...	109,045	103,719	36,039	67,680	4,361	....	965	....	204,262	9
307,950	77,838	2,093,910	1,911,465	680,274	1,231,191	125,340	5,523	13,569	38,013	3,735,405	10
44,979	52,000	381,965	311,717	26,858	284,859	42,215	1,370	14,480	12,183	1,037,175	11
18,312	6,116	33,865	13,985	593	13,392	18,202	....	1,188	490	130,716	12
43,371	932	339,587	294,469	129,760	164,709	21,691	4,320	2,515	16,592	752,919	13
47,168	....	96,178	47,901	5,451	42,450	45,091	....	786	2,400	365,424	14
2,265	....	69,925	64,900	28,000	36,900	620	300	105	4,000	144,093	15
15,408	....	27,073	13,835	2,860	10,975	12,829	....	409	....	89,569	16
114,570	1,850	592,551	522,785	116,759	406,026	48,829	3,516	5,650	11,771	1,242,707	17

Group 11. HAIRWORK—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$156,972	$9,960	$727,688	$717,306	$518,562	$198,744	$2,977	$4,710	$283	$2,412	$1,782,491	1
2,780	....	8,852	8,816	5,150	3,666	....	36	....	....	37,120	2
35,417	750	122,029	120,099	42,369	77,730	15	665	....	1,250	348,264	3
689	....	10,377	10,327	7,310	3,017	50	....	....	....	25,157	4
890	200	7,003	6,840	1,420	5,420	43	120	....	....	24,900	5
375		4,525	4,500	3,150	1,350	....	25	....		13,750	6
1,750	..	24,560	23,900	8,300	15,600	50	400	10	200	61,500	7
36	..	8,854	8,649	8,240	409	169	....	....	36	23,850	8
102,451	8,898	466,072	461,054	383,556	77,498	1,927	2,348	213	530	1,012,150	9
4,993	. .	8,889	8,750	8,250	500	14	....	50	75	30,913	10
3,050	.	4,212	4,075	3,000	1,075	45	82	10	...	17,285	11
1,333		27,790	27,289	23,600	3,689	135	185	....	181	77,817	12
370		1,445	1,250	....	1,250	....	130	....	65	9,175	13
125	112	3,895	3,220	3,175	45	145	530	....	...	19,250	14
2,685		29,185	28,537	21,042	7,495	384	189	. .	75	81,360	15

Group 2. HAMMOCKS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$71,679	$1,800	$189,780	$185,025		$185,025	$2,172	$1,486	$773	$324	$446,815	1
60,610	1,800	166,891	162,950	. .	162,950	1,930	1,000	711	300	378,503	2
11,069		22,889	22,075		22,075	242	486	62	24	68,312	3

Group 2. HAND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$24,208	$61,970	$195,566	$191,225	$6,157	$185,068	$1,653	$747	$437	$1,504	$518,315	1
2,720	1,150	63,108	61,285	...	61,285	881	260	107	575	150,688	2
610	......	3,365	3,066	.	3,066	229	60	10	....	13,015	3
350	....	2,194	1,135	... ..	1,135	106	168	35	750	9,929	4
13,660	50,045	66,666	66,467	... .	66,467	25	75	32	67	211,711	5
1,760	9,634	27,177	26,928	.. ..	26,928	25	60	164	..	59,071	6
3,153	368	18,273	17,699	6,157	11,542	300	100	83	82	37,080	7
1,955	773	11,783	11,645	.. ..	11,645	78	24	6	30	36,791	8

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—HAND STAMPS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	224	$1,231,866	$12,850	$24,675	$558,441	$635,900	84	329
2	California	13	68,259		525	32,254	35,480	4	13
3	Colorado	4	16,900			9,300	7,600	3	6
4	Connecticut	4	8,800	250	250	6,750	1,550	2	2
5	District of Columbia	3	16,500			10,000	6,500	2	25
6	Georgia	3	11,784			4,820	6,964		
7	Illinois	25	177,642			81,797	95,845	11	36
8	Indiana	4	7,410			5,150	2,260	1	5
9	Massachusetts	19	80,077			32,503	47,574	9	26
10	Michigan	6	13,740			8,666	5,074	2	23
11	Minnesota	4	8,105			3,250	4,855	1	3
12	Missouri	11	60,189			22,036	38,153	7	18
13	Nebraska	3	14,150	3,500	200	7,750	2,700	3	7
14	New Jersey	5	42,874	1,300	8,500	5,400	27,674	1	3
15	New York	43	251,382	200	100	100,409	150,673	14	41
16	Ohio	17	32,202	100	100	17,253	14,749	2	13
17	Pennsylvania	19	224,666	4,000	3,000	117,253	100,413	8	34
18	South Carolina	3	2,900			1,800	1,100		
19	Tennessee	6	11,025			6,300	4,725	2	10
20	Texas	4	7,000			2,950	4,050	2	2
21	Virginia	3	41,500	3,500	12,000	10,000	16,000	3	18
22	Washington	4	13,925			10,675	3,250	1	3
23	Wisconsin	4	51,260			28,158	23.102	2	16
24	All other states [1]	17	69,576			33,967	35,609	4	25

Group 3.—HARDWARE. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Files; Saws; Tools, not elsewhere specified.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	445	$52,884,078	$2,884.747	$7,926,932	$15.997,921	$26,074.478	394	37,526
2	California	4	4,875	1,350	1,700	950	875	2	27
3	Connecticut	75	29,445,329	1,132,899	4.355,227	9,327,883	14,629,320	74	17,679
4	Illinois	71	4,504,750	236,547	718,289	986,679	2,563,235	58	3,010
5	Indiana	6	228,800	27,000	53,000	80,800	68,000	5	313
6	Iowa	8	334,214	17,522	48,100	130,708	137,884	6	220
7	Maine	4	118,174	5,050	23,519	36,316	53,289	4	232
8	Maryland	6	57,832	700	7,000	9,705	40,427	5	41
9	Massachusetts	34	1,121,307	54,524	124,719	323,438	618,626	29	1,006
10	Michigan	14	531,234	77,150	90,149	229,905	134,030	13	1,207
11	Minnesota	4	32,893			20,440	12,453	3	24
12	Missouri	4	318,822	23,000	55,019	76,615	164,188	4	731
13	Nebraska	6	58,285		3,500	27,508	27,277	5	31
14	New Jersey	24	1,385,704	93,900	224,639	542,012	525,153	24	1,066
15	New York	65	4,314,427	301,290	542,397	1,231,620	2,239,120	58	2,710
16	Ohio	32	3,313,224	197,550	495,832	871,693	1,748,149	29	4,067
17	Pennsylvania	57	6,549,992	648,815	1,100,896	1,871,668	2,928,613	52	4,541
18	Rhode Island	4	19,300			4.600	14,700	3	9
19	Texas	3	9,350	500	500	5.700	2,650	2	18
20	Wisconsin	11	178.747	13,100	24,876	66,285	74,486	7	256
21	All other states [2]	13	356,819	53,850	57.570	153,396	92,003	11	338

Group 3.—HARDWARE, SADDLERY.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	82	$4,319,151	$327.470	$663,969	$813,634	$2,514,078	68	3,772
2	California	6	1,756			795	961		
3	Connecticut	6	763,264	57,570	121,830	153,502	430,362	6	1,151
4	Illinois	7	146,271	15.000	28,178	31,720	71,373	6	80
5	Massachusetts	3	45,965	3,000	7,000	17,741	18,224	3	40
6	New Jersey	23	1,160,592	73,700	166,854	159,097	760,941	20	448
7	New York	10	804,520	77,800	146,990	186,679	393,051	7	461
8	Ohio	4	470,084	16,000	46,518	112,405	295,161	4	491
9	Pennsylvania	7	38,948	7,100	6,699	10,574	14,575	6	38
10	Wisconsin	6	196,295	11,500	64,400	37,050	83,345	6	318
11	All other states [3]	10	691,456	65,800	75,500	104,071	446,085	10	745

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Florida, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; New Hampshire, 2; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; West Virginia, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Florida, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 2; New Hampshire, 2; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 1, Vermont, 2; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—HAND STAMPS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
247	226	$181,895	44	$70,337	182	$111,558	120	$87,664	62	$23,894	1,098	858	1
13	14	10,931	2	2,000	12	8,931	8	6,732	4	2,199	58	43	2
2	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			16	12	3
3	4	3,500			4	3,500	2	2,500	2	1,000	15	10	4
6	9	6,224			9	6,224	5	4,560	4	1,664	30	28	5
3	3	1,420	2	1,248	1	172			1	172	12	12	6
26	45	24,153	7	7,008	38	17,145	25	11,878	13	5,267	113	91	7
4											21	21	8
25	23	18,848	4	6,500	19	12,348	15	9,958	4	2,390	96	76	9
8											22	18	10
3	2	1,500			2	1,500	1	1,000	1	500	13	13	11
9	7	6,167	3	3,745	4	2,422	3	2,172	1	250	60	42	12
3	1	1,500			1	1,500	1	1,500			12	11	13
4	2	6,300	1	5,000	1	1,300	1	1,300			16	15	14
47	34	36,602	16	23,720	18	12,882	14	11,390	4	1,492	240	204	15
24	9	3,383	2	1,011	7	2,372	3	1,322	4	1,050	41	34	16
18	22	24,613	5	12,705	17	11,908	11	10,012	6	1,896	150	89	17
4											4	3	18
7	1	900			1	900	1	900			13	12	19
6											7	3	20
3	19	8,200			19	8,200	11	6,200	8	2,000	27	20	21
5	2	3,120	1	2,400	1	720	1	720			11	7	22
3	5	9,068	1	5,000	4	4,068	3	3,200	1	868	37	30	23
21	23	14,266			23	14,266	14	11,120	9	3,146	84	64	24

Group 3.—HARDWARE. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Files; Saws; Tools, not elsewhere specified.)

333	2,617	$3,089,806	372	$1,009,248	2,245	$2,080,558	1,807	$1,879,104	438	$201,454	35,612	27,743	1
5	1	218			1	218	1	218			7	4	2
40	1,224	1,395,959	115	392,130	1,109	1,003,829	909	909,066	200	94,763	16,991	13,847	3
42	300	434,269	72	198,890	228	235,379	177	210,889	51	24,490	2,960	1,972	4
4	10	11,275	4	6,700	6	4,575	3	2,820	3	1,755	137	113	5
4	24	21,308	7	7,600	17	13,708	13	11,896	4	1,812	267	156	6
6	6	6,400	2	2,400	4	4,000	3	3,500	1	500	56	39	7
15	9	4,884	2	1,200	7	3,684	7	3,684			49	35	8
27	67	99,392	17	61,825	50	37,567	29	28,084	21	9,483	921	468	9
6	49	71,245	13	39,900	36	31,345	28	28,503	8	2,842	655	494	10
2	8	5,375	1	1,500	7	3,875	4	2,651	3	1,224	49	31	11
1	19	26,500	9	18,600	10	7,900	10	7,900			304	133	12
4	7	4,996	2	1,600	5	3,396	4	3,006	1	390	43	23	13
24	83	158,155	10	33,500	73	124,655	64	120,533	9	4,122	1,225	903	14
54	285	295,251	45	98,109	240	197,142	176	167,866	64	29,276	2,868	1,915	15
19	202	250,772	27	59,620	175	191,152	143	176,880	32	14,272	3,091	2,572	16
56	291	280,453	38	77,094	253	203,359	219	189,146	34	14,213	5,517	4,644	17
4	6	4,160	1	1,000	5	3,160	3	2,360	2	800	9	7	18
2	1	1,200	1	1,200							11	7	19
8	15	12,061	2	3,900	13	8,161	11	7,741	2	420	143	90	20
10	10	5,933	4	2,480	6	3,453	3	2,361	3	1,092	309	200	21

Group 3. HARDWARE, SADDLERY.

95	239	$279,490	28	$62,200	211	$217,290	181	$203,327	30	$13,963	3,783	2,965	1
8											14	10	2
2	47	69,008	10	20,900	37	48,108	34	46,600	3	1,508	957	707	3
9	9	9,676			9	9,676	7	8,326	2	1,350	92	70	4
3	6	4,020			6	4,020	5	3,500	1	520	44	26	5
28	59	59,733	3	7,500	56	52,233	48	48,596	8	3,637	805	710	6
11	38	40,932	3	7,500	35	33,432	30	31,232	5	2,200	566	463	7
5	37	48,909			37	48,909	35	48,069	2	840	347	310	8
10	2	1,200			2	1,200	2	1,200			36	30	9
7	11	7,080	3	3,000	8	4,080	5	2,800	3	1,280	321	212	10
12	30	38,932	9	23,300	21	15,632	15	13,004	6	2,628	601	427	11

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 2, Kansas, 1, Minnesota, 1, Missouri, 2, New Hampshire, 1, Tennessee, 1, Vermont, 1, West Virginia, 1.

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—HAND STAMPS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	976	$511,808	792	$454,849	122	$44,550	62	$12,409	$276,549	$111,036	$3,853
2	California	47	30,193	38	26,532	5	2,507	4	1,154	26,080	8,310	195
3	Colorado	14	12,441	14	12,441					3,855	2,160	120
4	Connecticut	13	4,475	7	3,300	5	1,100	1	75	3,442	1,350	92
5	District of Columbia	29	11,796	26	10,982	1	450	2	364	4,650	3,184	118
6	Georgia	11	5,494	8	4,940	1	260	2	294	5,538	1,224	91
7	Illinois	100	60,541	87	56,970	7	2,383	6	1,188	50,782	13,216	378
8	Indiana	21	10,784	19	9,848	2	936			2,053	1,153	74
9	Massachusetts	85	39,746	62	30,828	21	8,417	2	501	23,042	12,458	642
10	Michigan	22	9,390	17	8,092	5	1,298			3,420	1,408	96
11	Minnesota	13	7,150	12	6,850	1	300			2,943	1,860	78
12	Missouri	48	27,502	37	24,474	3	1,100	8	1,928	14,455	7,180	410
13	Nebraska	12	7,412	10	6,424	1	832	1	156	1,415	1,140	105
14	New Jersey	16	8,207	15	8,055			1	152	4,495	434	176
15	New York	219	108,200	174	95,456	35	10,825	10	1,919	53,307	19,943	239
16	Ohio	35	18,809	32	18,110	2	560	1	139	8,093	4,548	147
17	Pennsylvania	130	74,384	95	61,497	22	10,400	13	2,487	27,797	14,125	146
18	South Carolina	3	1,700	3	1,700					1,071	525	21
19	Tennessee	13	7,870	12	7,558	1	312			4,166	2,690	100
20	Texas	5	3,700	5	3,700					2,330	1,860	35
21	Virginia	24	11,332	24	11,332					6,204	300	98
22	Washington	9	4,752	8	4,596			1	156	2,845	1,860	35
23	Wisconsin	34	15,934	25	14,374	1	270	8	1,290	7,463	3,360	172
24	All other states	73	29,996	62	26,790	9	2,600	2	606	17,103	6,748	285

Group 3.—HARDWARE—Continued.

1	United States	31,713	$14,580,589	26,690	$13,270,443	3,728	$1,043,266	1,295	$266,880	$5,045,210	$218,013	$236,005
2	California	5	2,349	5	2,349					254	120	58
3	Connecticut	15,488	7,323,041	12,673	6,565,248	2,356	652,769	459	105,024	2,637,914	39,972	127,465
4	Illinois	2,423	1,283,661	2,225	1,225,012	157	51,141	41	7,508	695,651	39,346	18,438
5	Indiana	116	54,026	100	50,836	1	90	15	3,100	22,009		1,549
6	Iowa	228	96,740	180	84,340	37	10,480	11	1,920	25,914	606	1,259
7	Maine	50	16,729	49	16,273	1	456			14,031	360	600
8	Maryland	42	15,996	39	15,496			3	500	5,470	1,954	206
9	Massachusetts	711	381,549	647	366,764	24	6,210	40	8,575	82,272	15,175	7,016
10	Michigan	583	251,422	532	238,080	33	10,576	18	2,766	73,848	5,180	5,647
11	Minnesota	35	15,038	34	14,799	1	239			4,583	1,762	85
12	Missouri	261	135,353	219	122,953			42	12,400	22,349	1,320	2,218
13	Nebraska	29	12,645	19	10,438	7	1,820	3	387	9,825	1,650	213
14	New Jersey	1,064	505,044	806	435,084	184	57,164	74	12,796	180,449	16,871	5,301
15	New York	2,356	1,104,231	2,151	1,048,069	185	52,063	20	4,099	384,065	50,851	14,195
16	Ohio	2,852	1,308,350	2,544	1,228,794	266	72,252	42	7,304	224,535	10,234	16,437
17	Pennsylvania	5,101	1,932,724	4,191	1,730,402	410	108,294	500	94,028	593,546	29,146	20,454
18	Rhode Island	7	3,084	7	3,084					2,154	900	79
19	Texas	8	4,664	8	4,664					790	336	29
20	Wisconsin	115	48,665	111	47,271	2	250	2	1,144	28,938	1,882	13,211
21	All other states	239	85,278	150	60,487	64	19,462	25	5,329	36,613	348	1,545

Group 3.—HARDWARE, SADDLERY—Continued.

1	United States	3,395	$1,623,890	2,965	$1,510,380	372	$101,057	58	$12,453	$525,416	$24,358	$24,984
2	California	10	5,447	9	5,267			1	180	777	595	7
3	Connecticut	894	448,274	688	397,278	188	47,343	18	3,653	149,947	250	7,045
4	Illinois	78	39,938	66	37,106	6	1,560	6	1,272	21,240	1,130	462
5	Massachusetts	35	19,674	35	19,674					4,424	1,914	298
6	New Jersey	755	381,260	676	358,584	77	22,376	2	300	100,370	5,386	6,156
7	New York	507	234,803	432	214,554	66	18,278	9	1,971	82,178	8,995	3,001
8	Ohio	330	158,244	317	154,236	4	1,200	9	2,808	69,957	3,784	3,088
9	Pennsylvania	33	15,389	30	14,832			3	557	3,057	662	212
10	Wisconsin	273	127,914	263	125,426	7	1,802	3	686	34,522	100	1,027
11	All other states	480	192,947	449	183,423	24	8,498	7	1,026	58,944	1,542	3,688

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—HAND STAMPS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$157,092	$4,568	$564,728	$534,946	$4,251	$530,695	$8,044	$11,594	$1,244	$8,900	$2,017,531	1
17,469	106	22,877	21,496		21,496	126	690	75	490	125,031	2
1,575		6,853	6,200		6,200	75	338	80	160	30,000	3
2,000		3,430	2,995	150	2,845	120	275	10	30	19,225	4
1,348		10,636	9,600		9,600	200	186	200	450	56,000	5
4,223		2,960	2,727		2,727	38		20	175	22,993	6
36,863	325	59,791	56,124		56,124	365	1,322	148	1,832	241,911	7
826		8,291	7,828		7,828	28	255	20	160	27,269	8
9,942		74,060	72,444		72,444	317	903		396	188,871	9
1,916		6,256	5,641		5,641	295	120	40	160	30,548	10
1,005		2,707	2,528		2,528	150		2	27	21,897	11
6,765	100	51,496	49,571		49,571	833	494	46	552	132,775	12
170		5,645	5,000		5,000	45	398	52	150	26,100	13
3,885		32,749	32,038		32,038	371	100	40	200	71,058	14
30,175	2,950	96,224	91,625	3,701	87,924	1,948	2,044	139	468	394,889	15
3,251	147	10,801	9,847	300	9,547	368	356	35	195	62,366	16
13,376	150	82,050	77,979		77,979	1,431	1,900	223	517	241,278	17
525		886	846		846	37		3		5,900	18
1,376		4,021	3,766		3,766	185	60	10		26,291	19
435		2,220	1,950	50	1,900		235	15	20	18,500	20
5,806		8,735	7,024		7,024	450	210	51	1,000	40,330	21
959		3,519	2,985		2,985	146	200	10	178	22,600	22
3,691	240	21,207	19,971		19,971	152	580	18	486	68,190	23
9,520	550	47,314	44,761	50	44,711	364	928	7	1,254	143,509	24

Group 3.—HARDWARE—Continued.

$4,352,099	$239,093	$16,631,214	$15,031,453	$176,736	$14,854,717	$811,023	$114,129	$416,984	$257,625	$45,770,171	1
76		1,748	1,457		1,457	242		3	46	6,940	2
2,306,449	164,028	7,527,911	6,646,971	5,417	6,641,554	428,622	67,636	288,188	96,494	21,430,652	3
606,218	31,649	2,401,841	2,172,205		2,172,205	60,609	15,088	138,725	15,214	5,405,348	4
19,439		110,467	104,450		104,450	5,547		470		227,688	5
24,049		131,437	113,695		113,695	7,707	486	1,319	8,230	317,065	6
14,071		39,753	35,345		35,345	3,870	60	476	2	85,583	7
3,310		30,217	26,762		26,762	2,835	538	82		97,021	8
59,541	540	451,000	427,760		427,760	10,726	6,979	5,334	201	1,245,144	9
63,021		372,442	332,744	170,000	162,744	5,884	2,412	1,511	29,891	889,006	10
2,404	332	12,662	11,985		11,985	229	363	55	30	45,764	11
18,811		130,363	105,376		105,376	18,015	996	5,976		340,990	12
7,992		19,987	18,975		18,975	767	75	45	125	55,245	13
157,477	800	525,087	485,137	50	485,087	25,889	1,815	11,326	920	1,714,149	14
314,250	4,700	1,559,484	1,456,680		1,456,680	52,856	10,732	11,759	27,457	4,044,156	15
165,925	31,999	1,268,846	1,144,845		1,144,845	95,787	1,131	23,380	3,703	3,695,404	16
540,576	3,370	1,842,561	1,658,561	519	1,658,042	81,251	4,172	27,495	71,082	5,554,157	17
1,175		43,391	42,315		42,315	77	300	29	670	62,500	18
425		4,770	4,425		4,425	185	120	20	20	15,203	19
12,170	1,675	110,029	101,929		101,929	4,481	148	231	3,240	230,159	20
34,720		147,218	139,836	750	139,086	5,144	1,078	560	600	307,997	21

Group 3.—HARDWARE, SADDLERY—Continued.

$407,839	$68,735	$1,830,108	$1,622,320	$200	$1,622,120	$156,915	$8,397	$18,719	$23,757	$4,820,726	1
175		1,283	1,202		1,202	81				14,172	2
142,652		373,514	313,896		313,896	58,876	50	692		1,150,019	3
19,648		71,679	68,639		68,639	1,799	740	336	165	181,592	4
2,212		17,030	15,196		15,196	738	683	257	156	59,837	5
87,023	1,805	445,998	414,428		414,428	20,866	2,308	7,948	448	1,151,789	6
69,002	1,180	286,119	255,388		255,388	17,474	1,060	4,595	7,602	735,289	7
20,085	43,000	179,841	154,515	200	154,315	17,996	136	2,038	5,156	467,331	8
2,183		14,246	12,420		12,420	988	350	87	401	47,198	9
11,895	22,000	131,604	115,052		115,052	14,772	540	394	846	339,515	10
52,964	750	308,791	271,584		271,584	23,322	2,530	2,372	8,983	673,734	11

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—HAT AND CAP MATERIALS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	65	$4.264,651	$117,920	$192,774	$664,888	$3,289,069	54	2,279
2	Connecticut	11	596,559	21,620	54,732	128,979	391,228	10	599
3	Massachusetts[1]	5	804,065	8,000	10,000	202,868	583,197	4	174
4	New Jersey	18	761,968	60,800	88,042	117,135	495,991	17	962
5	New York	31	2,102,059	27,500	40,000	215,906	1,818,653	23	544

Group 2.—HATS AND CAPS, OTHER THAN FELT, STRAW, AND WOOL.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	415	$4,185,150	$98,500	$155,536	$483,345	$3,447,769	153	797
2	California	15	63,833	1,000	1,000	12,809	49,024	8	12
3	Connecticut	7	51,100	1,500	2,500	4,100	43,000	4	7
4	Illinois	35	174,514	100	200	23,992	150,222	23	39
5	Kentucky	3	2,350			1,400	950	1	1
6	Maryland	11	77,126	12,800	20,200	7,260	36,866	2	3
7	Massachusetts	27	521,137	3,500	25,000	72,033	420,604	20	112
8	Michigan	3	159,530			12,600	146,930	3	7
9	Minnesota	7	42,400	700	2,000	8,700	31,000	4	9
10	Missouri	9	184,485			18,560	165,925	5	20
11	New Jersey	6	196,700	20,000	40,000	23,500	113,200	4	80
12	New York	209	1,954,987	32,000	30,636	201,382	1,690,969	44	279
13	Ohio	21	207,005	100	300	17,631	188,974	15	67
14	Pennsylvania	43	453,325	22,800	28,700	62,589	339,236	13	149
15	Rhode Island	6	22,245			4,100	18,145		
16	Wisconsin	5	37,250			5,839	31,411	3	6
17	All other states[2]	8	37,163	4,000	5,000	6,850	21,313	4	6

Group 2.—HATS, FELT. (See also special report on Wool manufactures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	216	$23,258,104	$1,958,611	$2,887,309	$5,318,675	$13,093,509	165	18,695
2	California	3	32,975			5,575	27,400	1	8
3	Connecticut	56	3,351,884	100,345	383,535	864,028	2,003,976	45	3,829
4	Illinois	5	45,050	4,000	6,000	10,100	24,950	4	14
5	Massachusetts	6	1,845,307	136,570	446,419	534,397	727,921	6	1,295
6	New Jersey	63	4,331,313	250,792	676,102	638,619	2,765,800	54	5,531
7	New York	43	4,441,470	351,044	464,634	863,392	2,762,400	28	3,537
8	Pennsylvania	25	8,777,678	1,111,860	907,519	2,312,567	4,445,732	19	3,913
9	All other states[3]	15	432,427	4,000	3,100	89,997	335 330	8	568

Group 11.—HATS, STRAW.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	68	$6,036.216	$271,602	$557,629	$1.072,800	$4,134,185	61	2,749
2	California	3	78,202			13,843	64,359	3	5
3	Connecticut	3	162,534			35,734	126,800	3	225
4	Georgia	3	97,435			22,289	75,146	3	66
5	Maryland	6	1,451,855	90,000	172,868	195,510	993,477	5	851
6	Massachusetts	15	1,544,265	26,602	210,557	382,752	924,354	13	629
7	New York	21	1,502,115	100,000	25,000	183,814	1,193,301	21	634
8	Pennsylvania	7	320,345	15,000	18,085	45,382	241,878	5	57
9	All other states[4]	10	879,465	40,000	131,119	193,476	514 879	8	282

---

[1] Includes 2 establishments in Pennsylvania.
[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Indiana, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1; Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—HAT AND CAP MATERIALS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
87	114	$126,972	22	$32,220	92	$94,752	86	$91,386	6	$3,366	2,764	2,120	1
13	20	21,670	1	2,000	19	19,670	19	19,670	....	....	481	294	2
6	11	12,640	1	5,000	10	7,640	10	7,640	....	....	348	309	3
20	38	37,758	15	17,590	23	20,168	21	18,940	2	1,228	606	448	4
48	45	54,904	5	7,630	40	47,274	36	45,136	4	2,138	1,329	1,069	5

Group 2. HATS AND CAPS, OTHER THAN FELT, STRAW, AND WOOL.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
605	418	$435,915	25	$79,159	393	$356,756	324	$322,287	69	$34,469	7,886	5,557	1
13	5	4,400	....	....	5	4,400	3	3,440	2	960	93	77	2
7	9	7,525	....	....	9	7,525	7	6,525	2	1,000	58	52	3
51	23	16,920	....	....	23	16,920	16	13,392	7	3,528	553	310	4
4	1	650	....	....	1	650	1	650	....	....	16	8	5
14	10	3,784	....	....	10	3,784	8	3,485	2	299	126	96	6
36	53	59,228	4	4,600	49	54,628	34	47,668	15	6,960	686	314	7
8	12	6,007	....	....	12	6,007	11	5,695	1	312	223	186	8
8	10	14,245	5	11,360	5	2,885	5	2,885	....	....	96	77	9
9	17	15,662	4	5,140	13	10,522	12	10,022	1	500	185	160	10
10	38	36,520	....	....	38	36,520	35	35,020	3	1,500	302	241	11
327	176	188,248	5	35,000	171	153,248	148	140,430	23	12,818	4,227	2,954	12
31	30	35,382	....	....	30	35,382	24	32,144	6	3,238	374	326	13
60	29	43,235	4	21,100	25	22,135	18	18,781	7	3,354	743	618	14
10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	41	15
7	4	3,759	3	1,959	1	1,800	1	1,800	....	....	59	51	16
10	1	350	....	....	1	350	1	350	....	....	74	46	17

Group 2. HATS, FELT. (See also special report on Wool manufactures.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
252	1,367	$1,488,236	85	$248,531	1,282	$1,239,705	1,083	$1,136,542	199	$103,163	24,345	19,692	1
2	4	7,000	1	3,000	3	4,000	3	4,000	....	....	28	14	2
57	449	426,510	26	60,254	423	366,256	375	341,177	48	25,079	5,918	4,540	3
4	8	6,908	1	750	7	6,158	5	5,222	2	936	43	30	4
9	69	92,817	....	....	69	92,817	56	86,555	13	6,262	1,753	1,532	5
81	292	318,144	27	61,075	265	257,069	223	234,857	42	22,212	5,870	5,230	6
52	235	263,889	11	22,230	224	241,659	183	216,797	41	24,862	5,180	3,701	7
29	283	346,058	14	91,172	269	254,886	222	233,474	47	21,412	4,932	4,240	8
18	27	26,910	5	10,050	22	16,860	16	14,460	6	2,400	621	405	9

Group 14. HATS, STRAW.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
79	438	$486,541	51	$134,350	387	$352,191	289	$297,545	98	$54,646	8,049	1,975	1
1	20	17,220	5	7,200	15	10,020	8	6,780	7	3,240	97	34	2
4	9	10,852		....	9	10,852	7	10,072	2	780	437	95	3
	34	28,257	9	14,850	25	13,407	21	11,987	4	1,420	150	98	4
6	81	135,975	15	68,050	66	67,925	55	62,549	11	5,376	1,482	275	5
17	76	90,945	12	25,400	64	65,545	52	57,905	12	7,640	2,635	519	6
31	95	98,014	5	13,500	90	84,514	60	63,524	30	20,990	1,886	534	7
9	36	32,247			36	32,247	27	27,583	9	4,664	347	93	8
11	87	73,031	5	5,350	82	67,681	59	57,145	23	10,536	1,015	327	9

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Maine, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 2; Montana, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 1; Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—HAT AND CAP MATERIALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	2,414	$848,751	1,576	$638,872	800	$202,601	38	$7,278	$343,780	$83,707	$7,617
2	Connecticut	365	135,008	273	112,039	76	20,023	16	2,946	75,255	5,472	1,410
3	Massachusetts	328	95,303	295	87,903	29	6,650	4	750	78,783	11,409	1,140
4	New Jersey	529	188,799	255	120,335	259	65,507	15	2,957	22,570	3,876	2,972
5	New York	1,192	429,641	753	318,595	436	110,421	3	625	167,172	62,950	2,095

Group 2.—HATS AND CAPS, OTHER THAN FELT, STRAW, AND WOOL—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	6,594	$3,353,589	4,477	$2,634,378	2,062	$708,791	55	$10,420	$781,322	$253,294	$10,592
2	California	76	42,447	36	29,296	39	12,891	1	260	16,111	6,288	165
3	Connecticut	54	33,782	42	30,244	10	3,300	2	238	6,223	1,321	85
4	Illinois	436	253,275	271	185,570	160	66,430	5	1,275	63,980	22,576	508
5	Kentucky	13	6,958	7	4,250	6	2,708			1,132	576	26
6	Maryland	109	57,659	89	50,853	20	6,806			5,137	2,161	271
7	Massachusetts	479	275,990	276	193,321	196	81,470	7	1,199	110,443	21,348	3,187
8	Michigan	190	90,860	170	80,688	19	9,964	1	208	38,318	5,280	532
9	Minnesota	76	32,140	33	19,234	43	12,906			4,719	1,810	692
10	Missouri	171	86,439	78	49,792	86	35,359	7	1,288	17,900	8,718	262
11	New Jersey	269	141,509	213	121,909	56	19,600			36,700	1,035	543
12	New York	3,522	1,858,635	2,725	1,568,599	791	288,256	6	1,780	366,302	150,191	1,161
13	Ohio	349	138,821	131	78,230	209	59,019	9	1,572	45,648	13,034	762
14	Pennsylvania	684	263,712	314	170,424	356	91,108	14	2,180	57,008	14,318	2,045
15	Rhode Island	50	26,738	31	21,526	19	5,212			3,799	1,080	26
16	Wisconsin	56	23,112	34	16,562	22	6,550			3,068	1,230	131
17	All other states	60	21,512	27	13,880	30	7,212	3	420	4,834	2,328	196

Group 2.—HATS, FELT—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	22,047	$11,282,237	15,432	$9,166,347	6,166	$2,035,685	449	$80,205	$2,831,197	$147,563	$65,342
2	California	23	15,280	12	10,260	11	5,020			2,539	1,780	159
3	Connecticut	5,158	2,696,091	3,560	2,193,256	1,584	499,295	14	3,540	408,246	29,745	13,227
4	Illinois	37	24,244	17	16,760	20	7,484			5,242	3,230	187
5	Massachusetts	1,586	626,824	937	417,315	612	202,021	37	7,488	272,019	2,205	7,693
6	New Jersey	5,705	3,275,888	4,391	2,798,177	1,289	472,523	25	5,188	576,951	39,945	12,774
7	New York	4,397	2,309,061	2,981	1,807,690	1,377	493,291	39	8,080	912,359	43,178	13,701
8	Pennsylvania	4,619	2,122,085	3,192	1,761,146	1,094	305,198	333	55,741	595,077	8,220	15,751
9	All other states	522	212,764	342	161,743	179	50,853	1	168	58,764	19,260	1,850

Group 14.—HATS, STRAW—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	5,567	$2,433,974	1,992	$1,175,616	3,531	$1,252,119	44	$6,239	$817,352	$138,164	$19,749
2	California	51	22,240	9	6,510	42	15,730			10,206	3,780	4
3	Connecticut	330	140,357	135	71,302	193	68,655	2	400	13,703	7,000	168
4	Georgia	129	35,000	25	10,548	104	24,452			6,593	3,420	461
5	Maryland	1,139	460,363	406	242,147	698	213,411	35	4,805	195,360	31,209	7,217
6	Massachusetts	1,722	825,831	659	409,311	1,063	416,520			135,940	5,845	7,411
7	New York	1,342	614,413	500	291,145	840	322,984	2	284	210,509	69,275	1,123
8	Pennsylvania	267	111,966	67	41,310	200	70,656			60,679	10,930	440
9	All other states	587	223,804	191	103,343	391	119,711	5	750	184,362	6,705	2,925

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—HAT AND CAP MATERIALS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$237,788	$14,668	$4,216,906	$4,098,692	$1,727,335	$2,371,357	$43,325	$24,305	$6,124	$44,460	$6,440,108	1
68,373		436,838	408,338	303,838	104,500	14,830	1,844	1,258	10,568	825,502	2
66,234		561,017	544,836	419,102	125,734	880	3,164	1,214	10,923	819,361	3
15,722		894,131	855,602	619,395	236,207	19,021	1,221	1,668	16,619	1,413,357	4
87,459	14,668	2,324,920	2,289,916	385,000	1,904,916	8,594	18,076	1,984	6,350	3,381,888	5

Group 2.—HATS AND CAPS, OTHER THAN FELT, STRAW, AND WOOL—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$507,726	$9,710	$6,307,663	$6,238,784	$400	$6,238,384	$17,686	$30,387	$3,204	$17,599	$12,955,490	1
9,658		80,482	78,947		78,947	52	1,353	5	125	168,326	2
4,304	513	67,341	66,210		66,210	221	250	57	600	132,275	3
10,796	100	536,057	530,479		530,479	778	3,198	541	1,061	1,027,218	4
530		7,464	7,230		7,230	30	204			18,508	5
2,705		98,491	97,720		97,720	484	134	13	140	213,324	6
85,908		766,786	760,417		760,417	2,561	3,401	102	305	1,346,001	7
32,506		134,464	129,890		129,890	25	2,142	62	2,345	322,000	8
2,217		56,931	55,633		55,633	148	800		350	115,003	9
8,920		186,121	181,245		181,245	225	1,504	17	3,130	330,008	10
35,122		141,305	137,490		137,490	2,970	30	315	500	417,310	11
205,853	9,097	3,303,495	3,281,164		3,281,164	5,722	13,385	1,548	1,674	6,885,516	12
31,852		272,013	265,875		265,875	761	1,865	89	3,423	642,263	13
40,645		525,910	517,905	400	517,505	2,998	1,394	416	3,197	1,063,301	14
2,093		40,559	40,381		40,381	101		2	75	98,410	15
1,707		53,007	52,223		52,223	265	189	26	304	101,309	16
2,310		37,239	35,975		35,975	345	538	11	370	74,718	17

Group 2.—HATS, FELT—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,458,499	$159,793	$15,975,206	$15,279,117	$6,762,772	$8,516,345	$531,346	$23,212	$48,107	$93,424	$36,620,353	1
600		30,458	30,050		30,050	398		10		74,000	2
325,492	39,782	3,953,693	3,751,338	1,535,579	2,215,759	159,823	2,925	7,866	31,741	8,162,799	3
1,825		54,472	53,110		53,110	310	682	20	350	105,918	4
262,121		1,124,957	1,082,542	527,510	555,032	23,901	210	1,047	17,257	2,315,591	5
445,140	79,092	4,227,235	4,035,654	2,022,347	2,013,307	152,782	6,995	16,065	15,739	9,540,433	6
827,905	27,575	3,478,454	3,357,467	1,265,877	2,091,590	94,329	10,675	6,281	9,702	7,739,774	7
557,962	13,144	2,728,895	2,617,546	1,326,652	1,290,894	81,380	1,205	15,270	13,494	7,350,311	8
37,454	200	377,042	351,410	84,807	266,603	18,423	520	1,548	5,141	840,527	9

Group 11.—HATS, STRAW—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$631,574	$27,865	$5,509,567	$5,358,153	$114,443	$5,243,710	$85,632	$10,738	$15,369	$39,675	$10,356,690	1
6,422		42,909	42,054		42,054		850	5		104,139	2
6,535		213,066	202,411		202,411	8,161		921	1,573	413,666	3
2,712		97,342	95,341		95,341	1,856		145		206,108	4
156,934		1,051,168	1,024,169		1,024,169	15,299	100	4,401	7,199	2,035,519	5
98,819	23,865	2,003,929	1,938,481	20,750	1,917,731	36,596		7,757	21,095	3,325,973	6
138,111	2,000	1,358,577	1,337,203	89,700	1,247,503	8,560	8,148	1,283	3,383	2,621,550	7
49,309		237,283	234,053		234,053	1,675	1,370	135	50	555,236	8
172,732	2,000	505,283	484,141	3,993	480,148	13,485	270	722	6,375	1,094,499	9

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—HATS, WOOL. (See also Woolen goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	17	$1,646,064	$70,000	$241,280	$247,083	$1,087,701	16	1,912
2	New York	4	833,066	27,000	153,780	142,453	509,833	4	1,047
3	Pennsylvania	9	460,653	30,000	43,500	50,800	336,353	8	615
4	All other states[1]	4	352,345	13,000	44,000	53,830	241,515	4	250

Group 9.—HONES AND WHETSTONES.

1	United States	17	$423,501	$59,100	$76,239	$58,150	$230,012	16	684
2	Indiana	5	21,050	3,100	1,000	7,150	9,800	5	57
3	All other states[2]	12	402,451	56,000	75,239	51,000	220,212	11	627

Group 3.—HORSESHOES.

1	United States	8	$1,227,457	$27,000	$52,193	$167,292	$980,972	6	1,014
2	Pennsylvania	3	69,245	4,500	5,843	23,717	35,185	2	97
3	All other states[3]	5	1,158,212	22,500	46,350	143,575	945,787	4	917

Group 2.—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS. (See also Cotton goods; Hand knit goods; Woolen goods; Worsted goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

1	United States	1,079	$106,663,531	$3,828,321	$13,713,924	$32,089,938	$57,031,348	1,002	83,814
2	Alabama	8	563,102	41,500	105,588	249,426	166,588	8	805
3	California	5	256,100	300	10,700	68,050	177,050	3	21
4	Connecticut	24	5,814,871	192,300	719,301	1,390,170	3,513,100	24	3,757
5	Delaware	7	212,802	6,050	18,518	131,977	56,257	6	290
6	Georgia	21	1,946,853	62,842	314,082	756,684	813,245	21	2,185
7	Illinois	22	2,835,281	64,075	281,983	933,643	1,555,580	21	1,883
8	Indiana	5	2,215,433	72,666	234,854	432,441	1,475,472	5	1,715
9	Maine	3	15,500	100	600	5,400	9,400	1	2
10	Maryland	4	639,160	15,130	51,000	165,701	407,329	4	495
11	Massachusetts	58	7,826,240	309,795	1,027,825	1,660,167	4,828,453	54	10,594
12	Michigan	38	3,283,955	95,388	403,334	764,092	2,021,141	34	2,781
13	Minnesota	10	968,304	36,100	169,701	201,475	561,028	10	321
14	New Hampshire	21	2,749,589	209,364	313,406	574,575	1,652,244	20	2,228
15	New Jersey	25	1,934,489	79,068	334,395	667,946	853,080	21	1,188
16	New York	261	35,206,059	1,238,520	4,657,689	10,415,088	18,894,762	224	26,658
17	North Carolina	40	2,080,649	102,759	278,343	944,736	754,811	40	2,323
18	Ohio	28	2,329,707	44,082	127,874	618,548	1,539,203	25	1,302
19	Pennsylvania	370	23,909,720	971,148	3,245,365	8,319,692	11,373,515	358	15,847
20	Rhode Island	15	2,276,874	104,778	401,867	644,963	1,125,266	15	1,565
21	South Carolina	14	823,822	29,900	162,923	400,198	230,801	13	890
22	Tennessee	16	1,159,989	23,050	146,148	390,008	600,783	15	1,181
23	Utah	9	199,352	4,000	8,000	42,480	144,872	9	25
24	Vermont	11	1,387,526	8,400	50,600	350,493	978,033	11	1,363
25	Virginia	14	715,530	15,100	74,032	274,113	352,285	14	1,243
26	Wisconsin	37	4,370,904	74,831	392,158	1,336,181	2,567,734	35	2,516
27	All other states[4]	13	941,720	27,075	183,638	351,691	379,316	11	636

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 2; New Jersey, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 1; Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Vermont, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—HATS, WOOL. See also Woolen goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
23	68	$94,245	4	$13,600	64	$80,645	57	$76,445	7	$4,200	2,253	1,050	1
4	33	52,332	2	10,000	31	42,332	29	41,064	2	1,268	947	455	2
18	14	13,806	....	....	14	13,806	12	13,026	2	780	671	283	3
1	21	28,107	2	3,600	19	24,507	16	22,355	3	2,152	635	312	4

Group 9.—HONES AND WHETSTONES.

12	19	$19,564	6	$10,700	13	$8,864	10	$7,203	3	$1,661	267	184	1
4	2	1,100	1	900	1	200	1	200	....	....	23	13	2
8	17	18,464	5	9,800	12	8,664	9	7,003	3	1,661	244	171	3

Group 3.—HORSESHOES.

1	40	$53,889	12	$23,842	28	$30,047	25	$29,144	3	$903	343	148	1
1	12	10,881	1	900	11	9,981	9	9,289	2	692	38	17	2
..	28	43,008	11	22,942	17	20,066	16	19,855	1	211	305	131	3

Group 2.—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS. (See also Cotton goods; Hand knit goods; Woolen goods; Worsted goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

991	4,304	$4,436,941	636	$1,321,925	3,668	$3,115,016	2,783	$2,716,438	885	$398,578	116,869	92,537	1
4	22	17,666	4	4,050	18	13,616	18	13,616	....	....	586	439	2
3	38	36,000	4	9,300	34	26,700	21	18,450	13	8,250	253	193	3
7	102	162,779	29	77,305	73	85,474	61	78,974	12	6,500	3,782	3,372	4
2	27	18,374	3	4,680	24	13,694	17	10,678	7	3,016	457	309	5
4	88	92,783	28	42,430	60	50,353	53	46,943	7	3,410	2,171	1,726	6
19	63	93,596	17	49,500	46	44,096	35	38,046	11	6,050	2,544	2,047	7
	84	85,489	11	27,940	73	57,549	58	51,349	15	6,200	1,978	1,418	8
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69	49	9
4	39	29,110	2	2,500	37	26,610	34	25,998	3	612	914	833	10
49	244	317,784	36	96,048	208	221,736	145	187,397	63	34,339	8,937	7,308	11
14	175	174,890	35	66,002	140	108,888	85	86,988	55	21,900	4,035	2,205	12
5	51	72,226	11	29,896	40	42,330	32	37,678	8	4,652	735	475	13
20	89	91,570	13	32,600	76	58,970	64	50,881	15	8,089	3,024	2,473	14
23	56	67,167	8	19,080	48	48,087	42	45,835	6	2,252	1,969	1,470	15
211	1,084	1,271,398	161	384,772	923	886,626	738	789,247	185	97,379	33,354	26,298	16
38	102	124,854	27	35,110	75	89,744	66	87,254	9	2,490	3,450	2,584	17
25	134	145,642	15	32,400	119	113,242	88	99,912	31	13,330	2,818	2,170	18
498	1,377	1,066,986	114	205,172	1,263	861,814	900	717,818	363	143,996	31,196	25,456	19
9	72	100,216	11	32,800	61	67,416	52	61,036	9	6,380	1,900	1,548	20
5	40	30,333	15	11,883	25	18,450	22	17,800	3	650	1,281	963	21
4	41	40,770	10	11,460	31	29,310	26	27,050	5	2,260	2,027	1,600	22
4	39	28,354	5	3,675	34	24,679	23	19,819	11	4,860	237	113	23
14	36	41,950	6	12,400	30	29,550	27	27,859	3	1,691	1,031	722	24
11	60	49,470	12	12,133	48	37,337	41	35,068	7	2,269	2,076	1,809	25
6	204	233,876	48	102,629	156	131,247	117	115,024	39	16,223	4,584	3,773	26
7	37	43,658	11	16,160	26	27,498	21	25,718	5	1,780	1,461	1,184	27

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Idaho, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; West Virginia, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—HATS, WOOL—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	1,503	$619,194	1,030	$487,013	433	$125,957	40	$6,224	$293,208	$11,693	$8,875
2	New York	644	281,939	439	226,424	196	54,306	9	1,209	157,101	5,933	3,721
3	Pennsylvania	419	154,982	286	121,985	108	28,762	25	4,235	26,455	1,500	1,100
4	All other states	440	182,273	305	138,604	129	42,889	6	780	109,652	4,260	4,054
	Group 9.—HONES AND WHETSTONES—Continued.											
1	United States	220	$94,428	212	$92,838	7	$1,520	1	$70	$57,659	$157	$941
2	Indiana	15	3,600	13	3,425	1	105	1	70	721	60	141
3	All other states	205	90,828	199	89,413	6	1,415	......	......	56,938	97	800
	Group 3.—HORSESHOES—Continued.											
1	United States	232	$126,629	216	$121,666	13	$4,550	3	$413	$127,332	$2,476	$1,224
2	Pennsylvania	26	13,603	26	13,603	......	......	......	......	17,559	1,276	......
3	All other states	206	113,026	190	108,063	13	4,550	3	413	109,773	1,200	1,224
	Group 2.—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.											
1	United States	103,715	$31,536,024	25,167	$10,747,214	68,867	$19,354,014	9,681	$1,434,796	$10,320,176	$534,273	$388,843
2	Alabama	505	93,406	111	29,033	273	48,264	121	16,109	27,926	420	880
3	California	222	87,851	16	11,906	194	73,820	12	2,125	51,746	4,680	1,209
4	Connecticut	3,594	1,305,019	1,148	566,870	2,374	723,417	72	14,732	466,615	10,161	29,159
5	Delaware	323	75,087	30	12,367	261	58,320	32	4,400	26,422	1,660	203
6	Georgia	1,935	395,986	407	116,324	1,164	234,409	364	45,253	133,341	500	10,100
7	Illinois	2,245	746,682	569	277,657	1,625	459,236	51	9,789	371,651	27,280	8,780
8	Indiana	1,720	509,500	604	253,298	830	223,373	286	32,829	201,962	500	8,481
9	Maine	56	12,975	10	4,260	44	8,590	2	125	615	340	30
10	Maryland	876	195,922	181	60,881	612	127,409	83	7,632	52,234	......	1,387
11	Massachusetts	8,110	2,839,185	2,093	963,737	5,498	1,779,533	519	95,915	923,704	20,371	73,135
12	Michigan	3,085	769,247	583	253,473	2,342	490,638	160	25,136	452,529	7,905	19,944
13	Minnesota	615	190,148	87	36,230	478	147,335	50	6,583	109,360	2,835	3,584
14	New Hampshire	2,790	943,120	940	414,823	1,791	517,412	59	10,885	375,780	4,821	12,119
15	New Jersey	1,742	535,821	592	244,376	1,077	282,434	73	9,011	121,068	4,406	6,426
16	New York	29,251	10,144,087	9,068	3,803,002	19,421	6,203,443	762	137,642	3,132,492	148,745	116,103
17	North Carolina	2,944	617,372	632	202,333	1,554	319,506	758	95,533	140,215	1,825	9,644
18	Ohio	2,490	713,580	305	146,516	1,840	521,195	345	45,869	298,296	32,175	6,564
19	Pennsylvania	28,143	7,956,087	4,758	2,243,666	18,875	5,029,131	4,510	683,290	2,102,081	177,028	37,841
20	Rhode Island	1,721	573,680	472	229,006	1,176	329,190	73	15,484	195,203	4,136	8,521
21	South Carolina	1,058	186,721	367	79,577	430	80,802	261	26,342	73,864	......	3,944
22	Tennessee	1,810	341,033	478	114,661	1,083	198,184	249	28,188	79,446	2,056	3,246
23	Utah	171	48,211	14	6,548	156	41,563	1	100	18,790	3,832	861
24	Vermont	916	366,340	316	137,994	590	226,586	10	1,760	110,857	14,553	5,016
25	Virginia	1,842	430,321	456	174,245	1,077	212,731	309	43,345	159,567	30,109	4,917
26	Wisconsin	4,224	1,181,498	594	263,827	3,251	859,899	379	57,772	608,486	29,345	14,975
27	All other states	1,327	277,145	336	100,604	851	157,594	140	18,947	85,926	4,590	1,774

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
Group 2. HATS, WOOL—Continued.											
$269,995	$2,645	$1,369,810	$1,287,723	$624,445	$663,278	$46,967	$120	$13,200	$21,800	$2,457,266	1
146,497	950	583,886	540,698	245,826	294,872	23,815	120	11,505	7,748	1,054,541	2
23,855	....	405,457	383,639	186,929	196,710	12,694	....	1,359	7,765	658,428	3
99,643	1,695	380,467	363,386	191,690	171,696	10,458	....	336	6,287	744,297	4
Group 9. HONES AND WHETSTONES—Continued.											
$56,461	$100	$103,334	$92,939	$53,513	$39,426	$9,279	$210	$846	$60	$307,789	1
420	100	2,110	1,725	1,400	325	230	120	35	....	10,137	2
56,041	....	101,224	91,214	52,113	39,101	9,049	90	811	60	297,652	3
Group 3. HORSESHOES—Continued.											
$120,132	$3,500	$255,742	$228,884	....	$228,884	$20,290	$1,850	$4,029	$689	$798,981	1
12,783	3,500	12,734	9,778	....	9,778	1,208	700	487	561	72,944	2
107,349	....	243,008	219,106	....	219,106	19,082	1,150	3,542	128	726,037	3
Group 2.—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.											
$8,672,815	$724,245	$76,593,782	$74,093,653	$12,078,052	$62,015,601	$1,283,018	$202,030	$541,174	$473,907	$136,558,139	1
26,626	....	253,639	230,706	88,902	141,804	13,025	....	8,040	1,868	460,246	2
42,257	3,600	145,666	139,209	....	139,209	....	1,400	357	4,700	356,999	3
412,224	15,071	2,825,014	2,686,632	1,026,473	1,660,159	67,998	5,847	34,901	29,636	5,371,452	4
23,059	1,500	164,000	156,247	....	156,247	3,936	....	2,371	1,446	296,197	5
122,741	....	1,417,411	1,365,450	51,502	1,313,948	29,861	1,649	15,970	4,481	2,325,854	6
308,511	27,080	2,099,041	2,014,740	254,838	1,759,902	35,072	4,382	3,080	41,767	3,579,436	7
191,781	1,200	1,105,164	1,058,604	606,058	452,546	25,748	1,750	8,647	10,415	2,105,277	8
245	....	17,720	16,750	....	16,750	120	250	600	....	34,000	9
40,847	10,000	531,432	514,044	....	514,044	8,213	200	1,006	7,969	951,503	10
752,051	78,147	5,017,405	4,832,621	1,837,440	2,995,181	132,574	7,363	23,585	21,262	10,081,852	11
393,852	30,828	1,844,109	1,760,955	393,635	1,367,320	45,760	4,998	8,994	23,402	3,623,885	12
102,941	....	626,001	607,722	17,925	589,797	8,461	668	6,978	2,172	1,202,586	13
336,585	22,255	2,229,132	2,149,153	426,252	1,722,901	34,072	4,523	15,323	26,061	3,974,290	14
108,896	1,400	1,379,513	1,341,045	124,531	1,216,514	21,310	1,056	6,426	9,676	2,539,178	15
2,661,089	206,555	28,143,434	27,355,143	5,113,728	22,241,415	389,309	76,029	192,387	130,566	46,108,600	16
120,120	8,626	1,394,811	1,328,317	236,118	1,092,199	45,880	1,471	13,876	5,267	2,483,827	17
242,389	17,168	2,177,368	2,115,907	252,432	1,863,475	15,391	10,070	13,780	22,220	3,997,047	18
1,655,051	232,161	16,010,521	15,543,591	659,576	14,884,015	217,291	66,818	106,943	75,878	30,753,140	19
151,995	30,551	2,271,099	2,201,822	148,825	2,052,997	37,752	4,330	17,381	9,814	3,344,655	20
42,720	27,200	586,490	552,872	123,280	429,592	19,327	....	13,373	918	1,078,682	21
74,141	....	969,196	937,276	....	937,276	16,251	1,895	7,566	6,208	1,627,823	22
14,097	....	167,022	161,350	....	161,350	351	2,191	430	2,700	326,392	23
91,288	....	1,215,751	1,182,614	353,324	829,290	18,002	925	12,580	1,630	1,988,685	24
123,585	958	1,325,602	1,288,111	19,365	1,268,746	25,070	....	7,697	4,724	2,107,602	25
554,221	9,945	2,279,472	2,178,435	253,655	1,924,780	53,984	3,790	16,893	26,370	4,941,944	26
79,562	....	397,769	374,337	90,193	284,144	18,260	425	1,990	2,757	896,987	27

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	237	$9,872,445	$564,244	$1,459,195	$1,781,734	$6,067,272	147	8,895
2	California	5	22,050	500	200	2,800	18,550	2	8
3	Connecticut	9	1,906,672	113,750	292,705	441,187	1,059,030	9	1,903
4	Illinois	20	581,232	14,200	20,500	65,989	480,543	13	983
5	Indiana	3	97,000	1,300	10,500	27,600	57,600	2	224
6	Louisiana	3	7,050			750	6,300	1	4
7	Massachusetts	23	952,662	60,694	136,175	225,379	530,414	15	750
8	Michigan	6	621,704	20,100	137,011	48,053	416,540	3	644
9	Minnesota	3	30,346	700	3,600	3,600	22,446	2	11
10	Missouri	7	93,400	7,000	8,000	20,881	57,519	5	156
11	New Jersey	5	18,071	1,700	2,600	4,120	9,651	2	13
12	New York	73	3,253,890	223,650	508,940	450,361	2,070,939	40	1,984
13	Ohio	24	1,014,520	44,150	116,587	200,055	653,728	13	746
14	Pennsylvania	27	797,381	49,400	131,950	156,695	459,336	18	681
15	Texas	3	12,632	250	250	5,713	6,419	1	15
16	Vermont	3	33,767	350	2,350	8,746	22,321	3	83
17	Wisconsin	5	23,667	4,400	7,150	4,031	8,086	3	21
18	All other states [1]	18	406,401	22,100	80,677	115,774	187,850	15	669

Group 14.—ICE, MANUFACTURED. (See also special report on Manufactured ice.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,320	$66,592,001	$8,855,242	$15,429,399	$36,451,321	$5,856,039	1,277	195,171
2	Alabama	39	1,480,230	176,652	213,128	915,594	174,856	36	3,784
3	Arizona	13	420,343	25,000	111,959	231,344	52,040	13	1,190
4	Arkansas	38	1,317,075	116,152	268,322	777,193	155,408	38	4,633
5	California	54	3,549,556	438,727	1,068,779	1,727,421	314,629	53	6,188
6	Colorado	16	1,240,294	110,721	328,277	707,608	93,688	16	2,363
7	Connecticut	7	362,683	51,000	105,850	167,017	38,816	7	785
8	Delaware	10	316,428	26,102	144,336	120,900	25,090	10	705
9	District of Columbia	6	700,018	236,250	111,750	305,975	46,043	6	2,770
10	Florida	47	1,560,095	130,306	225,271	892,543	111,975	36	3,048
11	Georgia	48	1,704,716	181,735	362,020	1,046,306	114,655	44	5,493
12	Illinois	43	2,162,126	140,129	542,435	1,195,344	284,218	42	6,626
13	Indian Territory	22	605,859	51,044	122,408	370,945	61,462	21	2,044
14	Indiana	66	2,204,227	266,635	497,843	1,249,606	190,143	63	5,676
15	Iowa	4	186,824	27,500	59,213	94,505	5,606	4	784
16	Kansas	41	1,372,599	74,736	350,372	872,918	74,573	44	5,601
17	Kentucky	48	1,815,678	130,655	459,077	1,038,490	187,456	47	8,790
18	Louisiana	62	3,495,818	390,090	691,374	2,120,171	294,183	61	8,471
19	Maryland	27	1,688,339	350,525	311,661	927,678	98,475	27	4,352
20	Mississippi	37	1,265,613	137,600	295,428	729,599	102,986	35	4,190
21	Missouri	53	3,117,855	419,477	863,897	1,838,246	196,235	53	14,151
22	New Jersey	39	2,748,564	373,799	506,771	1,530,990	337,004	39	6,731
23	New Mexico	7	190,088	10,948	40,566	117,390	21,184	5	462
24	New York	58	5,972,164	1,164,227	1,721,849	2,749,524	336,564	58	16,239
25	North Carolina	32	860,441	80,300	142,750	541,226	96,165	28	3,033
26	Ohio	69	4,495,209	678,449	977,169	2,374,759	464,832	68	12,091
27	Oklahoma	22	735,368	38,065	173,148	452,061	72,094	21	3,323
28	Oregon	20	451,249	53,650	97,942	241,742	57,915	20	1,416
29	Pennsylvania	109	9,711,731	1,780,898	2,397,285	4,609,058	924,490	108	24,076
30	Rhode Island	3	68,400	700	6,000	57,000	4,700	3	290
31	South Carolina	18	712,346	77,950	127,449	417,162	89,785	17	1,844
32	Tennessee	37	1,124,789	134,130	246,650	640,566	103,443	35	6,342
33	Texas	125	5,140,487	520,312	1,025,362	3,228,428	366,385	124	18,735
34	Virginia	48	1,805,126	174,302	344,750	1,090,500	195,574	47	4,628
35	Washington	12	486,025	127,300	101,396	207,980	49,349	12	905
36	West Virginia	30	1,286,955	133,776	308,412	735,532	100,235	29	2,850
37	All other states [2]	7	236,683	25,400	78,500	128,000	4,783	7	562

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 2; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; North Carolina, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 2; Washington, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
234	543	$581,757	99	$240,463	444	$341,294	307	$279,655	137	$61,639	5,922	3,903	1
4	6	4,620	1	300	5	4,320	5	1,320			50	26	2
8	30	79,467	4	56,200	26	23,267	23	22,245	3	1,022	683	524	3
13	49	68,039	15	29,300	34	38,739	26	34,767	8	3,972	341	200	4
5	17	19,100	2	2,400	15	16,700	12	15,300	3	1,400	137	109	5
5											32	5	6
23	38	42,324	2	7,200	36	35,124	27	30,742	9	4,382	464	338	7
7	25	39,172	5	26,500	20	12,672	14	9,512	6	3,160	329	244	8
1	4	1,850	1	600	3	1,250	1	600	2	650	12	11	9
9	7	4,408			7	4,408	6	3,808	1	600	70	48	10
6	2	2,500	2	2,500							17	12	11
77	224	208,528	31	65,972	193	142,556	127	111,212	66	31,344	2,196	1,489	12
19	64	48,875	11	17,159	53	31,716	31	23,906	22	7,810	473	284	13
35	33	31,654	10	18,815	23	12,839	12	7,903	11	4,936	692	385	14
2	2	2,800	1	1,600	1	1,200	1	1,200			21	5	15
2	3	3,003	1	2,000	2	1,003	1	800	1	203	50	41	16
4	2	1,560	2	1,560							14	6	17
14	37	23,857	11	8,357	26	15,500	21	13,340	5	2,160	341	176	18

Group 14.—ICE, MANUFACTURED. (See also special report on Manufactured ice.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
746	2,332	$2,001,111	695	$661,616	1,637	$1,339,495	1,514	$1,291,381	123	$48,114	15,841	7,110	1
32	61	52,360	30	27,480	31	24,880	29	24,400	2	480	416	219	2
12	13	11,855	5	4,860	8	6,995	8	6,995			103	69	3
7	65	45,433	16	10,713	49	34,720	47	34,520	2	200	454	215	4
35	67	70,865	10	9,575	57	61,290	53	59,790	4	1,500	544	306	5
9	35	35,476	9	12,100	26	23,376	26	23,376			199	101	6
6	20	14,181	4	5,254	16	8,927	13	8,355	3	572	58	42	7
6	17	9,662	9	3,890	8	5,772	8	5,772			115	55	8
1	13	12,218	6	8,000	7	4,218	5	3,672	2	546	133	66	9
41	69	59,781	20	20,800	49	38,981	48	38,513	1	468	403	231	10
18	105	76,056	34	28,245	71	47,811	69	46,839	2	972	714	283	11
29	134	110,466	24	33,388	110	77,078	94	71,109	16	5,969	715	303	12
14	26	19,525	3	900	23	18,625	22	18,025	1	600	150	63	13
52	104	73,039	38	23,782	66	49,257	58	46,115	8	3,142	645	280	14
	6	5,416	1	1,500	5	3,916	4	3,580	1	336	41	22	15
33	67	55,186	25	23,231	42	31,955	37	28,680	5	3,275	387	164	16
33	66	54,618	30	29,750	36	24,868	32	24,088	4	780	579	219	17
27	101	86,665	34	36,610	67	50,055	64	49,195	3	860	711	313	18
15	50	45,861	19	19,873	31	25,988	29	25,388	2	600	426	203	19
23	79	63,747	12	6,495	67	57,252	66	56,892	1	360	449	237	20
30	96	94,435	37	40,225	59	54,210	55	53,040	4	1,170	684	301	21
18	52	46,612	16	17,775	36	28,837	31	27,415	5	1,422	419	166	22
5	4	5,100	3	3,300	1	1,800	1	1,800			40	23	23
21	99	99,592	24	25,625	75	73,967	71	72,175	4	1,792	884	459	24
13	69	57,516	25	22,822	44	34,694	42	33,594	2	1,100	428	186	25
31	141	111,197	62	50,599	79	60,598	65	55,517	14	5,081	829	330	26
9	39	28,097	12	10,080	27	18,017	25	17,217	2	800	203	66	27
14	18	15,365	5	6,100	13	9,265	10	8,350	3	915	122	55	28
57	284	261,955	53	58,189	231	203,766	209	192,602	22	11,164	1,689	657	29
2	3	1,400			3	1,400	2	1,200	1	200	23	23	30
8	25	22,507	7	10,525	18	11,982	18	11,982			189	90	31
26	79	66,624	27	26,250	52	40,374	47	38,264	5	2,110	617	257	32
59	216	197,063	52	49,245	164	147,818	161	146,188	3	1,630	1,420	581	33
43	56	41,083	22	15,953	34	25,130	34	25,130			580	273	34
9	11	14,160	2	1,800	9	12,360	9	12,360			121	90	35
5	36	28,095	17	15,082	19	13,013	18	12,943	1	70	288	126	36
3	6	7,900	2	1,600	4	6,300	4	6,300			63	36	37

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows. Idaho, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 2; Utah, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	4,778	$1,879,869	2,668	$1,265,930	1,981	$590,347	129	$23,592	$1,362,446	$112,937	$30,904
2	California	30	17,485	23	15,379	7	2,106			5,485	3,048	55
3	Connecticut	592	195,783	399	132,868	184	59,273	9	3,642	78,714	4,040	5,300
4	Illinois	256	126,763	207	112,729	41	12,179	8	1,855	140,891	16,706	1,559
5	Indiana	127	45,280	107	39,920	15	4,360	5	1,000	23,980	180	800
6	Louisiana	15	5,166	4	3,470	10	1,566	1	130	1,178	756	11
7	Massachusetts	402	169,770	231	122,452	165	46,501	6	817	132,786	4,431	4,221
8	Michigan	275	173,281	226	156,197	27	11,684	22	5,400	183,406	1,230	5,710
9	Minnesota	11	6,550	10	6,130	1	420			7,661	900	85
10	Missouri	55	21,352	38	17,485	7	2,285	10	1,582	16,671	1,578	491
11	New Jersey	14	7,116	12	6,816	2	300			4,699	760	84
12	New York	1,853	747,449	797	407,882	1,053	339,083	3	484	401,429	63,193	5,932
13	Ohio	366	132,583	286	117,582	49	9,828	31	5,173	112,932	6,168	3,504
14	Pennsylvania	504	150,317	164	65,914	314	82,107	26	2,296	194,274	7,054	1,519
15	Texas	15	6,507	12	5,967	2	372	1	168	1,438	820	21
16	Vermont	36	11,633	24	9,941	12	1,692			4,201	542	292
17	Wisconsin	8	2,624	7	2,474	1	150			4,810		133
18	All other states	219	60,210	121	42,724	91	16,441	7	1,045	48,491	1,591	1,187

Group 14.—ICE, MANUFACTURED—Continued.

		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	10,101	$5,549,162	10,029	$5,538,163	18	$3,978	54	$7,021	$4,014,861	$246,762	$465,570
2	Alabama	243	104,009	243	104,009					84,944	8,440	13,950
3	Arizona	72	54,652	71	54,472			1	180	34,861	268	4,494
4	Arkansas	261	123,077	260	122,879			1	198	74,003	1,000	10,318
5	California	415	335,141	415	335,141					254,873	2,447	21,819
6	Colorado	138	92,568	137	92,468			1	100	54,226	2,399	5,546
7	Connecticut	42	31,164	42	31,164					17,137	600	1,913
8	Delaware	64	30,869	64	30,869					28,562		1,029
9	District of Columbia	94	46,430	94	46,430					43,096	9,380	2,528
10	Florida	295	150,575	293	150,063	1	312	1	200	93,852	6,470	9,820
11	Georgia	399	141,746	398	141,606			1	140	167,130	1,342	18,259
12	Illinois	485	268,786	484	268,626	1	160			175,516	39,881	11,906
13	Indian Territory	82	44,043	79	43,758			3	285	34,294	8	3,502
14	Indiana	391	199,113	390	199,013			1	100	110,263	2,052	16,699
15	Iowa	20	11,968	20	11,968					12,205		1,182
16	Kansas	237	145,469	235	145,054			2	415	68,379	900	9,658
17	Kentucky	345	152,086	343	151,634	1	150	1	302	114,818	1,407	12,920
18	Louisiana	458	236,102	442	234,590	4	336	12	1,176	171,472	1,509	24,681
19	Maryland	253	125,834	248	125,130	1	300	4	404	90,594	7,379	9,802
20	Mississippi	274	118,528	263	116,922			11	1,606	82,513	82	15,549
21	Missouri	433	271,614	433	271,614					161,225	1,540	19,571
22	New Jersey	268	159,306	268	159,306					129,819	3,000	15,318
23	New Mexico	23	19,666	23	19,666					5,361	40	1,921
24	New York	603	424,095	603	424,095					365,461	41,320	31,174
25	North Carolina	235	82,572	235	82,572					52,041	375	8,006
26	Ohio	520	295,764	517	295,335	2	364	1	65	210,970	5,977	26,158
27	Oklahoma	115	63,333	115	63,333					45,178	5,026	5,300
28	Oregon	75	56,831	75	56,831					24,160	5,654	2,859
29	Pennsylvania	1,236	732,285	1,229	730,079	7	2,206			591,501	78,653	63,940
30	Rhode Island	6	4,170	6	4,170					2,656	300	216
31	South Carolina	111	44,556	110	44,480			1	76	35,240	895	7,205
32	Tennessee	382	191,246	376	190,528	1	150	5	568	140,246	1,613	14,690
33	Texas	869	450,672	865	449,756			4	916	317,075	2,353	47,577
34	Virginia	346	138,044	346	138,044					97,015	9,280	10,364
35	Washington	99	78,062	99	78,062					44,929	4,072	6,157
36	West Virginia	176	94,426	172	94,136			4	290	63,196	1,100	6,125
37	All other states	36	30,360	36	30,360					16,050		3,414

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.										
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,148,393	$70,212	$9,626,519	$9,351,364	$1,094,775	$8,256,589	$74,873	$28,753	$50,362	$121,167	$15,010,628	1
2,382	....	19,623	19,368	....	19,368	45	80	5	125	58,220	2
66,374	3,000	1,321,622	1,218,068	900	1,217,168	12,359	500	31,715	58,980	2,000,231	3
115,928	6,698	700,587	688,919	123,140	565,779	3,688	5,580	1,092	1,308	1,157,515	4
23,000	....	62,300	57,750	....	57,750	4,000	....	550	....	152,750	5
411	....	28,485	28,380	....	28,380	100	....	5	....	40,870	6
121,836	2,298	962,744	922,733	153,894	768,839	10,261	1,350	2,711	25,689	1,386,282	7
176,466	....	321,188	312,247	37,711	274,536	5,761	416	1,220	1,544	812,029	8
6,676	....	46,585	43,755	....	43,755	....	325	5	2,500	77,200	9
14,002	....	78,502	72,946	39,873	33,073	3,215	36	233	2,072	147,746	10
3,915	....	10,109	9,738	....	9,738	35	170	10	156	30,616	11
289,858	42,446	4,496,022	4,449,794	519,083	3,950,711	12,744	13,317	3,939	16,228	6,375,219	12
98,160	5,100	438,755	428,321	14,430	413,891	4,309	862	3,450	1,833	790,467	13
178,497	7,204	719,744	701,218	38,822	662,396	9,707	616	2,185	6,018	1,242,711	14
597	....	29,361	27,202	130	27,072	475	365	35	1,284	51,972	15
3,367	....	19,709	18,001	....	18,001	608	700	150	250	49,300	16
2,011	2,666	11,124	10,760	400	10,360	204	....	20	140	27,024	17
44,913	800	360,059	342,164	166,392	175,772	7,362	4,436	3,057	3,040	630,476	18

Group 14.—ICE, MANUFACTURED—Continued.

$3,280,087	$22,442	$6,011,325	$1,158,463	$213,411	$945,052	$4,365,316	$77,577	$328,794	$81,175	$23,790,045	1
62,554	....	122,037	24,243	3,692	20,551	88,484	....	9,085	225	532,253	2
20,299	9,800	57,836	9,415	....	9,415	44,141	605	3,675	....	259,288	3
62,085	600	106,217	20,017	1,900	18,117	77,502	....	6,683	2,015	487,917	4
230,607	....	298,926	72,249	12,330	59,919	189,245	20,585	16,119	728	1,307,073	5
46,281	....	70,592	16,669	2,967	13,702	49,842	1,920	2,011	150	376,086	6
14,624	....	24,090	5,425	1,906	3,519	18,091	....	564	10	120,774	7
27,533	....	25,858	4,874	1,482	3,392	17,938	....	1,070	1,976	141,583	8
31,188	....	71,426	17,576	5,674	11,902	49,629	....	4,221	....	260,990	9
77,562	....	171,292	32,413	....	32,413	130,043	664	6,087	2,085	684,388	10
146,904	625	200,457	50,696	3,171	47,525	141,645	....	8,116	....	858,058	11
123,729	....	247,374	66,474	19,838	46,636	157,045	1,450	11,508	10,897	940,007	12
30,784	....	44,792	5,925	934	4,991	36,005	....	2,650	212	242,334	13
91,512	....	161,357	26,279	5,062	21,217	125,002	....	8,942	1,134	748,369	14
11,023	....	16,214	1,858	250	1,608	13,232	....	989	135	51,215	15
57,821	....	141,100	19,465	4,725	14,740	105,191	300	8,168	7,976	585,317	16
99,901	500	138,501	30,514	8,158	22,356	97,258	3,486	7,123	120	703,365	17
145,282	....	333,069	53,446	....	53,446	258,602	80	15,891	5,050	1,099,726	18
70,813	2,000	180,382	44,523	14,283	30,240	122,766	....	11,913	1,180	729,553	19
66,882	....	145,197	36,426	1,624	34,802	96,611	....	6,372	5,788	603,485	20
136,052	4,062	399,186	74,794	19,527	55,267	297,098	....	23,072	4,222	1,129,980	21
109,892	1,609	171,669	27,986	2,299	25,687	134,782	....	8,312	589	647,564	22
3,400	....	15,948	1,895	....	1,895	13,309	....	744	....	83,657	23
292,967	....	576,563	102,060	34,015	68,045	404,991	34,533	34,049	930	1,748,871	24
43,600	....	97,365	16,576	4,431	12,145	75,694	150	4,945	....	417,868	25
178,835	....	291,644	52,457	13,855	38,602	217,215	....	21,672	300	1,217,465	26
34,852	....	76,266	8,772	1,876	6,896	57,992	933	4,420	4,149	285,313	27
15,647	....	40,566	6,832	250	6,582	31,568	....	1,663	503	216,726	28
448,100	808	711,448	125,912	30,781	95,131	512,497	6,171	41,674	25,194	2,935,607	29
2,140	....	2,974	169	....	169	2,750	....	55	....	19,023	30
27,140	....	74,812	16,980	215	16,765	54,454	....	3,378	....	243,683	31
123,943	....	123,484	17,030	1,239	15,791	95,759	1,200	7,495	....	684,420	32
266,397	748	572,988	98,753	4,743	94,010	439,394	....	32,742	2,099	2,083,880	33
76,371	1,000	171,545	42,373	7,413	34,960	119,645	2,000	6,796	731	635,772	34
34,700	....	41,241	8,355	2,240	6,115	28,580	2,300	1,921	85	243,015	35
55,971	....	60,530	14,237	731	13,506	39,764	....	3,960	2,569	353,102	36
12,636	....	26,379	4,795	1,800	2,995	19,552	1,200	709	123	112,318	37

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—INK, PRINTING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	60	$4,609,774	$301,021	$627,033	$725,067	$2,956,653	57	4,234
2	California	4	195,836			45,573	150,263	4	125
3	Illinois	6	132,648	2,500	11,000	16,921	102,227	6	190
4	New Jersey	4	418,985	26,798	144,073	81,429	166,685	4	333
5	New York	26	1,410,880	107,875	132,748	214,894	955,363	24	1,068
6	Ohio	6	1,468,143	85,000	221,500	163,478	998,165	6	1,382
7	Pennsylvania	8	590,069	62,448	74,212	148,322	305,087	7	643
8	All other states[1]	6	393,213	16,400	43,500	54,450	278,863	6	493

Group 8.—INK, WRITING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	42	$1,286,607	$98,368	$129,654	$134,017	$924,568	11	274
2	Illinois	4	238,753	790	5,000	43,750	189,213	1	150
3	Massachusetts	6	305,385	300	1,700	12,140	291,245	2	41
4	New Jersey	4	61,208	2,500	2,000	23,284	33,424	3	15
5	New York	9	543,563	82,177	108,585	42,715	310,086	3	56
6	Pennsylvania	4	34,874	10,000	9,954	2,834	12,086	1	10
7	All other states[2]	15	102,824	2,601	2,415	9,294	88,514	1	2

Group 14.—INSTRUMENTS, PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	225	$5,382,930	$354,442	$616,576	$1,393,306	$3,018,606	167	2,341
2	California	9	44,200	1,000	500	14,450	28,250	6	21
3	District of Columbia	3	81,850	10,000	10,000	31,100	30,750	2	23
4	Illinois	25	357,168	5,300	8,200	111,358	232,310	20	111
5	Indiana	3	88,000	7,000	7,500	26,000	47,500	3	45
6	Kentucky	4	7,975	900	950	4,025	2,100	3	9
7	Maryland	4	35,654	5,500	7,000	4,625	18,529	3	18
8	Massachusetts	14	436,737	22,325	18,520	115,889	280,003	11	171
9	Michigan	3	6,855			4,097	2,758	3	18
10	New Jersey	13	613,175	56,350	166,400	160,550	229,875	10	398
11	New York	75	2,145,169	132,956	191,156	472,143	1,348,914	48	683
12	Ohio	13	177,603	9,075	35,000	59,748	73,780	12	100
13	Pennsylvania	38	1,200,250	100,111	152,800	335,026	612,313	33	593
14	Wisconsin	4	47,233	1,000	4,000	26,900	15,333	2	7
15	All other states[3]	17	141,061	2,925	14,550	27,395	96,191	11	144

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACES. (See also special report on Iron and steel.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	190	$236,145,529	$17,310,397	$66,611,341	$67,804,248	$84,419,543	189	825,749
2	Alabama	19	19,325,778	1,289,655	5,831,477	7,400,894	4,803,752	19	101,635
3	Georgia	4	1,158,151	113,070	532,000	103,207	409,874	4	3,285
4	Illinois	4	14,263,055	1,801,500	3,212,352	3,611,514	5,637,689	4	50,378
5	Michigan	11	4,253,403	246,002	589,347	1,112,792	2,305,262	11	8,360
6	New Jersey	5	5,414,051	142,944	3,369,319	847,785	1,054,003	5	10,755
7	New York	9	14,644,730	1,411,647	4,243,122	2,418,989	6,570,972	9	43,614
8	Ohio	33	43,195,782	3,252,111	11,284,563	13,817,776	14,841,332	33	180,671
9	Pennsylvania	65	107,741,803	6,575,146	30,663,936	29,638,673	40,864,048	64	330,062
10	Tennessee	13	5,688,283	905,885	2,022,368	761,537	1,998,493	13	21,083
11	Virginia	10	3,157,268	455,000	1,102,883	726,279	873,106	10	12,465
12	Wisconsin	4	2,649,011	475,228	840,000	123,688	1,210,095	4	6,151
13	All other states[4]	13	14,654,214	642,209	2,919,974	7,241,114	3,850,917	13	57,290

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Indiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—INK, PRINTING.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
45	361	$530,355	47	$155,128	314	$375,227	275	$347,320	39	$27,907	756	684	1
...	20	22,916	2	4,200	18	18,716	16	17,502	2	1,214	37	26	2
4	27	26,821	4	13,400	23	23,421	18	20,505	5	2,916	34	32	3
2	34	46,616	6	15,443	28	31,173	28	31,173	...	...	68	61	4
30	126	188,783	17	69,915	109	118,868	96	110,893	13	7,975	295	272	5
...	50	96,528	6	20,070	44	76,458	32	65,094	12	11,364	144	133	6
6	73	85,813	6	19,000	67	66,813	65	65,693	2	1,120	108	95	7
3	31	52,878	6	13,100	25	39,778	20	36,460	5	3,318	70	65	8

Group 8.—INK, WRITING.

36	141	$191,497	26	$77,786	115	$113,711	89	$100,397	26	$13,314	525	353	1
...	30	46,078	5	15,300	25	30,778	22	29,438	3	1,340	115	46	2
4	27	31,046	5	9,250	22	21,796	12	16,370	10	5,426	146	112	3
...	11	11,076	4	5,680	7	5,396	3	3,500	4	1,896	48	24	4
11	36	78,096	7	40,750	29	37,346	26	34,890	3	2,456	137	125	5
3	4	2,672	2	2,186	2	486	2	486	...	...	15	13	6
18	33	22,529	3	4,620	30	17,909	24	15,713	6	2,196	64	33	7

Group 11.—INSTRUMENTS, PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

200	508	$532,487	89	$188,265	419	$344,222	330	$303,658	89	$40,564	3,887	2,903	1
8	4	6,600	2	4,500	2	2,100	1	1,500	1	600	50	37	2
3	3	3,380	...	...	3	3,380	3	3,380	...	...	30	30	3
16	83	74,959	18	33,594	65	41,365	39	28,652	26	12,713	274	198	4
...	7	9,680	6	8,960	1	720	1	720	...	...	63	41	5
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	6
7	1	520	1	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	7
11	48	56,181	8	15,688	40	40,493	34	37,542	6	2,951	351	276	8
3	3	2,250	...	...	3	2,250	3	2,250	...	...	10	6	9
16	35	38,827	6	11,900	29	26,927	22	23,906	7	3,021	528	426	10
62	155	196,933	26	72,586	129	124,347	108	113,753	21	10,594	1,340	1,028	11
14	26	22,232	6	6,400	20	15,832	14	13,392	6	2,440	157	112	12
40	106	72,841	4	5,335	102	67,506	82	60,029	20	7,477	897	711	13
1	7	7,100	3	4,332	4	2,768	2	2,000	2	768	34	8	14
16	30	40,984	9	24,450	21	16,534	21	16,534	...	...	121	89	15

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACES. (See also special report on Iron and steel.)

26	2,231	$2,890,897	249	$683,704	1,982	$2,207,193	1,922	$2,177,422	60	$29,771	47,361	27,206	1
...	262	320,643	46	100,095	216	220,548	216	220,548	...	...	6,595	3,861	2
...	41	44,838	7	15,977	34	28,861	33	28,446	1	415	434	192	3
...	83	100,661	7	22,500	76	78,161	75	77,761	1	400	2,542	1,496	4
...	97	109,596	3	8,200	94	101,396	91	100,336	3	1,060	1,517	1,163	5
1	32	43,715	1	2,274	31	41,441	30	41,321	1	120	974	711	6
...	76	157,145	13	73,810	63	83,335	62	82,997	1	338	2,127	1,380	7
...	395	568,258	47	146,565	348	421,693	335	414,251	13	7,442	7,817	3,409	8
24	891	1,113,956	65	183,632	826	930,324	796	915,208	30	15,116	18,138	11,170	9
...	128	127,831	21	46,956	107	80,875	103	79,775	4	1,100	2,103	1,272	10
...	69	81,865	20	28,175	49	53,690	47	52,490	2	1,200	1,384	1,013	11
...	39	62,859	5	19,500	34	43,359	33	42,699	1	660	679	246	12
1	118	159,530	14	36,020	104	123,510	101	121,590	3	1,920	3,051	1,293	13

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 2; Iowa, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, 2; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 2; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri 2; West Virginia, 3.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—INK, PRINTING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	711	$474,987	695	$470,645	10	$3,328	6	$1,014	$1,269,387	$49,876	$13,400
2	California	30	22,416	29	22,182			1	234	26,326	4,600	281
3	Illinois	33	17,203	33	17,203					58,919	5,180	555
4	New Jersey	64	42,520	63	42,208	1	312			109,902	1,740	1,513
5	New York	283	184,276	276	181,780	7	2,496			491,566	30,751	2,825
6	Ohio	135	99,223	135	99,223					458,695	2,745	4,387
7	Pennsylvania	99	73,495	96	72,923			3	572	77,126	3,460	966
8	All other states	67	35,854	63	35,126	2	520	2	208	46,853	1,400	2,873

Group 8.—INK, WRITING—Continued.

1	United States	430	$169,726	203	$107,851	219	$59,466	8	$2,409	$359,545	$27,596	$7,594
2	Illinois	74	31,463	39	20,900	31	9,363	4	1,200	64,688	6,000	1,632
3	Massachusetts	132	52,998	48	29,312	84	23,686			153,269	6,770	2,785
4	New Jersey	33	11,699	19	8,982	13	2,561	1	156	14,747	3,000	429
5	New York	128	52,657	71	36,925	57	15,732			100,687	8,161	2,197
6	Pennsylvania	13	5,647	6	3,096	5	1,706	2	845	3,264	240	221
7	All other states	50	15,262	20	8,636	29	6,418	1	208	22,890	3,425	330

Group 14.—INSTRUMENTS, PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC—Continued.

1	United States	3,437	$1,823,205	2,989	$1,707,519	389	$105,588	59	$10,098	$652,781	$115,648	$16,762
2	California	43	31,740	39	30,024	3	1,456	1	260	8,110	3,570	252
3	District of Columbia	30	24,492	29	24,284			1	208	939	504	135
4	Illinois	232	138,798	221	135,546	7	2,428	4	824	106,764	14,648	1,446
5	Indiana	49	22,339	46	21,489	3	850			13,381	1,050	258
6	Kentucky	10	7,152	9	6,840	1	312			857	300	27
7	Maryland	19	11,534	18	11,444	1	90			1,589	156	375
8	Massachusetts	316	149,908	265	137,239	47	12,107	4	562	38,396	8,535	2,140
9	Michigan	8	3,639	6	2,987	1	400	1	252	1,121	640	68
10	New Jersey	479	220,866	413	205,580	36	10,728	30	4,658	27,503	2,530	2,541
11	New York	1,222	629,783	975	567,442	246	61,978	1	363	273,172	42,746	6,014
12	Ohio	133	66,139	117	60,996	13	4,582	3	561	21,249	2,987	705
13	Pennsylvania	779	444,183	744	434,985	22	6,938	13	2,260	107,377	34,512	2,161
14	Wisconsin	17	6,648	17	6,648					7,138	794	35
15	All other states	100	65,884	90	62,015	9	3,719	1	150	45,185	2,676	605

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACES—Continued.

1	United States	35,078	$18,934,513	34,993	$18,916,382	4	$954	81	$17,177	$9,788,139	$242,415	$742,221
2	Alabama	4,954	1,939,208	4,944	1,937,827			10	1,381	445,152		59,785
3	Georgia	303	112,698	297	111,690			6	1,008	37,536		6,214
4	Illinois	1,910	1,397,969	1,910	1,397,969					958,945		13,410
5	Michigan	1,139	587,724	1,139	587,724					203,657	7,530	49,045
6	New Jersey	774	370,751	774	370,751					191,355		12,314
7	New York	1,559	1,161,179	1,558	1,160,975	1	204			308,332	37,400	32,139
8	Ohio	5,434	3,471,083	5,431	3,470,333	3	750			1,812,570	41,640	174,775
9	Pennsylvania	13,867	7,763,931	13,836	7,755,189			31	8,742	4,579,941	147,132	281,627
10	Tennessee	1,358	545,861	1,336	541,914			22	3,947	205,303	8,413	22,786
11	Virginia	1,081	346,471	1,074	344,865			7	1,606	175,308		18,192
12	Wisconsin	482	257,024	482	257,024					160,576		25,683
13	All other states	2,217	980,614	2,212	980,121			5	493	709,464		46,251

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—INK, PRINTING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,205,726	$385	$2,612,558	$2,486,991	$105,365	$2,381,626	$45,286	$20,539	$8,959	$50,783	$5,774,254	1
21,445	....	152,830	133,295	....	133,295	1,729	1,026	235	16,545	315,809	2
53,184	....	99,475	90,870	....	90,870	1,609	2,731	865	3,400	257,200	3
106,649	....	125,002	118,461	....	118,461	3,409	1,800	1,332	....	329,790	4
457,900	....	1,102,926	1,071,855	....	1,071,855	12,626	12,275	2,857	3,313	2,320,135	5
451,490	103	407,002	367,731	69,000	298,731	11,527	218	1,140	26,386	1,318,819	6
72,418	282	403,329	390,869	....	390,869	7,430	1,976	1,930	1,124	684,397	7
42,580	....	321,994	313,910	36,365	277,545	6,956	513	600	15	548,104	8

Group 8.—INK, WRITING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$320,055	$4,300	$858,304	$848,836	$74,623	$774,213	$6,156	$1,512	$551	$1,249	$1,881,038	1
52,796	4,260	251,778	250,088	19,053	231,035	1,640	....	50	....	429,052	2
143,714	....	274,064	272,775	28,318	244,457	1,142	50	97	....	590,765	3
11,318	....	45,770	44,718	6,110	38,608	401	342	46	263	95,837	4
90,329	....	214,612	210,935	14,324	196,611	2,243	965	345	124	566,694	5
2,803	....	17,619	17,390	1,915	15,475	217	....	12	....	37,288	6
19,095	40	54,461	52,930	4,963	48,027	513	155	1	862	161,402	7

Group 11.—INSTRUMENTS, PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$458,358	$62,013	$1,350,153	$1,275,578	$4,931	$1,270,647	$37,513	$22,380	$9,478	$5,204	$5,377,755	1
3,938	350	10,803	8,822	....	8,822	25	1,071	85	800	81,977	2
275	25	9,826	9,300	....	9,300	320	36	45	125	44,250	3
53,485	37,185	87,926	81,230	....	81,230	640	5,245	441	370	519,307	4
12,073	....	20,407	19,302	4,800	14,502	500	250	355	....	92,414	5
530	....	2,630	2,045	....	2,045	60	463	9	53	16,022	6
858	200	3,002	2,585	....	2,585	115	92	180	30	21,070	7
27,721	....	124,076	119,182	....	119,182	2,403	1,776	329	386	426,379	8
413	....	1,957	1,652	....	1,652	130	100	50	25	16,217	9
22,432	....	175,642	165,780	....	165,780	7,729	334	1,699	100	539,719	10
205,134	19,278	493,014	469,174	....	469,174	11,479	7,087	3,075	2,199	2,042,200	11
16,712	845	34,022	31,162	....	31,162	1,032	1,255	304	269	173,711	12
67,679	3,025	320,413	303,012	131	302,881	11,713	3,331	2,091	266	1,118,121	13
6,109	200	5,771	4,670	....	4,670	113	528	40	420	34,110	14
40,999	905	60,664	57,662	....	57,662	1,254	812	775	161	252,258	15

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$8,795,632	$7,871	$178,941,918	$113,883,026	$108,029,699	$5,853,327	$62,885,747	$2,442	$1,476,067	$694,636	$231,822,707	1
385,367	....	11,012,233	4,247,508	3,826,584	420,924	6,276,589	....	320,414	167,722	16,645,793	2
31,322	....	720,836	299,355	280,962	18,393	418,906	....	2,575	....	943,204	3
945,535	....	19,005,423	11,078,141	10,356,660	721,481	7,897,270	440	29,572	....	27,330,836	4
141,582	2,500	3,104,136	1,473,105	1,461,236	11,869	1,452,466	....	30,784	147,781	4,643,538	5
179,041	....	2,940,780	1,538,910	1,335,687	203,223	1,321,720	....	25,800	54,350	3,601,511	6
238,793	....	6,373,563	3,769,029	3,664,701	104,328	2,563,658	....	40,876	....	8,634,737	7
1,596,155	....	32,476,727	21,091,069	20,232,065	859,004	10,944,206	2,002	230,413	209,037	40,862,451	8
4,150,882	....	86,321,875	60,764,938	57,746,596	3,018,342	24,857,427	....	697,089	2,421	107,455,267	9
160,031	5,073	2,609,157	1,042,287	960,522	81,765	1,432,282	....	21,263	113,325	3,428,049	10
156,818	298	2,717,051	1,463,825	1,417,956	45,869	1,219,021	....	34,205	....	3,343,427	11
134,893	....	2,250,807	1,221,066	1,163,510	57,556	1,022,173	....	7,568	....	3,074,712	12
663,213	....	9,409,330	5,893,793	5,583,220	310,573	3,480,029	....	35,508	....	11,859,182	13

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, AND RIVETS, NOT MADE IN ROLLING MILLS OR STEEL WORKS. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on Iron and steel.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	88	$18,912,546	$1,641,489	$3,162,690	$6,868,830	$7,239,537	86	15,996
2	Connecticut	9	528,588	51,610	82,341	192,701	201,936	9	575
3	Illinois	5	381,203		20,000	140,779	220,424	5	387
4	Massachusetts	9	2,300,275	71,650	205,521	958,884	1,064,220	9	1,814
5	New Jersey	3	41,082	2,900	7,128	12,611	18,443	3	39
6	New York	11	4,040,396	222,446	600,338	1,810,079	1,407,533	10	2,326
7	Ohio	14	4,455,731	445,143	1,051,318	1,353,647	1,605,623	13	4,057
8	Pennsylvania	23	4,349,571	546,853	735,218	1,572,073	1,495,427	23	4,643
9	Rhode Island	4	1,639,176	111,311	311,512	437,980	778,373	4	747
10	All other states[1]	10	1,176,524	189,576	149,314	390,076	447,558	10	1,408

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, DOORS AND SHUTTERS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	24	$1,119,542	$45,000	$82,435	$210,165	$781,942	19	987
2	Illinois	4	131,345			50,157	81,188	3	88
3	New York	11	213,186	8,000	4,000	52,783	148,403	8	177
4	Ohio	3	349,433	23,500	21,435	37,616	266,882	3	128
5	All other states[2]	6	425,578	13,500	57,000	69,609	285,469	5	594

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on Iron and steel.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	138	$28,246,474	$2,182,432	$2,804,131	$5,574,276	$17,685,635	133	17,701
2	California	5	109,670	30,600	5,769	23,310	49,991	5	64
3	Connecticut	11	1,040,578	111,372	128,625	357,903	442,678	11	892
4	Illinois	10	1,443,856	312,496	162,002	487,212	482,146	10	1,312
5	Indiana	8	734,777	43,000	111,691	310,361	269,725	8	474
6	Massachusetts	11	866,360	33,811	138,473	337,358	356,718	11	1,078
7	New Jersey	8	290,083	29,078	40,831	113,780	106,394	8	500
8	New York	18	3,006,793	491,602	441,328	972,996	1,100,867	15	2,297
9	Ohio	22	2,520,197	211,936	362,008	924,955	1,021,298	21	2,954
10	Pennsylvania	36	18,003,445	878,359	1,393,726	1,971,439	13,759,921	35	7,593
11	All other states[3]	9	230,715	40,178	19,678	74,962	95,897	9	537

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 2; Indiana, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; Utah, 1; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, AND RIVETS, NOT MADE IN ROLLING MILLS OR STEEL WORKS. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on Iron and steel.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
49	632	$912,220	123	$385,045	509	$527,175	424	$483,127	85	$44,048	9,278	6,616	1
5	31	37,622	9	17,350	22	20,272	19	18,684	3	1,588	337	203	2
2	30	19,600	5	11,000	25	8,600	24	8,500	1	100	254	123	3
5	73	124,218	9	47,670	64	76,548	51	67,800	13	8,748	1,155	906	4
2	3	2,956	1	1,500	2	1,456	2	1,456	......	....	16	14	5
14	91	141,340	12	50,332	79	91,008	74	88,348	5	2,660	1,515	901	6
4	156	236,187	30	86,050	126	150,137	99	137,301	27	12,836	2,641	2,029	7
14	154	186,814	31	87,328	123	99,486	100	89,786	23	9,700	2,114	1,470	8
....	39	95,829	6	47,695	33	48,134	24	41,888	9	6,246	642	519	9
3	55	67,654	20	36,120	35	31,534	31	29,364	4	2,170	604	451	10

Group 3. IRON AND STEEL, DOORS AND SHUTTERS.

19	93	$117,407	22	$55,397	71	$62,010	53	$52,622	18	$9,388	863	443	1
1	19	22,244	8	14,000	11	8,244	9	7,256	2	988	148	77	2
14	14	20,539	5	13,697	9	6,842	8	6,242	1	600	282	110	3
......	38	37,300	4	8,700	34	28,600	23	22,600	11	6,000	134	102	4
4	22	37,324	5	19,000	17	18,324	13	16,524	4	1,800	299	154	5

Group 3. IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on Iron and steel.)

77	605	$824,032	140	$345,501	465	$478,531	406	$445,629	59	$32,902	7,127	4,583	1
6	9	14,140	4	9,600	5	4,540	4	4,040	1	500	74	50	2
4	36	51,986	14	28,960	22	23,026	17	20,516	5	2,510	379	308	3
4	66	98,486	16	47,821	50	50,665	43	46,974	7	3,691	630	447	4
......	40	50,950	14	31,250	26	19,700	24	19,130	2	570	464	243	5
11	43	55,705	5	8,620	38	47,085	31	39,121	7	7,964	364	288	6
8	25	34,476	5	12,360	20	22,116	18	21,050	2	1,066	278	179	7
7	102	153,158	23	65,310	79	87,848	71	83,610	8	4,238	984	641	8
10	118	143,936	26	59,950	92	83,986	73	75,803	19	8,183	1,668	1,151	9
21	155	210,882	30	77,430	125	133,452	117	129,272	8	4,180	2,094	1,194	10
6	11	10,313	3	4,200	8	6,113	8	6,113	......	....	192	82	11

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Washington, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, AND RIVETS, NOT MADE IN ROLLING MILLS OR STEEL WORKS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	8,090	$3,642,268	6,921	$3,348,197	767	$207,738	402	$86,333	$970,370	$28,416	$78,247
2	Connecticut	294	122,393	242	108,436	41	11,127	11	2,830	26,055	1,353	2,079
3	Illinois	200	114,597	194	113,037			6	1,560	27,676	6,528	1,001
4	Massachusetts	1,036	541,804	678	440,356	358	101,448			272,427	4,305	15,050
5	New Jersey	15	7,136	15	7,136					2,546	40	223
6	New York	1,369	664,486	1,232	621,655	137	42,831			140,043	3,080	9,501
7	Ohio	2,331	965,890	2,052	905,832	210	48,082	69	11,976	247,308	5,943	22,473
8	Pennsylvania	1,768	709,111	1,516	653,902	10	1,940	242	53,269	124,657	5,169	12,465
9	Rhode Island	573	290,058	565	288,264	1	338	7	1,456	49,086		7,207
10	All other states	504	226,793	427	209,579	10	1,972	67	15,242	80,572	1,998	8,248

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, DOORS AND SHUTTERS—Continued.

1	United States	699	$407,390	689	$405,890			10	$1,500	$144,064	$16,521	$5,672
2	Illinois	122	77,048	122	77,048					27,262	5,580	620
3	New York	221	152,783	221	152,783					31,760	8,329	352
4	Ohio	117	66,196	117	66,196					65,034	1,180	3,062
5	All other states	239	111,363	229	109,863			10	1,500	20,008	1,432	1,638

Group 3. IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS—Continued.

1	United States	5,665	$3,428,190	5,618	$3,419,562			47	$8,628	$1,141,120	$38,552	$81,358
2	California	61	44,418	59	43,994			2	424	6,013	2,640	811
3	Connecticut	349	212,920	349	212,920					62,280	3,380	4,317
4	Illinois	542	393,095	540	392,612			2	483	76,631	7,650	7,448
5	Indiana	289	157,967	284	157,217			5	750	42,319	950	1,488
6	Massachusetts	325	208,512	322	207,888			3	624	79,326	10,300	6,037
7	New Jersey	227	134,545	227	134,545					54,177	2,300	1,225
8	New York	804	492,026	804	492,026					146,054	3,397	10,931
9	Ohio	1,378	783,318	1,354	780,522			24	2,796	264,699	846	20,379
10	Pennsylvania	1,568	928,200	1,557	924,649			11	3,551	391,309	5,512	26,738
11	All other states	122	73,189	122	73,189					18,312	1,577	1,984

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, AND RIVETS, NOT MADE IN ROLLING MILLS OR STEEL WORKS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$798,297	$65,410	$7,807,239	$7,132,353		$7,132,353	$351,140	$16,464	$233,394	$73,888	$14,687,108	1
22,623		190,224	176,028		176,028	9,543	1,083	2,770	800	440,095	2
20,147		255,040	244,341		244,341	7,866	1,380	1,453		474,111	3
252,747	325	741,162	688,635		688,635	35,916	1,925	7,177	7,509	2,043,746	4
2,283		19,275	16,842		16,842	1,399	874	110	50	43,881	5
127,462		1,290,221	1,162,219		1,162,219	35,161	3,421	87,900	1,520	2,448,033	6
154,522	64,370	2,412,811	2,195,578		2,195,578	106,064	60	62,524	48,585	4,195,845	7
106,308	715	1,863,605	1,713,549		1,713,549	97,890	6,101	45,178	887	3,116,593	8
41,879		379,582	334,999		334,999	21,316		19,460	3,807	907,581	9
70,326		655,319	600,162		600,162	35,985	1,620	6,822	10,730	1,017,223	10

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, DOORS AND SHUTTERS—Continued.

$117,565	$4,306	$601,754	$561,712	$20,637	$541,075	$14,271	$4,499	$5,676	$15,596	$1,477,235	1
16,756	4,306	87,560	84,400		84,400	1,010	2,000	150		259,983	2
23,079		134,052	123,070	20,637	102,433	6,884	858	696	2,544	386,071	3
60,792		172,575	169,429		169,429	2,391		755		354,667	4
16,938		207,567	184,813		184,813	3,986	1,641	4,075	13,052	476,514	5

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS—Continued.

$986,478	$34,732	$5,752,315	$4,882,308	$15,559	$4,866,749	$728,669	$14,812	$85,171	$41,355	$12,110,395	1
2,562		106,719	90,309		90,309	14,645	990	775		196,442	2
54,583		243,268	193,315		193,315	35,877	172	7,992	5,912	597,292	3
60,647	886	688,538	609,025		609,025	70,928	1,660	6,533	392	1,421,730	4
21,696	18,185	462,948	422,434	15,559	406,875	37,277		3,237		721,439	5
62,989		333,276	270,914		270,914	51,491	1,775	3,616	5,480	751,155	6
50,652		172,434	144,820		144,820	22,999	1,837	1,908	870	412,890	7
131,576	150	555,311	434,902		434,902	84,356	1,940	20,711	13,402	1,608,397	8
239,974	3,500	1,324,262	1,139,245		1,139,245	163,081	1,831	10,642	9,463	2,841,976	9
349,057	10,002	1,748,895	1,486,426		1,486,426	229,957	2,807	27,360	2,345	3,325,501	10
12,742	2,009	116,664	90,918		90,918	18,058	1,800	2,397	3,491	233,573	11

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES, CUT AND WROUGHT, INCLUDING WIRE NAILS, NOT MADE IN ROLLING MILLS OR STEEL WORKS. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on Iron and steel.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	76	$8,741,916	$719,597	$1,601,383	$3,014,603	$3,406,333	71	11,298
2	Connecticut	4	1,944,788	76,380	401,874	618,501	848,033	4	1,110
3	Illinois	6	570,647	21,248	69,581	224,819	254,999	6	455
4	Massachusetts	36	2,809,110	281,675	509,350	841,350	1,176,735	35	4,575
5	New York	7	487,462	102,000	93,087	113,040	179,335	5	890
6	Ohio	5	1,112,837	155,000	204,000	422,531	331,306	5	1,950
7	Pennsylvania	8	1,262,347	68,244	244,690	515,910	433,503	7	1,555
8	Wisconsin	3	109,066	6,200	20,801	47,001	35,064	3	340
9	All other states[1]	7	445,659	8,850	58,000	231,451	147,358	6	423

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL PIPE, WROUGHT.

1	United States	27	$13,052,606	$888,715	$2,061,863	$3,822,829	$6,279,199	25	17,796
2	California	3	239,604	20,000	20,752	58,670	140,182	3	119
3	Illinois	3	1,034,737	8,676	99,361	189,837	736,863	3	775
4	Ohio	4	1,394,823	110,000	273,222	342,314	669,287	4	3,451
5	Pennsylvania	11	8,506,100	614,239	1,187,328	2,772,230	3,932,303	11	9,561
6	All other states[2]	6	1,877,342	135,800	481,200	459,778	800,564	4	3,890

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS. (See also special report on Iron and steel.)

1	United States	415	$700,182,310	$59,852,769	$115,074,703	$279,542,942	$245,711,896	413	1,896,759
2	Alabama	10	9,718,511	470,600	1,073,497	6,022,293	2,152,121	10	61,282
3	California	4	1,110,192	238,190	74,000	584,231	213,771	4	2,633
4	Connecticut	7	8,888,583	829,221	1,977,906	3,567,617	2,513,839	7	18,353
5	Delaware	5	6,279,585	1,176,000	2,177,000	2,222,665	703,920	5	10,820
6	Illinois	23	44,275,595	6,691,465	5,759,389	17,135,537	14,689,204	23	134,907
7	Indiana	21	22,985,691	1,746,411	2,951,909	12,581,622	5,705,749	21	49,176
8	Kentucky	8	4,716,080	346,751	483,587	2,654,664	1,231,078	8	27,373
9	Maryland	7	4,111,185	35,400	676,081	1,776,938	1,622,766	7	18,368
10	Massachusetts	5	14,348,448	597,885	1,359,162	6,829,951	5,561,450	5	32,371
11	Michigan	5	1,697,571	159,100	205,000	581,409	752,062	5	4,749
12	Missouri	4	3,672,268	236,445	447,233	2,070,769	917,821	4	5,499
13	New Jersey	16	46,280,626	4,525,683	5,135,750	13,717,359	22,901,834	16	35,613
14	New York	20	48,852,365	2,786,183	12,824,687	22,990,395	10,251,100	20	100,291
15	Ohio	57	87,406,064	7,305,011	13,895,429	42,696,146	23,509,478	55	341,282
16	Pennsylvania	186	355,592,456	29,685,311	58,327,930	123,912,761	143,666,454	186	949,915
17	Virginia	3	2,112,686	910,634	194,247	288,582	719,223	3	2,927
18	West Virginia	12	8,716,170	768,000	1,933,342	3,077,142	2,937,686	12	34,822
19	Wisconsin	10	3,489,544	551,528	456,521	1,237,194	1,244,301	10	12,684
20	All other states[3]	12	25,928,690	792,951	5,122,033	15,595,667	4,418,039	12	53,694

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 2; Maryland, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: New Jersey, 1; New York, 3; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES, CUT AND WROUGHT, INCLUDING WIRE NAILS, NOT MADE IN ROLLING MILLS OR STEEL WORKS. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on Iron and steel.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
60	406	$454,130	52	$114,480	354	$339,650	302	$312,686	52	$26,964	4,197	3,178	1
..	171	174,306	9	32,750	162	141,556	155	137,866	7	3,690	583	435	2
3	25	25,222	5	8,300	20	16,922	15	14,950	5	1,972	283	205	3
40	91	121,709	15	31,040	76	90,669	58	79,802	18	10,867	1,437	1,064	4
5	23	26,756	9	14,050	14	12,706	13	12,206	1	500	260	194	5
—	36	42,455	3	14,000	33	28,455	25	24,767	8	3,688	748	605	6
7	33	40,006	4	9,300	29	30,706	20	25,975	9	4,731	428	367	7
..	5	3,460	1	1,200	4	2,260	3	1,900	1	360	63	28	8
5	22	20,216	6	3,840	16	16,376	13	15,220	3	1,156	395	280	9

Group 3. IRON AND STEEL PIPE, WROUGHT.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
11	296	$368,607	28	$92,045	268	$276,562	239	$264,553	29	$12,009	7,050	2,643	1
..	10	16,870	5	10,100	5	6,770	5	6,770	....	....	136	45	2
3	66	58,454	......	....	66	58,454	52	54,299	14	4,155	785	509	3
3	44	27,461	2	275	42	27,186	39	26,240	3	946	1,120	98	4
3	150	218,775	19	73,670	131	145,105	120	138,613	11	6,492	3,871	1,433	5
2	26	47,047	2	8,000	24	39,047	23	38,631	1	416	1,138	558	6

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS. (See also special report on Iron and steel.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
64	14,330	$17,860,495	711	$2,931,254	13,619	$14,929,241	12,648	$14,361,500	971	$567,741	256,135	157,316	1
	165	223,311	14	53,102	151	170,209	147	167,809	4	2,400	5,099	3,104	2
	35	53,073	5	20,585	30	32,488	24	29,568	6	2,920	913	675	3
	137	178,033	22	82,808	115	95,225	87	83,071	28	12,154	3,361	2,412	4
	91	102,952	12	38,933	79	64,019	72	61,599	7	2,420	1,702	1,248	5
3	1,267	1,684,457	42	234,565	1,225	1,449,892	1,113	1,379,071	112	70,821	21,611	11,941	6
	323	369,962	27	81,998	296	287,964	273	275,914	23	12,050	9,298	5,711	7
	71	78,211	21	32,395	50	45,816	42	43,172	8	2,644	2,917	1,357	8
4	117	138,727	8	22,290	109	116,437	108	115,537	1	900	1,880	984	9
	395	364,585	8	15,550	387	349,035	373	343,172	14	5,863	5,261	3,714	10
	38	46,104	3	6,400	35	39,704	30	36,887	5	2,817	1,664	464	11
	61	88,798	7	27,420	54	61,378	51	59,278	3	2,100	1,919	907	12
1	566	804,772	35	136,194	531	668,578	480	632,019	51	36,559	10,019	7,352	13
7	609	801,337	42	228,482	567	572,855	520	545,361	47	27,494	9,234	5,472	14
	1,744	1,931,037	57	175,903	1,687	1,755,134	1,587	1,706,925	100	48,209	34,882	19,418	15
49	8,129	10,057,776	339	1,520,295	7,790	8,537,481	7,269	8,226,636	521	310,845	132,930	85,814	16
	37	66,806	8	21,240	29	45,566	29	45,566	......	....	1,233	732	17
	107	142,342	17	35,913	90	106,429	83	103,462	7	2,967	5,496	2,723	18
	133	155,870	9	28,181	124	127,689	120	125,843	4	1,846	2,314	1,830	19
	305	572,342	35	169,000	270	403,342	240	380,610	30	22,732	4,402	1,458	20

Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Georgia, 1; Kansas, 1; Maine, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 4; Tennessee, 2; Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES, CUT AND WROUGHT, INCLUDING WIRE NAILS, NOT MADE IN ROLLING MILLS OR STEEL WORKS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	3,681	$1,684,077	2,777	$1,428,591	835	$240,245	69	$15,241	$703,848	$20,684	$51,918
2	Connecticut	510	259,088	298	194,905	209	63,398	3	785	221,099	...	9,990
3	Illinois	242	119,493	151	88,032	89	31,081	2	380	89,970	1,000	2,663
4	Massachusetts	1,231	606,969	975	528,324	235	73,053	21	5,592	159,189	10,630	21,246
5	New York	222	83,494	164	74,025	57	9,384	1	85	32,563	700	3,569
6	Ohio	674	285,084	537	246,867	137	38,217	...	...	53,407	2,904	9,117
7	Pennsylvania	400	184,736	349	172,062	38	10,889	13	1,785	109,872	1,400	3,087
8	Wisconsin	49	14,445	43	13,495	6	950	...	...	5,847	...	414
9	All other states	353	130,768	260	110,881	64	13,273	29	6,614	31,901	4,050	1,832

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL PIPE, WROUGHT—Continued.

1	United States	5,416	$2,472,721	5,355	$2,464,628	19	$1,500	42	$6,593	$586,261	$42,327	$32,678
2	California	95	70,959	95	70,959	...	...	...	...	14,668	372	485
3	Illinois	664	316,347	664	316,347	...	...	...	...	137,029	6,200	6,920
4	Ohio	660	349,613	660	349,613	...	...	...	...	68,008	12,090	4,419
5	Pennsylvania	3,048	1,339,681	3,006	1,333,088	...	...	42	6,593	306,353	21,580	13,669
6	All other states	949	396,121	930	394,621	19	1,500	...	...	60,203	2,085	7,185

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS—Continued.

1	United States	207,562	$122,491,993	204,290	$121,615,828	1,451	$441,013	1,821	$435,152	$37,373,831	$519,722	$2,096,368
2	Alabama	3,636	1,508,681	3,455	1,476,337	...	...	181	32,344	344,837	4,058	22,105
3	California	773	492,390	759	487,590	4	2,000	10	2,800	84,933	...	5,902
4	Connecticut	2,989	1,586,715	2,910	1,563,707	70	20,800	9	2,208	470,393	...	16,685
5	Delaware	1,055	412,003	1,028	407,903	...	...	27	4,100	144,785	420	10,594
6	Illinois	16,448	10,070,988	16,196	9,998,908	239	69,346	13	2,734	3,382,006	8,205	212,670
7	Indiana	7,215	4,071,593	7,156	4,058,790	56	12,203	3	600	606,398	...	44,780
8	Kentucky	2,149	1,272,114	2,107	1,265,414	7	1,800	35	4,900	244,871	...	17,793
9	Maryland	1,534	811,128	1,444	793,528	15	3,965	75	13,635	284,926	44,304	10,335
10	Massachusetts	4,544	2,593,235	4,411	2,536,075	114	51,858	19	5,302	717,910	10,710	83,419
11	Michigan	1,018	526,565	1,018	526,565	...	...	...	...	163,103	6,150	14,220
12	Missouri	1,349	928,303	1,345	927,403	...	...	4	900	172,013	...	17,952
13	New Jersey	8,334	4,087,977	7,947	3,967,243	387	120,734	...	...	1,448,560	7,457	64,686
14	New York	7,526	4,393,222	7,448	4,370,821	78	22,401	...	...	1,137,066	12,973	88,138
15	Ohio	27,756	18,657,542	27,480	18,577,904	204	59,357	72	20,281	4,113,201	180	361,858
16	Pennsylvania	110,904	65,306,427	109,391	64,927,930	277	76,549	1,236	301,948	21,924,663	401,985	896,279
17	Virginia	1,022	381,715	1,019	381,168	...	...	3	547	110,426	3,060	11,787
18	West Virginia	4,409	2,813,319	4,325	2,780,487	...	...	84	32,832	492,683	...	24,486
19	Wisconsin	1,915	1,124,529	1,913	1,123,999	...	...	2	530	277,330	5,020	32,183
20	All other states	2,986	1,453,547	2,938	1,444,056	...	...	48	9,491	1,253,727	15,200	160,496

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES, CUT AND WROUGHT, INCLUDING WIRE NAILS, NOT MADE IN ROLLING MILLS OR STEEL WORKS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$627,880	$3,366	$4,686,349	$4,429,365	$364	$4,429,001	$152,220	$18,781	$55,359	$30,624	$8,922,896	1
211,109	....	460,447	414,699	....	414,699	13,992	1,000	27,607	3,149	1,621,576	2
86,307	....	219,868	203,600	....	203,600	9,750	120	1,398	5,000	506,260	3
127,313	....	1,488,521	1,398,928	364	1,398,564	61,814	9,372	8,773	9,634	2,840,467	4
28,294	....	145,401	128,946	....	128,946	6,349	500	6,909	2,697	309,488	5
38,020	3,366	1,348,418	1,305,812	....	1,305,812	29,710	5,039	7,857	....	1,814,411	6
105,385	....	462,947	442,268	....	442,268	16,006	....	1,379	3,294	985,923	7
5,433	....	98,841	93,944	....	93,944	4,375	....	522	....	132,564	8
26,019	....	461,906	441,168	....	441,168	10,224	2,750	914	6,850	712,207	9

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL PIPE, WROUGHT—Continued.

$507,679	$3,577	$12,740,619	$11,906,262	....	$11,906,262	$611,187	$2,464	$215,284	$11,422	$17,400,912	1
13,811	....	237,746	228,305	....	228,305	1,513	2,444	306	5,178	366,731	2
120,332	3,577	1,440,201	1,387,425	....	1,387,425	47,076	....	5,700	....	2,216,707	3
51,499	....	2,115,253	1,961,216	....	1,961,216	94,086	....	54,457	5,494	2,619,706	4
271,104	....	7,171,686	6,631,437	....	6,631,437	404,684	20	135,545	....	9,620,979	5
50,933	....	1,781,733	1,697,879	....	1,697,879	63,828	....	19,276	750	2,576,789	6

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL, STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS—Continued.

$34,642,178	$115,563	$441,204,432	$399,109,305	$2,716,777	$396,392,528	$35,192,961	$193,705	$6,182,266	$526,195	$673,965,026	1
318,674	....	5,035,190	4,120,940	80,641	4,040,299	506,063	....	375,535	32,652	8,041,566	2
67,031	12,000	778,970	697,510	....	697,510	61,303	3,100	7,057	10,000	1,489,012	3
453,708	....	2,626,931	2,144,432	10,165	2,134,267	401,911	....	51,178	29,410	5,150,675	4
133,771	....	939,506	788,611	3,801	784,810	134,927	....	10,166	5,802	1,597,309	5
3,156,831	4,300	38,649,762	34,983,723	38,051	34,945,672	3,303,682	4,768	353,943	3,646	60,021,925	6
541,789	19,829	10,905,822	9,298,683	45,770	9,252,913	1,336,663	....	168,347	102,129	16,920,326	7
227,078	....	4,216,751	3,767,293	11,351	3,755,942	383,357	....	35,085	31,016	6,167,542	8
230,287	....	6,582,085	6,173,988	7,331	6,166,657	375,363	2,250	28,984	1,500	8,106,929	9
623,781	....	6,901,763	5,878,544	11,842	5,866,702	914,003	....	109,216	....	11,947,731	10
82,511	60,222	1,800,179	1,643,394	2,259	1,641,135	135,384	....	20,401	1,000	2,712,114	11
154,061	....	1,588,494	1,362,815	12,477	1,350,338	197,452	....	28,227	....	2,999,438	12
1,376,417	....	12,389,675	11,073,112	45,831	11,027,281	1,031,616	1,800	275,508	7,639	20,065,972	13
1,035,955	....	13,260,039	11,455,333	122,309	11,333,024	1,564,691	12,847	140,555	86,610	21,227,399	14
3,744,181	6,982	78,209,770	72,261,457	279,027	71,982,430	4,981,593	9,298	957,422	....	111,996,673	15
20,614,160	12,230	237,875,025	216,077,604	2,018,693	214,058,911	18,158,705	149,693	3,284,134	204,889	363,773,577	16
95,579	....	821,788	746,393	3,547	742,846	58,772	8,012	8,611	....	1,515,959	17
468,197	....	8,742,471	8,020,787	11,136	8,009,651	591,997	....	129,621	66	13,454,802	18
240,127	....	4,501,159	4,129,198	5,605	4,123,593	338,226	1,937	29,298	2,500	7,379,038	19
1,078,031	....	5,379,052	4,485,488	6,941	4,478,547	717,250	....	168,978	7,336	9,397,039	20

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—IVORY AND BONE WORK. (See also Combs; Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	66	$1,269,177	$128,183	$162,040	$242,942	$736,012	58	1,262
2	Illinois	3	3,325	.....	.....	1,625	1,700	3	6
3	Massachusetts	21	645,232	25,233	89,540	134,205	396,254	20	763
4	New Jersey	4	43,124	300	2,000	10,826	29,998	2	50
5	New York	21	404,959	89,000	60,000	58,401	197,558	20	214
6	Pennsylvania	5	68,203	.....	.....	9,750	58,453	3	21
7	All other states [1]	12	104,334	13,650	10,500	28,135	52,049	10	228

Group 14.—JAPANNING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	32	$595,695	$54,500	$98,973	$291,393	$150,829	10	262
2	Massachusetts	6	43,045	13,000	7,600	5,095	17,350	4	30
3	New Jersey	5	7,225	2,000	1,800	2,400	1,025	.....	.....
4	New York	11	472,550	26,000	76,673	259,598	110,279	4	204
5	Pennsylvania	3	7,175	1,000	2,500	2,100	1,575	1	3
6	All other states [2]	7	65,700	12,500	10,400	22,200	20,600	1	25

Group 10.—JEWELRY.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,023	$39,678,956	$303,511	$954,361	$6,137,817	$32,283,267	803	8,047
2	California	49	330,916	.....	450	94,045	236,421	36	161
3	Colorado	8	98,043	.....	.....	13,976	84,067	7	18
4	Connecticut	7	91,850	3,100	3,400	20,350	65,000	5	19
5	District of Columbia	7	20,427	.....	.....	9,600	10,827	6	6
6	Illinois	43	827,303	6,950	29,435	150,467	640,451	42	190
7	Indiana	5	29,059	.....	.....	7,300	21,759	5	9
8	Iowa	7	70,585	2,000	22,600	24,100	21,885	6	97
9	Kansas	3	5,125	.....	.....	2,900	2,225	2	5
10	Kentucky	7	23,843	.....	.....	9,000	14,843	5	26
11	Maryland	12	193,369	.....	.....	22,300	171,069	7	24
12	Massachusetts	131	8,704,509	94,361	423,451	1,701,423	6,485,274	116	2,321
13	Michigan	9	44,812	.....	.....	15,250	29,562	8	30
14	Minnesota	9	63,774	.....	.....	25,931	37,843	7	21
15	Missouri	17	135,851	.....	.....	43,783	92,068	14	87
16	Nebraska	3	9,912	.....	1,000	3,150	5,762	3	7
17	New Jersey	113	7,202,103	58,400	119,300	652,677	6,371,726	110	960
18	New Mexico	3	8,300	500	1,000	1,300	5,500	.....	.....
19	New York	294	9,115,221	8,500	9,400	933,195	8,164,126	199	993
20	Ohio	16	472,287	.....	.....	127,228	345,059	15	94
21	Oregon	5	33,250	.....	.....	6,150	27,100	3	4
22	Pennsylvania	43	761,518	13,100	10,000	197,551	540,867	32	172
23	Rhode Island	197	11,199,233	98,600	327,325	1,988,254	8,785,054	144	2,659
24	Texas	3	13,100	.....	.....	6,000	7,100	3	5
25	Washington	11	77,800	.....	.....	42,000	35,800	9	81
26	Wisconsin	12	74,083	.....	.....	23,904	50,179	12	41
27	All other states [3]	9	72,683	18,000	7,000	15,983	31,700	7	17

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 2; Iowa, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Vermont, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—IVORY AND BONE WORK. (See also Combs; Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
74	93	$87,784	20	$22,424	73	$65,360	51	$55,204	22	$10,156	2,170	1,462	1
2	1	312		....	1	312	....	....	1	312	9	9	2
23	46	39,533	12	10,234	34	29,299	24	24,099	10	5,200	1,428	923	3
5	8	9,055	2	5,200	6	3,855	2	2,711	4	1,144	103	81	4
25	20	22,898	4	5,490	16	17,408	13	15,908	3	1,500	293	189	5
4	10	9,186		.	10	9,186	8	7,986	2	1,200	164	123	6
15	8	6,800	2	1,500	6	5,300	4	4,500	2	800	173	137	7

Group 14.—JAPANNING.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
31	32	$40,653	9	$20,719	23	$19,934	19	$18,518	4	$1,416	540	318	1
5	3	6,300	2	4,800	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....	45	31	2
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	3
9	27	32,353	7	15,919	20	16,434	16	15,018	4	1,416	391	221	4
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	5
8	2	2,000	.....	.....	2	2,000	2	2,000	.....	.....	63	42	6

Group 10.—JEWELRY.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
1,436	2,603	$2,939,419	267	$650,343	2,336	$2,289,076	1,509	$1,883,542	827	$405,534	26,387	18,500	1
127	34	38,078	.....	.....	34	38,078	31	36,582	3	1,496	486	419	2
8	8	11,258	.....	.....	8	11,258	6	9,878	2	1,380	42	37	3
5	7	6,500	2	2,000	5	4,500	3	3,200	2	1,300	56	41	4
6	3	3,000	2	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500	.....	.....	33	26	5
51	135	124,382	15	35,372	120	89,010	82	69,578	38	19,432	837	650	6
6	5	6,380	2	4,000	3	2,380	2	2,000	1	380	41	32	7
9	1	900	.....	.....	1	900	1	900	.....	.....	132	48	8
3	2	1,008	.....	.....	2	1,008	1	720	1	288	7	5	9
10	2	590	.....	.....	2	590	.....	.....	2	590	49	36	10
14	7	6,486	.....	.....	7	6,486	7	6,486	.....	.....	83	81	11
187	509	596,197	50	111,947	459	484,250	311	403,008	148	81,242	6,838	4,567	12
18	2	1,375	.....	.....	2	1,375	1	1,300	1	75	65	59	13
10	10	7,057	2	1,800	8	5,257	3	3,175	5	2,082	86	64	14
20	36	23,280	5	5,800	31	17,480	21	13,052	10	4,428	297	217	15
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	16
176	386	524,339	45	126,047	341	398,292	236	348,088	105	50,204	3,419	2,618	17
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18
421	544	567,987	29	95,352	515	472,635	313	386,269	202	86,366	4,686	3,465	19
21	43	42,726	5	9,000	38	33,726	27	28,748	11	4,978	283	213	20
8	2	1,200	.....	.....	2	1,200	.....	.....	2	1,200	23	15	21
60	51	42,712	.....	.....	51	42,712	31	31,665	20	11,047	574	407	22
233	799	918,569	105	250,615	694	667,954	424	530,333	270	137,621	8,061	5,205	23
3	2	1,125	.....	.....	2	1,125	1	900	1	225	16	8	24
12	5	3,600	1	1,500	4	2,100	2	1,500	2	600	111	92	25
11	4	3,810	1	850	3	2,960	3	2,960	.....	.....	82	74	26
10	6	6,860	3	4,560	3	2,300	2	1,700	1	600	51	40	27

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 2; Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—IVORY AND BONE WORK—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	1,769	$777,463	1,406	$681,602	284	$76,416	79	$19,445	$213,272	$27,756	$5,456
2	Illinois	9	5,230	9	5,230					1,317	510	10
3	Massachusetts	1,150	495,081	914	429,002	172	49,318	64	16,761	135,294	6,976	3,526
4	New Jersey	92	43,178	82	41,122	4	1,022	6	1,034	13,861	1,855	38
5	New York	236	138,704	206	131,242	30	7,462			40,587	12,128	1,565
6	Pennsylvania	141	43,114	109	35,608	24	6,106	8	1,400	11,660	4,210	14
7	All other states	141	52,156	86	39,398	54	12,508	1	250	10,553	2,077	303

Group 14.—JAPANNING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Misc. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	426	$187,736	302	$146,418	117	$39,557	7	$1,761	$50,751	$11,186	$2,856
2	Massachusetts	37	18,594	35	17,502	2	1,092			4,178	2,062	685
3	New Jersey	21	7,502	17	6,592			4	910	1,416	300	56
4	New York	314	130,088	200	91,987	114	38,101			39,677	6,738	1,444
5	Pennsylvania	7	3,512	6	3,148	1	364			1,012	820	82
6	All other states	47	28,040	44	27,189			3	851	4,468	1,266	589

Group 10.—JEWELRY—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Misc. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	22,080	$12,592,846	15,845	$10,490,167	5,785	$2,025,032	450	$77,647	$4,161,303	$752,756	$74,150
2	California	445	375,278	431	370,201	10	4,148	4	929	87,917	28,027	1,444
3	Colorado	39	38,969	39	38,969					14,201	6,178	641
4	Connecticut	46	17,898	28	14,969	16	2,650	2	279	5,312	1,065	109
5	District of Columbia	22	11,166	21	10,966			1	200	2,113	1,728	86
6	Illinois	713	456,458	657	435,869	51	19,231	5	1,358	122,611	48,456	2,297
7	Indiana	36	22,809	34	22,068	2	741			5,785	1,610	347
8	Iowa	79	54,058	63	48,238	16	5,820			6,630	2,110	429
9	Kansas	5	2,073	5	2,073					1,089	417	40
10	Kentucky	42	21,052	36	19,954	3	750	3	348	5,790	2,040	74
11	Maryland	81	45,223	71	43,175	4	1,248	6	800	12,247	4,963	941
12	Massachusetts	5,626	2,820,136	3,524	2,085,850	1,996	713,794	106	20,492	832,362	112,260	31,134
13	Michigan	57	22,852	53	22,362	1	130	3	360	8,235	2,115	597
14	Minnesota	75	47,196	71	46,254	4	942			8,395	4,368	178
15	Missouri	252	201,457	216	189,294	30	11,195	6	968	33,447	18,704	1,571
16	Nebraska	16	10,996	14	10,684			2	312	1,529	1,220	182
17	New Jersey	2,988	1,839,421	2,171	1,555,553	759	272,840	58	11,028	721,690	64,164	12,470
18	New Mexico	7	3,903	7	3,903					590	240	42
19	New York	4,075	2,605,847	3,440	2,372,106	527	219,821	108	13,920	1,011,494	221,752	2,177
20	Ohio	262	161,712	213	147,613	31	10,056	18	4,043	37,969	11,760	569
21	Oregon	18	13,520	18	13,520					2,840	2,550	55
22	Pennsylvania	492	295,504	379	263,789	74	25,709	39	6,006	66,072	35,153	355
23	Rhode Island	6,475	3,365,274	4,140	2,616,580	2,251	732,891	84	15,803	1,142,636	166,145	16,392
24	Texas	11	9,250	11	9,250					2,659	1,320	11
25	Washington	96	77,481	93	76,681	1	500	2	300	11,239	5,920	657
26	Wisconsin	77	40,731	69	38,891	6	1,502	2	338	7,546	4,591	337
27	All other states	45	32,582	41	31,355	3	1,064	1	163	8,905	3,900	1,015

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—IVORY AND BONE WORK—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.			COST OF MATERIALS USED.								
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$179,660	$400	$1,380,597	$1,322,878	$758,191	$564,687	$21,039	$9,255	$4,625	$22,800	$2,863,602	1
797	....	1,198	830	....	830	....	366	2	....	14,529	2
124,792	....	952,821	912,869	518,792	394,077	18,019	2,314	3,435	16,184	1,808,051	3
11,508	400	58,810	58,170	24,284	33,886	200	305	135	....	132,684	4
26,894	....	247,379	241,815	149,385	92,430	1,610	3,252	482	220	583,956	5
7,436	....	48,395	44,300	21,000	23,300	150	2,115	130	1,700	137,250	6
8,173	....	71,904	64,894	44,730	20,164	1,060	903	441	4,096	187,132	7

Group 11. JAPANNING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$36,709	....	$242,238	$224,992	....	$224,992	$11,672	$549	$807	$4,218	$607,060	1
1,431	....	24,727	22,554	....	22,554	1,944	129	100	....	82,291	2
1,060	....	8,198	7,431	....	7,431	707	....	35	25	28,704	3
31,495	....	186,160	176,200	....	176,200	4,975	420	372	4,193	415,888	4
110	....	2,655	2,450	....	2,450	205	....	....	....	10,068	5
2,613	....	20,498	16,357	....	16,357	3,841	....	300	....	70,109	6

Group 10. JEWELRY—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$3,179,190	$155,207	$24,177,229	$23,797,097	$505,066	$23,292,031	$101,477	$194,710	$66,282	$17,663	$53,225,681	1
57,146	1,300	682,356	672,493	216,870	455,623	1,082	7,658	1,118	5	1,446,828	2
6,618	764	31,593	30,591	3,600	26,991	128	812	12	50	114,099	3
4,138	....	37,641	35,865	....	35,865	725	392	87	572	105,700	4
224	75	10,740	10,196	....	10,196	199	264	31	50	38,865	5
67,618	4,240	801,238	789,921	14,748	775,173	2,607	7,641	1,059	10	1,754,875	6
3,828	....	15,558	15,211	....	15,211	....	344	3	....	57,715	7
4,091	....	49,118	44,126	....	44,126	2,026	393	214	2,359	141,347	8
632	....	2,079	1,956	....	1,956	....	110	13	....	8,000	9
3,676	....	50,425	49,659	....	49,659	370	386	10	....	98,301	10
6,343	....	78,186	77,109	....	77,109	325	617	115	20	187,672	11
679,261	9,707	3,733,208	3,629,774	70,330	3,559,444	35,232	33,138	24,277	10,787	10,073,595	12
3,062	2,521	49,461	48,879	1,112	47,767	75	488	19	....	97,772	13
3,889	10	53,458	51,717	....	51,717	382	1,302	37	20	151,473	14
13,172	....	234,846	232,030	....	232,030	210	2,207	274	125	589,036	15
127	....	13,117	12,725	....	12,725	....	382	5	5	31,689	16
635,274	9,782	4,646,826	4,596,430	....	4,596,430	20,902	23,551	5,629	314	9,303,666	17
308	....	5,542	5,542	....	5,542	....	....	....	....	18,000	18
755,521	32,044	6,120,638	6,054,342	182,124	5,872,218	12,041	41,751	11,921	583	12,356,865	19
24,440	1,200	228,727	225,393	....	225,393	15	2,775	504	40	652,809	20
235	....	13,728	13,415	....	13,415	145	128	40	....	41,100	21
25,879	4,685	482,531	470,409	100	470,309	3,803	5,970	555	1,794	1,040,029	22
872,920	87,179	6,657,584	6,558,553	8,775	6,549,778	20,562	57,860	20,105	504	14,431,756	23
1,328		11,979	11,700	....	11,700	24	233	22	....	29,000	24
4,062	600	97,092	92,617	3,200	89,417	192	3,728	180	375	220,700	25
2,518	100	37,852	36,187	....	36,187	288	1,290	37	50	125,853	26
2,990	1,000	31,706	30,257	4,207	26,050	144	1,290	15	....	108,396	27

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—JEWELRY AND INSTRUMENT CASES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	97	$1,437,835	$24,200	$63,350	$352,694	$997,591	59	361
2	Illinois	9	42,626	500	2,000	9,035	31,091	5	23
3	Massachusetts	7	74,429	3,650	6,700	22,210	41,869	7	41
4	Missouri	3	5,650	2,000	1,500	800	1,350		
5	New Jersey	5	71,404	10,600	20,800	8,040	31,964	4	24
6	New York	58	748,796	3,350	9,800	98,789	636,857	33	172
7	Ohio	3	7,800			4,800	3,000	3	13
8	Pennsylvania	8	418,600	3,500	12,500	198,000	204,600	4	24
9	All other states[1]	4	68,530	600	10,050	11,020	46,860	3	64

Group 2.—JUTE AND JUTE GOODS. (See also Cordage and twine; Linen goods; and special report on Flax, hemp, and jute.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	16	$11,019,132	$328,163	$1,883,913	$3,161,476	$5,645,580	16	22,634
2	New Jersey	3	1,143,011	51,046	202,471	314,792	574,702	3	1,880
3	Pennsylvania	4	550,388	28,712	164,938	158,903	197,835	4	1,040
4	All other states[2]	9	9,325,733	248,405	1,516,504	2,687,781	4,873,043	9	19,714

Group 9.—KAOLIN AND GROUND EARTHS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	131	$10,195,793	$1,623,845	$1,461,344	$1,720,632	$5,389,972	130	17,340
2	California	3	120,650	75,850	7,000	15,500	22,300	3	95
3	Connecticut	9	341,754	44,746	57,422	144,711	94,875	9	1,484
4	Delaware	3	164,819	28,000	23,500	38,000	75,319	3	398
5	Georgia	4	168,476	108,000	15,681	18,038	26,757	4	140
6	Illinois	9	462,289	74,248	103,884	133,801	150,356	8	1,298
7	Indiana	4	138,742	20,000	25,389	29,153	64,200	4	385
8	Maryland	6	92,537	1,000	12,000	45,837	33,700	6	502
9	Massachusetts	8	223,240	16,802	30,600	54,833	121,005	8	1,085
10	Missouri	6	786,723	310,188	120,127	185,394	171,014	6	1,025
11	New Jersey	10	726,651	66,000	178,500	220,323	261,828	10	1,615
12	New York	15	5,268,053	591,927	505,326	346,735	3,824,065	15	3,366
13	North Carolina	4	70,458	18,750	12,195	18,134	21,379	4	550
14	Ohio	11	379,019	53,552	127,140	107,626	90,701	11	1,909
15	Pennsylvania	24	954,296	170,502	203,025	242,257	338,512	24	2,123
16	Vermont	3	15,000	5,100	3,800	2,600	3,500	3	105
17	Virginia	5	119,329	3,700	10,900	58,945	45,784	5	745
18	All other states[4]	7	163,757	35,480	24,855	58,745	44,677	7	515

Group 6.—LABELS AND TAGS. (See also Printing and publishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	67	$2,117,654	$76,717	$202,202	$963,214	$875,521	57	920
2	Illinois	9	222,738	4,000	4,500	106,269	107,969	9	108
3	Michigan	4	93,896	500	1,000	40,132	52,264	3	45
4	Missouri	5	99,744	1,000	4,000	46,378	48,366	5	31
5	New York	24	416,563	750	4,623	236,466	174,724	18	165
6	Ohio	4	148,925	5,000	15,000	86,013	42,912	4	97
7	Pennsylvania	7	230,753	30,000	74,000	50,385	76,368	7	56
8	All other states[4]	14	905,035	35,467	99,079	397,571	372,918	11	418

Group 10.—LAMPS AND REFLECTORS. (See also Gas and lamp fixtures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	142	$7,795,527	$393,991	$982,561	$1,900,903	$4,518,072	104	3,446
2	Connecticut	7	2,659,972	135,000	430,000	647,300	1,447,672	6	1,218
3	Illinois	11	118,642	600	500	27,571	89,971	9	61
4	Massachusetts	14	208,480	1,250	10,500	55,605	141,125	10	110
5	Michigan	3	229,426	10,000	9,095	13,152	197,179	3	45
6	Missouri	4	60,900			10,350	50,550	3	70
7	New Jersey	6	723,300	77,000	106,500	193,401	346,399	6	317
8	New York	44	2,311,894	126,485	286,502	578,695	1,320,212	31	864
9	Ohio	9	285,434	15,000	47,636	49,997	172,801	8	271
10	Pennsylvania	26	704,935	7,600	19,028	168,931	509,376	16	217
11	Wisconsin	3	111,739	1,706	300	13,400	96,333	1	20
12	All other states[5]	15	380,805	19,350	72,500	142,501	146,454	11	253

Group 11.—LAPIDARY WORK.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	54	$2,383,862	$15,100	$55,500	$130,096	$2,183,166	46	679
2	California	7	16,550			3,950	12,600	5	8
3	Illinois	4	52,100			3,100	49,000	4	11
4	New Jersey	4	3,850			2,850	1,000	4	7
5	New York	27	2,261,309	15,000	55,000	106,093	2,085,216	24	625
6	Pennsylvania	4	8,700			1,800	6,900	1	1
7	All other states[6]	8	41,353	100	500	12,303	28,450	8	27

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Maryland, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; Georgia, 1; Indiana, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 2; New York, 2; South Carolina, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Florida, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Tennessee, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—JEWELRY AND INSTRUMENT CASES.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
126	121	$107,104	16	$21,882	105	$85,222	81	$74,712	24	$10,510	1,859	1,470	1
7	5	8,217	4	5,717	1	2,500	1	2,500			108	95	2
6	12	9,617			12	9,617	8	8,077	4	1,540	173	116	3
5											2	2	4
5											77	59	5
79	84	75,915	10	14,065	74	61,850	59	54,874	15	6,976	1,252	999	6
4	1	780			1	780	1	780			21	15	7
13	11	7,656			11	7,656	9	6,906	2	750	129	116	8
7	8	4,919	2	2,100	6	2,819	3	1,575	3	1,244	97	68	9

Group 2. JUTE AND JUTE GOODS. (See also Cordage and twine; Linen goods; and special report on Flax, hemp, and jute.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
3	152	$330,041	34	$167,550	118	$162,491	96	$136,987	22	$25,504	6,469	5,754	1
	25	38,018	7	18,000	18	20,018	16	18,202	2	1,816	778	656	2
3	23	23,082	2	5,000	21	18,082	19	17,290	2	792	635	555	3
	104	268,941	25	144,550	79	124,391	61	101,495	18	22,896	5,056	4,543	4

Group 9. KAOLIN AND GROUND EARTHS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
91	253	$329,374	90	$168,757	163	$160,617	146	$151,932	17	$8,685	2,913	1,700	1
4	4	3,910			4	3,910	4	3,910			14	14	2
4	18	21,068	3	6,700	15	14,368	14	13,968	1	400	234	140	3
5	6	8,428	2	3,700	4	4,728	4	4,728			109	65	4
	11	6,250	7	4,050	4	2,200	4	2,200			107	47	5
4	22	32,511	10	22,638	12	9,873	9	8,313	3	1,560	164	118	6
4	2	4,000	2	4,000							43	25	7
3	5	6,400	4	6,000	1	400	1	400			39	32	8
8	16	25,715	4	6,660	12	19,055	12	19,055			106	59	9
	22	29,919	14	23,509	8	6,410	6	4,990	2	1,420	190	163	10
6	20	29,338	5	15,400	15	13,938	13	13,054	2	884	216	147	11
13	50	74,109	15	35,940	35	38,169	33	36,945	2	1,224	502	307	12
1	6	5,125	1	2,000	5	3,125	4	2,825	1	300	87	25	13
8	13	12,673	1	5,600	9	7,073	7	5,980	2	1,093	287	103	14
23	39	52,893	12	24,760	27	28,133	23	26,329	4	1,804	406	299	15
4	1	190			1	190	1	190			14	7	16
3	7	6,700	4	1,500	3	2,200	3	2,200			213	50	17
1	11	10,145	3	3,300	8	6,845	8	6,845			152	99	18

Group 6. LABELS AND TAGS. (See also Printing and publishing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
65	197	$257,758	28	$94,710	169	$163,048	134	$146,100	35	$16,948	1,573	1,180	1
10	33	41,035	2	5,200	31	35,835	21	30,653	10	5,182	257	198	2
2	13	10,958	1	1,700	12	9,258	11	8,816	1	442	78	68	3
8	7	10,036	2	5,460	5	4,576	5	4,576			68	64	4
25	60	73,448	12	33,850	48	39,598	41	36,612	7	2,986	454	356	5
2	13	14,608	2	5,200	11	9,408	9	8,440	2	968	56	47	6
7	15	11,648	2	2,600	13	9,048	9	7,635	4	1,413	197	105	7
11	56	96,025	7	40,700	49	55,325	38	49,368	11	5,957	463	342	8

Group 10. LAMPS AND REFLECTORS. (See also Gas and lamp fixtures.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
109	510	$695,130	99	$243,339	411	$451,791	329	$408,392	82	$43,399	5,463	3,696	1
1	108	171,758	14	42,434	94	129,324	81	122,123	13	7,201	1,552	1,313	2
5	30	26,534	9	13,875	21	12,659	11	8,079	10	4,580	172	73	3
15	17	24,519	3	7,200	14	17,319	10	15,467	4	1,852	228	169	4
1	15	18,268			15	18,268	11	15,944	4	2,324	122	53	5
3	8	4,016	1	360	7	3,656	5	3,077	2	579	54	29	6
5	47	54,515	9	16,400	38	38,115	28	33,023	10	5,092	125	283	7
29	154	256,848	35	115,246	119	141,502	97	126,849	22	14,653	1,729	1,014	8
7	47	53,768	6	12,800	41	40,968	36	39,018	5	1,950	266	168	9
26	49	48,450	7	16,050	42	32,400	37	30,104	5	2,296	417	239	10
3	8	8,276	2	3,500	6	4,776	4	4,108	2	668	96	76	11
14	27	28,178	13	15,374	14	12,804	9	10,600	5	2,204	402	279	12

Group 14.—LAPIDARY WORK.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
72	102	$109,053	8	$18,150	94	$90,903	75	$83,561	19	$7,342	592	418	1
7	1	1,000			1	1,000	1	1,000			18	10	2
5	4	2,675			4	2,675	3	2,000	1	675	19	19	3
6											5	5	4
40	92	100,642	7	15,650	85	84,992	68	78,793	17	6,199	517	359	5
4											7	5	6
10	5	4,736	1	2,500	4	2,236	3	1,768	1	468	26	20	7

---

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 1. Maryland, 2. Massachusetts, 2. Minnesota, 3. Nebraska, 1. New Hampshire, 1. New Jersey, 1. Rhode Island, 2. Utah, 1.

[5] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Indiana, 1. Iowa, 2; Kansas, 1. Maine, 1. Maryland, 2. Minnesota, 1. Nebraska, 1; Utah, 1. West Virginia, 2.

[6] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; Rhode Island, 2

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—JEWELRY AND INSTRUMENT CASES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	1,676	$623,887	794	$414,124	860	$205,799	22	$3,964	$203,675	$63,084	$3,185
2	Illinois	99	38,807	49	22,866	49	15,693	1	248	9,715	4,290	124
3	Massachusetts	145	52,786	55	23,616	88	28,832	2	338	15,047	4,224	553
4	Missouri	2	1,016	1	600	1	416			523	306	52
5	New Jersey	66	32,792	48	27,537	18	5,255			2,427	546	77
6	New York	1,140	412,503	538	284,414	593	126,279	9	1,810	118,063	38,512	2,073
7	Ohio	17	6,148	8	4,483	9	1,665			1,233	960	17
8	Pennsylvania	124	46,242	47	26,058	71	19,216	6	968	50,672	11,724	138
9	All other states	83	33,593	48	24,550	31	8,443	4	600	5,995	2,522	151

Group 2.—JUTE AND JUTE GOODS—Continued.

1	United States	6,083	$1,917,986	2,437	$948,457	3,083	$876,994	563	$92,535	$771,106	$83,383	$75,959
2	New Jersey	708	226,720	354	134,059	246	69,107	108	23,554	58,740		6,498
3	Pennsylvania	601	152,181	210	75,556	254	58,353	137	18,272	68,545		2,048
4	All other states	4,774	1,539,085	1,873	738,842	2,583	749,534	318	50,709	643,821	83,383	67,413

Group 9.—KAOLIN AND GROUND EARTHS—Continued.

1	United States	2,157	$898,700	2,128	$892,221	28	$6,221	1	$258	$562,354	$32,310	$28,676
2	California	14	9,116	13	8,737	1	379			5,463	480	200
3	Connecticut	163	74,086	163	74,086					38,959	4,000	1,369
4	Delaware	94	36,416	93	36,158			1	258	29,314		395
5	Georgia	54	16,684	54	16,684					6,073		284
6	Illinois	116	58,682	116	58,682					31,285	120	1,033
7	Indiana	28	15,732	28	15,732					6,976	250	751
8	Maryland	32	14,470	32	14,470					12,231	1,712	305
9	Massachusetts	69	34,926	69	34,926					30,124	2,360	3,772
10	Missouri	164	70,855	164	70,855					46,219	240	2,447
11	New Jersey	172	81,301	170	80,901	2	400			40,717	2,638	2,789
12	New York	389	175,432	389	175,432					169,585	11,472	7,495
13	North Carolina	54	20,161	52	19,730	2	431			2,819		405
14	Ohio	185	76,281	185	76,281					26,588	471	2,084
15	Pennsylvania	330	132,102	328	131,502	2	600			99,606	6,469	4,220
16	Vermont	5	2,219	5	2,219					642	88	50
17	Virginia	177	43,970	177	43,970					5,496	1,160	569
18	All other states	111	36,267	90	31,856	21	4,411			10,257	850	508

Group 6.—LABELS AND TAGS—Continued

1	United States	1,348	$609,439	872	$499,422	419	$103,390	57	$6,627	$294,528	$57,481	$6,100
2	Illinois	237	87,468	104	63,480	125	22,964	8	1,024	37,426	10,299	376
3	Michigan	73	29,742	34	17,023	38	12,539	1	180	17,469	2,228	781
4	Missouri	63	27,856	50	24,345	11	2,967	2	544	24,513	2,640	258
5	New York	384	199,497	241	159,143	143	40,354			108,912	31,284	484
6	Ohio	53	28,449	38	24,439	15	4,010			15,298	3,740	864
7	Pennsylvania	132	42,129	59	29,730	46	10,115	27	2,284	16,578	2,260	267
8	All other states	406	194,298	346	181,262	41	10,441	19	2,595	74,332	5,030	3,070

Group 10.—LAMPS AND REFLECTORS—Continued.

1	United States	4,429	$2,170,590	3,741	$1,936,069	636	$222,778	52	$11,743	$994,143	$101,177	$33,906
2	Connecticut	1,415	620,269	941	452,859	439	158,951	35	8,459	187,605	1,250	13,886
3	Illinois	104	55,977	93	53,540	9	2,306	2	131	26,985	9,170	637
4	Massachusetts	192	118,968	177	114,048	14	4,702	1	218	53,940	10,890	915
5	Michigan	76	37,213	76	37,213					50,505	764	1,368
6	Missouri	22	11,632	20	10,086	1	1,062	1	484	4,292	940	114
7	New Jersey	352	215,332	316	205,959	34	8,973	2	400	46,505	2,010	2,478
8	New York	1,326	682,093	1,242	653,260	84	28,833			386,312	48,925	10,280
9	Ohio	221	105,084	191	94,815	30	10,269			53,877	3,401	1,895
10	Pennsylvania	309	151,956	282	145,348	18	5,082	9	1,526	69,441	18,286	620
11	Wisconsin	89	43,318	84	41,134	5	2,184			40,585	1,320	81
12	All other states	323	128,748	319	127,807	2	416	2	525	74,096	4,221	1,632

Group 14.—LAPIDARY WORK—Continued.

1	United States	507	$656,627	492	$651,904	9	$3,396	6	$1,327	$125,626	$34,713	$1,883
2	California	15	8,542	8	6,340	6	2,052	1	150	2,697	1,634	66
3	Illinois	19	18,000	19	18,000					3,710	2,580	120
4	New Jersey	5	3,096	4	2,680	1	416			1,042	765	22
5	New York	441	609,752	439	609,429	1	148	1	175	112,431	25,752	1,496
6	Pennsylvania	5	2,728	4	2,328			1	400	1,640	1,275	
7	All other states	22	14,509	18	13,127	1	780	3	602	4,106	2,707	179

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
Group 14.—JEWELRY AND INSTRUMENT CASES—Continued.											
$134,456	$2,950	$842,988	$821,146	....	$821,146	$5,333	$12,327	$1,473	$2,709	$2,291,648	1
4,801	500	55,741	54,250	....	54,250	147	1,192	50	105	131,762	2
10,270	....	62,479	59,992	....	59,992	586	1,464	103	334	168,608	3
165	....	3,215	3,205	....	3,205	10	....	....	....	9,620	4
1,804	....	48,992	48,128	....	48,128	270	122	25	447	111,823	5
75,328	2,150	552,996	540,970	....	540,970	2,637	7,598	1,073	718	1,432,484	6
256	....	7,632	7,205	....	7,205	51	236	40	100	22,716	7
38,510	300	75,081	73,696	....	73,696	315	975	70	25	295,222	8
3,322	....	36,849	33,700	....	33,700	1,317	740	112	980	119,363	9
Group 2.—JUTE AND JUTE GOODS—Continued.											
$611,764	....	$5,054,130	$4,607,012	$4,124,719	$482,293	$99,908	$1,625	$280,391	$65,194	$9,065,802	1
52,242	....	497,108	476,071	388,856	87,215	14,458	....	4,550	2,029	929,319	2
66,497	....	362,509	343,161	287,008	56,153	11,122	125	7,793	308	656,236	3
493,025	....	4,194,513	3,787,780	3,448,855	338,925	74,328	1,500	268,048	62,857	7,480,247	4
Group 9.—KAOLIN AND GROUND EARTHS—Continued.											
$482,137	$19,231	$1,868,901	$1,509,863	$1,278,427	$231,436	$214,769	$5,733	$46,505	$92,031	$4,438,794	1
4,783	....	18,888	16,600	14,500	2,100	1,080	1,023	185	....	50,620	2
26,560	7,030	102,248	74,824	47,155	27,669	21,097	187	3,490	2,650	250,388	3
20,591	8,328	64,234	57,049	57,049	....	6,915	....	270	....	184,184	4
5,789	....	18,960	15,713	9,759	5,954	2,110	50	1,061	26	49,948	5
30,132	....	174,685	142,966	83,471	59,495	20,850	....	5,779	5,090	310,743	6
5,975	....	35,865	29,100	25,000	4,100	3,282	....	435	3,048	80,290	7
10,214	....	23,235	16,963	16,290	673	2,702	1,800	1,770	....	76,438	8
23,992	....	141,691	119,552	111,844	7,708	10,015	1,149	2,822	8,156	241,401	9
43,257	275	165,432	128,723	114,210	14,513	31,900	....	4,099	710	359,780	10
35,290	....	257,098	228,200	208,956	19,244	21,069	....	3,427	4,402	468,235	11
148,406	2,212	336,837	275,729	228,814	46,915	28,642	500	8,964	23,002	1,080,935	12
2,414	....	9,941	7,645	6,485	1,160	1,501	....	795	....	75,263	13
22,647	1,386	163,663	94,130	90,031	4,099	18,668	144	8,817	41,904	349,783	14
88,017	....	263,045	224,798	195,834	28,964	31,709	....	3,515	3,023	620,034	15
501	....	1,800	1,750	1,200	550	20	....	10	20	5,700	16
3,767	....	25,570	17,640	14,490	3,150	7,173	500	257	....	110,587	17
8,899	....	65,706	58,481	53,339	5,142	6,036	380	809	....	124,465	18
Group 6.—LABELS AND TAGS—Continued.											
$229,723	$1,224	$957,028	$916,087	....	$916,087	$12,491	$18,097	$3,528	$6,825	$2,462,497	1
26,751	....	123,684	119,826	....	119,826	1,467	2,230	101	60	324,096	2
14,384	76	39,681	35,576	....	35,576	1,113	67	306	2,619	116,727	3
21,615	....	56,128	53,989	....	53,989	25	1,810	214	90	131,705	4
77,144	....	212,374	202,825	....	202,825	1,421	7,349	454	325	746,973	5
10,694	....	41,750	40,534	....	40,534	290	700	176	50	148,910	6
14,051	....	125,801	120,785	....	120,785	881	1,573	567	1,995	217,680	7
65,084	1,148	357,610	342,552	....	342,552	7,294	4,368	1,710	1,686	773,406	8
Group 10.—LAMPS AND REFLECTORS—Continued.											
$811,117	$47,643	$3,682,551	$3,550,730	$800	$3,549,930	$68,227	$23,262	$15,274	$25,058	$8,999,874	1
199,519	2,650	869,472	827,143	....	827,143	33,466	....	4,172	4,691	2,134,461	2
15,178	2,000	105,763	103,040	....	103,040	625	1,701	114	283	245,253	3
28,074	14,061	97,289	92,553	....	92,553	1,160	1,192	160	2,224	399,967	4
48,373	....	242,850	232,864	....	232,864	1,076	3,017	154	5,739	495,924	5
3,238	....	32,092	31,285	....	31,285	120	637	50		63,538	6
42,017	....	386,704	373,194	....	373,194	8,842	600	4,068	....	822,451	7
313,003	14,104	1,141,733	1,108,029	....	1,108,029	14,762	7,630	2,914	8,398	2,957,812	8
18,581	....	196,100	187,383	....	187,383	3,152	1,242	2,306	2,017	441,048	9
50,507	28	209,086	199,709	....	199,709	2,616	5,648	634	479	599,237	10
38,384	800	153,809	153,039	....	153,039	65	600	85	20	268,022	11
54,243	14,000	247,653	242,491	800	241,691	2,343	995	617	1,207	572,161	12
Group 11.—LAPIDARY WORK—Continued.											
$88,830	$200	$6,223,675	$6,207,608	$5,750,613	$456,995	$2,110	$12,390	$1,267	$300	$7,646,814	1
997	....	16,289	15,610	14,009	1,601	20	574	35	50	41,035	2
1,010	....	81,922	81,100	74,500	6,600		712	110		140,500	3
255	....	527	272		272	20	196	39		9,600	4
84,983	200	6,096,805	6,083,335	5,656,429	426,906	1,820	10,370	1,060	250	7,379,974	5
365	....	4,502	4,400	100	4,300	100	80	12		13,050	6
1,220	....	23,540	22,891	5,575	17,316	150	458	11		62,655	7

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—LARD, REFINED. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States[1]	9	$1,162,891	$74,372	$162,003	$233,030	$693,486	5	810

Group 4.—LASTS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	55	$2,008,553	$164,730	$308,879	$511,510	$1,023,434	51	2,886
2	Massachusetts	23	1,076,289	92,500	214,102	239,613	530,074	23	1,602
3	New Jersey	3	71,417			49,260	22,157	3	76
4	New York	15	267,098	36,000	20,000	92,132	118,966	12	494
5	Pennsylvania	4	103,931	14,000	19,077	24,127	46,727	4	93
6	All other states[2]	10	489,818	22,230	55,700	106,378	305,510	9	621

Group 10.—LEAD, BAR, PIPE, AND SHEET.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	32	$5,015,161	$704,880	$791,724	$1,071,720	$2,446,837	31	2,512
2	New York	9	861,482	25,520	15,500	205,987	614,475	8	749
3	Pennsylvania	4	1,409,309	325,450	349,469	205,994	528,396	4	434
4	All other states[3]	19	2,744,370	353,910	426,755	659,739	1,303,966	19	1,329

Group 5.—LEATHER GOODS. (See also Pocketbooks; Saddlery and harness; Trunks and valises.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	423	$8,508,111	$288,529	$693,697	$1,161,444	$6,364,441	205	3,847
2	California	24	131,644	1,500	2,500	23,140	104,504	5	25
3	Connecticut	8	63,945	2,000	5,000	13,435	43,510	4	27
4	Illinois	34	416,374	10,500	13,500	68,455	323,919	21	122
5	Indiana	3	15,000	1,000	3,000	2,200	8,800	2	58
6	Maine	4	120,405	80,105	10,200	17,300	12,800	1	650
7	Massachusetts	50	516,428	10,354	26,370	106,822	372,882	34	462
8	Michigan	12	68,401	1,600	4,435	14,484	47,882	9	81
9	Minnesota	3	73,503			21,656	51,847	3	15
10	Missouri	10	72,333	6,000	15,000	15,653	35,680	4	73
11	New Jersey	21	513,385	20,275	81,035	70,960	341,115	13	246
12	New York	195	3,320,806	73,000	208,950	469,517	2,569,339	73	580
13	Ohio	13	1,625,053	41,670	220,557	237,437	1,125,389	10	1,005
14	Pennsylvania	31	1,437,146	34,150	85,300	82,892	1,234,804	19	449
15	All other states[4]	15	133,688	6,375	17,850	17,493	91,970	7	54

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 2; Ohio, 1. Tennessee, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Illinois, 1; Maine, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 2; Rhode Island, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
Group 1.—LARD, REFINED. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)													
10	77	$107 579	6	$13,500	71	$94,079	69	$93,079	2	$1,000	501	400	1
Group 4.—LASTS.													
59	186	$223,249	24	$53,999	162	$169,250	136	$156,920	26	$12,330	1,450	959	1
31	63	86,870	5	13,000	58	73,870	50	70,510	8	3,360	617	391	2
2	14	15,631	2	5,719	12	9,912	12	9,912	....	....	60	23	3
13	25	30,894	7	17,300	18	13,594	15	11,930	3	1,664	311	197	4
6	7	6,270	....	....	7	6,270	6	5,750	1	520	60	57	5
7	77	83,584	10	17,980	67	65,604	53	58,818	14	6,786	402	291	6
Group 10.—LEAD, BAR, PIPE, AND SHEET.													
11	177	$238,813	21	$57,600	156	$181,213	139	$169,464	17	$11,749	778	623	1
3	39	59,331	7	22,000	32	37,331	30	36,118	2	1,213	215	164	2
2	38	42,741	6	10,500	32	32,241	27	29,121	5	3,120	165	151	3
6	100	136,741	8	25,100	92	111,641	82	104,225	10	7,416	398	308	4
Group 5.—LEATHER GOODS. (See also Pocketbooks; Saddlery and harness; Trunks and valises.)													
499	912	$883,426	77	$147,484	835	$735,942	646	$652,819	189	$83,123	9,999	6,029	1
24	21	21,430	4	6,000	17	15,430	13	13,342	4	2,088	213	93	2
6	5	5,300	3	4,000	2	1,300	1	1,000	1	300	74	46	3
27	63	73,352	24	41,420	39	31,932	26	24,764	13	7,168	562	414	4
2	1	500	....	....	1	500	....	....	1	500	27	16	5
3	5	3,850	2	650	3	3,200	2	2,800	1	400	36	34	6
59	68	44,051	....	....	68	44,051	48	35,370	20	8,681	621	349	7
9	24	12,435	5	3,160	19	9,275	14	7,775	5	1,500	169	72	8
1	27	30,286	....	....	27	30,286	20	28,526	7	1,760	101	58	9
7	5	3,092	....	....	5	3,092	5	3,092	....	....	69	63	10
26	51	63,170	....	....	51	63,170	44	60,150	7	3,020	537	354	11
263	414	396,596	23	54,280	391	342,316	302	300,880	89	41,436	5,326	2,881	12
9	51	62,354	9	24,649	42	37,705	32	32,769	10	4,936	813	600	13
40	170	161,040	7	13,325	163	147,715	133	136,901	30	10,814	1,346	991	14
23	7	5,970	....	....	7	5,970	6	5,450	1	520	105	58	15

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Colorado, 1; Illinois, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Ohio, 3; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 1; Utah, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Nebraska, 2; North Carolina, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Texas, 1; Utah, 2; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—LARD, REFINED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	441	$219,387	415	$210,555	15	$4,672	11	$4,160	$160,448	$24,685	$6,372

Group 4.—LASTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men Average number.	Men Wages.	Women Average number.	Women Wages.	Children Average number.	Children Wages.	Misc. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	1,208	$797,714	1,194	$794,332	2	$988	12	$2,394	$328,457	$49,082	$11,911
2	Massachusetts	501	396,158	500	395,794	1	364			138,198	15,528	7,243
3	New Jersey	40	33,364	39	32,740	1	624			18,696	1,720	206
4	New York	265	142,805	264	142,705			1	100	72,071	23,604	1,186
5	Pennsylvania	59	35,302	59	35,302					12,314	1,890	405
6	All other states	343	190,085	332	187,791			11	2,294	87,178	6,340	2,871

Group 10.—LEAD, BAR, PIPE, AND SHEET—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men Average number.	Men Wages.	Women Average number.	Women Wages.	Children Average number.	Children Wages.	Misc. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	646	$405,025	645	$404,589	1	$436			$338,486	$27,968	$26,466
2	New York	156	97,883	155	97,447	1	436			131,188	13,100	3,049
3	Pennsylvania	133	91,864	133	91,864					31,039	1,220	6,119
4	All other states	357	215,278	357	215,278					176,259	13,648	17,298

Group 5.—LEATHER GOODS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men Average number.	Men Wages.	Women Average number.	Women Wages.	Children Average number.	Children Wages.	Misc. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	7,785	$3,137,125	4,836	$2,348,073	2,626	$740,968	323	$48,084	$1,451,724	$285,246	$24,164
2	California	120	48,216	43	25,534	74	21,620	3	1,062	26,580	9,935	410
3	Connecticut	54	24,405	53	24,155	1	250			4,448	757	447
4	Illinois	474	227,139	280	166,637	187	59,148	7	1,354	95,572	26,526	1,287
5	Indiana	17	5,202	6	2,702	11	2,500			4,350	220	119
6	Maine	33	18,375	33	18,375					11,746	150	474
7	Massachusetts	470	195,565	278	143,530	182	50,547	10	1,488	77,863	17,143	3,125
8	Michigan	105	43,997	70	35,053	35	8,944			9,853	2,350	538
9	Minnesota	75	17,536	21	10,522	54	7,014			2,699	1,530	164
10	Missouri	65	35,696	41	26,997	22	8,289	2	410	14,146	2,257	1,448
11	New Jersey	436	155,126	252	118,057	123	30,435	61	6,634	61,348	5,450	1,415
12	New York	4,018	1,326,629	2,774	1,265,199	1,189	351,382	55	10,048	810,820	186,570	7,170
13	Ohio	693	263,787	365	183,786	294	73,974	34	6,027	79,307	3,081	5,257
14	Pennsylvania	1,144	437,691	561	295,112	435	121,990	148	20,589	233,397	27,405	1,795
15	All other states	81	37,761	59	32,414	19	4,875	3	472	19,595	1,872	515

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—LARD, REFINED—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd. Rent of offices, interest, etc.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd. Contract work.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Principal materials. Aggregate.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Principal materials. Total.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Principal materials. Purchased in raw state.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Principal materials. Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Fuel.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Rent of power and heat.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Mill supplies.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$129,391	......	$5,640,178	$5,573,963	$4,800	$5,569,163	$64,727	....	$1,488	....	$6,128,601	1

Group 4.—LASTS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products.	
$258,464	$9,000	$767,712	$689,103	....	$689,103	$29,933	$18,210	$16,187	$14,279	$2,519,771	1
115,427	....	380,598	347,816	....	347,816	13,940	6,921	5,096	6,825	1,206,814	2
16,770	....	21,193	18,578	....	18,578	887	1,230	123	375	104,282	3
47,281	....	89,110	73,328	....	73,328	4,330	5,959	887	4,606	393,174	4
10,019	....	25,411	21,768	....	21,768	2,162	800	279	432	88,056	5
68,967	9,000	251,370	227,613	....	227,613	8,614	3,300	9,802	2,041	727,445	6

Group 10.—LEAD, BAR, PIPE, AND SHEET—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products.	
$256,052	$28,000	$7,910,180	$7,839,043		$7,839,043	$52,488	$1,003	$10,415	$7,231	$9,277,462	1
87,039	28,000	2,868,929	2,846,233	....	2,846,233	18,791	365	3,490	50	3,285,431	2
23,700	......	876,157	867,785	....	867,785	7,254	....	1,118	....	1,089,480	3
145,313	......	4,165,094	4,125,025	....	4,125,025	26,443	638	5,807	7,181	1,902,551	4

Group 5.—LEATHER GOODS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products.	
$1,051,569	$90,715	$9,626,614	$9,496,880	$122,481	$9,374,399	$46,455	$35,905	$17,812	$29,562	$17,655,345	1
16,235	......	92,013	89,669	....	89,669	28	693	507	1,116	247,632	2
3,244	......	83,191	79,650	....	79,650	746	30	65	2,700	126,930	3
65,759	2,000	566,109	554,240	....	554,240	1,268	3,479	350	6,772	1,134,031	4
3,711	300	5,748	5,530	....	5,530	110	60	8	40	25,912	5
11,122	......	27,214	19,888	2,025	17,863	5,508	....	1,800	18	85,598	6
55,627	1,968	563,354	550,456	51,825	498,631	4,445	4,356	733	3,364	1,041,525	7
6,965	....	120,891	117,013	695	116,318	935	1,170	259	1,514	220,994	8
1,005	....	39,874	37,453	....	37,453	364	135	1	1,921	108,761	9
10,441	....	95,582	94,217	....	94,217	620	650	75	20	160,897	10
54,483	....	562,993	556,149	1,500	554,649	3,639	1,143	595	1,167	920,101	11
537,414	79,666	5,315,621	5,275,893	57,300	5,218,593	12,851	18,774	4,784	3,319	9,506,144	12
70,969	....	765,874	745,737	....	745,737	9,582	870	5,154	4,531	1,449,685	13
204,197	....	1,297,507	1,286,114	....	1,286,114	3,418	4,065	1,575	2,335	2,407,410	14
10,397	6,811	90,643	84,871	9,136	75,735	2,911	180	1,906	715	219,725	15

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 5.—LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED. (See also special report on Leather, tanned and curried.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,049	$242,584,254	$9,842,911	$35,684,642	$32,889,457	$164,167,244	909	129,975
2	Alabama	4	946,282	51,075	105,075	153,826	636,306	2	1,315
3	California	49	6,368,078	460,254	951,899	540,423	4,415,502	46	3,829
4	Connecticut	9	894,079	70,972	117,489	82,829	622,789	9	391
5	Delaware	20	6,645,852	350,983	870,661	784,850	4,639,358	20	5,585
6	Georgia	29	2,406,238	74,790	284,110	358,144	1,689,194	20	1,161
7	Illinois	28	11,649,246	451,307	2,629,305	3,762,064	4,806,570	26	5,520
8	Indiana	13	1,247,656	26,700	151,250	68,247	1,001,459	10	642
9	Kentucky	20	4,428,693	268,458	569,244	549,631	3,041,360	18	1,824
10	Maine	27	1,464,735	42,716	214,500	192,430	1,015,089	24	2,352
11	Maryland	17	2,018,666	33,734	191,936	186,680	1,606,316	13	1,130
12	Massachusetts	132	27,070,206	793,720	5,760,727	6,967,758	13,548,001	124	15,469
13	Michigan	25	6,860,797	231,823	871,604	672,228	5,085,142	22	4,439
14	Minnesota	9	82,260	7,950	24,850	22,440	27,020	5	281
15	Missouri	9	1,345,163	140,520	164,781	102,598	937,264	8	576
16	New Hampshire	8	1,516,497	196,095	216,376	164,806	939,220	8	1,280
17	New Jersey	73	12,492,373	1,105,340	1,522,644	1,175,103	8,689,286	67	8,596
18	New York	118	24,037,904	792,399	3,660,768	4,080,233	15,504,504	112	13,822
19	North Carolina	34	2,568,965	90,476	320,773	191,577	1,966,139	17	1,521
20	Ohio	40	6,915,341	264,452	1,245,710	425,793	4,979,386	33	2,958
21	Oregon	11	272,048	19,150	44,600	29,700	178,598	10	314
22	Pennsylvania	205	72,972,114	2,256,526	9,128,618	5,535,476	56,051,494	185	34,938
23	Rhode Island	6	252,972	27,000	19,981	34,910	171,081	6	308
24	South Carolina	3	17,080	890	1,850	5,140	9,200	2	41
25	Tennessee	29	4,013,289	111,052	577,678	596,224	2,728,335	21	1,831
26	Texas	5	23,400	3,800	3,900	3,200	12,500	2	35
27	Vermont	4	201,466	7,000	24,200	13,600	156,666	3	180
28	Virginia	44	4,635,224	169,008	519,992	269,649	3,676,575	29	2,523
29	Washington	3	37,950	10,000	7,800	8,200	11,950	3	70
30	West Virginia	33	8,750,696	300,631	837,973	603,736	7,008,356	25	3,023
31	Wisconsin	33	30,409,164	1,480,390	4,631,548	5,299,492	18,997,734	33	13,974
32	All other states[1]	9	39,820	3,700	12,800	8,470	14,850	6	47

Group 9. LIME.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	526	$22,596,020	$8,217,884	$4,423,916	$3,866,870	$6,087,350	248	18,954
2	Alabama	10	824,630	315,185	84,900	256,538	168,007	7	938
3	Arkansas	7	121,471	17,200	32,300	25,338	46,633	1	6
4	California	13	1,253,400	598,600	125,000	213,000	316,800	3	95
5	Colorado	5	93,637	15,000	19,300	17,137	42,200	1	120
6	Connecticut	6	1,381,102	1,146,183	92,500	10,366	132,053	4	57
7	District of Columbia	3	41,304	10,000	6,000	2,000	23,304	2	10
8	Georgia	6	67,532	39,250	6,800	10,950	10,532	4	74
9	Idaho	3	35,920	5,200	6,100	6,000	18,620	2	75
10	Illinois	20	2,954,988	1,070,959	193,997	550,459	1,139,573	12	1,312
11	Indiana	16	452,835	101,108	172,365	80,935	98,427	12	1,046
12	Iowa	10	169,165	36,850	72,150	25,430	34,735	3	81
13	Kansas	3	29,950	14,500	6,300	4,800	4,350	1	15
14	Kentucky	4	21,650	5,500	4,100	6,700	5,350	1	12
15	Maine	8	1,927,003	389,858	415,000	620,162	501,983	4	1,150
16	Maryland	25	539,004	150,323	132,650	71,312	184,719	11	357
17	Massachusetts	8	245,002	108,385	36,700	25,222	74,695	4	178
18	Michigan	13	530,977	214,800	98,729	35,583	181,865	11	359
19	Minnesota	8	211,011	115,350	33,904	16,425	45,332	2	120
20	Missouri	23	1,046,912	286,880	285,953	138,957	335,122	14	660
21	Montana	6	27,651	14,701	3,800	2,400	6,750	1	20
22	New Jersey	19	315,955	100,700	90,271	52,385	72,599	3	150
23	New York	28	886,826	358,457	137,600	155,547	235,222	18	676
24	Ohio	41	1,974,713	858,646	462,332	241,962	411,773	32	3,318
25	Pennsylvania	124	3,979,259	1,311,064	833,695	932,670	901,830	44	5,366
26	South Dakota	4	15,000	2,750	3,700	6,500	2,050	....	....
27	Tennessee	17	277,744	86,998	64,576	35,250	90,920	10	505
28	Texas	6	94,083	11,800	16,400	32,600	33,283	2	160
29	Utah	8	28,623	4,700	3,250	4,609	16,064	....	....
30	Vermont	10	319,972	174,864	37,200	35,327	72,581	5	267
31	Virginia	20	368,471	47,535	156,375	51,901	112,660	9	371
32	Washington	6	635,556	150,527	74,185	52,470	358,374	2	78
33	West Virginia	5	160,683	63,150	37,350	17,835	42,348	1	10
34	Wisconsin	35	1,468,401	375,361	653,834	109,300	329,906	18	1,200
35	All other states[2]	6	95,590	15,500	24,600	18,800	36,690	4	168

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Iowa, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 1; Utah, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5. LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED. (See also special report on Leather, tanned and curried.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
1,112	3,251	$4,451,906	460	$1,467,920	2,791	$2,983,986	2,551	$2,862,897	240	$121,089	68,464	46,740	1
3	7	8,896	2	1,216	5	7,680	5	7,680			280	237	2
39	116	183,583	39	83,035	77	100,548	66	94,008	11	6,540	1,721	1,364	3
7	21	28,270	11	19,060	10	9,210	8	8,118	2	1,092	215	164	4
18	192	250,583	30	99,233	162	151,350	141	139,678	21	11,672	3,672	1,853	5
38	24	29,446	5	14,049	19	15,297	19	15,397			727	486	6
20	97	134,674	9	30,600	88	104,074	83	100,983	5	3,091	3,449	1,601	7
18	18	20,384	3	2,500	15	17,884	12	16,020	3	1,864	314	235	8
12	62	89,611	19	47,749	43	41,862	42	41,262	1	600	919	618	9
28	29	31,232	6	10,200	23	21,032	20	20,362	3	670	653	390	10
28	24	36,587	2	10,349	22	26,238	22	26,238			609	466	11
132	526	686,334	55	193,778	471	492,556	413	463,210	58	29,346	10,909	7,315	12
13	92	146,745	20	74,100	72	72,645	63	67,871	9	4,774	2,013	1,525	13
8	2	2,400			2	2,400	2	2,400			65	46	14
4	21	37,344	12	29,250	9	8,094	8	7,494	1	600	235	196	15
15	51	66,103			51	66,103	44	62,571	7	3,532	616	345	16
63	342	500,917	60	214,720	282	286,197	256	273,659	26	12,538	5,980	4,237	17
158	241	340,309	25	107,400	216	232,909	201	226,786	15	6,123	6,579	4,472	18
45	37	61,265	10	26,500	27	34,765	24	33,460	3	1,305	723	389	19
34	94	142,455	28	53,680	66	88,775	55	82,009	11	6,766	1,794	1,448	20
15											112	88	21
216	754	927,434	64	190,961	690	736,473	654	719,488	36	16,985	16,963	11,881	22
7	8	14,080	3	9,000	5	5,080	4	4,900	1	180	105	68	23
2	1	200			1	200	1	200			13	11	24
28	40	63,736	6	27,598	34	36,138	33	35,738	1	400	878	618	25
5	2	1,100			2	1,100	2	1,100			24	21	26
2	7	6,040	3	4,500	4	1,540			4	1,540	68	49	27
43	71	95,032	16	39,048	55	55,984	53	55,259	2	725	1,329	927	28
5											8	8	29
49	48	88,514	6	42,527	42	45,987	40	45,017	2	970	1,268	776	30
27	322	457,702	25	136,267	297	321,435	279	311,659	18	9,776	6,184	4,885	31
10	2	930	1	600	1	330	1	330			39	21	32

Group 9.—LIME.

500	731	$702,908	177	$251,909	554	$450,999	488	$421,273	66	$29,726	15,732	7,934	1
12	25	23,685	7	10,700	18	12,985	17	12,085	1	900	588	445	2
5	15	10,300	5	5,650	10	4,650	8	3,870	2	780	234	96	3
4	32	42,810	7	13,800	25	29,010	24	28,410	1	600	435	287	4
	6	5,780			6	5,780	6	5,780			58	18	5
1	5	5,000			5	5,000	5	5,000			180	54	6
4											27	10	7
7	11	6,116			11	6,116	11	6,116			158	81	8
3	8	3,400	1	2,000	7	1,400	6	1,200	1	200	27	17	9
12	75	100,432	13	35,200	62	65,232	49	56,632	13	8,600	1,553	739	10
15	42	30,340	11	11,360	31	18,980	27	18,210	1	770	736	345	11
11	10	6,524	3	2,300	7	4,224	7	4,224			157	32	12
1	2	1,500			2	1,500	2	1,500			35	14	13
10											50	25	14
9	26	24,415	8	7,635	18	16,780	15	15,272	3	1,508	1,037	415	15
25	22	13,494	4	3,600	18	9,894	16	9,420	2	474	608	231	16
6	16	14,145	2	2,400	14	11,745	14	11,745			295	141	17
9	31	25,745	8	9,750	23	15,995	18	13,790	5	2,205	236	150	18
14	5	2,600			5	2,600	5	2,600			170	81	19
8	57	63,891	13	27,256	44	36,635	35	32,513	9	4,122	711	201	20
6	1	1,800	1	1,800							12	22	21
23	10	11,284	4	6,700	6	4,584	5	4,084	1	500	273	139	22
26	24	22,957	13	13,132	11	9,825	11	9,825			628	304	23
32	81	64,724	27	26,831	54	37,893	38	32,946	16	4,947	1,297	586	24
143	92	95,705	11	28,525	81	67,180	76	64,300	5	2,880	3,385	1,880	25
2											24	11	26
22	18	18,244	6	10,320	12	7,924	12	7,924			523	348	27
8	2	1,100			2	1,100	2	1,100			116	108	28
9	5	2,950	2	1,400	3	1,550	3	1,550			41	28	29
13	5	3,330			5	3,330	4	2,930	1	400	238	123	30
19	24	18,760	3	2,300	21	16,460	21	16,460			589	297	31
1	24	33,847	3	5,600	21	28,247	20	28,007	1	240	215	155	32
4	11	8,560	4	3,700	7	4,860	7	4,860			182	88	33
30	39	33,960	18	17,540	21	16,420	20	15,820	1	600	758	307	34
7	7	5,600	3	2,500	4	3,100	4	3,100			126	66	35

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Florida, 1; Louisiana, 1; Oregon, 1, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 5.—LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	57,239	$27,049,152	54,517	$26,321,552	1,814	$525,031	908	$202,569	$12,498,501	$358,822	$670,441
2	Alabama	261	77,026	258	76,466			3	560	79,878		2,077
3	California	1,515	945,051	1,512	944,098	1	475	2	478	277,474	7,250	17,792
4	Connecticut	169	81,633	154	77,201	9	3,512	6	920	44,739	2,800	3,546
5	Delaware	2,836	1,176,061	1,925	919,137	812	226,035	99	30,889	291,267	8,930	14,764
6	Georgia	533	153,956	526	153,060			7	896	41,183	190	3,115
7	Illinois	2,770	1,326,440	2,762	1,324,164	2	600	6	1,676	427,961	19,240	28,817
8	Indiana	265	133,701	265	133,701					45,655	2,530	3,787
9	Kentucky	728	326,696	726	326,280			2	416	266,140	2,100	17,055
10	Maine	515	236,987	514	236,887			1	100	65,473	1,947	5,699
11	Maryland	531	217,579	525	216,019	6	1,560			66,919	3,751	4,992
12	Massachusetts	9,074	4,556,327	8,950	4,522,378	76	25,695	48	8,254	1,942,733	62,430	103,956
13	Michigan	1,747	865,673	1,710	855,952	4	2,782	33	6,939	449,649	80	55,586
14	Minnesota	40	19,350	40	19,350					3,016	560	473
15	Missouri	217	131,212	217	131,212					75,530	1,440	3,951
16	New Hampshire	492	215,101	479	211,321	13	3,780			100,454	1,900	6,243
17	New Jersey	4,953	2,793,327	4,817	2,763,791	38	9,107	98	20,429	873,542	42,384	44,526
18	New York	5,444	2,485,162	5,296	2,445,240	146	39,587	2	335	980,851	41,812	36,574
19	North Carolina	534	149,258	532	149,008			2	250	93,209		9,527
20	Ohio	1,610	839,171	1,600	836,810	1	355	9	2,006	336,888	2,745	26,833
21	Oregon	94	67,365	94	67,365					11,115		1,163
22	Pennsylvania	14,413	6,417,750	13,328	6,133,957	578	171,728	507	112,065	4,049,820	141,374	135,771
23	Rhode Island	87	48,275	81	46,268	6	2,007			13,320	1,050	1,045
24	South Carolina	4	1,286	4	1,286					99		4
25	Tennessee	736	251,665	736	251,665					140,511	1,035	8,428
26	Texas	22	8,242	22	8,242					1,259	300	89
27	Vermont	60	27,066	60	27,066					25,136		367
28	Virginia	1,055	357,699	1,022	353,751	1	230	32	3,718	253,094	5,010	14,349
29	Washington	8	5,752	8	5,752					1,641		235
30	West Virginia	946	434,263	946	434,263					246,136	85	16,688
31	Wisconsin	5,556	2,686,904	5,386	2,637,406	119	36,860	51	12,638	1,291,921	7,740	102,762
32	All other states	24	13,174	22	12,456	2	718			1,888	139	227

Group 9.—LIME—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	11,152	$4,597,113	11,112	$4,592,917	7	$1,260	33	$2,936	$1,111,823	$62,222	$96,750
2	Alabama	503	143,404	490	141,484	3	320	10	1,600	21,907	240	1,267
3	Arkansas	140	44,102	139	44,052			1	50	16,266	120	446
4	California	356	173,442	355	173,302	1	140			36,863		10,489
5	Colorado	33	22,384	33	22,384					4,925	180	345
6	Connecticut	135	69,613	135	69,613					8,614		1,027
7	District of Columbia	21	9,065	21	9,065					8,303	1,950	153
8	Georgia	119	34,470	116	34,220			3	250	6,160	500	400
9	Idaho	14	6,712	14	6,712					2,167		137
10	Illinois	1,034	532,747	1,034	532,747					294,633	1,550	13,894
11	Indiana	545	190,156	542	189,956			3	200	25,646	410	3,112
12	Iowa	94	47,127	94	47,127					9,534		1,027
13	Kansas	23	9,322	23	9,322					1,628		108
14	Kentucky	28	8,715	28	8,715					2,056	150	109
15	Maine	663	296,687	663	296,687					31,520	3,250	16,003
16	Maryland	335	100,201	335	100,201					35,236	3,595	2,313
17	Massachusetts	220	110,382	220	110,382					29,329	1,200	1,798
18	Michigan	160	73,810	160	73,810					29,592	976	5,627
19	Minnesota	128	76,211	127	75,911			1	300	8,275	1,174	186
20	Missouri	493	221,329	493	221,329					64,336	5,501	2,944
21	Montana	26	19,594	26	19,594					2,323		158
22	New Jersey	212	70,679	211	70,549	1	130			26,783	1,383	1,380
23	New York	503	232,081	503	232,081					56,562	4,067	3,694
24	Ohio	899	380,599	899	380,599					96,164	226	10,048
25	Pennsylvania	2,366	892,307	2,364	891,581	1	390	1	336	166,222	27,086	8,558
26	South Dakota	15	10,108	15	10,108					1,323		60
27	Tennessee	416	118,246	416	118,246					19,369	402	906
28	Texas	116	43,476	116	43,476					6,028	240	568
29	Utah	29	14,944	29	14,944					9,353	975	130
30	Vermont	178	73,147	178	73,147					9,390	1,500	1,302
31	Virginia	418	147,810	404	147,610			14	200	10,217	1,722	1,418
32	Washington	171	86,879	170	86,599	1	280			13,563		2,151
33	West Virginia	120	51,997	120	51,997					1,756		403
34	Wisconsin	544	255,882	544	255,882					36,073	1,025	3,754
35	All other states	95	29,485	95	29,485					19,707	2,800	835

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5.—LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$10,588,070	$881,168	$191,179,073	$187,534,500	$158,795,687	$28,738,813	$2,056,075	$58,610	$281,613	$1,248,275	$252,620,986	1
77,801	.....	606,402	592,560	463,087	129,473	11,676	.....	416	1,750	844,403	2
252,432	.....	5,912,140	5,826,848	5,370,726	456,122	48,525	9,184	5,135	22,448	8,072,257	3
38,393	.....	542,660	526,612	400,843	125,769	9,387	1,948	830	3,883	748,038	4
258,823	8,750	7,910,779	7,748,125	6,900,331	847,794	66,926	900	11,889	82,939	10,250,842	5
37,878	.....	1,887,156	1,836,592	1,615,445	221,147	18,354	1,000	1,091	30,119	2,382,127	6
379,904	.....	8,173,788	8,040,619	7,442,679	597,940	72,264	4,400	9,566	46,939	10,758,196	7
39,338	.....	764,318	752,361	676,765	75,596	10,357	.....	1,350	250	1,050,945	8
246,985	.....	2,807,259	2,756,558	2,415,762	340,796	29,454	.....	2,745	18,502	3,952,277	9
57,367	400	1,973,701	1,902,803	1,762,696	140,107	22,949	54	4,597	43,298	2,500,146	10
58,176	.....	1,482,680	1,450,652	1,147,029	303,623	14,585	.....	1,032	16,411	1,911,348	11
1,737,839	38,508	23,040,897	22,558,948	17,465,189	5,093,759	325,830	16,348	51,467	88,304	33,352,999	12
393,504	479	7,271,023	7,118,678	6,635,650	483,028	76,264	2,150	7,483	66,448	9,340,349	13
1,983	.....	88,016	82,338	70,318	12,020	4,940	135	155	448	132,533	14
70,139	.....	734,478	721,171	621,104	100,067	11,989	.....	1,189	129	1,128,382	15
92,311	.....	1,326,376	1,297,387	552,606	744,781	11,941	18	990	16,040	1,773,611	16
646,104	140,528	15,272,124	15,024,977	8,197,131	6,827,846	159,871	10,845	23,687	52,744	21,495,329	17
885,679	16,786	16,274,903	15,836,262	13,905,282	1,930,980	235,390	7,153	27,852	168,246	21,642,945	18
83,632	50	2,038,036	1,983,550	1,930,117	53,433	13,813	.....	4,355	36,318	2,662,174	19
264,901	42,400	4,462,093	4,383,892	3,763,029	620,863	62,426	.....	5,708	10,067	6,512,754	20
9,952	.....	366,757	362,164	335,436	26,728	4,170	.....	323	100	484,673	21
3,139,477	633,198	55,411,927	54,585,725	47,563,414	7,022,311	522,739	1,146	80,484	221,833	69,427,852	22
11,225	.....	228,471	223,505	194,373	29,132	3,026	1,157	92	691	346,647	23
95	.....	6,342	6,229	5,036	1,193	108	.....	5	.....	10,822	24
131,048	.....	2,851,259	2,737,667	2,593,634	144,033	15,292	36	6,180	92,084	3,583,871	25
870	.....	34,986	34,456	31,330	3,126	515	.....	15	.....	61,225	26
24,769	.....	277,286	276,636	263,846	12,790	200	.....	450	.....	342,312	27
233,735	.....	4,719,206	4,641,715	4,514,024	127,691	15,600	1,012	4,538	56,341	5,829,812	28
1,406	.....	41,108	39,778	37,160	2,618	528	.....	10	792	58,061	29
229,363	.....	1,769,123	1,647,802	1,367,006	280,796	33,101	.....	3,214	85,006	6,061,509	30
1,181,419	.....	19,870,887	19,506,404	17,527,437	1,978,967	252,740	1,100	24,620	86,023	25,845,123	31
1,522	.....	32,892	31,486	27,202	4,284	1,115	24	145	122	57,424	32

Group 9.—LIME—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$919,0[illegible]8	$33,843	$5,437,150	$2,521,702	$776,193	$1,745,509	$2,519,647	$2,169	$52,812	$340,820	$14,751,170	1
19,375	1,025	97,969	52,944	8,000	44,944	42,528	.....	2,475	22	327,332	2
15,700		73,395	46,437	.....	46,437	24,928	.....	30	2,000	168,142	3
26,371		140,950	84,110	27,586	56,524	76,065	.....	115	600	572,282	4
4,400		28,380	22,600	21,500	1,100	5,780	.....	.....	.....	78,180	5
5,037	2,570	147,997	78,651	7,164	71,487	69,346	.....	.....	.....	290,389	6
5,430	770	25,155	17,740	17,240	500	7,200	200	15	.....	49,545	7
2,860	2,400	28,254	15,765	250	15,515	11,794		570	125	94,020	8
2,030		6,100	700	.....	700	3,400	.....	200	1,800	29,385	9
279,189		412,648	106,756	25,900	80,856	132,670		6,357	166,865	1,660,202	10
21,124	1,000	132,907	31,843	1,000	30,843	98,814	.....	2,250	.....	462,931	11
8,507		59,305	35,806	14,052	21,754	22,163		156	1,180	143,107	12
1,520		6,586	4,669	2,369	2,300	1,912	.....	5		21,982	13
1,797	.....	17,260	12,450	2,250	10,200	3,200	.....	10	1,600	34,550	14
11,917	350	601,764	386,480	177,213	209,267	210,583		1,201	3,500	1,173,500	15
28,678	650	106,309	24,328	16,080	8,248	78,966		1,550	1,465	397,849	16
24,112	2,219	201,606	73,563	7,571	65,992	127,393	.....	650		400,537	17
22,089	.....	140,000	89,276	44,960	44,316	48,447	300	1,210	767	330,896	18
6,915	.....	128,286	64,984	31,472	33,512	45,611	.....	425	17,266	289,075	19
54,575	1,316	319,057	109,900	8,200	101,700	169,543	.....	6,466	33,148	791,531	20
2,165	.....	7,253	885	110	775	5,599	.....	22	747	44,644	21
24,020	.....	97,138	51,760	17,846	33,914	44,746		41	591	248,170	22
47,501	1,300	216,423	72,872	25,325	47,547	137,405	549	597	5,000	629,697	23
73,258	12,632	532,479	285,627	81,800	203,827	215,142	150	11,560	20,000	1,333,812	24
126,838	3,740	764,352	308,664	57,881	250,783	379,925	115	11,484	64,164	2,514,748	25
1,263		10,505	770	450	320	6,955			2,780	29,415	26
17,161	900	121,273	78,052	23,235	54,817	41,386		585	1,250	325,976	27
4,970	250	47,147	23,271	1,820	21,451	22,876	.....	1,000		134,109	28
7,528	720	12,756	3,245	2,950	295	9,511				48,507	29
6,588		135,060	39,678	15,660	24,018	95,255		127		266,050	30
7,077		235,326	149,492	66,542	82,850	81,822		1,137	2,875	406,647	31
11,052	360	150,497	115,241	18,527	96,714	33,924		332	1,000	335,084	32
1,283	70	38,622	3,037	339	2,698	32,985		100	2,500	116,026	33
30,191	800	327,162	107,140	40,501	66,639	209,696	855	1,420	8,051	781,406	34
15,314	764	47,229	23,076	10,400	12,676	22,077		712	1,364	127,054	35

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—LINEN GOODS. (See also Cordage and twine; Cotton goods; Jute and jute goods; and special report on Flax, hemp, and jute.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	15	$6,293,878	$370,666	$1,055,114	$1,416,613	$3,451,455	15	6,528
2	Massachusetts	8	2,975,509	134,052	398,190	677,605	1,765,662	8	2,893
3	New Jersey	3	2,933,102	212,209	613,654	589,074	1,518,465	3	2,825
4	All other states[1]	4	381,967	24,405	43,300	149,934	167,328	4	810

Group 7.—LIQUORS, DISTILLED.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	805	$50,101,362	$3,563,392	$11,226,280	$11,445,529	$23,866,161	622	43,121
2	Alabama	19	104,967	19,075	21,800	32,266	31,826	18	434
3	Arkansas	14	55,199	880	8,400	16,825	29,094	8	154
4	California	28	1,027,773	58,120	163,150	425,550	380,653	21	685
5	Connecticut	11	246,071	18,769	39,298	61,626	126,378	9	380
6	Delaware	12	93,285	2,240	21,255	13,070	56,720	10	125
7	Georgia	43	106,093	12,017	26,945	27,810	39,321	36	642
8	Illinois	11	5,456,016	327,906	1,073,765	2,570,262	1,484,083	11	4,722
9	Indiana	18	1,820,437	81,315	395,270	839,053	504,799	15	2,238
10	Kentucky	188	17,774,190	1,327,229	3,856,992	3,827,460	8,762,509	136	11,967
11	Maryland	27	3,719,269	335,735	1,024,489	453,849	1,905,196	24	2,894
12	Massachusetts	6	600,989	54,547	142,800	72,150	331,492	6	240
13	Missouri	34	264,842	6,755	34,950	46,375	176,762	30	654
14	New Jersey	26	190,118	14,610	52,850	49,500	73,158	23	371
15	New York	18	2,317,366	243,697	843,633	498,486	731,550	15	2,691
16	North Carolina	61	308,089	9,743	50,298	83,463	164,585	40	1,313
17	Ohio	23	3,851,073	152,305	703,301	530,458	2,465,009	21	3,545
18	Oklahoma	5	32,024	1,865	5,850	15,022	9,287	5	109
19	Pennsylvania	85	8,748,480	576,208	2,190,291	947,686	5,034,295	81	5,585
20	South Carolina	6	104,675	6,225	26,900	34,100	37,450	5	191
21	Tennessee	50	881,598	63,151	113,870	86,125	618,452	38	893
22	Virginia	98	236,662	6,615	38,020	69,441	122,586	57	999
23	West Virginia	5	141,215	36,757	34,017	12,755	57,686	3	120
24	Wisconsin	4	821,157	74,503	128,969	238,431	379,254	4	1,003
25	All other states[2]	13	1,199,774	133,125	228,867	493,766	344,016	6	1,166

Group 7.—LIQUORS, MALT.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,531	$515,636,792	$62,711,332	$139,606,940	$95,250,812	$218,067,708	1,441	285,324
2	Alabama	5	1,279,853	81,105	321,441	503,075	374,232	5	1,070
3	California	97	10,925,283	1,465,903	2,723,361	2,234,127	4,501,892	77	6,142
4	Colorado	11	4,701,892	627,841	1,649,456	832,458	1,592,134	11	3,159
5	Connecticut	22	3,956,344	400,214	1,238,502	1,013,164	1,304,464	21	2,254
6	Delaware	6	1,383,671	63,925	410,862	312,324	566,560	4	466
7	District of Columbia	4	3,167,439	456,622	964,672	580,702	1,165,443	4	1,799
8	Georgia	5	1,574,450	220,601	406,694	507,956	439,199	5	1,113
9	Idaho	14	459,265	57,844	146,595	115,945	138,881	10	319
10	Illinois	116	39,002,844	6,421,383	11,124,979	8,544,996	12,911,486	112	27,849
11	Indiana	41	9,073,061	841,571	2,573,409	2,495,502	3,162,579	41	8,489
12	Iowa	19	3,085,163	273,835	1,072,503	606,094	1,132,731	19	3,071
13	Kentucky	20	6,900,477	1,178,100	2,700,126	804,766	2,217,485	20	4,913
14	Louisiana	9	3,105,300	217,849	902,687	669,900	1,314,864	8	1,794
15	Maryland	21	6,486,090	570,094	2,474,328	1,440,909	2,000,759	19	6,168
16	Massachusetts	37	23,293,051	2,661,632	8,326,654	3,684,951	8,619,814	29	8,184
17	Michigan	86	8,951,185	1,341,588	3,068,003	2,165,071	2,376,523	85	7,629
18	Minnesota	76	13,552,125	1,472,725	3,656,305	1,753,305	6,669,790	74	6,210
19	Missouri	50	43,620,208	5,261,756	12,656,139	4,553,664	21,148,649	40	21,362
20	Montana	23	2,174,690	150,808	719,970	581,500	722,412	22	1,753
21	Nebraska	16	2,557,716	172,073	1,117,839	388,121	879,683	14	1,876
22	Nevada	6	197,143	13,680	80,800	86,100	16,563	5	181
23	New Hampshire	5	2,247,221	94,000	985,000	574,744	593,477	5	1,261
24	New Jersey	37	30,335,609	2,361,757	7,952,179	4,881,871	15,139,802	36	11,512
25	New York	209	106,799,438	12,775,503	24,584,144	19,830,568	49,609,223	203	46,098
26	Ohio	114	34,969,977	4,964,139	10,798,982	7,729,379	11,477,477	111	26,962
27	Oregon	24	2,138,942	267,650	453,700	363,628	1,053,964	16	1,091
28	Pennsylvania	225	68,883,965	7,259,830	20,786,142	16,077,600	24,760,393	224	43,098
29	Rhode Island	7	4,770,646	269,659	1,080,709	1,060,392	2,359,886	7	2,360
30	South Dakota	4	929,522	27,100	322,963	127,854	451,605	3	392
31	Tennessee	4	2,339,301	244,000	720,887	637,707	736,707	4	1,913
32	Texas	10	5,150,308	415,359	1,482,456	1,227,223	2,025,270	8	5,141
33	Utah	6	897,896	185,432	203,314	190,257	318,893	6	326
34	Virginia	6	2,252,235	164,793	786,662	514,635	786,145	6	2,249
35	Washington	31	5,885,914	371,888	1,392,590	1,188,346	2,933,090	27	3,023
36	West Virginia	10	3,556,366	223,921	1,041,085	792,603	1,498,757	10	2,757
37	Wisconsin	139	53,349,054	8,967,480	8,191,306	5,643,233	30,547,035	136	18,995
38	Wyoming	3	166,747	7,500	48,700	40,500	70,047	3	112
39	All other states[3]	13	1,516,401	160,169	410,796	495,642	449,794	11	2,233

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: New Hampshire, 1; New York, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Florida, 1; Louisiana, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 1; Washington, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—LINEN GOODS. (See also Cordage and twine; Cotton goods; Jute and jute goods; and special report on Flax, hemp, and jute.)

Proprietors and firm members	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number	Officers of corporations. Salaries	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
	109	$164,831	17	$35,263	92	$129,568	85	$123,430	7	$6,138	4,049	3,655	1
	46	81,035	8	22,725	38	58,310	35	55,172	3	3,138	1,913	1,743	2
	42	62,010	3	2,000	39	60,010	37	58,010	2	2,000	1,911	1,738	3
	21	21,786	6	10,538	15	11,248	13	10,248	2	1,000	225	174	4

Group 7. LIQUORS, DISTILLED.

Proprietors and firm members	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number	Officers of corporations. Salaries	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed	Least number employed	
794	1,080	$1,392,511	179	$407,750	901	$984,761	760	$926,514	141	$58,247	7,994	4,580	1
15	7	4,730	1	1,000	6	3,730	6	3,730	....	....	41	39	2
17	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200	....	....	28	22	3
18	37	36,351	6	8,400	31	27,951	30	27,471	1	480	216	95	4
9	2	2,000	....	....	2	2,000	2	2,000	....	....	39	31	5
13	1	1,500	....	....	1	1,500	1	1,500	....	....	50	23	6
45	2	1,250	....	....	2	1,250	2	1,250	....	....	92	82	7
3	67	131,446	11	42,016	56	89,430	50	86,446	6	2,984	944	492	8
18	39	89,745	4	13,500	35	76,245	34	75,935	1	310	436	285	9
157	351	364,036	62	126,348	289	237,688	258	225,021	31	12,667	2,478	967	10
21	87	151,696	20	61,450	67	90,246	65	89,154	2	1,092	381	210	11
7	12	20,080	1	2,500	11	17,580	10	17,080	1	500	40	31	12
41	15	12,115	3	7,500	12	4,615	10	3,650	2	965	88	79	13
29	3	1,410	....	....	3	1,410	2	1,110	1	300	80	56	14
13	36	91,338	8	38,431	28	52,907	26	51,683	2	1,224	457	373	15
62	9	7,194	2	1,025	7	6,169	7	6,169	....	....	240	173	16
21	197	166,245	17	36,920	180	129,325	95	96,537	85	32,788	810	550	17
10	1	225	....	....	1	225	1	225	....	....	13	13	18
111	149	231,361	26	39,110	123	192,251	115	187,674	8	4,577	754	451	19
5	5	9,320	2	3,600	3	5,720	3	5,720	....	....	82	36	20
60	15	17,120	5	6,900	10	10,220	10	10,220	....	....	199	156	21
102	1	200			1	200	1	200	....	....	190	172	22
1	7	6,303			7	6,303	7	6,303	....	....	67	37	23
2	11	13,630	4	4,800	7	8,830	7	8,830	....	....	64	54	24
11	25	32,016	7	14,250	18	17,766	17	17,406	1	360	205	153	25

Group 7. LIQUORS, MALT.

Proprietors and firm members	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number	Officers of corporations. Salaries	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed	Least number employed	
877	9,055	$17,315,707	1,771	$6,704,266	7,284	$10,611,441	7,086	$10,492,338	198	$119,103	54,787	43,481	1
	41	63,776	7	22,700	34	41,076	33	40,476	1	600	260	163	2
92	214	355,015	50	115,651	164	239,364	160	235,824	4	3,540	1,315	1,073	3
7	60	136,768	12	31,300	48	105,468	48	105,468	....	....	321	276	4
17	107	204,883	25	78,390	82	126,493	78	124,365	4	2,128	418	378	5
3	25	45,324	8	22,760	17	22,564	16	22,408	1	156	111	100	6
	39	92,893	13	52,265	26	40,628	26	40,628	....	....	211	188	7
1	37	65,440	12	35,300	25	30,140	25	30,140	....	....	363	262	8
17	8	11,325	3	4,320	5	7,005	5	7,005	....	....	64	61	9
51	777	1,409,060	168	615,482	609	793,578	586	780,350	23	13,228	4,528	3,716	10
25	295	439,809	66	197,527	229	242,282	225	240,030	4	2,252	1,636	1,115	11
7	96	151,380	32	68,335	64	83,045	62	82,339	2	706	493	384	12
12	207	264,718	25	72,365	182	192,353	172	187,949	10	4,404	906	638	13
	55	117,970	19	64,580	36	53,390	36	53,390	....	....	340	295	14
5	163	277,396	30	80,205	133	197,191	133	197,191	....	....	882	772	15
18	329	639,274	44	198,062	285	441,212	277	436,568	8	4,644	1,645	1,409	16
51	266	390,516	90	178,304	176	212,212	167	207,162	9	5,050	1,487	1,148	17
75	258	371,470	48	111,225	210	260,245	202	255,405	8	4,840	1,236	933	18
10	624	1,206,802	87	500,190	537	706,612	518	689,548	19	17,064	6,772	4,708	19
13	59	132,629	23	69,675	36	62,954	36	62,954	....	....	278	236	20
7	66	135,250	15	65,900	51	69,350	48	67,770	3	1,580	307	196	21
5	8	9,900	4	4,800	4	5,100	4	5,100		....	30	25	22
	49	82,662	4	9,261	45	73,401	44	73,155	1	246	345	273	23
8	477	1,031,260	66	344,758	411	686,502	404	683,438	7	3,064	2,111	1,855	24
91	1,828	4,315,783	359	1,771,145	1,469	2,544,638	1,447	2,524,694	22	19,944	8,530	7,479	25
52	717	1,232,824	140	414,206	577	818,618	564	813,021	13	5,597	4,312	3,477	26
21	29	62,193	5	7,843	24	54,350	24	54,350		....	175	139	27
153	1,070	2,252,779	190	937,981	880	1,314,798	856	1,302,250	24	12,548	6,641	5,405	28
1	66	116,890	6	29,800	60	87,090	60	87,090		....	433	379	29
	17	24,084	7	12,320	10	11,764	9	11,284	1	480	87	58	30
1	50	93,800	10	36,700	40	57,100	39	56,380	1	720	430	298	31
2	112	230,764	18	90,900	94	139,864	90	136,264	4	3,600	767	543	32
3	28	44,180	5	13,900	23	30,280	21	28,900	2	1,380	166	118	33
	59	81,782	15	32,220	44	49,562	41	48,387	3	1,175	345	212	34
13	90	164,580	22	59,880	68	104,700	68	104,700			546	409	35
1	69	88,380	16	30,400	53	57,980	53	57,980			432	281	36
106	634	924,385	104	299,973	530	624,412	507	615,155	23	9,257	5,630	4,262	37
1	5	6,300	2	3,600	3	2,700	3	2,700			19	14	38
8	32	41,463	12	20,043	20	21,420	19	20,520	1	900	215	146	39

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; Arizona, 1, Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1, Kansas, 2 Maine, 2, New Mexico, 2; Oklahoma, 2; South Carolina, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
	Group 2.—LINEN GOODS—Continued											
1	United States	3,811	$1,324,621	1,260	$621,135	1,990	$582,392	561	$121,094	$403,401	$5,701	$43,573
2	Massachusetts	1,806	630,537	662	313,438	938	269,408	206	47,691	192,949	4,831	18,669
3	New Jersey	1,827	631,193	527	271,226	954	287,393	346	72,574	176,290		22,885
4	All other states	178	62,891	71	36,471	98	25,591	9	829	34,162	870	2,019
	Group 7.—LIQUORS, DISTILLED—Continued.											
1	United States	5,355	$2,657,025	5,068	$2,588,811	270	$63,750	17	$4,464	$95,524,151	$70,518	$292,264
2	Alabama	26	8,857	26	8,857					111,934		954
3	Arkansas	11	4,382	11	4,382					59 884	300	188
4	California	76	49,503	71	48,003	5	1,500			559.598	6,617	3,798
5	Connecticut	27	17,002	27	17,002					88,855	220	892
6	Delaware	16	5,518	16	5,518					11,712	25	1,470
7	Georgia	59	16,759	58	16,684	1	75			16,874	145	1,994
8	Illinois	692	407,039	688	406,205	4	854			45,849,750		21,456
9	Indiana	337	190,395	337	190,395					16,982,014		11,125
10	Kentucky	1,428	554,108	1,330	531,212	95	22,682	3	214	3,990,344	8,349	76,350
11	Maryland	504	201,199	303	200,783	1	416			477,240	9,441	32,267
12	Massachusetts	33	25,220	33	25,220					860,464		5,957
13	Missouri	49	25,094	49	25,094					63,208	47	949
14	New Jersey	28	12,380	28	12,380					65,661	291	876
15	New York	383	236,047	381	235,638	2	409			7,389,785	6,575	17,620
16	North Carolina	148	45,431	147	45,119	1	312			465,406	1,793	10,566
17	Ohio	627	317,242	514	288,219	113	29,023			11,405,306	17,741	26,964
18	Oklahoma	5	2,633	5	2,633					8,643		213
19	Pennsylvania	547	293,988	486	281,410	47	8,328	14	4,250	1,419,532	16,555	56,708
20	South Carolina	46	9,897	46	9,897					670,127	75	1,660
21	Tennessee	132	55,055	132	55,055					97,881	335	3,499
22	Virginia	114	29,602	114	29,602					237,852	1,634	1,921
23	West Virginia	46	20,563	45	20,392	1	171			30,088	75	1,888
24	Wisconsin	60	34,064	60	34,064					1,046,411		1,924
25	All other states	161	95,047	161	95,047					3,615,582	300	11,025
	Group 7.—LIQUORS, MALT—Continued.											
1	United States	48,139	$34,542,897	46,986	$34,259,303	643	$171,060	510	$112,534	$119,462,138	$311,734	$3,211,392
2	Alabama	207	89,983	203	89,183	4	800			222,808		9,085
3	California	1,205	1,144,645	1,199	1,142,773			6	1,872	2,408,356	15,318	56,201
4	Colorado	300	242,978	298	242,478			2	500	746,090	1,800	34,687
5	Connecticut	394	314,964	394	314,964					776,480	600	27,254
6	Delaware	104	79,215	104	79,215					317,265		5,724
7	District of Columbia	210	173,007	210	173,007					469,599		15,084
8	Georgia	319	140,914	319	140,914					349,899		12,862
9	Idaho	61	54,267	55	52,695	1	432	5	1,140	104,329	720	4,843
10	Illinois	4,033	3,004,443	3,953	2,981,515	62	18,388	18	4,540	11,298,574	2,990	196,793
11	Indiana	1,313	794,454	1,246	778,461	24	6,856	43	9,137	2,462,211	1,975	69,567
12	Iowa	427	269,580	411	265,291	16	4,289			826,801	1,384	18,699
13	Kentucky	747	471,268	718	465,512	1	156	28	5,600	1,335,738	700	40,563
14	Louisiana	318	243,668	301	239,868	4	1,000	13	2,800	756,731		39,180
15	Maryland	820	599.037	817	598,120	2	800	1	117	1,796,023	3,452	35,353
16	Massachusetts	1,525	1,328,427	1,525	1,328,427					4,038,547	2,260	152,751
17	Michigan	1,271	864,115	1,231	853,149	36	10,121	4	845	2,695,727	3,100	91,432
18	Minnesota	1,035	669,594	1,006	663,915	29	5,679			2,230,775	1,390	86,730
19	Missouri	5,568	3,408,254	5,280	3,344,287	83	27,862	205	36,105	10,131,225	11,400	321,404
20	Montana	250	284,795	250	284,795					523,192		18,125
21	Nebraska	265	186,019	252	184,419	1	500	12	1,100	594,062	330	20,563
22	Nevada	24	24,004	24	24,004					32,255	900	1,682
23	New Hampshire	295	208,864	295	208,864					782,800		34,890
24	New Jersey	1,958	1,680,723	1,953	1,679,632	1	182	4	909	7,944,522	3,274	118,228
25	New York	7,977	6,364,350	7,961	6,358,256	11	5,158	5	936	27,549,528	60,432	583,794
26	Ohio	3,771	2,802,003	3,763	2,800,435	8	1,568			7,863,774	15,212	272,659
27	Oregon	151	136,965	151	136,965					249,820	900	13,447
28	Pennsylvania	5,864	4,072,166	5,851	4,068,506	8	2,566	5	1,094	13,764,388	170,963	469,129
29	Rhode Island	406	329,723	402	328,475	4	1,248			706,655		19,047
30	South Dakota	70	44,195	70	44,195					119,484		4,724
31	Tennessee	357	162,440	343	159,790			14	2,650	724,458		23,311
32	Texas	626	412,426	620	411,258	2	468	4	700	1,517,542	4,420	40,677
33	Utah	134	92,557	132	92,297			2	260	220,060	1,624	8,697
34	Virginia	272	150,808	260	148,643	1	143	11	2,022	462,152		9.523
35	Washington	476	500,573	476	500,573					1,198,516	180	34,843
36	West Virginia	331	227,164	318	223,460			13	3,704	860,181		23,647
37	Wisconsin	4,872	2,860,297	4,423	2,743,535	343	81,884	106	34,878	11,156,704	6,240	280,561
38	Wyoming	15	11,422	15	11,422					13,428		1,097
39	All other states	168	98,530	157	96,005	2	960	9	1,625	211,439	170	14,536

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—LINEN GOODS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd. Rent of offices, interest, etc.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd. Contract work.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Aggregate.	Principal materials. Total.	Principal materials. Purchased in raw state.	Principal materials. Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$352,605	$1,522	$3,740,669	$3,572,479	$2,827,114	$745,365	$76,916	$5,400	$78,390	$7,484	$5,856,388	1
169,449	....	1,983,506	1,875,993	1,498,969	377,024	48,297	2,380	50,659	6,177	3,089,287	2
151,883	1,522	1,562,418	1,508,992	1,180,044	328,948	23,712	3,020	25,754	940	2,441,516	3
31,273	....	194,745	187,494	148,101	39,393	4,907	....	1,977	367	325,585	4

Group 7.—LIQUORS, DISTILLED—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products.	
$95,141,686	$19,683	$25,625,858	$23,967,573	$15,545,714	$8,421,859	$1,438,086	$2,319	$100,795	$117,085	$131,269,886	1
110,980	....	39,901	34,614	24,323	10,291	4,663	....	234	390	198,396	2
59,596	....	13,461	10,699	8,015	2,684	2,710	....	52	....	106,471	3
547,843	1,350	374,558	351,799	199,065	152,734	19,206	230	3,273	50	1,164,809	4
87,743	....	49,965	40,581	37,926	2,655	4,989	6	1,080	3,309	179,708	5
10,217	....	13,799	11,004	8,829	2,175	1,686	....	109	1,000	44,822	6
14,735	....	68,524	60,017	21,495	38,522	7,930	....	177	400	150,123	7
45,827,148	1,146	6,406,376	6,069,335	4,384,758	1,684,577	324,474	....	11,067	1,500	54,101,805	8
16,968,789	2,100	2,997,818	2,816,293	2,132,311	683,982	147,968	....	12,584	20,973	20,520,261	9
3,898,672	6,973	4,777,530	4,441,074	2,938,945	1,502,129	265,147	325	35,404	35,580	11,204,649	10
445,532	....	1,398,890	1,280,626	928,139	352,487	110,844	....	6,274	1,146	2,566,786	11
851,707	....	316,014	282,048	112	281,936	14,350	....	1,200	18,416	1,299,298	12
62,062	150	60,891	53,334	37,379	15,955	6,727	....	276	554	205,831	13
64,494	....	32,231	28,501	25,115	3,386	3,180	....	225	325	152,587	14
7,564,599	1,000	1,372,439	1,259,227	674,833	584,394	105,507	....	5,657	2,048	9,192,819	15
453,047	....	160,097	134,966	107,779	27,187	18,156	628	805	5,542	768,635	16
11,390,401	200	3,410,207	3,248,565	1,831,857	1,416,708	134,693	1,000	3,845	22,104	15,976,523	17
8,430	....	4,982	3,867	3,127	740	1,040	....	27	48	19,990	18
1,341,709	4,500	2,287,723	2,165,304	1,346,364	818,940	114,417	....	5,799	2,203	4,902,349	19
668,392	....	118,394	108,457	87,948	20,509	9,850	....	67	20	855,760	20
94,047	....	255,953	236,822	180,692	56,130	17,871	....	1,132	128	567,947	21
234,185	112	84,175	72,664	49,795	22,869	10,539	130	353	489	431,010	22
28,125	....	81,388	72,503	60,763	11,740	8,870	....	15	....	139,712	23
1,041,487	....	483,448	443,356	257,265	186,091	38,615	....	617	860	1,636,081	24
3,602,105	2,152	817,094	741,917	198,879	543,038	64,654	....	10,523	....	4,883,514	25

Group 7.—LIQUORS, MALT—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form.	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products.	
$115,604,471	$334,541	$74,911,619	$66,111,989	$17,406,486	$48,705,503	$7,056,806	$98,715	$1,030,209	$613,900	$208,358,732	1
213,723		237,963	193,356	26,142	167,214	37,486	....	7,121	....	758,815	2
2,336,837	...	2,249,645	2,021,848	988,318	1,033,530	165,634	20,585	14,068	27,510	7,510,958	3
709,603	...	457,510	384,696	139,037	245,659	52,666	150	5,204	14,794	2,120,187	4
748,626	...	818,390	700,276	105,754	594,522	84,352	....	11,616	22,146	2,926,656	5
311,541	...	176,561	147,875	26,833	121,042	20,202	50	7,450	984	759,774	6
454,515		335,259	273,630	44,007	229,623	51,283	....	6,846	3,500	1,167,057	7
390,437	6,600	305,980	249,379	85,775	163,604	49,430	350	6,821	....	1,283,894	8
98,616	150	73,536	58,261	14,647	43,614	11,569	2,640	686	380	302,797	9
11,044,890	53,901	5,271,439	4,590,469	1,081,693	3,508,776	547,456	7,179	75,466	50,869	23,787,036	10
2,385,669	5,000	1,762,313	1,492,415	442,698	1,049,717	202,845	648	24,246	42,159	6,196,395	11
806,718	....	690,726	597,931	273,670	324,261	74,593	1,140	10,882	6,180	2,386,266	12
1,190,979	103,496	897,646	779,871	219,303	560,568	107,215	....	8,259	2,301	3,673,678	13
717,551	....	596,636	523,626	128,966	394,660	65,808	....	5,370	1,832	2,286,714	14
1,757,218	....	1,302,154	1,159,256	488,949	670,307	113,632	....	27,648	1,618	4,967,063	15
3,881,612	1,924	3,244,475	2,936,201	705,718	2,230,483	268,724	5,303	31,510	2,737	11,080,944	16
2,599,665	1,500	1,694,245	1,476,187	321,333	1,154,854	180,636	1,870	19,684	15,868	6,909,251	17
2,102,575	40,080	1,739,094	1,524,332	660,084	864,248	183,082	4,160	18,750	8,770	6,177,528	18
9,791,421	7,000	6,252,396	5,711,297	1,367,235	4,344,062	456,357	456	75,260	9,026	24,154,264	19
505,067	....	487,327	392,414	95,995	296,419	63,459	8,602	3,861	18,991	1,731,691	20
573,169	....	458,760	396,657	106,429	290,228	46,471	100	3,796	11,736	1,663,788	21
29,673	....	66,552	61,677	5,175	56,502	1,945	2,050	80	800	161,788	22
747,910	....	673,027	614,687	118,465	496,222	45,309	328	8,387	4,316	2,254,578	23
7,815,020	8,000	3,861,081	3,483,881	636,909	2,846,972	303,050	1,220	67,940	4,990	17,446,447	24
26,901,740	3,562	15,845,147	14,189,294	3,020,804	11,168,490	1,328,683	11,903	215,353	99,914	61,958,142	25
7,564,879	11,024	5,955,874	5,186,668	1,646,361	3,540,307	593,010	5,070	113,756	57,370	21,620,794	26
235,473	....	429,155	369,474	191,546	177,928	41,949	3,043	7,603	7,086	1,118,192	27
13,113,196	11,100	9,276,559	8,205,493	1,843,137	6,362,356	800,094	5,565	128,198	137,209	34,863,823	28
687,608	....	722,518	615,190	158,069	457,121	89,744	20	14,032	3,532	2,739,676	29
109,240	5,520	148,616	124,028	88,906	35,122	22,359	156	2,008	65	387,530	30
701,147	....	436,504	385,715	43,239	342,476	39,656		4,959	6,174	1,832,309	31
1,467,252	5,193	1,094,557	893,056	209,339	683,717	171,008		30,128	365	4,153,938	32
299,739	....	176,138	153,086	56,918	96,168	16,241	6,250	561		636,688	33
452,629	....	291,981	236,110	42,432	193,678	48,240		6,510	1,121	1,200,828	34
1,098,493	65,000	983,729	868,199	329,674	538,525	91,478	8,518	7,739	7,795	4,471,777	35
836,534	....	481,402	416,070	80,945	335,125	44,727		10,655	9,950	2,145,503	36
10,864,112	5,491	5,184,596	4,553,712	1,583,960	2,969,752	565,288	1,224	37,085	27,287	28,092,340	37
12,331	..	15,060	12,276	4,074	8,202	2,459		325		53,842	38
196,733	...	217,070	133,396	23,947	109,449	68,666	135	10,348	4,525	685,781	39

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 7.—LIQUORS, VINOUS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	435	$17,775,240	$1,082,330	$2,969,181	$2,425,601	$11,298,128	249	6,731
2	California	273	10,180,793	370,225	1,643,746	1,708,774	6,458,048	167	5,080
3	Illinois	5	29,790	5,590	9,700	2,200	12,300	1	8
4	Kansas	4	119,800	27,500	14,000	13,500	64,800	3	40
5	Massachusetts	3	11,484	1,100	2,500	2,075	5,809	2	14
6	Missouri	5	489,419	34,000	98,700	8,546	348,173	1	34
7	New Jersey	13	316,178	21,900	53,674	31,541	209,063	5	105
8	New York	59	3,563,911	290,507	523,145	297,823	2,452,436	34	673
9	North Carolina	4	54,500	50	150	7,000	47,300	2	20
10	Ohio	47	2,179,786	199,275	444,728	307,523	1,228,260	29	677
11	Oregon	3	28,000	18,500	4,000	4,400	1,100		
12	Pennsylvania	7	131,082	38,883	44,267	8,945	38,987	2	53
13	All other states[1]	12	670,497	74,800	130,571	33,274	431,852	3	27

Group 6.—LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING. (See also Engraving, steel, including plate printing; Photolithographing and photoengraving; Printing and publishing; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	248	$25,537,781	$627,921	$1,778,962	$10,812,111	$12,318,787	197	10,790
2	California	11	867,207	10,000	65,000	452,628	339,579	9	173
3	Illinois	24	859,262	9,000	39,000	410,875	400,387	18	477
4	Maryland	6	679,450	20,000	53,661	216,903	388,886	6	326
5	Massachusetts	13	1,571,856	30,000	171,229	618,103	752,524	10	826
6	Michigan	5	834,082	6,000	52,000	287,987	488,095	5	571
7	Missouri	9	575,852	2,000		231,982	341,870	7	173
8	New York	104	12,976,657	290,175	788,636	5,629,003	6,268,843	75	5,479
9	Ohio	17	3,234,177	151,146	349,062	1,206,243	1,527,726	16	1,214
10	Pennsylvania	20	1,499,536	57,100	70,678	852,487	519,271	16	615
11	Washington	4	125,862	11,000	31,000	66,912	16,950	3	38
12	Wisconsin	11	885,224	22,000	56,363	265,427	541,434	9	409
13	All other states[2]	24	1,428,616	19,500	102,333	573,561	733,222	23	489

Group 3.—LOCOMOTIVES. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States[3]	15	$38,421,048	$2,764,105	$6,520,703	$6,843,037	$22,293,203	15	41,599

Group 1.—LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	442	$7,633,863	$390,298	$841,467	$1,102,224	$5,299,874	173	4,691
2	California	12	104,849			21,250	83,599	5	53
3	Colorado	3	4,900			450	4,450		
4	Connecticut	5	37,756			3,650	34,106	1	3
5	District of Columbia	5	27,015			3,800	23,215	3	6
6	Georgia	7	91,254	1,500	700	7,750	81,304	4	36
7	Illinois	76	2,643,688	120,794	300,924	369,055	1,852,915	49	1,800
8	Indiana	8	295,114	12,000	59,872	32,558	190,684	4	137
9	Kansas	3	6,956			598	6,358	1	5
10	Kentucky	4	54,500	12,000	8,000	10,400	24,100	1	83
11	Maine	3	24,625			2,425	22,200	2	6
12	Maryland	10	248,759		9,000	27,241	212,518	7	109
13	Massachusetts	36	226,438	12,960	19,600	15,590	178,288	7	31
14	Michigan	10	303,635	20,342	70,324	25,137	187,832	5	105
15	Minnesota	6	18,550			1,750	16,800	2	6
16	Missouri	12	153,758	10,700	21,444	17,399	104,215	3	132
17	New Jersey	12	61,950	6,500	10,500	5,500	39,450	1	3
18	New York	125	1,509,071	54,600	90,771	280,255	1,083,445	37	1,014
19	Ohio	16	1,057,417	116,402	177,101	182,316	581,598	12	747
20	Pennsylvania	58	529,267	11,900	33,050	61,033	423,284	24	309
21	Tennessee	3	5,953			385	5,568		
22	Washington	7	27,300	2,000	750	3,850	20,700		
23	Wisconsin	5	20,200	1,000	4,000	5,700	9,500	3	12
24	All other states[4]	16	180,908	7,600	35,431	24,132	113,745	2	94

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 1; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 2; Minnesota, 2; New Jersey, 2; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 7.—LIQUORS, VINOUS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
396	492	$572,905	98	$169,352	394	$403,553	355	$387,092	39	$16,461	4,948	1,964	1
240	202	230,030	32	56,400	170	173,630	157	166,900	13	6,730	3,469	1,221	2
6											13	9	3
4	9	6,700	2	3,300	7	3,400	6	3,000	1	400	84	28	4
3											3	3	5
4	19	41,900	5	24,100	14	17,800	14	17,800			81	53	6
13	8	6,650	4	3,300	4	3,350	2	2,600	2	750	95	53	7
56	143	182,293	20	35,612	123	146,681	109	141,252	14	5,429	751	317	8
1	5	4,200			5	4,200	5	4,200			37	16	9
43	70	76,552	27	31,540	43	45,012	34	41,860	9	3,152	279	161	10
3											14	14	11
11	21	1,800			21	1,800	21	1,800			17	15	12
9	15	22,600	8	15,100	7	7,500	7	7,500			105	74	13

Group 6.—LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING. (See also Engraving, steel, including plate printing; Photolithographing and photoengraving; Printing and publishing; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers of corporations Number.	Officers of corporations Salaries	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number employed	Least number employed	
182	1,591	$2,367,615	260	$835,309	1,331	$1,532,306	1,055	$1,377,900	276	$154,406	14,166	10,708	1
7	67	82,492	11	35,840	56	46,652	42	37,870	14	8,782	523	433	2
15	68	99,633	23	62,490	45	37,143	34	31,068	11	6,075	704	545	3
12	43	44,670	2	4,500	41	40,170	29	35,239	12	4,931	373	321	4
9	125	156,763	7	25,993	118	130,770	82	111,320	36	19,450	948	833	5
	53	81,248	11	31,890	42	49,358	31	44,280	11	5,078	416	166	6
7	48	70,902	15	43,061	33	27,841	19	20,421	14	7,420	359	340	7
77	766	1,246,741	110	441,092	656	805,649	533	733,313	123	72,336	7,099	4,943	8
11	158	227,137	23	58,335	135	168,802	117	155,128	18	13,674	1,482	1,161	9
21	80	114,520	4	17,600	76	96,920	66	92,460	10	4,460	788	724	10
2	7	9,510	1	3,000	6	6,510	6	6,510			52	37	11
3	50	85,900	25	64,720	25	21,180	17	17,840	8	3,340	573	371	12
18	126	148,099	28	46,788	98	101,311	79	92,451	19	8,860	849	634	13

Group 3.—LOCOMOTIVES. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; and special report on Cars, steam and street railroad.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers of corporations Number.	Officers of corporations Salaries	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number employed	Least number employed	
9	1,164	$1,675,289	27	$227,734	1,137	$1,447,555	1,121	$1,439,063	16	$8,492	33,329	18,997	1

Group 1.—LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers of corporations Number.	Officers of corporations Salaries	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number employed	Least number employed	
467	984	$954,591	136	$287,484	848	$667,107	620	$559,273	228	$107,834	8,408	5,054	1
9	15	11,227	2	2,592	13	8,635	10	7,175	3	1,460	142	121	2
1	4	2,500			4	2,500	4	2,500			12	7	3
6	4	4,200			4	4,200	3	3,600	1	600	21	11	4
4	5	5,640			5	5,640	4	5,240	1	400	30	25	5
12	6	4,020			6	4,020	5	3,930	1	90	58	30	6
66	483	455,320	62	123,487	421	331,833	288	264,324	133	67,509	2,854	1,546	7
6	30	18,320	3	4,400	27	13,920	16	8,846	11	5,074	210	168	8
3											12	3	9
3	9	7,079	1	2,125	8	4,954	4	3,666	4	1,288	405	70	10
2	3	1,100			3	1,100	1	600	2	500	22	22	11
16	15	17,282	3	8,500	12	8,782	8	7,200	1	1,582	304	212	12
41	19	20,746	3	10,900	16	9,846	12	7,438	4	2,408	246	165	13
11	31	29,652	2	1,920	29	27,732	24	25,872	5	1,860	455	143	14
6	1	1,450			1	1,450	1	1,450			46	26	15
14	12	14,605	3	5,700	9	8,905	6	7,540	3	1,455	122	94	16
14	1	416			1	416			1	416	70	48	17
136	175	198,809	42	93,420	133	105,389	114	96,573	19	8,816	1,803	1,198	18
13	77	86,944	9	26,660	68	60,284	58	56,126	10	4,158	849	504	19
75	59	52,660			59	52,660	47	47,542	12	5,118	498	366	20
3	2	1,320	1	600	1	720	1	720			10	8	21
6											24	17	22
7	2	1,456			2	1,456	2	1,456			23	18	23
13	31	19,755	5	7,180	26	12,575	12	7,475	14	5,100	192	153	24

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Iowa, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 2; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Iowa, 2; Nebraska, 2; North Carolina, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 2; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 7.—LIQUORS, VINOUS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	1,913	$1,001,554	1,816	$978,886	87	$21,280	10	$1,388	$1,591,491	$96,744	$89,651
2	California	1,146	655,612	1,114	647,275	31	8,025	1	312	771,061	71,610	64,886
3	Illinois	5	1,437	3	1,124	2	313			1,005	240	239
4	Kansas	15	3,851	8	3,031	3	520	4	300	12,741		372
5	Massachusetts	1	365	1	365					892	450	42
6	Missouri	63	31,872	60	31,277	3	595			43,059	6,000	1,515
7	New Jersey	31	18,218	24	17,028	4	725	3	465	25,045	3,644	653
8	New York	390	175,687	359	167,767	31	7,920			480,804	8,140	8,777
9	North Carolina	20	5,000	20	5,000					13,243	3,500	501
10	Ohio	170	87,769	164	85,817	6	1,952			222,573	2,505	9,814
11	Oregon	3	1,780	3	1,780					333		224
12	Pennsylvania	10	4,570	9	4,425	1	145			3,382	10	473
13	All other states	59	15,393	51	13,997	6	1,085	2	311	17,353	595	2,155

Group 6.—LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Misc. expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	12,614	$8,198,676	10,375	$7,585,484	2,007	$566,263	232	$46,929	$3,348,560	$529,586	$90,612
2	California	478	319,082	382	287,299	92	30,388	4	1,395	89,335	22,756	2,283
3	Illinois	636	513,351	554	488,299	78	24,284	4	768	168,791	31,124	2,300
4	Maryland	329	200,639	287	192,339	30	6,948	12	1,352	58,348	11,190	1,464
5	Massachusetts	894	587,578	678	525,311	196	56,526	20	5,741	238,155	8,516	7,292
6	Michigan	360	219,072	279	197,391	81	21,681			72,637	10,751	5,041
7	Missouri	348	203,729	250	177,531	89	24,014	9	2,184	112,967	15,464	1,310
8	New York	6,163	4,038,609	5,123	3,746,835	978	274,623	62	17,151	1,805,892	330,038	44,453
9	Ohio	1,334	899,299	1,191	862,790	141	36,209	2	300	371,666	21,431	13,443
10	Pennsylvania	753	446,309	584	398,265	126	41,605	43	6,439	113,614	33,324	2,273
11	Washington	45	27,800	36	24,804	9	2,996			6,689	840	1,134
12	Wisconsin	494	278,624	375	255,880	67	14,670	52	8,074	121,007	18,759	3,480
13	All other states	780	464,584	636	428,740	120	32,319	24	3,525	189,459	25,393	6,139

Group 3.—LOCOMOTIVES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Misc. expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	24,806	$15,798,432	24,719	$15,782,985			87	$15,447	$2,416,363	$780	$151,864

Group 4.—LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men. Average number.	Men. Wages.	Women. Average number.	Women. Wages.	Children. Average number.	Children. Wages.	Misc. expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	6,625	$3,314,735	5,950	$3,106,297	479	$166,309	196	$42,129	$1,972,163	$376,955	$35,286
2	California	125	91,420	123	90,659	1	521	1	240	21,213	9,000	612
3	Colorado	9	4,750	9	4,750					2,222	1,500	52
4	Connecticut	14	7,314	10	6,864			4	450	6,158	3,580	104
5	District of Columbia	28	13,735	26	13,135	1	350	1	250	6,522	3,520	94
6	Georgia	48	17,452	43	16,324	3	928	2	200	8,687	4,312	289
7	Illinois	2,225	1,178,301	1,911	1,064,021	202	89,057	112	25,223	1,011,300	121,778	10,736
8	Indiana	193	98,728	174	93,328	17	4,932	2	468	36,554	3,018	1,936
9	Kansas	5	1,418	3	1,050	2	368			791	578	22
10	Kentucky	86	27,070	77	24,890	6	1,373	3	807	6,465	396	114
11	Maine	22	9,098	13	7,274	8	1,720	1	104	3,628	1,480	73
12	Maryland	254	99,417	252	98,669	1	640	1	108	36,061	11,144	1,140
13	Massachusetts	197	109,632	185	106,366	9	2,716	3	550	61,414	24,249	2,601
14	Michigan	336	117,929	249	98,430	73	16,826	14	2,673	46,714	4,040	3,445
15	Minnesota	31	14,682	30	14,282	1	400			6,292	2,920	105
16	Missouri	98	49,137	85	46,365	4	1,112	9	1,660	19,680	6,400	534
17	New Jersey	62	26,776	57	25,891	1	200	4	685	8,468	5,850	373
18	New York	1,510	809,320	1,426	785,824	71	20,440	13	3,056	364,881	116,278	4,234
19	Ohio	754	334,829	717	323,833	36	10,775	1	221	177,939	8,132	6,213
20	Pennsylvania	419	198,463	373	186,150	33	9,650	13	2,663	94,305	38,001	662
21	Tennessee	8	4,107	8	4,107					2,575	1,668	40
22	Washington	19	14,240	19	14,240					4,425	2,420	190
23	Wisconsin	19	10,026	18	9,818			1	208	1,924	1,220	267
24	All other states	163	76,891	142	70,027	10	4,301	11	2,563	43,885	4,871	1,150

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 7. LIQUORS, VINOUS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,378,528	$26,568	$5,693,394	$5,529,686	$4,038,207	$1,491,479	$77,544	$11,058	$8,127	$66,979	$11,097,853	1
607,997	26,568	3,669,344	3,572,219	3,070,585	501,634	52,853	8,849	6,648	28,775	6,688,620	2
526		6,284	6,254	4,931	1,323	29		1		15,005	3
12,369		12,273	11,761	9,270	2,491	74		4	434	51,650	4
400		1,503	1,437	407	1,030	61		5		4,500	5
35,544		72,975	72,300	23,900	48,400	650		25		210,981	6
20,748		32,561	30,625	21,783	8,842	401		45	1,490	91,873	7
463,887		926,654	907,187	387,493	519,694	9,525	1,430	835	7,677	2,248,837	8
9,242		39,310	37,830	18,500	19,330	290	200	15	975	65,210	9
210,254		691,324	669,918	386,279	283,639	12,126	144	444	8,692	1,335,050	10
109		769	755	250	505	10		4		4,000	11
2,849		35,462	35,109	28,776	6,333	118	75	10	150	88,796	12
14,603		204,935	184,291	86,033	98,258	1,407	360	91	18,786	293,331	13

Group 6.—LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,402,556	$325,806	$8,349,823	$8,045,526		$8,045,526	$92,804	$128,378	$50,062	$33,053	$25,245,266	1
63,591	705	361,278	344,680		344,680		15,215	836	547	1,012,877	2
123,892	11,475	483,932	463,649		463,649	4,951	8,564	2,076	4,692	1,442,647	3
25,152	20,542	231,483	221,264		221,264	4,944	740	2,691	1,844	642,200	4
201,894	20,453	574,297	551,588		551,588	10,947	2,009	6,141	3,612	1,713,126	5
56,845		220,417	210,683		210,683	5,205	2,850	1,679		718,313	6
93,913	2,280	263,614	256,391		256,391	2,547	3,416	1,050	210	759,309	7
1,196,950	235,041	4,040,918	3,898,705		3,898,705	36,009	70,907	26,247	9,050	12,504,883	8
326,792		902,503	884,323		884,323	8,394	6,292	2,658	836	2,647,689	9
74,517	3,500	521,977	505,017		505,017	8,552	4,164	2,569	1,675	1,403,874	10
4,215	500	21,798	19,752		19,752	55	1,006	142	843	73,185	11
98,768		274,700	261,784		261,784	6,341	4,000	1,471	1,104	854,985	12
126,617	31,310	452,906	427,690		427,690	4,859	9,215	2,502	8,640	1,472,178	13

Group 3. LOCOMOTIVES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,262,720	$960	$27,702,930	$26,197,608		$26,197,608	$1,305,473	$57,372	$142,477		$59,552,092	1

Group 1. LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,516,401	$44,521	$4,975,121	$4,827,287	$1,585	$4,825,702	$59,188	$29,345	$17,978	$41,323	$13,269,645	1
11,001		70,361	67,145		67,145	83	843	140	2,150	224,980	2
670		10,325	8,670	1,550	7,120	55		250	1,350	23,025	3
2,174	300	25,594	25,287		25,287	113	25		169	53,227	4
2,008		29,539	28,800		28,800	165	174	100	300	73,450	5
4,086		36,192	35,715		35,715	80	206	191		110,005	6
876,835	2,011	1,932,391	1,892,710		1,892,710	18,849	14,572	3,061	3,199	5,192,187	7
31,300	300	97,694	95,354		95,354	925	300	510	605	282,363	8
191		2,480	2,403		2,403	60	12	5		9,343	9
5,955		34,109	32,440		32,440	788		81	800	82,096	10
2,075		16,240	15,866		15,866	102	272			36,700	11
23,777		194,450	182,516		182,516	1,987	435	3,112	6,400	405,886	12
32,754	1,810	294,474	287,523		287,523	1,341	1,397	510	3,703	598,848	13
39,229		179,873	175,176		175,176	3,253	305	727	412	538,744	14
2,067	600	39,708	38,307		38,307	128	248		1,025	77,577	15
12,146	600	74,416	72,721		72,721	1,077	96	372	150	187,386	16
2,245		68,689	67,160		67,160	659	100	20	750	147,373	17
206,700	37,000	945,880	917,079		917,079	12,521	7,692	4,291	4,297	2,772,829	18
163,594		320,707	301,031		301,031	11,253	332	2,691	5,400	1,087,544	19
55,642		428,078	418,225	35	418,190	4,231	1,911	634	3,077	938,369	20
867		7,756	7,365		7,365				391	19,904	21
1,815		22,695	21,615		21,615	130	200		750	52,400	22
137		35,742	34,535		34,535	180	174	8	845	72,035	23
37,564	300	107,738	99,644		99,644	1,208	61	1,275	5,550	283,374	24

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds; and special report on Lumber.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	19,127	$517,224,128	$21,867,253	$49,731,664	$164,261,218	$281,363,893	18,203	1,504,693
2	Alabama	590	12,625,688	550,356	1,526,529	6,268,760	4,280,043	572	50,991
3	Alaska	6	205,238	11,800	38,000	67,220	88,218	6	335
4	Arizona	5	1,428,339	11,100	283,301	450,634	683,304	5	2,223
5	Arkansas	852	27,034,651	552,635	2,776,249	9,718,195	13,987,572	836	73,126
6	California	308	25,709,302	994,428	2,894,775	9,487,092	12,333,007	288	51,381
7	Colorado	87	1,445,132	21,985	95,688	597,063	730,396	86	5,436
8	Connecticut	114	839,567	43,480	59,450	237,605	499,032	102	3,829
9	Delaware	75	242,175	8,195	12,655	128,375	92,950	74	2,274
10	Florida	198	11,556,330	441,768	1,229,832	5,367,749	4,516,981	178	31,771
11	Georgia	793	10,717,658	237,589	984,205	6,374,714	3,121,150	695	44,323
12	Idaho	95	2,131,991	105,652	502,339	1,077,406	1,446,594	91	9,607
13	Illinois	269	6,016,586	269,343	810,271	1,234,469	3,702,503	265	16,776
14	Indian Territory	41	183,794	2,441	16,300	92,060	72,993	39	1,877
15	Indiana	774	9,179,298	470,141	662,255	1,828,838	6,218,064	769	38,858
16	Iowa	49	7,784,079	396,027	322,995	777,359	6,287,698	49	8,955
17	Kansas	4	8,135	450	775	3,300	3,610	4	216
18	Kentucky	854	11,799,697	477,637	845,204	2,860,830	7,616,026	821	36,695
19	Louisiana	421	37,385,028	1,146,114	4,641,375	13,419,337	18,178,202	387	80,518
20	Maine	752	15,083,395	1,146,040	2,118,897	3,395,435	8,423,023	716	69,300
21	Maryland	203	1,735,837	39,641	152,387	725,900	817,909	201	8,492
22	Massachusetts	296	3,283,773	345,322	380,687	640,989	1,916,775	283	15,283
23	Michigan	766	38,507,207	2,096,397	2,366,092	8,089,689	25,955,029	692	96,821
24	Minnesota	222	28,953,854	766,446	1,581,675	4,710,042	21,895,691	192	49,175
25	Mississippi	618	23,439,225	626,744	3,257,725	10,043,552	9,511,204	610	64,715
26	Missouri	374	8,021,437	484,536	644,541	2,464,979	4,427,381	365	23,342
27	Montana	41	4,605,052	225,785	645,641	1,082,145	2,651,481	38	7,285
28	Nebraska	4	25,314	3,500	2,550	14,100	5,164	4	210
29	New Hampshire	386	6,079,442	255,560	514,493	1,768,366	3,541,023	336	24,057
30	New Jersey	114	825,375	114,790	101,800	264,610	344,175	111	4,441
31	New Mexico	23	1,886,257	54,515	304,657	714,666	812,419	23	2,997
32	New York	820	12,599,876	806,113	1,217,469	2,843,337	7,732,957	796	49,891
33	North Carolina	1,212	10,068,358	369,678	1,013,850	5,136,720	3,548,110	1,195	57,839
34	Ohio	829	11,279,750	688,936	687,790	2,050,062	7,852,962	820	42,226
35	Oregon	402	11,038,323	945,909	1,261,582	4,419,087	4,411,745	353	38,448
36	Pennsylvania	1,212	22,677,322	556,173	1,609,604	6,605,909	13,905,636	1,167	60,425
37	Rhode Island	22	156,141	4,225	2,950	41,170	107,796	20	831
38	South Carolina	439	7,237,725	137,930	782,348	3,451,012	2,866,435	432	27,671
39	South Dakota	18	163,902	4,250	12,100	74,770	72,782	18	636
40	Tennessee	1,032	16,638,882	758,112	962,029	3,730,663	11,188,078	1,007	49,079
41	Texas	299	18,426,242	1,088,165	2,545,867	7,297,031	7,495,179	294	40,974
42	Utah	41	87,425	6,730	5,180	47,395	28,120	41	1,056
43	Vermont	418	5,409,750	352,383	688,060	1,536,922	2,832,385	417	33,176
44	Virginia	804	9,839,646	236,342	757,907	4,433,863	4,411,534	790	36,143
45	Washington	1,004	40,953,816	2,648,518	5,018,163	17,054,834	16,232,301	815	123,817
46	West Virginia	633	12,442,475	235,300	755,697	4,041,256	7,410,222	624	31,246
47	Wisconsin	576	37,677,205	1,115,324	2,600,108	7,321,135	26,640,638	549	84,685
48	Wyoming	28	312,396	9,048	15,617	52,073	225,658	24	616
49	All other states[1]	4	476,038	3,800	22,000	218,500	231,738	3	625

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Nevada, 2; Oklahoma, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued

Group I.—LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds; and special report on Lumber.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
24,054	18,485	$19,873,092	2,477	$4,685,150	16,008	$15,187,942	15,259	$14,800,217	749	$387,725	640,369	367,276	1
767	651	686,013	142	236,410	509	449,603	489	440,733	20	8,870	22,325	14,257	2
5	4	8,000	....	....	4	8,000	4	8,000	....	....	131	52	3
5	24	52,340	4	25,000	20	27,340	19	26,340	1	1,000	576	466	4
1,015	1,193	1,249,865	107	174,636	1,086	1,075,229	1,062	1,062,539	24	12,690	34,280	20,776	5
294	610	802,820	90	190,300	520	612,520	502	601,935	18	10,585	21,322	10,912	6
88	65	52,720	10	8,800	55	43,920	47	42,040	8	1,880	1,862	1,035	7
146	34	27,378	....	....	34	27,378	28	25,004	6	2,374	1,464	941	8
93	1	468	....	....	1	468	1	468	....	....	792	462	9
214	548	596,524	101	181,874	447	414,650	438	410,814	9	3,836	13,669	8,917	10
1,049	603	576,815	94	157,804	509	419,011	497	414,625	12	4,386	21,610	15,022	11
110	89	107,525	10	17,790	79	89,735	78	89,135	1	600	2,802	1,725	12
329	209	207,266	33	59,917	176	147,349	156	139,496	20	7,853	6,877	4,090	13
56	9	5,840	....	....	9	5,840	8	5,780	1	60	533	430	14
1,028	443	398,704	79	110,752	364	287,952	308	263,920	56	24,032	10,788	6,783	15
58	105	132,838	24	55,900	81	76,938	74	73,461	7	3,477	3,132	1,052	16
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	8	17
1,103	517	489,312	74	119,125	443	370,187	420	358,790	23	11,397	17,685	10,435	18
578	1,730	2,091,979	247	512,277	1,483	1,579,702	1,435	1,551,825	48	27,877	34,615	22,355	19
984	500	369,242	57	86,570	443	282,672	424	273,184	19	9,488	25,946	12,622	20
284	39	43,392	3	6,800	36	36,592	36	36,592	....	....	3,336	2,294	21
306	42	69,373	5	39,500	37	29,873	32	26,986	5	2,887	3,455	1,868	22
953	1,051	1,145,545	170	339,882	881	805,663	816	773,746	65	31,917	45,858	19,411	23
247	774	948,231	91	241,070	683	707,161	664	694,725	19	12,436	31,155	9,551	24
727	1,096	1,185,616	75	179,445	1,021	1,006,171	994	990,581	27	15,590	28,303	21,842	25
498	447	450,845	72	138,240	375	312,605	350	297,124	25	15,481	12,553	7,809	26
42	134	187,627	8	20,725	126	166,902	121	163,458	5	3,444	3,615	849	27
4	1	978	....	....	1	978	1	978	....	....	43	14	28
500	82	80,660	10	17,836	72	62,824	68	60,456	4	2,368	8,035	4,102	29
131	8	4,248	....	....	8	4,248	7	3,936	1	312	1,419	825	30
23	76	92,819	13	26,400	63	66,419	60	64,319	3	2,100	1,813	881	31
1,036	290	298,591	48	95,020	242	203,571	228	198,235	14	5,336	15,974	6,963	32
1,067	562	498,013	108	149,672	454	348,341	444	342,589	10	5,752	24,601	15,230	33
1,093	420	349,689	53	74,475	367	275,214	319	256,007	48	19,207	10,882	6,462	34
518	335	400,185	62	112,680	273	287,505	253	272,925	20	14,580	11,447	6,834	35
1,607	592	584,194	37	70,615	555	513,579	515	493,700	40	19,879	24,744	16,725	36
26	1	1,200	....	....	1	1,200	1	1,200	....	....	268	169	37
556	301	281,164	38	75,017	263	206,147	258	204,152	5	1,995	13,371	9,505	38
16	8	6,320	1	1,000	7	5,320	6	4,620	1	700	368	195	39
1,489	611	601,557	87	152,262	524	449,295	498	433,955	26	15,340	23,758	15,382	40
350	936	1,056,589	54	143,640	882	912,949	880	911,829	2	1,120	18,951	13,048	41
72	6	1,470	....	....	6	1,470	6	1,470	....	....	297	194	42
523	79	63,924	5	11,200	74	52,724	66	49,002	8	3,722	8,219	3,953	43
1,096	375	345,776	42	82,366	333	263,410	317	256,850	16	6,560	18,527	12,605	44
985	1,167	1,430,762	187	321,163	980	1,109,599	937	1,084,409	43	25,190	41,115	26,307	45
879	477	462,180	67	115,795	410	346,385	389	337,577	21	8,808	16,700	10,788	46
503	1,208	1,385,015	164	321,092	1,044	1,063,923	977	1,021,807	67	42,116	50,455	20,889	47
35	21	27,900	4	9,600	20	18,300	20	18,300	....	....	569	150	48
1	8	13,580	1	2,500	7	11,080	6	10,600	1	480	157	91	49

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1. LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States.	404.626	$183,021,519	401,209	$182,318,197	911	$236,995	2,506	$466,327	$83,136,280	$447,902	$5,008,238
2	Alabama	14,682	5,062,139	14,248	4,980,445	218	52,962	216	28,732	2,588,920	18,722	93,587
3	Alaska	63	71,870	62	71,470			1	400	8,573	1,254	349
4	Arizona	520	394,767	519	394,367			1	400	120,177		7,764
5	Arkansas	22,298	9,561,843	22,063	9,513,737	5	1,420	230	46,686	5,040,775	18,196	247,986
6	California	13,181	8,643,637	13,111	8,618,684	22	11,750	48	13,203	2,617,329	5,186	229,452
7	Colorado	1,058	623,365	1,046	618,541	11	4,514	1	310	275,837	2,031	12,829
8	Connecticut	1,069	493,031	1,069	493,031					236,070	400	3,856
9	Delaware	322	102,410	322	102,410					57,171	407	893
10	Florida	10,408	3,747,572	10,329	3,734,270	19	5,200	60	8,102	1,641,874	6,880	92,292
11	Georgia	15,364	4,971,300	15,220	4,948,016			144	23,284	2,059,604	11,956	80,550
12	Idaho	1,363	813,080	1,356	810,986	6	1,844	1	250	683,872	621	73,181
13	Illinois	4.495	1,904,669	4,474	1,900,186	2	640	19	3,843	643,776	7,362	27,396
14	Indian Territory	312	148,017	312	148,017					84,402	50	850
15	Indiana	6,892	2,858,410	6,845	2,847,859	11	3,636	36	6,915	971,310	22,031	71,621
16	Iowa	1,935	946,865	1,873	933,573	11	2,580	51	10,712	1,063,699	260	37,592
17	Kansas	11	4,306	11	4,306					1,966	35	156
18	Kentucky	9,718	3,810,917	9,622	3,793,579	7	1,446	89	15,892	1,797,672	9,964	55,519
19	Louisiana	26,353	12,129,065	26,125	12,081.590	2	400	226	47,075	6,401,242	20,092	294,398
20	Maine	12,028	5,429,798	11,989	5,421,595	27	6,154	12	2,049	2,538,186	32,482	105,166
21	Maryland	1,979	860,132	1,949	856,171	7	1,000	23	2,961	250,154	639	8,910
22	Massachusetts	1,942	961,368	1,927	957,730	11	3,023	4	615	459,532	10,010	27,776
23	Michigan	27,460	13,057,977	27,252	13,011,743	72	15,895	136	30,339	5,557,963	18,222	744,039
24	Minnesota	17,213	8,651.071	17,192	8,646,587	3	490	18	3,994	6,333,459	13,275	479,647
25	Mississippi	21,233	8,780,355	21,037	8,735,977	42	11,891	154	32,487	3,644,663	4,022	200,068
26	Missouri	9,091	3,637,402	8,866	3,592,104	60	15,391	165	29,907	2,007,299	8,709	55,403
27	Montana	2,180	1,479,255	2.179	1,479,105	1	150			505,015	495	43,696
28	Nebraska	11	5,381	11	5,381					2,320	25	210
29	New Hampshire	4.594	2,017,131	4,570	2,011,281	23	5,610	1	240	1,274,885	6,085	57,996
30	New Jersey	900	387,960	899	387,648			1	312	135,070	1,291	5,951
31	New Mexico	1,134	535,983	1,117	533,540			17	2,443	221,133	200	24,829
32	New York	8,186	3,649,389	8,161	3,643,230	20	5,350	5	809	1,454,697	49,893	69,915
33	North Carolina	14,491	4,399,878	14,346	4,379,709	13	1,835	132	18,334	2,379,742	19,949	67,810
34	Ohio	6,442	2,878,770	6.422	2,874,571	8	1,958	12	2,241	1,612,773	19,161	60,343
35	Oregon	7,284	4,617,826	7,248	4,605,841	19	5,622	17	6,363	1,209,294	11,110	93,418
36	Pennsylvania	16,674	7,959,875	16,518	7,917,726	67	20,740	89	21,409	5,749,729	10,797	165,137
37	Rhode Island	198	95,763	198	95,763					83,091		977
38	South Carolina	9,656	2,578,320	9,599	2,571,962	6	970	51	5,388	791,396	2,066	34,093
39	South Dakota	164	97,096	164	97,096					61,741	65	1,230
40	Tennessee	14,900	5,499,923	14,608	5,452,328	115	22,869	177	24,726	2,466,319	18,420	54,168
41	Texas	13,332	5,879,744	13,299	5,873,733	3	432	30	5,579	2,461,832	8,068	86,975
42	Utah	89	47,347	84	45,856	3	995	2	496	7,709	1,119	551
43	Vermont	4,216	1,809,503	4,196	1,803,744	15	4.903	5	856	774,931	5,370	38,367
44	Virginia	12,190	3,943,642	12,033	3,916,154			157	27,488	1,631,468	10,382	51,596
45	Washington	28,023	18,613,318	27,965	18,592,806	41	15,298	17	5,214	5,439,304	35,259	334,002
46	West Virginia	10,460	4,794,108	10,420	4,786,209	8	1,380	32	6,519	2,492,212	22,078	70,970
47	Wisconsin	28,118	13.857,446	27,960	13,819,255	32	8,437	126	29,754	5,125,145	13,167	789,999
48	Wyoming	297	145,313	296	145,103	1	210			151,148	96	2,149
49	All other states	97	63.182	97	63,182					19,801		2,576

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 4. LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—con't'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight.		
$42,723,202	$34,956,938	$183,786,210	$169,912,489	$75,909,937	$94,002,552	$189,923	$25,764	$11,559,571	$2,098,463	$580,022,690	1
1,695,835	810,776	3,909,616	3,468,500	1,757,261	1,711,239	2,060	64	409,168	29,824	15,930,814	2
6,970	...	77,914	67,334	500	66,834	...	...	4,690	5,890	245,380	3
51,396	61,017	162,561	145,604	127,642	17,962	...	...	16,757	...	960,778	4
2,628,387	2,146,206	6,829,651	6,173,996	2,758,186	3,415,810	640	...	592,000	63,015	28,065,171	5
1,649,366	733,325	2,652,951	2,139,274	1,619,801	519,473	12,880	1,530	485,321	13,946	18,275,891	6
199,174	61,803	490,370	449,142	140,829	308,313	150	...	33,078	8,000	1,753,791	7
121,632	110,182	499,802	486,593	387,712	98,881	1,425	640	11,144	...	1,562,254	8
25,641	30,230	143,979	140,688	91,140	49,548	...	...	3,278	13	430,443	9
1,015,617	527,085	2,870,497	2,416,855	1,259,585	1,157,270	3,243	1,189	437,339	11,871	10,901,650	10
1,630,685	336,413	2,996,891	2,591,135	2,085,435	505,700	...	270	398,629	6,857	14,435,563	11
258,288	351,782	771,437	738,557	156,443	582,114	...	1,000	31,880	...	2,834,506	12
446,824	162,194	3,326,460	3,218,158	331,439	2,886,719	7,359	...	50,330	50,613	7,081,470	13
35,302	48,200	206,765	195,181	29,203	165,978	...	...	5,784	5,800	588,078	14
632,669	244,989	7,648,250	7,286,593	1,087,075	6,199,518	10,482	1,328	101,145	248,702	14,559,662	15
300,781	725,066	2,781,420	2,700,241	447,409	2,252,832	5,557	...	59,474	16,148	5,610,772	16
1,775	...	4,875	4,700	...	4,700	...	...	175	...	20,700	17
864,668	867,521	5,354,554	5,063,211	1,495,061	3,568,150	2,175	94	166,384	122,690	14,539,000	18
3,092,991	2,393,761	8,796,944	7,607,658	4,837,735	2,769,923	1,100	...	1,118,080	70,106	35,192,374	19
1,145,527	1,255,011	7,084,131	6,897,555	2,375,107	4,522,448	1,670	3,389	168,573	12,944	17,937,683	20
129,126	111,479	1,043,346	1,011,564	458,010	553,554	3,050	...	28,732	...	2,750,339	21
294,737	127,009	2,428,441	2,367,348	471,366	1,895,982	14,540	50	43,708	2,795	4,903,714	22
2,843,937	1,951,765	14,182,066	12,865,574	6,160,797	6,704,777	18,248	200	793,353	504,691	40,569,335	23
2,120,326	3,720,211	12,302,578	11,740,841	6,661,333	5,079,508	12,267	45	425,426	123,999	33,183,309	24
2,317,967	1,122,606	5,893,360	5,220,872	3,080,794	2,140,078	3,330	...	600,280	68,878	24,035,539	25
980,200	962,987	2,650,497	2,296,245	845,098	1,451,147	7,836	50	240,403	105,963	10,903,783	26
262,754	198,070	426,825	360,776	301,462	59,314	...	...	66,049	...	3,024,674	27
2,085	...	5,369	4,698	2,250	2,448	200	...	471	...	19,624	28
405,581	805,223	2,817,671	2,652,711	1,704,300	948,411	944	1,012	79,954	83,050	7,519,431	29
71,778	56,050	313,611	305,272	208,066	97,206	560	210	7,369	200	1,116,884	30
137,659	58,445	254,277	206,540	174,465	32,075	...	...	47,737	...	1,315,364	31
779,483	555,406	5,300,703	5,168,263	1,863,254	3,305,009	14,892	5,613	112,065	8,870	13,310,413	32
1,079,731	1,212,252	4,470,020	4,183,871	2,035,790	2,148,081	3,548	650	257,518	24,433	15,731,379	33
943,420	589,849	5,099,015	4,937,395	1,806,412	3,130,983	15,395	903	96,181	49,141	12,567,992	34
825,012	279,754	4,412,422	4,143,360	640,575	3,502,785	...	2,100	255,319	11,643	12,483,908	35
1,707,373	3,866,422	10,005,505	9,600,402	7,130,869	2,469,533	10,488	1,438	383,114	10,063	31,632,390	36
22,754	59,360	100,177	98,510	94,980	3,530	...		1,667	...	401,170	37
670,949	84,288	1,617,713	1,371,044	790,505	580,539	10	21	178,672	67,966	6,791,451	38
30,136	30,310	38,987	36,154	30,446	5,708	...	...	2,833	...	275,190	39
1,272,242	1,121,489	8,520,212	8,187,312	2,110,453	6,076,859	9,648	558	233,548	89,146	21,580,120	40
1,277,318	1,089,471	3,642,484	2,985,977	2,369,222	616,755	...		656,227	280	16,278,240	41
5,939	100	55,264	53,460	3,770	49,690	...	...	1,804	...	133,044	42
420,862	310,332	2,183,068	2,099,206	798,132	1,301,074	350	412	73,870	9,230	5,888,441	43
1,083,564	486,929	3,339,475	3,125,292	1,860,959	1,264,333	1,550	300	189,498	22,835	13,040,860	44
3,023,618	2,046,425	16,325,954	14,545,513	3,351,600	11,193,913	...	1,968	1,687,762	90,711	49,572,512	45
1,016,412	1,382,752	3,763,461	3,460,866	2,356,966	1,103,900	1,232	...	252,800	48,563	14,933,472	46
2,560,381	1,761,598	15,818,278	14,946,011	7,561,513	7,384,498	23,094	730	738,866	109,577	44,395,766	47
52,637	96,266	40,420	36,799	29,349	7,450	...		3,611	10	426,433	48
41,696	5,529	117,143	109,638	19,638	90,000		...	7,505	...	292,933	49

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1. LUMBER, PLANING MILL PRODUCTS, INCLUDING SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. (See also Boxes, wooden packing; Lumber and timber products; Wood, turned and carved; and special report on Lumber.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	5,009	$177,145,734	$18,605,104	$22,818,174	$31,187,214	$104,535,242	4,876	314,346
2	Alabama	67	1,316,632	126,640	184,199	382,723	623,070	66	3,735
3	Arizona	4	40,725	2,000	1,750	15,900	21,075	4	115
4	Arkansas	69	2,455,439	183,016	314,249	503,596	1,454,578	69	4,797
5	California	246	9,024,520	854,854	922,474	1,831,506	5,415,686	239	14,577
6	Colorado	20	424,400	96,750	76,230	131,715	119,705	20	1,103
7	Connecticut	53	2,452,468	319,050	286,260	371,738	1,475,420	52	3,282
8	Delaware	10	206,108	15,225	29,500	38,200	123,183	10	390
9	District of Columbia	6	273,100	61,000	54,000	44,200	113,900	5	480
10	Florida	36	1,125,285	143,864	168,953	340,957	471,511	36	2,806
11	Georgia	145	4,085,826	444,829	554,724	1,169,525	1,916,748	137	10,823
12	Idaho	12	384,434	28,056	25,752	65,724	264,902	12	511
13	Illinois	270	11,002,842	1,271,665	1,372,647	1,744,248	6,614,282	258	18,847
14	Indian Territory	10	116,228	14,666	13,685	32,935	54,942	10	241
15	Indiana	192	4,155,252	519,459	636,958	801,636	2,197,199	187	9,449
16	Iowa	79	5,474,782	455,360	760,161	721,193	3,538,068	79	7,587
17	Kansas	31	914,367	55,900	146,500	129,728	582,239	31	1,132
18	Kentucky	97	3,275,114	313,795	369,685	462,401	2,129,233	96	5,480
19	Louisiana	40	1,949,001	338,190	269,745	419,055	922,011	40	3,455
20	Maine	84	2,003,304	146,625	290,171	390,583	1,175,925	84	4,294
21	Maryland	57	2,332,519	155,230	230,341	324,431	1,622,517	57	4,776
22	Massachusetts	202	5,297,045	607,886	716,287	775,738	3,197,134	191	11,256
23	Michigan	246	8,770,537	668,625	1,001,706	1,443,073	5,657,133	246	20,348
24	Minnesota	94	5,310,239	522,378	674,003	863,628	3,250,230	87	7,458
25	Mississippi	46	1,379,616	164,740	218,675	476,381	519,820	45	4,538
26	Missouri	96	4,407,641	687,191	655,580	930,003	2,134,867	94	6,879
27	Montana	6	240,702	52,641	65,900	40,408	81,753	6	327
28	Nebraska	23	353,215	39,600	82,780	81,889	148,946	23	909
29	New Hampshire	42	965,013	77,870	123,472	160,533	603,138	42	2,885
30	New Jersey	111	4,729,426	557,322	567,948	788,709	2,815,447	106	5,569
31	New Mexico	8	58,622	4,255	9,917	22,250	22,200	8	143
32	New York	596	31,002,584	3,132,479	3,781,297	4,772,472	19,316,336	561	43,164
33	North Carolina	134	1,730,711	180,253	218,719	535,978	795,761	134	6,389
34	Ohio	412	11,871,945	1,119,622	1,556,392	1,931,410	7,264,521	403	22,557
35	Oklahoma	9	211,949	13,279	49,269	38,939	110,462	9	243
36	Oregon	60	1,747,281	250,617	231,871	499,004	765,789	59	4,162
37	Pennsylvania	599	19,566,179	2,490,639	2,603,152	3,189,171	11,283,217	584	29,991
38	Rhode Island	19	569,158	18,500	67,849	96,026	386,783	19	1,126
39	South Carolina	60	947,186	61,764	137,912	319,219	428,291	60	2,577
40	South Dakota	8	80,110	16,000	8,600	29,860	25,650	8	197
41	Tennessee	81	3,152,596	331,115	467,263	509,874	1,844,344	78	4,894
42	Texas	80	1,851,386	247,380	199,380	346,989	1,057,637	78	2,772
43	Utah	12	157,766	45,800	13,650	33,620	64,696	12	324
44	Vermont	51	2,095,728	128,150	265,600	240,956	1,461,022	51	4,405
45	Virginia	117	2,688,212	271,552	425,723	614,929	1,376,008	115	6,990
46	Washington	85	3,622,351	317,043	444,995	711,472	2,148,841	85	6,108
47	West Virginia	127	2,171,489	222,787	279,908	464,138	1,204,656	123	6,135
48	Wisconsin	149	8,866,582	811,092	1,198,221	1,297,530	5,559,739	119	13,679
49	Wyoming	4	32,700	6,000	4,500	14,300	7,900	4	91
50	All other states [1]	4	255,419	12,350	39,621	36,721	166,727	4	350

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Nevada, 2; North Dakota, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—LUMBER, PLANING MILL PRODUCTS, INCLUDING SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. See also Boxes, wooden packing; Lumber and timber products; Wood, turned and carved; and special report on Lumber.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries	Number.	Salaries.			
5,618	9,745	$9,960,230	1,936	$3,051,003	7,809	$6,909,227	6,832	$6,474,991	977	$434,236	121,421	77,949	1
66	113	112,386	34	45,707	79	66,679	75	64,570	4	2,109	1,343	978	2
3	2	3,300	1	1,800	1	1,500	1	1,500	....	....	37	17	3
58	156	157,902	34	47,650	122	110,252	110	102,890	12	7,362	1,800	1,229	4
239	431	500,207	78	136,829	353	363,378	323	349,770	30	13,608	6,098	3,749	5
18	25	28,526	4	4,000	21	24,526	20	23,986	1	540	410	281	6
49	140	136,116	35	50,807	105	85,309	78	73,880	27	11,429	1,187	817	7
11	9	3,415	2	595	7	2,820	7	2,820	....	....	236	123	8
6	18	17,390	....	....	18	17,390	18	17,390	....	....	302	213	9
31	84	90,520	23	31,105	61	59,415	56	57,011	5	2,404	1,129	698	10
155	351	349,046	76	113,340	275	235,706	258	227,536	17	8,170	4,439	2,829	11
13	9	12,830	2	3,560	7	9,270	7	9,270	....	....	129	82	12
228	761	850,379	184	314,771	577	535,608	481	486,307	96	49,301	8,876	5,468	13
13	8	8,962	....	....	8	8,962	7	8,500	1	462	90	41	14
198	301	262,088	80	109,921	221	152,167	194	141,683	27	10,484	2,880	1,892	15
69	279	305,625	45	96,035	234	209,590	200	194,372	34	15,218	3,162	1,716	16
38	57	65,487	9	20,120	48	45,367	43	43,485	5	1,882	699	432	17
124	194	187,475	38	59,960	156	127,515	141	121,540	15	5,975	2,329	1,259	18
33	120	135,300	23	33,120	97	102,180	95	101,688	2	492	1,506	1,149	19
98	104	77,906	15	23,390	89	54,516	51	46,053	38	8,463	1,249	745	20
68	176	144,297	35	43,770	141	100,527	131	97,591	10	2,936	1,637	1,182	21
245	309	298,262	46	80,376	263	217,886	215	198,680	48	19,206	3,848	2,271	22
310	470	475,408	64	131,525	406	343,883	337	312,876	69	31,007	6,554	4,163	23
104	237	266,231	41	66,950	196	199,281	177	189,258	19	10,023	3,425	2,369	24
41	120	114,128	16	20,180	104	93,948	94	89,352	10	4,596	1,435	1,092	25
53	280	309,970	74	119,810	206	190,160	181	177,608	25	12,552	3,000	1,939	26
3	11	10,500	....	....	11	10,500	11	10,500	....	....	51	38	27
23	32	35,652	7	10,140	25	25,512	23	24,212	2	1,300	416	284	28
62	42	37,187	4	2,840	38	34,347	34	33,026	4	1,321	996	669	29
113	242	265,101	51	99,435	191	165,666	165	152,474	26	13,192	2,646	1,901	30
9	2	525	....	....	2	525	2	525	....	....	54	31	31
729	1,342	1,527,634	207	422,448	1,135	1,105,186	1,002	1,043,108	133	62,078	17,847	11,590	32
146	163	116,001	62	52,692	101	63,309	96	61,689	5	1,620	1,780	1,748	33
462	666	655,413	175	249,108	491	406,305	408	374,749	83	31,556	7,234	4,723	34
9	14	15,920	....	....	14	15,920	13	15,440	1	480	125	39	35
69	85	112,060	11	22,320	74	89,740	65	84,540	9	5,200	1,418	936	36
855	919	837,276	155	209,639	764	627,637	669	589,263	95	38,374	11,149	7,618	37
23	37	30,847	3	3,620	34	27,227	26	22,515	8	4,712	386	229	38
61	91	66,130	18	17,520	73	48,610	70	47,710	3	900	1,247	779	39
7	5	5,300	1	2,000	4	3,300	4	3,300	....	....	49	31	40
109	178	173,591	46	60,420	132	113,171	124	108,719	8	4,452	2,307	1,490	41
74	89	101,507	21	34,572	68	66,935	68	66,935	....	....	1,463	170	42
16	15	13,990	5	6,750	10	7,240	10	7,240	....	....	122	72	43
64	69	73,735	8	13,300	61	60,435	53	56,813	8	3,622	1,344	787	44
152	188	156,191	35	48,960	153	107,231	144	104,070	9	3,161	2,611	1,681	45
48	221	260,158	42	65,630	179	194,528	162	185,378	17	9,150	2,646	1,484	46
109	126	108,939	21	29,008	105	79,931	89	74,020	16	5,911	1,524	959	47
133	443	431,614	101	138,980	342	292,634	288	264,246	54	28,388	5,991	3,880	48
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	7	49
5	11	11,803	4	6,300	7	5,503	6	4,903	1	600	113	69	50

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4. LUMBER, PLANING MILL PRODUCTS, INCLUDING SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number	Wages.			
1	United States	97,674	$50,713,607	95,967	$50,360,735	432	$121,730	1,275	$231,142	$13,654,313	$1,140,705	$997,556
2	Alabama	1,106	393,269	1,079	388,795			27	4,474	98,195	7,303	9,165
3	Arizona	22	17,841	22	17,841					2,992	1,320	290
4	Arkansas	1,505	668,290	1,485	664,475	3	588	17	3,227	172,744	3,111	11,443
5	California	4,753	3,576,886	4,675	3,556,314	6	2,460	72	18,112	561,523	104,745	37,577
6	Colorado	350	260,997	348	260,377			2	620	21,115	1,014	3,861
7	Connecticut	941	584,449	941	584,449					185,146	19,711	11,109
8	Delaware	180	57,845	172	56,845	8	1,000			8,082	119	387
9	District of Columbia	271	158,668	270	158,512			1	156	19,093	5,580	2,160
10	Florida	854	356,549	841	354,913			13	1,636	105,061	1,863	5,411
11	Georgia	3,603	1,195,934	3,546	1,187,849			57	8,085	339,825	13,579	34,509
12	Idaho	86	62,852	85	62,542			1	310	48,869	11	3,053
13	Illinois	6,994	3,969,618	6,931	3,955,062	11	3,923	52	10,633	1,060,964	134,591	62,109
14	Indian Territory	61	46,244	61	46,244					10,144	181	503
15	Indiana	2,318	1,162,699	2,257	1,152,351	5	1.935	56	8,413	334,886	16,413	33,117
16	Iowa	2,582	1,240,216	2,463	1,223,432	1	350	118	16,434	468,712	6,101	26,764
17	Kansas	582	294,445	580	294,045	1	300	1	100	93,451	2,400	5,339
18	Kentucky	1,747	734,964	1,724	730,841	1	260	22	3,863	245,040	9,497	19,537
19	Louisiana	1,301	616,038	1,287	613,568			14	2,470	150,510	1,541	5,376
20	Maine	940	464,761	937	464,140	2	355	1	266	234,804	16,428	11,777
21	Maryland	1,400	582,224	1,367	577,208	2	1,144	31	3,872	214,929	29,445	18,103
22	Massachusetts	2,970	1,874,643	2,968	1,871,761	5	1,549	7	1,333	444,407	110,673	40,735
23	Michigan	5,225	2,365,030	5,014	2,321,879	80	17,231	131	25,920	682,724	27,326	77,394
24	Minnesota	2,858	1,482,831	2,825	1,476,249	20	4,500	13	2,082	423.143	21,342	38,198
25	Mississippi	1,198	461,699	1,176	456,739			22	4,960	131,954	1,455	10,161
26	Missouri	2,371	1,400,968	2,341	1,394,139	2	900	28	5,929	325,259	25,730	29,060
27	Montana	38	32,316	38	32,316					13,628	345	1,694
28	Nebraska	345	228,953	344	228,616			1	237	25,226	5,411	1,998
29	New Hampshire	771	361,003	757	349,070	10	11,353	4	580	65,508	6,052	6,682
30	New Jersey	2,271	1,301,312	2,248	1,296,762	4	1,559	19	3,091	280,067	39,650	26,547
31	New Mexico	36	29,186	36	29,186					3.101	696	580
32	New York	14,456	8,061,347	14,361	8,041,447	49	12,162	46	7,738	2,812,400	272,999	137,536
33	North Carolina	2,143	648,317	2,074	638,789	16	2,700	53	6,828	130,076	3,395	13,975
34	Ohio	5,805	3,171,336	5,729	3,152,529	42	10,479	34	8,328	866,131	54,993	81,553
35	Oklahoma	85	50,522	85	50,522					26,038	300	1,869
36	Oregon	1,127	760,454	1,123	758,754	1	500	3	1,200	109,311	9,483	11,645
37	Pennsylvania	9,050	4,924,193	8,847	4,874,384	78	24,408	125	25,401	1,021,301	91,845	68,269
38	Rhode Island	301	187,880	300	187,360	1	520			62,118	9.372	1,595
39	South Carolina	974	292,321	963	290,781			11	1,540	61,367	3,143	5,877
40	South Dakota	27	17,349	27	17,349					5,015	60	1,252
41	Tennessee	1,863	778,593	1,824	772,974			39	5,619	143,720	5,080	14,551
42	Texas	1,053	553,855	1,043	551,541			10	2,314	127.618	10,136	9,165
43	Utah	93	57,625	91	57,135	1	200	1	290	9,097	1,200	2,158
44	Vermont	1,089	429,774	1,034	415,610	46	13,143	9	1,021	150,934	2,093	7,061
45	Virginia	2,027	783,267	1,974	776,935	10	2,340	33	3.992	208,611	21,805	13,781
46	Washington	1,966	1,143,710	1,962	1,142,871	1	300	3	539	315,766	14,115	20,589
47	West Virginia	1,108	572,355	1,096	569,425			12	2,930	125,536	8,504	11,146
48	Wisconsin	4,727	2,227.069	4,516	2,185,024	26	5,571	185	36,474	691,188	17,984	59,489
49	Wyoming	8	5,605	8	5,605					1,686	555	131
50	All other states	93	65,305	92	65,180			1	125	15,298	10	1,275

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 4.—LUMBER, PLANING MILL PRODUCTS, INCLUDING SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$10,320,210	$1,195,842	$143,137,662	$138,177,282	$876,421	$137,300,861	$1,273,475	$335,015	$887,657	$2,464,233	$247,441,956	1
80,777	950	1,215,211	1,151,790	5,460	1,146,330	7,220	440	17,335	38,426	2,095,968	2
1,382	....	45,346	42,683	....	42,683	1,894	300	322	147	76,339	3
158,190	....	2,333,121	2,269,056	228,760	2,040,296	7,490	75	25,226	31,274	3,786,772	4
375,946	43,255	7,481,139	7,305,725	1,950	7,303,775	20,696	54,730	38,263	61,725	13,903,483	5
15,852	388	303,741	296,080	1,500	294,580	4,435	870	2,356	....	713,777	6
148,205	6,121	1,880,638	1,821,536	500	1,821,036	19,090	4,981	15,227	19,804	3,027,705	7
7,576	....	165,356	157,269	3,950	153,319	1,010	144	615	6,318	256,790	8
8,653	2,700	144,399	140,234	....	140,234	2,315	....	1,850	....	392,132	9
97,637	150	971,466	939,472	400	939,072	3,072	1,150	13,564	14,408	1,690,455	10
288,737	3,000	3,431,038	3,347,719	350	3,347,369	12,364	1,628	24,814	44,513	6,618,544	11
21,631	24,174	134,946	130,172	....	130,172	475	724	1,675	1,900	307,917	12
820,534	33,750	10,514,845	10,258,793	....	10,258,793	99,668	30,334	54,395	71,655	18,206,035	13
9,460	....	136,850	134,750	....	134,750	1,200	453	447	....	229,696	14
273,028	12,328	3,594,550	3,421,606	875	3,420,731	60,723	8,136	21,564	82,521	6,071,309	15
445,147	700	3,372,909	3,046,726	....	3,046,726	33,994	1,233	20,873	270,083	5,700,209	16
81,078	1,634	868,714	850,632	....	850,632	10,208	2,782	3,719	1,373	1,508,378	17
160,546	55,460	2,674,325	2,612,058	4,200	2,607,858	27,264	1,135	15,406	18,362	4,593,251	18
143,593	....	1,327,385	1,277,111	....	1,277,111	6,044	2,780	15,975	25,475	2,683,613	19
198,649	7,950	1,087,649	1,052,714	6,993	1,045,721	12,112	5,123	7,321	10,379	2,223,956	20
167,381	....	2,150,932	2,103,377	800	2,102,577	17,613	9,302	11,222	9,418	3,417,113	21
250,623	42,376	4,244,381	4,058,509	13,550	4,044,959	39,748	38,321	17,604	90,199	7,732,615	22
778,004	....	9,293,689	8,846,770	14,605	8,832,165	97,235	5,952	74,520	269,212	14,375,467	23
358,781	4,822	4,978,161	4,889,039	20,825	4,868,214	38,737	3,644	18,675	28,066	7,949,212	24
117,398	3,000	1,111,237	1,079,015	2,628	1,076,387	4,514	957	22,118	4,633	2,126,250	25
265,8[illegible]2	4,637	2,634,017	2,572,594	1,481	2,571,113	33,004	5,489	11,355	11,575	5,240,940	26
11,589	....	27,223	23,254	....	23,254	630	384	2,955	....	96,519	27
17,167	650	258,283	249,492	....	249,492	6,391	1,105	877	418	625,352	28
50,211	2,500	889,319	870,243	10,444	859,799	4,313	3,275	4,540	6,948	1,487,548	29
206,583	7,287	3,662,878	3,578,970	6,500	3,572,470	32,548	8,077	16,017	27,266	6,138,321	30
1,825	....	64,544	62,051	....	62,051	525	1,650	318	....	119,500	31
1,680,656	721,209	22,556,621	21,894,349	34,846	21,859,503	168,959	58,982	125,990	308,341	40,779,610	32
69,412	43,294	1,920,747	1,840,884	29,205	1,811,679	13,013	2,071	21,394	43,385	3,402,471	33
601,153	38,452	11,074,775	10,685,413	168,679	10,516,734	108,956	15,309	54,692	210,405	17,725,711	34
23,869	....	92,904	79,465	....	79,465	2,177	1,224	363	9,675	199,566	35
87,623	560	1,287,701	1,260,449	....	1,260,449	8,701	3,880	11,661	3,010	2,653,319	36
758,010	103,177	12,290,876	11,737,017	92,160	11,644,857	182,758	14,486	70,475	286,100	21,928,674	37
50,566	585	527,531	518,937	....	518,937	5,089	1,540	1,381	584	916,738	38
52,347	....	885,372	844,873	230	844,643	10,380	512	10,017	19,590	1,478,581	39
2,175	1,228	58,334	55,071	5	55,066	1,861	420	584	398	101,450	40
123,929	160	2,913,344	2,843,790	1,000	2,842,790	15,648	1,580	21,888	30,438	4,586,918	41
107,181	1,136	1,193,166	1,158,102	375	1,157,727	15,080	6,650	6,221	7,113	2,321,323	42
5,759	....	83,445	77,610	....	77,610	2,330	600	805	2,100	200,521	43
141,750	50	2,176,595	2,027,917	3,956	2,023,961	6,391	5,180	6,158	130,949	3,080,117	44
160,190	3,925	2,614,268	2,546,438	10,225	2,536,213	12,705	2,550	20,466	32,109	4,224,052	45
277,312	3,750	2,990,223	2,828,150	15,317	2,812,833	4,019	16,718	31,857	100,479	5,173,422	46
98,564	7,382	2,372,650	2,322,275	10,005	2,312,270	17,514	744	7,659	24,458	3,645,716	47
600,653	13,062	6,906,760	6,683,536	184,647	6,498,889	87,747	4,995	34,200	96,282	11,210,205	48
1,000	....	23,363	22,655	....	22,655	655	....	53		38,875	49
11,013		170,735	160,911		160,911	2,860	2,400	845	3,719	289,521	50

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 7.—MALT. (See also Liquors, distilled; Liquors, malt.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	141	$47,934,204	$8,512,622	$16,329,070	$5,241,630	$17,850,882	136	22,071
2	California	5	759,640	105,000	184,000	145,750	324,890	5	185
3	Illinois	21	13,525,509	2,833,634	5,293,173	1,272,309	4,126,393	20	8,405
4	Indiana	3	31,300	4,800	12,000	1,500	13,000	3	47
5	Michigan	4	728,721	45,900	246,483	66,572	369,766	4	425
6	Minnesota	7	1,310,175	66,500	423,085	340,887	479,703	7	1,192
7	Missouri	6	385,836	22,575	83,000	26,100	254,161	6	138
8	New York	43	12,982,637	2,280,199	4,639,318	1,209,661	4,853,459	41	4,235
9	Ohio	7	1,359,477	201,214	272,906	66,565	818,792	6	440
10	Pennsylvania	7	2,320,831	590,499	699,720	151,009	879,603	6	370
11	Wisconsin	29	13,097,965	2,238,085	4,161,991	1,632,215	5,065,674	29	5,294
12	All other states[1]	9	1,432,113	124,216	313,394	329,062	665,441	9	1,340

Group 9.—MANTELS, SLATE, MARBLE, AND MARBLEIZED. (See also Marble and stone work.)

1	United States[2]	4	$141,954	$13,650	$24,000	$9,838	$94,466	2	82

Group 9.—MARBLE AND STONE WORK. (See also Monuments and tombstones.)

1	United States	1,165	$63,210,814	$18,267,074	$6,914,810	$13,741,080	$24,287,850	782	90,357
2	Alabama	6	207,604	27,983	11,740	49,621	118,260	5	290
3	Arkansas	5	192,404	27,274	30,040	93,022	42,068	3	473
4	California	33	1,531,423	184,203	76,376	212,224	1,058,620	21	1,166
5	Colorado	24	197,461	47,050	14,175	46,022	90,214	11	264
6	Connecticut	29	1,178,726	140,661	137,170	541,642	359,253	18	1,750
7	Delaware	4	132,500	62,000	15,200	31,500	23,800	2	475
8	District of Columbia	7	234,012	106,000	17,100	30,300	80,612	2	70
9	Georgia	26	2,644,922	1,013,731	160,868	637,052	833,271	18	2,643
10	Illinois	82	2,208,487	456,717	179,301	529,418	1,043,051	46	3,181
11	Indiana	59	2,750,066	610,627	305,748	984,435	849,256	49	8,387
12	Iowa	7	186,275	27,000	81,375	33,250	44,650	4	539
13	Kansas	11	119,350	19,100	16,400	30,600	53,250	6	260
14	Kentucky	13	419,682	60,600	47,700	107,465	203,917	11	929
15	Maine	42	2,897,215	897,400	361,640	579,770	1,058,405	26	5,104
16	Maryland	20	1,062,722	198,693	85,934	187,806	590,289	10	1,354
17	Massachusetts	93	6,745,505	2,555,581	671,214	1,267,420	2,251,290	70	9,041
18	Michigan	16	284,443	70,855	31,801	69,144	112,643	11	548
19	Minnesota	27	524,275	128,303	41,187	171,718	183,067	21	1,188
20	Missouri	37	1,186,255	175,796	70,060	322,385	618,014	30	2,065
21	Nebraska	5	93,317	15,000	15,025	30,120	33,172		
22	New Hampshire	23	671,164	240,505	48,965	168,111	213,583	14	1,411
23	New Jersey	37	1,484,966	152,675	109,290	315,627	907,374	24	1,647
24	New York	202	9,397,358	1,876,272	924,130	2,163,155	4,433,801	117	9,732
25	North Carolina	7	265,783	142,200	19,060	69,175	35,348	4	320
26	Ohio	63	6,124,045	1,810,900	655,655	1,246,448	2,411,042	50	9,440
27	Pennsylvania	148	5,126,711	1,580,803	390,520	1,027,438	2,127,950	101	11,278
28	Rhode Island	7	349,089	47,100	17,620	85,259	199,110	6	710
29	Tennessee	10	408,117	31,506	73,302	85,785	217,524	6	990
30	Texas	9	140,896	45,500	11,500	51,578	32,318	8	381
31	Utah	5	34,392	4,000	3,250	9,500	17,642	5	190
32	Vermont	50	12,279,424	5,013,142	2,044,324	2,121,419	3,100,539	47	11,078
33	Virginia	7	721,974	65,271	123,296	136,252	397,155	5	1,135
34	Washington	7	256,274	105,000	8,800	85,540	56,934	7	382
35	West Virginia	3	20,200	15,050	850	2,400	1,900	3	122
36	Wisconsin	28	969,957	294,176	107,694	192,119	375,968	14	1,675
37	All other states[3]	13	163,820	18,400	6,500	26,360	112,560	7	139

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 1; Washington, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Minnesota, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 7. MALT. (See also Liquors, distilled; Liquors, malt.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total.		Men.		Women.		WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
96	444	$740,990	108	$280,329	336	$457,661	320	$449,360	16	$8,301	2,770	1,371	1
2	15	38,550	7	26,900	8	11,650	8	11,650			61	56	2
5	99	208,639	20	81,459	79	127,180	78	126,480	1	700	629	341	3
5											13	10	4
2	13	13,284	5	6,000	8	7,284	7	6,504	1	780	56	16	5
	26	46,705	7	17,280	19	29,425	18	28,945	1	480	84	62	6
5	16	21,500	4	7,200	12	14,300	12	14,300			56	16	7
47	94	145,686	13	49,167	81	96,519	78	93,911	3	2,608	825	351	8
1	23	33,034	5	10,500	18	22,534	18	22,534			149	41	9
4	13	19,099	4	7,733	9	11,366	9	11,366			100	22	10
22	116	175,953	35	61,650	81	111,303	71	107,570	10	3,733	642	412	11
3	29	44,480	8	18,440	21	26,040	21	26,040			135	44	12

Group 9. MANTELS, SLATE, MARBLE, AND MARBLEIZED. (See also Marble and stone work.)

7	4	$2,880			4	$2,880	3	$2,280	1	$600	96	74	1

Group 9. MARBLE AND STONE WORK. (See also Monuments and tombstones.)

1,298	2,488	$3,128,246	465	$1,010,699	2,023	$2,117,547	1,844	$2,021,891	179	$95,656	54,157	25,015	1
6	14	14,040	7	8,840	7	5,200	6	4,840	1	360	213	129	2
2	7	7,394	3	4,720	4	2,674	4	2,674			108	45	3
28	58	68,283	10	18,660	48	49,623	42	45,373	6	4,250	919	465	4
27	13	14,600	2	2,000	11	12,600	9	9,600	2	3,000	261	138	5
28	53	62,433	9	19,180	44	43,253	42	42,525	2	728	1,320	404	6
4	7	6,050			7	6,050	7	6,050			261	59	7
10	4	4,960			4	4,960	4	4,960			150	46	8
25	88	91,357	17	29,745	71	61,612	68	60,532	3	1,080	2,428	1,105	9
94	119	183,922	32	80,160	87	103,762	76	96,730	11	7,032	2,146	1,077	10
46	139	157,940	45	61,321	94	96,619	87	94,245	7	2,374	2,848	1,088	11
11	3	2,100			3	2,100	2	1,500	1	600	152	72	12
15	10	9,988	3	3,000	7	6,988	7	6,988			207	63	13
9	24	28,052	10	13,540	14	14,512	14	14,512			430	209	14
41	89	109,001	19	34,216	70	74,785	64	71,695	6	3,090	3,433	1,653	15
23	74	189,513	13	116,400	61	73,113	58	71,099	3	2,014	1,354	669	16
101	210	256,093	17	48,460	193	207,633	171	195,550	22	12,083	5,639	2,233	17
29	11	9,704	1	720	10	8,984	10	8,984			241	112	18
36	39	30,156	3	1,500	36	28,656	35	28,480	1	176	898	348	19
23	80	103,232	29	49,000	51	54,232	44	47,510	7	6,722	1,027	396	20
[illegible]	6	6,900	5	6,000	1	900	1	900			77	45	21
28	22	19,265	6	6,960	16	12,305	13	11,186	3	1,119	1,125	328	22
72	78	119,978	21	46,550	57	73,428	54	72,144	3	1,284	1,383	534	23
240	505	660,848	55	151,489	450	509,359	417	490,815	33	18,544	9,271	3,617	24
7	12	9,380	3	3,600	9	5,780	7	5,000	2	780	462	134	25
53	197	267,878	49	114,253	148	153,625	124	142,578	24	11,047	3,657	1,653	26
184	231	259,011	42	74,872	189	184,139	174	177,279	15	6,860	5,398	2,642	27
4	33	42,914	4	9,750	29	33,164	28	32,693	1	471	559	269	28
12	13	17,723	3	5,800	10	11,923	9	11,323	1	600	525	340	29
7	10	7,700	2	2,400	8	5,300	8	5,300			201	61	30
6	2	2,500	1	1,500	1	1,000	1	1,000			53	16	31
60	247	253,262	34	60,173	213	193,089	194	184,147	19	8,942	5,470	4,117	32
6	25	34,977	4	16,000	21	18,977	19	18,237	2	740	664	398	33
2	17	15,820	7	6,600	10	9,220	10	9,220			237	71	34
4											39	20	35
30	36	46,442	6	9,700	30	36,742	27	35,462	3	1,280	767	362	36
12	12	14,780	3	3,600	9	11,180	8	10,700	1	480	231	67	37

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows Florida, 2; Indian Territory, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 1; Nevada, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 2; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 7.—MALT—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	2,054	$1,456,908	2,052	$1,456,400	1	$320	1	$188	$2,207,711	$86,794	$162,332
2	California	58	58,663	58	58,663					29,218		2,758
3	Illinois	502	378,063	501	377,743	1	320			549,305	28,480	49,188
4	Indiana	9	4,828	9	4,828					701		401
5	Michigan	41	29,948	41	29,948					28,017		6,570
6	Minnesota	69	51,428	69	51,428					139,370		9,673
7	Missouri	39	29,104	39	29,104					24,881	4,200	1,974
8	New York	540	370,051	540	370,051					563,718	26,996	30,951
9	Ohio	103	67,984	103	67,984					80,186	15,618	4,021
10	Pennsylvania	68	48,078	68	48,078					23,974	1,700	4,098
11	Wisconsin	535	354,981	534	354,793			1	188	703,060	8,000	44,991
12	All other states	90	63,780	90	63,780					65,281	1,800	7,707

Group 9.—MANTELS, SLATE, MARBLE, AND MARBLEIZED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	87	$56,403	87	$56,403					$17,850	$1,500	$1,100

Group 9.—MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	38,399	$23,629,867	38,215	$23,589,197	75	$20,761	109	$19,909	$5,214,594	$517,834	$278,394
2	Alabama	162	56,314	161	56,074			1	240	13,269	2,830	1,106
3	Arkansas	59	32,760	59	32,760					7,791	242	138
4	California	669	624,564	669	624,564					71,956	11,631	3,627
5	Colorado	169	155,963	169	155,963					14,722	1,947	1,461
6	Connecticut	844	512,592	844	512,592					90,439	11,934	5,682
7	Delaware	176	79,115	174	78,725			2	390	15,723	1,300	470
8	District of Columbia	95	63,854	95	63,854					11,717	1,134	1,204
9	Georgia	1,665	692,962	1,641	689,929			24	3,033	233,989	7,297	8,119
10	Illinois	1,544	1,079,694	1,542	1,079,220	1	300	1	174	414,477	36,481	10,359
11	Indiana	1,914	988,690	1,912	988,090			2	600	192,439	5,299	13,102
12	Iowa	106	63,217	106	63,217					10,154	385	463
13	Kansas	144	69,563	144	69,563					10,931	2,553	510
14	Kentucky	293	155,037	292	154,837			1	200	18,818	1,260	2,154
15	Maine	2,423	1,452,669	2,415	1,449,846	4	2,053	4	770	153,946	1,398	14,092
16	Maryland	952	575,215	945	573,715	7	1,500			113,011	5,138	4,190
17	Massachusetts	3,903	2,356,534	3,897	2,355,121	2	506	4	907	436,590	56,505	43,351
18	Michigan	180	117,510	180	117,510					33,448	2,540	1,807
19	Minnesota	550	318,423	548	318,046			2	377	49,007	2,996	2,447
20	Missouri	686	459,432	682	458,346	1	546	3	540	216,594	15,048	3,958
21	Nebraska	64	50,814	63	50,314	1	500			7,525	1,415	660
22	New Hampshire	712	409,357	712	409,357					51,692	15,712	1,885
23	New Jersey	923	693,809	922	693,757			1	52	214,975	12,239	6,624
24	New York	6,180	5,412,076	6,127	5,398,849	52	13,019	1	208	1,195,270	182,728	47,976
25	North Carolina	283	105,215	273	104,215			10	1,000	37,394	2,590	561
26	Ohio	2,632	1,374,893	2,622	1,372,456	5	1,677	5	760	434,986	32,631	21,619
27	Pennsylvania	3,878	2,148,071	3,850	2,142,306			28	5,765	484,639	68,350	17,044
28	Rhode Island	401	275,768	401	275,768					35.064	10,519	1,887
29	Tennessee	428	206,013	428	206,013					31,527	1,305	1,921
30	Texas	115	64,418	115	64,418					16,812	482	1,155
31	Utah	29	21,972	29	21,972					1,650	206	344
32	Vermont	4,893	2,271,590	4,887	2,270,103	1	300	5	1,187	339,499	15,924	51,074
33	Virginia	510	195,482	495	191,776			15	3,706	67,864	60	1,819
34	Washington	130	101,028	130	101,028					31,224	1,110	838
35	West Virginia	23	8,886	23	8,886					866		175
36	Wisconsin	543	345,644	543	345,644					141,905	3,910	4,240
37	All other states	121	90,723	120	90,363	1	360			12,681	735	332

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
		Principal materials.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
Group 7.—MALT—Continued.											
$1,912,919	$45,666	$23,620,384	$22,702,936	$22,289,701	$413,235	$756,774	$50,577	$65,075	$45,022	$30,288,984	1
26,400		486,273	459,554	458,469	1,085	17,989	4,410	820	3,500	660,349	2
471,687		6,702,702	6,481,157	6,477,114	4,043	191,857	4,805	20,645	4,238	8,539,870	3
300		44,000	43,550	43,550		625	300	125		52,150	4
21,447		441,445	422,030	421,648	382	17,424		1,991		544,599	5
129,097		897,423	838,200	837,900	300	43,902		2,412	12,900	1,197,639	6
15,059	3,648	260,873	249,124	235,950	13,174	9,647	1,386	405	311	367,478	7
465,753	40,018	5,371,832	5,163,654	5,144,599	19,055	149,232	32,656	18,103	8,187	7,037,043	8
60,547		906,156	871,654	717,154	154,500	30,034	3,320	1,148		1,135,725	9
18,176		698,096	672,008	667,322	4,686	22,265		2,923	900	815,779	10
648,679	2,000	6,937,298	6,670,421	6,620,985	49,436	239,880	3,700	14,631	8,666	8,740,103	11
55,774		874,286	831,575	665,001	166,574	33,919		1,872	6,920	1,198,249	12
Group 9.—MANTELS, SLATE, MARBLE, AND MARBLEIZED—Continued.											
$11,350	$3,900	$95,735	$93,797		$93,797	$778	$360	$50	$750	$223,706	1
Group 9.—MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Continued.											
$3,402,076	$1,016,290	$17,717,374	$15,228,237	$9,106,091	$6,122,146	$1,130,471	$92,412	$263,517	$1,002,737	$58,931,621	1
9,333		49,953	35,403	30,527	4,876	3,479	1,046	2,750	7,275	152,160	2
7,411		5,182	1,175	150	1,025	3,833		174		68,944	3
53,098	3,000	815,117	644,310	342,360	301,950	11,419	13,946	2,266	143,176	1,855,260	4
11,214	100	165,655	114,276	101,836	12,440	4,400	936	587	45,456	428,230	5
72,439	384	229,584	181,744	127,147	54,597	17,047	1,823	2,816	26,154	1,023,958	6
13,953		10,043	2,781	200	2,581	4,594		2,348	320	126,557	7
7,908	1,441	54,163	51,307	47,072	4,235	300	1,164	192	1,200	165,844	8
181,368	37,205	462,401	397,152	340,521	56,631	43,915	1,708	7,954	11,672	1,883,792	9
150,197	217,440	1,482,167	1,212,865	720,731	492,134	35,232	10,369	6,899	216,802	3,779,552	10
173,293	775	834,067	688,400	534,226	154,174	106,565	400	20,996	17,706	2,634,565	11
9,306		56,479	41,867	41,527	340	5,776	1,250	430	7,156	151,927	12
6,309	1,570	43,357	34,628	7,429	27,199	5,473		258	2,998	120,074	13
15,404		123,958	99,440	93,770	5,670	7,385	204	1,401	15,528	461,781	14
120,909	18,147	325,626	243,805	147,869	95,936	58,211	1,432	8,161	14,017	2,382,186	15
75,483	28,200	732,874	702,376	675,690	26,686	26,917	367	3,164	50	1,897,384	16
300,809	35,925	1,105,960	896,162	436,398	459,764	104,652	5,440	16,987	82,719	5,032,781	17
29,101		145,888	127,035	102,145	24,890	4,250	500	3,611	10,492	373,790	18
39,865	3,000	205,611	157,841	108,870	48,971	14,142	2,319	3,002	28,307	692,835	19
52,802	144,786	607,403	523,515	423,477	100,038	35,055	3,456	14,187	31,190	1,650,781	20
5,450		62,561	55,534	49,034	6,500	2,477	200	300	4,050	161,089	21
29,273	4,822	171,778	140,045	100,420	39,625	7,031	3,283	2,024	19,395	798,599	22
116,528	79,584	703,965	646,610	548,734	97,876	19,941	1,652	6,385	29,377	2,022,192	23
768,067	195,890	4,700,551	4,393,190	2,374,838	2,018,352	134,778	27,404	51,037	94,142	13,671,590	24
8,143	25,800	17,028	11,528	2,712	8,816	4,210		390	900	219,080	25
377,195	3,511	1,263,540	1,104,676	134,176	970,500	118,621	430	16,916	22,897	3,736,679	26
271,412	127,843	1,432,862	1,242,100	788,295	453,805	106,527	3,745	20,596	59,894	5,095,049	27
22,658		180,321	158,310	25,717	132,593	8,014	460	692	12,845	576,176	28
28,201		197,957	175,848	147,533	28,315	15,441		2,040	4,628	548,553	29
11,175	4,000	31,421	25,670	23,967	1,703	2,784	702	379	1,886	154,092	30
1,190		22,750	18,010	12,560	5,450	2,425		215	2,100	60,300	31
206,051	66,450	877,028	610,164	309,064	301,100	180,454	4,240	56,986	25,184	4,955,057	32
64,985	1,000	127,791	85,741	29,728	56,013	17,383	460	1,994	22,213	473,373	33
29,276		24,448	14,880	13,570	1,310	4,715	1,600	2,053	1,200	216,407	34
691		2,836	2,100	400	1,700	247		39	450	18,541	35
122,825	10,920	360,429	321,288	191,246	130,042	11,798	1,516	3,105	22,722	992,248	36
7,814	3,800	84,620	66,461	55,152	11,309	980	360	183	16,636	279,905	37

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—MATCHES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	23	$5,334,035	$245,869	$1,563,112	$1,782,544	$1,742,510	22	3,769
2	California	3	45,000	4,000	5,250	11,750	24,000	3	107
3	Michigan	3	537,517	30,000	119,254	199,236	189,027	3	634
4	New Jersey	3	268,699	12,500	83,220	121,840	51,139	3	185
5	Ohio	3	951,160	35,000	166,836	208,560	540,764	3	1,265
6	Pennsylvania	5	1,616,856	86,089	416,798	909,314	204,655	4	265
7	All other states[1]	6	1,914,803	78,280	771,754	331,844	732,925	6	1,313

Group 2.—MATS AND MATTING.

1	United States[2]	12	$838,607	$25,705	$124,697	$267,190	$421,015	10	1,559

Group 14.—MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS. (See also Furniture; Wirework, including wire rope and cable.)

1	United States	716	$14,513,608	$1,209,723	$2,239,437	$2,654,132	$8,410,316	459	13,648
2	Alabama	8	136,652	7,785	18,329	19,605	90,933	7	70
3	Arkansas	4	80,277	4,500	11,168	19,045	45,564	4	152
4	California	31	592,298	9,200	5,200	107,509	470,389	25	336
5	Colorado	6	128,669	14,500	21,000	23,700	69,469	6	235
6	Connecticut	12	179,108	17,450	31,600	34,802	95,256	8	116
7	District of Columbia	9	48,972	9,682	15,000	7,050	17,240	5	38
8	Florida	5	19,142	1,500	3,300	3,658	10,684	3	17
9	Georgia	9	263,769	2,500	1,650	49,250	210,369	8	167
10	Illinois	59	995,374	92,950	121,533	220,282	560,609	30	701
11	Indiana	26	743,276	88,150	195,627	131,943	327,556	15	684
12	Iowa	12	93,340	10,800	4,000	24,239	54,301	10	174
13	Kansas	12	186,744	10,175	27,920	28,550	120,099	5	245
14	Kentucky	10	56,823	4,500	4,600	17,610	30,113	7	115
15	Louisiana	12	204,817	31,900	29,500	36,595	106,822	8	179
16	Maine	8	40,337	3,050	5,750	8,301	23,236	6	84
17	Maryland	20	256,298	12,000	32,700	24,306	187,292	10	116
18	Massachusetts	43	680,175	36,475	60,050	86,357	497,293	30	610
19	Michigan	12	305,614	18,600	92,225	58,021	136,768	8	403
20	Minnesota	8	430,180	49,750	76,278	56,897	247,255	8	192
21	Missouri	28	564,170	57,500	150,078	71,019	285,573	20	601
22	Nebraska	5	123,142	7,750	27,375	21,670	66,347	3	31
23	New Hampshire	3	26,831	300	800	5,500	20,231	3	128
24	New Jersey	22	389,072	20,750	63,950	54,680	249,692	9	152
25	New York	136	1,845,770	72,165	177,853	284,661	1,311,091	62	1,276
26	North Carolina	9	57,778	5,440	11,830	17,855	22,653	3	76
27	Ohio	35	1,682,474	65,265	293,262	457,332	866,615	29	1,818
28	Oregon	4	53,350	4,000	3,600	9,250	36,500	4	70
29	Pennsylvania	65	1,240,886	163,312	186,660	143,546	747,368	40	1,163
30	Rhode Island	3	41,676	...	...	3,400	38,276	1	10
31	South Carolina	5	73,001	3,675	14,207	18,427	36,692	3	69
32	Tennessee	12	211,822	17,350	24,850	37,683	131,939	10	217
33	Texas	27	410,357	78,400	76,600	79,683	175,674	22	488
34	Utah	4	69,034	3,500	12,000	18,751	34,783	4	82
35	Virginia	14	68,928	6,950	19,200	13,275	29,503	9	90
36	Washington	5	139,985	5,500	13,685	26,233	94,567	5	218
37	West Virginia	4	64.479	1,000	6,759	9,587	47,133	4	135
38	Wisconsin	20	1,938,584	259,599	384,748	408,555	885,682	18	2,254
39	All other states[3]	9	70,404	11,800	14,550	15,305	28,749	7	136

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Maine, 1; Minnesota, 1; New York, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 3; New Jersey, 1; New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 4.—MATCHES.

Proprietors and firm members	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
7	176	$178,340	26	$43,059	150	$135,281	130	$122,582	20	$12,699	3,579	2,773	1
...	7	9,900	2	4,200	5	5,700	5	5,700	.....	.....	47	40	2
..	34	21,821	2	1,400	32	20,421	25	14,024	7	6,397	548	501	3
.	19	18,746	4	4,000	15	14,746	13	13,940	2	806	200	185	4
	44	34,282	6	5,300	38	28,982	35	27,322	3	1,660	906	761	5
7	10	14,535	2	6,159	7	8,376	5	7,440	2	936	358	145	6
.....	62	79,056	9	22,000	53	57,056	47	54,156	6	2,900	1,430	1,141	7

Group 2.—MATS AND MATTING.

Proprietors and firm members	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
13	58	$67,035	6	$12,818	52	$54,217	40	$44,154	12	$10,063	814	472	1

Group 14.—MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS. (See also Furniture; Wirework, including wire rope and cable.)

Proprietors and firm members	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
757	1,254	$1,252,711	187	$348,785	1,067	$903,926	834	$793,437	233	$110,489	12,941	8,849	1
7	12	10,315	2	2,675	10	7,640	9	7,400	1	240	107	88	2
1	3	3,150	1	1,200	2	1,950	2	1,950	.....	.....	52	18	3
34	63	64,671	13	20,700	50	43,971	42	39,857	8	4,114	499	372	4
3	14	14,948	4	5,700	10	9,248	8	8,180	2	1,068	96	65	5
10	18	18,044	6	8,700	12	9,344	7	7,070	5	2,274	135	101	6
13	1	1,000	.....	.....	1	1,000	1	1,000	.....	.....	88	54	7
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	25	8
3	36	44,022	10	18,150	26	25,872	22	24,042	4	1,830	289	192	9
64	98	103,578	17	38,084	81	65,494	62	53,882	19	11,612	1,053	733	10
25	40	30,100	9	12,550	31	17,550	18	13,391	13	4,159	1,039	385	11
9	18	11,032	3	3,650	15	7,382	11	6,412	4	970	121	83	12
13	17	12,052	2	2,760	15	9,292	12	8,382	3	910	137	107	13
10	6	4,532	.....	.....	6	4,532	2	3,300	4	1,232	123	77	14
10	32	28,172	9	16,000	23	12,172	18	10,140	5	2,032	287	165	15
8	1	416	.....	.....	1	416	.....	.....	1	416	58	39	16
25	24	24,479	2	8,500	22	15,979	18	13,868	4	2,111	197	155	17
47	77	73,895	10	16,652	67	57,243	52	49,965	15	7,278	757	523	18
11	22	29,692	6	15,390	16	14,302	8	10,180	8	4,122	268	157	19
9	44	40,646	8	14,440	36	26,206	30	23,724	6	2,482	238	161	20
24	59	68,748	11	18,850	48	49,898	43	47,560	5	2,338	610	381	21
5	8	7,500	1	1,200	7	6,300	5	3,300	2	3,000	39	33	22
6	2	1,500	.....	.....	2	1,500	1	1,000	1	500	54	25	23
23	48	56,112	5	15,438	43	40,674	38	37,874	5	2,800	272	205	24
102	197	170,768	17	23,537	180	147,231	141	128,850	39	18,381	1,691	1,184	25
9	3	1,560	2	1,140	1	420	1	420	.....	.....	89	66	26
42	88	116,881	13	34,958	75	81,923	51	70,146	24	11,777	859	549	27
2	7	5,700	2	2,700	5	3,000	4	2,400	1	600	39	32	28
73	83	93,680	6	8,115	77	85,565	58	77,671	19	7,894	923	645	29
3	11	5,990	.....	.....	11	5,990	8	4,825	3	1,165	45	32	30
3	7	5,620	4	3,300	3	2,320	3	2,320	.....	.....	72	54	31
21	21	17,457	2	1,650	19	15,807	13	12,424	6	3,383	276	204	32
32	22	19,030	5	7,446	17	11,584	13	10,064	4	1,520	416	279	33
5	8	8,400	.....	.....	8	8,400	8	8,400	.....	.....	96	62	34
13	7	5,030	.....	.....	7	5,030	6	4,680	1	350	94	50	35
1	18	16,400	1	1,800	17	14,600	15	13,500	2	1,100	166	101	36
4	4	1,550	2	500	2	1,050	1	750	1	300	73	58	37
15	131	126,201	12	35,200	119	91,001	101	82,470	18	8,531	1,476	1,333	38
6	4	9,780	2	7,800	2	1,980	2	1,980			76	56	39

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 2; Indian Territory, 2; Mississippi, 2; Montana, 1; South Dakota, 1; Vermont, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—MATCHES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	3,185	$1,100,890	1,764	$758,758	1,248	$304,616	173	$37,516	$422,704	$3,511	$15,341
2	California	45	27,114	41	25,789	4	1,325			16,157	720	204
3	Michigan	500	166,327	276	122,087	180	34,452	44	9,788	71,795		5,278
4	New Jersey	245	72,828	105	44,016	133	27,859	7	953	22,056	431	742
5	Ohio	807	309,342	517	226,722	290	82,620			72,674		4,042
6	Pennsylvania	287	80,478	118	49,373	152	27,974	17	3,131	12,709	1,160	1,322
7	All other states	1,301	444,801	707	290,771	489	130,386	105	23,644	227,313	1,200	3,753

Group 2.—MATS AND MATTING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. expenses total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	625	$249,104	437	$195,844	182	$52,441	6	$819	$119,590	$9,306	$2,683

Group 14.—MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. expenses total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	10,427	$4,815,907	8,286	$4,129,573	1,983	$655,453	158	$30,881	$2,678,588	$389,050	$85,278
2	Alabama	96	29,800	78	24,954	18	4,846			13,350	2,157	837
3	Arkansas	45	17,970	33	15,320	10	2,370	2	280	12,481	210	266
4	California	423	237,035	374	218,094	43	17,181	6	1,760	82,738	30,106	3,325
5	Colorado	78	37,563	55	28,500	23	9,063			23,361	4,300	1,632
6	Connecticut	125	52,396	102	46,142	23	6,254			27,195	2,590	620
7	District of Columbia	64	33,616	51	29,722	12	3,794	1	100	5,859	4,940	209
8	Florida	28	8,714	22	7,510	4	1,048	2	156	1,838	766	93
9	Georgia	226	67,226	198	60,661	22	5,733	6	832	47,256	8,604	1,600
10	Illinois	886	388,926	674	311,110	179	70,014	33	7,802	211,115	32,463	4,712
11	Indiana	458	169,979	321	141,896	133	27,343	4	740	121,369	4,136	5,189
12	Iowa	96	34,050	73	27,348	16	5,428	7	1,274	16,818	4,316	272
13	Kansas	124	47,625	97	41,660	22	5,159	5	806	12,828	2,106	1,924
14	Kentucky	96	33,920	79	30,335	17	3,585			12,384	3,470	446
15	Louisiana	256	89,013	231	81,927	25	7,086			24,645	3,766	526
16	Maine	48	19,249	36	15,151	10	3,608	2	490	2,249	520	234
17	Maryland	174	75,033	149	68,608	24	6,295	1	130	54,156	11,686	1,120
18	Massachusetts	629	283,344	439	215,047	181	65,847	9	2,450	159,621	52,595	4,570
19	Michigan	194	93,093	145	81,032	38	9,638	11	2,423	20,939	1,152	2,923
20	Minnesota	192	92,801	163	82,109	29	10,692			87,299	5,300	778
21	Missouri	480	270,224	384	236,048	69	29,152	27	5,024	88,330	14,815	5,756
22	Nebraska	36	16,400	23	12,202	11	3,938	2	260	12,263	870	737
23	New Hampshire	39	14,108	23	9,228	16	4,880			3,145	700	95
24	New Jersey	242	115,361	195	101,471	44	13,350	3	540	49,847	9,396	1,822
25	New York	1,408	732,869	1,155	630,837	251	101,718	2	314	395,281	109,690	5,314
26	North Carolina	69	16,014	50	13,043	17	2,874	2	97	7,452	237	551
27	Ohio	663	275,382	478	220,965	182	53,858	3	559	173,415	14,838	12,709
28	Oregon	34	23,440	31	22,040	3	1,400			4,011	2,100	399
29	Pennsylvania	750	345,201	541	275,969	198	67,662	11	1,570	121,988	32,148	6,080
30	Rhode Island	39	15,938	29	12,844	10	3,094			5,886	3,140	138
31	South Carolina	59	14,352	51	12,952	7	1,326	1	74	6,770	60	362
32	Tennessee	237	72,334	207	64,196	28	7,800	2	338	22,321	5,130	1,570
33	Texas	311	124,047	263	112,063	44	11,574	4	410	33,228	3,751	2,668
34	Utah	76	41,809	64	38,047	12	3,762			9,252	1,920	414
35	Virginia	73	28,136	62	25,364	11	2,772			4,108	970	386
36	Washington	132	60,738	121	57,278	11	3,460			16,683	4,260	1,447
37	West Virginia	68	24,828	49	20,306	19	4,522			11,699	2,450	404
38	Wisconsin	1,415	785,037	1,197	713,683	211	69,892	7	1,462	767,875	6,286	12,912
39	All other states	58	28,336	43	23,911	10	3,435	5	990	7,533	1,106	238

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Group 4.—MATCHES—Continued.											
$387,452	$16,400	$3,284,855	$3,219,978	$77,228	$3,142,750	$27,289		$9,902	$27,686	$5,646,741	1
1,233	11,000	45,745	44,155	17,719	26,436	580		210	800	105,866	2
66,517		733,837	726,319	17,126	709,193	3,270		4,248		1,093,784	3
19,683	1,200	97,276	89,864		89,864	3,359		1,803	2,250	224,918	4
68,632		884,709	868,224		868,224	3,009		684	12,792	1,525,116	5
10,227		249,685	233,811		233,811	3,835		750	11,289	399,302	6
218,160	4,200	1,273,603	1,257,605	42,383	1,215,222	13,236		2,207	555	2,297,755	7
Group 2.—MATS AND MATTING—Continued.											
$73,390	$34,241	$574,168	$544,435	$125,977	$418,458	$4,380	$7,556	$4,362	$13,435	$1,242,906	1
Group 11.—MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS—Continued.											
$2,191,370	$12,910	$15,325,931	$14,901,908	$1,550,029	$13,351,879	$140,911	$104,224	$28,808	$150,080	$27,755,288	1
10,556		165,205	161,527	75,538	85,989	460	1,113	91	2,014	258,017	2
12,065		43,092	41,578	9,000	32,578	15	1,216	283		81,832	3
49,347		474,963	447,961	55,700	392,261	3,310	4,964	2,528	16,200	1,010,471	4
17,429		79,876	73,375	23,550	49,825	1,840	1,674	487	2,500	211,200	5
23,985		149,069	138,206	10,128	128,078	2,021	1,784	421	6,637	300,796	6
710		65,206	62,555	11,343	51,212	1,136	500	785	230	154,605	7
979		27,259	26,421	3,746	22,675	50	768	20		60,068	8
36,952	100	420,491	412,591	81,186	331,405	400	6,665	835		680,934	9
173,840	100	1,210,355	1,182,672	209,230	973,442	9,518	8,799	2,861	6,505	2,116,853	10
112,044		436,541	401,283	27,966	373,317	7,739	2,454	3,640	21,425	854,236	11
12,239		113,887	106,205	15,086	91,119	2,467	1,155	698	3,362	201,694	12
8,798		120,905	116,367	25,494	90,873	1,247	2,436	285	570	270,035	13
8,468		65,764	63,335	9,467	53,868	898	915	112	504	144,979	14
20,353		269,245	264,261	42,132	222,129	1,350	2,419	715	500	506,114	15
1,495		50,873	49,378	5,000	44,378	529	720	66	180	84,561	16
41,350		364,619	360,341	45,884	314,457	2,328	1,240	207	503	578,276	17
94,430	8,026	1,322,904	1,304,300	44,204	1,260,096	5,282	10,565	1,251	1,506	2,179,237	18
16,864		331,348	311,664	4,725	306,939	4,900	286	339	14,159	514,245	19
81,221		296,526	286,159	2,147	284,012	3,021	2,845	86	4,415	581,424	20
66,799	960	563,887	547,743	45,552	502,191	6,360	3,565	536	5,683	1,139,904	21
10,553	103	50,257	46,805	10,528	36,277	207	544	38	2,663	99,571	22
2,350		43,250	41,260		41,260	790	900	150	150	68,907	23
38,629		414,640	439,915	11,936	427,979	3,763	257	362	343	728,338	24
279,053	1,224	2,809,852	2,762,942	135,807	2,627,135	13,913	15,195	3,811	13,991	4,582,658	25
6,964	100	107,745	104,760	35,470	69,290	2,425	200	335	25	163,590	26
145,811	57	1,392,147	1,360,764	134,745	1,226,019	13,674	6,378	1,984	9,347	2,295,917	27
1,542		85,664	83,014	1,262	81,752	840	1,490	320		145,300	28
84,700		1,109,978	1,077,274	225,810	851,464	14,092	3,047	1,637	13,928	2,002,237	29
2,608		88,359	86,150	400	85,750	810		65	1,334	129,654	30
6,300	48	61,395	57,992	17,238	40,754	465	275	234	2,429	97,109	31
15,621		215,983	207,234	10,471	196,763	617	2,382	406	5,344	436,386	32
26,899		399,646	387,165	84,923	302,242	4,887	5,490	703	1,401	697,001	33
6,918		76,133	73,121		73,121	105	2,209	58	640	153,730	34
2,752		94,014	92,682	29,108	63,574	562	608	162		144,540	35
10,976		98,852	93,107	11,300	81,807	800	3,260	75	1,610	269,325	36
8,845		96,187	94,553	11,464	83,089	999	570	65		142,285	37
746,485	2,192	1,508,439	1,466,943	72,921	1,394,022	26,709	3,088	2,005	9,694	3,527,587	38
6,189		71,375	68,305	9,568	58,737	382	2,248	152	288	141,612	39

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS. (See also Artificial feathers and flowers.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	860	$17,849,821	$490,964	$933,584	$3,077,894	$13,347,379	477	5,184
2	California	15	123,184			20,225	102,959	7	12
3	Connecticut	5	137,500	3,000	22,000	53,350	59,150	3	25
4	Illinois	47	1,321,235	17,300	17,700	317,171	969,064	36	468
5	Indiana	9	29,332			8,083	21,249	6	11
6	Louisiana	4	77,966			1,800	76,166	1	2
7	Maryland	8	77,237			8,475	68,762	3	11
8	Massachusetts	51	1,506,437	43,700	147,444	254,197	1,061,096	38	372
9	Missouri	10	146,198	200	1,200	37,754	107,044	8	42
10	New Jersey	55	1,186,796	81,467	207,550	383,167	514,612	25	418
11	New York	567	11,273,268	173,550	307,081	1,648,867	9,143,770	295	2,053
12	Ohio	17	236,318	48,000	16,000	44,744	127,574	14	132
13	Pennsylvania	53	1,272,163	90,447	165,609	225,219	790,888	30	1,500
14	Tennessee	4	36,895	1,000	1,000	5,265	29,630	1	5
15	Texas	3	40,763			1,620	39,143	3	6
16	Wisconsin	4	282,818	30,300	40,000	55,157	157,361	2	93
17	All other states[1]	8	101,711	2,000	8,000	12,800	78,911	5	34

Group 9.—MILLSTONES. (See "All other industries," at end of table.)

Group 7.—MINERAL AND SODA WATERS.

1	United States	3,469	$28,100,022	$3,284,408	$4,031,188	$10,663,000	$10,121,426	1,885	12,362
2	Alabama	42	229,130	12,850	14,508	88,730	113,042	29	90
3	Arizona	12	52,875	3,800	12,500	27,775	8,800	4	19
4	Arkansas	54	294,612	52,775	43,075	135,816	62,946	27	250
5	California	128	1,028,573	87,300	128,872	356,536	455,865	75	374
6	Colorado	46	673,579	246,250	147,650	147,738	131,941	21	184
7	Connecticut	71	374,273	47,625	95,025	149,032	82,591	47	249
8	Delaware	5	22,054	2,025	5,600	6,830	7,599	2	11
9	District of Columbia	8	163,500	30,526	19,800	60,044	53,130	6	65
10	Florida	43	149,894	20,525	17,200	78,532	33,637	8	15
11	Georgia	93	511,236	24,520	28,700	163,539	294,477	40	128
12	Idaho	6	23,350	3,450	5,950	12,650	1,300	4	11
13	Illinois	200	1,920,466	196,150	299,165	773,931	651,220	136	933
14	Indian Territory	40	143,983	4,955	8,150	91,410	39,468	15	60
15	Indiana	84	406,074	65,065	72,445	165,861	102,703	42	252
16	Iowa	77	533,092	78,220	80,035	155,580	219,257	53	278
17	Kansas	68	346,829	41,250	66,150	162,425	77,004	45	214
18	Kentucky	47	266,494	24,320	37,140	102,756	102,278	30	160
19	Louisiana	51	478,888	83,295	45,723	187,723	162,147	29	153
20	Maine	30	347,513	33,625	60,200	115,703	137,985	21	300
21	Maryland	20	166,801	11,900	25,300	63,880	65,721	10	87
22	Massachusetts	119	1,956,456	131,635	236,753	528,305	1,059,763	79	923
23	Michigan	84	414,191	53,135	53,925	201,547	105,584	39	188
24	Minnesota	86	598,870	72,250	117,010	212,348	197,262	45	205
25	Mississippi	34	260,687	20,500	21,245	109,706	109,236	23	224
26	Missouri	132	949,587	65,475	94,795	451,098	338,219	93	475
27	Montana	15	85,920	7,970	28,500	31,800	17 650	9	59
28	Nebraska	38	161,883	8,785	25,840	96,796	30,462	19	62
29	Nevada	10	31,150	3,410	4,100	11,330	12,310	2	7
30	New Hampshire	9	32,319	600	4,500	17,012	10,207	6	21
31	New Jersey	126	1,345,311	148,100	262,950	409,990	524,271	73	540
32	New Mexico	11	35,380	4,000	8,030	16,450	6,900	6	49
33	New York	490	5,940,275	541,280	751,275	2,851,072	1,796,648	266	2,295
34	North Carolina	20	80,750	4,400	8,650	34,930	32 770	9	37
35	North Dakota	16	140,940	10,900	35,125	67,326	27,589	13	62
36	Ohio	148	907,796	118,200	167,500	400,404	221,692	91	689
37	Oklahoma	27	118,430	8,050	9,900	65,601	34,879	10	48
38	Oregon	22	93,330	6,475	6,875	43,400	36,580	9	23
39	Pennsylvania	364	3,060,233	209,460	447,995	771,684	1,631 094	158	1,073
40	Rhode Island	32	253,605	24,400	43,750	97,300	88,155	21	94
41	South Carolina	35	160,041	17,125	16,180	59,660	67,076	15	147
42	South Dakota	17	110,745	9,550	12,000	61,455	27,740	13	59
43	Tennessee	36	261,934	34,050	47,475	75,648	104,761	20	88
44	Texas	177	860,022	140,625	124,385	398,647	196,365	83	367
45	Utah	11	93,255	2,200	2,950	41,044	47,061	7	31
46	Vermont	9	78,465	3,100	15,150	14,575	45,640	4	19
47	Virginia	28	129,176	7,000	12,900	62,225	47,051	18	55
48	Washington[2]	34	154,255	32,067	23,706	61,773	36,709	20	90
49	West Virginia	48	209,785	16,790	30,500	117,437	45,058	25	186
50	Wisconsin	156	1,406,635	508,000	193,036	294,446	411,153	63	405
51	Wyoming	10	35,380	4,450	11,000	11,500	8,430	2	8

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Georgia, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; North Carolina, 1; Rhode Island, 1; West Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 2. MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS. (See also Artificial feathers and flowers.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
1,163	2,754	$2,296,446	115	$250,074	2,639	$2,046,372	1,544	$1,501,091	1,095	$545,281	37,280	17,573	1
14	14	9,771	1	1,500	13	8,271	5	4,273	8	3,998	391	100	2
9	29	16,720	.....	.....	29	16,720	6	6,700	23	10,020	266	101	3
47	298	278,241	25	52,275	273	225,966	154	147,346	119	78,620	3,833	1,005	4
6	19	20,864	6	7,800	13	13,064	6	9,325	7	3,739	494	71	5
4	13	5,320	2	600	11	4,720	4	2,740	7	1,980	159	62	6
10	24	12,621	3	2,000	21	10,621	12	8,024	9	2,597	311	83	7
66	185	198,681	9	20,437	176	178,244	112	143,468	64	34,776	3,983	1,147	8
9	25	19,652	7	7,940	18	11,712	9	7,480	9	4,232	471	407	9
78	68	71,575	2	8,000	66	63,575	53	57,171	13	6,404	1,496	1,121	10
817	1,830	1,465,090	48	125,912	1,782	1,339,178	1,046	986,107	736	353,071	21,319	10,687	11
21	42	28,417	2	5,500	40	22,917	18	13,127	22	9,790	775	209	12
83	143	100,362	2	2,550	141	97,812	77	67,224	64	30,588	2,647	1,529	13
6	2	1,352	.....	.....	2	1,352	1	936	1	416	85	57	14
9	9	9,000	2	2,560	7	6,440	5	5,216	2	1,224	73	10	15
3	30	39,172	2	7,000	28	32,172	23	30,800	5	1,372	179	151	16
10	23	19,608	4	6,000	19	13,608	13	11,154	6	2,454	498	230	17

Group 9.—MILLSTONES. (See "All other industries," at end of table.)

Group 7.—MINERAL AND SODA WATERS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
4,100	1,576	$1,393,240	271	$411,062	1,305	$982,178	1,130	$908,784	175	$73,394	14,650	9,205	1
49	30	20,447	3	5,100	27	15,347	25	14,645	2	702	204	110	2
17	2	2,400	.....	.....	2	2,400	2	2,400	.....	.....	19	15	3
72	16	11,930	3	3,900	13	8,030	12	7,670	1	360	174	90	4
138	69	76,146	19	34,330	50	41,816	42	38,486	8	3,330	410	316	5
55	14	15,900	6	5,100	8	10,800	7	10,200	1	600	118	103	6
82	25	20,214	.....	.....	25	20,214	21	18,476	4	1,738	262	150	7
5	2	1,560	.....	.....	2	1,560	2	1,560	.....	.....	12	11	8
8	12	10,049	.....	.....	12	10,049	9	8,180	3	1,869	124	91	9
53	5	5,240	3	3,440	2	1,800	2	1,800	.....	.....	110	68	10
122	80	57,787	18	21,400	62	36,387	57	35,227	5	1,160	445	289	11
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9	12
236	81	78,076	20	31,938	61	46,138	52	41,694	9	4,444	1,088	712	13
47	9	5,640	3	1,800	6	3,840	6	3,840	.....	.....	120	56	14
99	30	18,440	4	2,248	26	16,192	22	14,270	4	1,922	251	158	15
93	34	32,528	5	5,840	29	26,688	23	25,200	6	1,488	267	151	16
96	13	6,650	.....	.....	13	6,650	11	6,060	2	590	241	125	17
62	25	13,582	2	1,133	23	12,449	19	11,309	4	1,140	224	115	18
57	33	27,665	12	13,015	21	14,650	18	13,320	3	1,330	250	145	19
30	23	19,594	10	9,561	13	10,033	12	9,673	1	360	143	78	20
21	10	9,512	.....	.....	10	9,512	10	9,512	.....	.....	154	105	21
137	94	99,214	17	41,130	77	58,084	65	52,468	12	5,616	767	392	22
96	19	13,366	1	1,200	18	12,166	13	10,510	5	1,656	237	161	23
101	39	33,860	4	6,800	35	27,060	32	25,520	3	1,540	241	170	24
30	35	26,162	5	6,150	30	20,012	27	18,752	3	1,260	176	91	25
143	79	74,030	22	20,730	57	53,300	51	49,505	6	3,795	708	377	26
14	3	3,400	1	1,800	2	1,600	2	1,600	.....	.....	24	21	27
78	5	6,480	2	3,600	3	2,880	2	2,400	1	480	72	48	28
12	3	2,400			3	2,400	3	2,400			16	11	29
10	3	2,316			3	2,316	2	1,900	1	416	34	18	30
144	29	22,530	4	5,200	25	17,330	21	15,390	4	1,940	620	451	31
16	3	1,575			3	1,575	3	1,575			7	6	32
600	245	246,041	33	77,382	212	168,659	179	153,285	33	15,374	2,892	1,964	33
21	12	7,025	4	2,495	8	4,530	8	4,530			93	54	34
15	12	9,631	5	6,036	7	3,595	6	3,095	1	500	46	30	35
187	69	50,490	8	7,852	61	42,638	53	40,374	8	2,264	556	399	36
31	5	3,400	3	1,960	2	1,440	2	1,440			76	38	37
20	7	5,446	3	3,150	4	2,296	2	1,900	2	396	49	33	38
444	159	126,334	13	27,000	146	99,334	127	92,418	19	6,916	1,239	814	39
16	12	8,906			12	8,906	10	8,390	2	516	171	96	40
50	20	12,505	3	2,600	17	9,905	14	9,055	3	850	170	122	41
20	3	1,390	1	720	2	670	1	150	1	520	40	28	42
34	40	38,877	11	17,900	29	20,977	25	18,357	4	2,620	250	116	43
207	53	39,262	3	3,600	50	35,662	49	35,302	1	360	494	284	44
12	13	12,500	1	2,800	12	9,700	10	8,800	2	900	99	32	45
11	3	2,330			3	2,330	2	1,530	1	800	43	19	46
25	11	8,528	2	2,100	9	6,428	8	6,028	1	400	159	73	47
39	9	17,620	2	2,600	7	15,020	7	15,020			80	60	48
50	17	15,295	5	4,750	12	10,545	12	10,545			148	87	49
189	61	68,805	10	22,540	51	46,265	42	44,023	9	2,242	441	304	50
11											10	6	51

---

¹ Includes 1 establishment in Alaska.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	27,500	$10,307,241	3,683	$2,324,286	23,400	$7,915,905	417	$67,050	$4,588,553	$1,087,815	$38,380
2	California	196	69,510	25	17,467	168	50,847	3	1,196	15,548	7,885	848
3	Connecticut	207	51,832	38	11,800	169	40,032			15,345	6,100	370
4	Illinois	2,800	1,097,187	321	248,819	2,384	833,361	95	15,007	538,663	117,053	3,748
5	Indiana	251	67,762	4	1,492	246	66,225	1	45	16,729	4,581	374
6	Louisiana	104	27,789	1	104	103	27,685			26,465	15,300	165
7	Maryland	163	35,434	12	6,174	150	29,035	1	225	13,702	3,288	162
8	Massachusetts	2,503	1,047,300	597	356,916	1,878	684,638	28	5,746	327,169	53,365	8,470
9	Missouri	305	98,542	38	19,943	265	78,299	2	300	32,978	9,921	782
10	New Jersey	1,345	479,915	242	201,100	1,057	272,261	46	6,554	155,987	14,410	5,615
11	New York	16,258	6,268,406	2,106	1,272,708	14,055	4,976,497	97	19,201	3,136,731	788,777	9,185
12	Ohio	456	141,166	63	33,293	393	107,873			56,982	18,725	1,816
13	Pennsylvania	2,089	644,531	134	85,080	1,865	546,471	90	12,980	174,781	37,880	2,911
14	Tennessee	73	27,160	15	9,645	56	17,275	2	240	10,274	2,900	79
15	Texas	34	6,543			34	6,543			5,391	1,344	174
16	Wisconsin	344	123,346	63	48,029	268	72,517	13	2,800	39,457	1,836	1,879
17	All other states	372	120,818	24	11,716	309	106,346	39	2,756	22,351	4,450	1,802

Group 9.—MILLSTONES. (See "All other industries," at end of table.)

Group 7.—MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—Continued.

1	United States	10,879	$5,487,901	10,387	$5,388,352	190	$48,458	302	$51,091	$4,660,929	$539,524	$163,805
2	Alabama	141	49,074	128	47,370			13	1,704	32,239	6,741	2,680
3	Arizona	13	10,238	13	10,238					5,084	1,355	465
4	Arkansas	107	39,527	95	37,553	2	453	10	1,521	23,236	2,867	2,075
5	California	352	250,623	344	247,925	7	2,568	1	130	144,205	21,684	5,214
6	Colorado	106	73,245	102	72,280			4	965	60,965	5,026	4,428
7	Connecticut	186	103,689	183	103,195	1	140	2	354	45,849	6,720	2,395
8	Delaware	11	4,302	11	4,302					1,627	448	185
9	District of Columbia	104	69,909	102	69,352	1	332	1	225	66,358	2,220	668
10	Florida	95	36,045	92	35,745			3	300	21,394	3,810	1,461
11	Georgia	345	100,693	294	90,299	23	6,762	28	3,632	162,743	13,900	3,422
12	Idaho	11	6,232	9	5,526			2	706	2,566	450	236
13	Illinois	843	479,714	826	475,407	6	1,836	11	2,471	255,240	50,958	13,424
14	Indian Territory	73	27,856	65	26,449			8	1,407	24,491	4,154	438
15	Indiana	192	90,908	189	90,383			3	525	59,319	6,215	3,901
16	Iowa	184	95,589	176	93,367			8	2,222	89,097	8,455	3,847
17	Kansas	144	60,468	127	56,214	7	2,368	10	1,886	31,628	4,862	2,330
18	Kentucky	142	54,907	131	53,403	2	241	9	1,263	27,488	4,383	2,077
19	Louisiana	178	90,978	165	89,213	1	325	12	1,440	74,914	6,002	2,691
20	Maine	98	52,277	96	51,881	1	156	1	240	24,070	2,233	1,980
21	Maryland	127	64,849	124	64,269			3	580	23,020	3,619	1,004
22	Massachusetts	475	273,861	458	269,083	12	3,904	5	874	363,046	31,105	10,697
23	Michigan	174	102,475	161	99,311	7	2,117	6	1,047	70,409	6,268	2,497
24	Minnesota	188	90,094	185	89,002	1	480	2	612	84,320	5,180	3,999
25	Mississippi	117	44,235	106	42,486			11	1,749	23,591	3,459	3,612
26	Missouri	485	242,113	442	232,813	17	4,061	26	5,239	181,469	30,809	4,804
27	Montana	20	17,962	19	17,662			1	300	16,872	2,480	635
28	Nebraska	53	28,110	51	27,688	1	280	1	142	22,595	3,253	905
29	Nevada	10	8,262	10	8,262					4,099	246	207
30	New Hampshire	20	9,804	19	9,714			1	90	3,889	1,195	244
31	New Jersey	507	284,834	505	284,343			2	491	146,733	15,865	6,560
32	New Mexico	5	2,965	5	2,965					2,335	1,040	391
33	New York	2,356	1,262,500	2,330	1,256,455	19	4,900	7	1,145	1,178,433	168,546	25,854
34	North Carolina	67	18,761	59	17,775			8	986	10,179	2,420	806
35	North Dakota	36	20,896	35	20,826			1	70	29,159	1,332	970
36	Ohio	447	234,830	439	232,994	3	788	5	1,048	114,397	16,746	7,407
37	Oklahoma	48	21,479	45	20,423	1	252	2	804	11,676	1,494	857
38	Oregon	37	19,690	35	19,340	2	350			17,858	2,532	674
39	Pennsylvania	909	410,011	842	397,869	42	7,669	25	4,473	502,752	37,267	9,105
40	Rhode Island	122	63,347	118	61,563	2	1,004	2	780	43,692	4,769	1,312
41	South Carolina	135	29,592	116	27,786			19	1,806	25,383	2,880	941
42	South Dakota	29	17,379	29	17,379					12,464	1,860	744
43	Tennessee	164	65,635	147	62,325	5	1,584	12	1,726	55,888	6,691	4,401
44	Texas	321	134,541	297	130,186	5	1,455	19	2,900	94,220	12,584	6,382
45	Utah	51	22,855	47	22,415			4	440	24,755	2,207	1,100
46	Vermont	28	13,253	27	13,193			1	60	9,231	1,360	592
47	Virginia	105	37,847	99	37,171	4	500	2	176	26,218	2,414	999
48	Washington	64	43,047	64	43 047					36,207	4,339	1,405
49	West Virginia	92	41,544	84	39,720			8	1,824	28,146	4,829	1,701
50	Wisconsin	357	161,053	336	156,382	18	3,933	3	738	341,592	7,622	8,847
51	Wyoming	5	3,803	5	3,803					3,788	630	236

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$3,006,287	$456,071	$26,258,916	$25,955,828	$2,425,862	$23,529,966	$83,008	$133,467	$28,871	$57,742	$50,777,768	1
6,815	....	108,472	105,431	....	105,431	53	1,378	25	1,585	259,256	2
8,875	....	88,065	86,660	....	86,660	375	880	150	....	199,100	3
417,062	800	2,394,038	2,357,305	6,000	2,351,305	8,436	8,881	1,964	17,452	4,948,391	4
11,554	220	137,954	136,180	....	136,180	35	1,612	77	50	274,326	5
6,000	5,000	68,905	68,505	....	68,505	....	180	70	150	159,846	6
10,252	....	118,890	117,234	....	117,234	222	360	30	1,044	193,490	7
263,664	1,670	2,849,530	2,800,380	14,478	2,785,902	24,653	7,056	3,284	14,157	4,796,693	8
22,275	....	237,843	230,201	....	230,201	1,914	2,450	60	3,218	448,351	9
96,145	39,817	872,657	854,537	....	854,537	7,495	3,882	4,192	2,551	1,931,524	10
1,953,206	385,563	16,892,502	16,745,558	2,335,174	14,410,384	28,370	95,809	15,797	6,968	32,844,273	11
36,311	100	288,151	283,903	....	283,903	1,304	2,101	161	682	596,099	12
111,089	22,901	1,482,646	1,464,962	70,210	1,394,752	4,800	6,394	2,521	3,969	2,759,404	13
7,295	....	100,631	100,100	....	100,100	96	310	125	....	181,000	14
3,873	....	71,229	71,000	....	71,000	50	154	25	....	135,000	15
5,742	....	316,607	306,073	....	306,073	5,205	50	251	5,028	554,514	16
16,609	....	230,796	227,799	....	227,799	....	1,970	139	888	496,501	17

Group 9.—MILLSTONES. (See "All other industries," at end of table.)

Group 7.—MINERAL AND SODA WATERS—Continued.

$1,936,065	$21,505	$10,002,292	$9,424,353	$167,678	$9,256,675	$238,173	$65,979	$38,440	$235,347	$30,251,150	1
22,818	....	137,467	129,215	321	128,894	2,242	1,151	331	4,528	359,797	2
3,264	....	27,324	26,177	....	26,177	820	229	98	....	68,038	3
18,004	200	82,232	72,906	50	72,856	4,028	104	384	4,810	267,513	4
117,207	100	357,038	330,122	6,878	323,244	5,758	7,031	672	13,455	1,206,158	5
51,511	....	132,632	126,237	14	126,223	3,522	302	342	2,229	417,947	6
33,413	3,321	120,223	108,783	647	108,136	5,122	1,047	732	4,539	421,394	7
904	....	4,840	4,513	14	4,499	241	75	11	....	16,932	8
63,470	....	108,927	106,655	....	106,655	1,698	300	199	75	287,330	9
16,123	....	76,136	74,118	....	74,118	90	473	11	1,444	237,922	10
145,421		372,725	358,761	116	358,645	2,807	1,832	260	9,065	934,668	11
1,880	....	10,124	9,223	....	9,223	162	113	17	609	29,550	12
190,086	772	628,864	589,840	5,621	584,219	16,628	4,908	5,419	12,069	2,257,590	13
19,899	....	58,701	56,598	227	56,371	850	....	135	1,118	184,605	14
49,203		175,084	166,950	870	166,080	4,727	197	434	2,476	190,249	15
76,145	350	198,053	181,913	2,763	179,150	7,369	611	469	7,697	577,870	16
24,276	100	107,090	99,800	400	99,400	2,892	383	686	3,320	312,231	17
21,028		85,245	79,362	503	78,859	2,371	563	186	2,763	316,197	18
66,221		135,408	130,314	270	130,044	1,803	1,230	350	1,711	436,014	19
19,857		170,938	169,177	45	169,132	2,895	1,632	696	2,538	346,381	20
18,197	200	89,224	87,188	546	86,642	1,408	96	337	195	238,915	21
317,645	3,599	754,244	727,930	2,624	725,306	9,923	3,670	3,078	9,643	1,789,183	22
61,144	500	170,246	159,203	8,354	150,849	3,981	646	443	5,973	502,362	23
75,036	105	178,636	163,888	4,711	159,177	6,955	1,506	897	5,390	572,300	24
16,520		90,126	89,022	3,629	85,393	5,715	785	538	3,066	291,596	25
140,116	5,740	370,700	354,116	10,989	343,127	7,762	3,963	798	4,061	1,166,303	26
13,757		22,717	19,185	...	19,185	1,210	165	37	2,120	95,194	27
18,437		52,021	44,414	156	44,258	1,787	210	42	5,568	175,704	28
3,646		11,089	5,947	138	5,809	195	300	23	4,624	39,100	29
2,450		25,889	25,164	12	25,152	476	103	36	110	55,081	30
124,908		400,155	379,085	4,440	374,645	14,146	1,436	2,322	3,166	1,258,363	31
904		11,160	10,713	376	10,337	263	90	22	72	31,536	32
978,683	5,350	1,708,182	1,594,779	10,110	1,584,669	55,278	9,661	10,833	37,631	5,670,973	33
6,953		44,877	43,490	51	43,439	338	458	51	540	154,683	34
26,849	8	43,515	33,355	......	33,335	1,458	336	152	8,234	155,636	35
89,424	620	266,983	247,140	2,750	244,390	8,617	1,041	1,080	6,105	982,730	36
9,325		31,542	27,229	1,755	25,474	926	222	28	3,137	98,965	37
11,052		41,486	39,842	1,000	38,842	528	606	190	320	134,426	38
156,880		953,795	924,157	73,108	851,049	17,854	1,331	2,297	5,156	2,806,546	39
37,611		95,800	87,101	575	86,526	2,998	1,747	180	3,783	305,461	40
21,562		116,474	112,607	23	112,584	973	527	145	2,222	296,458	41
9,800		31,755	29,652	68	29,584	1,088	180	41	794	112,753	42
44,796		177,709	164,962	4	164,958	2,066	551	123	10,067	449,812	43
75,254		336,488	318,884	3,120	315,764	8,631	2,828	645	5,500	984,111	44
21,448		51,317	46,885	36	46,849	275	1,009	58	3,090	112,275	45
7,279		49,407	39,575		39,575	550	529	55	8,698	111,780	46
22,790	15	60,849	57,763	2,102	55,661	963	698	162	1,263	194,550	47
30,463		85,420	79,473	7,700	71,773	2,325	721	222	2,976	270,293	48
21,616		64,533	57,395	2,410	54,985	2,320	296	219	1,303	226,153	49
324,748	375	653,602	623,285	7,827	615,458	10,783	1,781	1,946	15,894	1,734,870	50
2,922		11,135	10,571	25	10,546	356		8	200	31,610	51

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 9.—MIRRORS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	119	$3,859,469	$104,860	$361,351	$608,895	$2,784,363	94	2,971
2	Illinois	16	791,026	29,135	98,934	121,374	541,583	12	700
3	Indiana	8	140,192	2,075	22,877	24,752	90,488	7	173
4	Kentucky	4	182,864	10,250	22,500	21,049	129,065	4	180
5	Massachusetts	7	168,663			25,606	143,057	7	149
6	New Jersey	3	318,228	9,500	36,821	47,126	224,781	3	110
7	New York	40	1,130,072	13,750	40,978	153,496	921,848	28	717
8	Ohio	8	345,987	10,000	50,000	61,368	224,619	8	341
9	Pennsylvania	10	348,888	19,950	52,141	63,709	213,088	8	295
10	Wisconsin	3	89,955		18,100	14,531	57,324	3	100
11	All other states[1]	20	343,594	10,200	19,000	75,884	238,510	14	206

Group 11.—MODELS AND PATTERNS, NOT INCLUDING PAPER PATTERNS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	547	$2,895,827	$182,250	$242,254	$958,425	$1,512,898	436	4,369
2	California	24	91,242	100	400	43,225	47,517	19	104
3	Colorado	5	10,750			4,500	6,250	5	37
4	Connecticut	20	67,989	2,300	3,350	30,800	31,539	18	126
5	District of Columbia	6	79,000	10,000	3,000	22,600	43,400	5	23
6	Illinois	60	259,720	2,000	6,200	102,669	148,851	51	277
7	Indiana	15	62,753	2,550	6,224	31,513	22,466	14	128
8	Iowa	4	5,055	300	475	2,750	1,530	3	15
9	Maine	4	10,950	50	200	7,600	3,100	2	11
10	Maryland	9	28,460		1,500	13,600	13,360	9	59
11	Massachusetts	65	228,638	5,400	9,450	83,829	129,959	45	1,220
12	Michigan	14	29,933	50	350	8,795	20,738	12	66
13	Minnesota	8	14,594	200	600	8,562	5,232	5	59
14	Missouri	21	71,889	5,600	3,175	26,889	36,225	20	106
15	New Jersey	28	139,062	11,550	9,300	44,787	73,425	26	167
16	New York	98	998,388	69,850	92,250	226,208	610,080	65	581
17	Ohio	61	271,492	49,600	61,870	71,329	88,693	49	634
18	Pennsylvania	60	357,204	15,700	30,500	155,368	155,636	53	482
19	Rhode Island	10	20,515		300	8,950	11,265	7	26
20	Washington	4	6,825			4,775	2,050	4	11
21	Wisconsin	18	82,923	1,700	4,410	38,318	38,495	14	166
22	All other states[2]	13	58,445	5,300	8,700	21,358	23,087	10	71

Group 9.—MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES. (See also Marble and stone work.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,439	$15,817,344	$2,505,199	$1,864,520	$2,044,334	$9,403,291	684	16,888
2	Alabama	5	65,238		7,150	17,950	40,138	2	54
3	Arkansas	16	58,476	6,000	7,375	4,575	40,526	2	9
4	California	36	282,762	42,275	19,300	34,355	186,832	19	158
5	Colorado	9	90,450	15,200	7,700	11,950	55,600	5	95
6	Connecticut	40	314,857	62,859	29,875	40,746	181,377	20	315
7	Delaware	3	34,350	6,000	4,800	2,050	21,500	1	12
8	Florida	4	17,083	3,000	700	440	12,943		
9	Georgia	24	278,828	24,250	16,800	41,475	196,303	11	318
10	Illinois	94	1,043,743	139,025	94,555	73,851	736,312	38	509
11	Indian Territory	4	13,120	300	200	1,300	11,320		
12	Indiana	69	443,187	71,571	69,535	40,277	261,804	22	199
13	Iowa	29	300,675	38,275	36,100	30,869	195,431	13	135
14	Kansas	15	188,398	15,650	40,300	11,945	120,503	4	36
15	Kentucky	30	153,555	24,410	11,490	14,625	103,030	6	50
16	Louisiana	7	123,667	14,300	12,914	12,351	84,102	4	86
17	Maine	19	110,805	9,650	14,125	9,567	77,463	5	63
18	Maryland	22	264,403	48,225	36,850	17,248	162,080	3	110
19	Massachusetts	135	1,468,584	263,272	164,921	199,653	840,738	84	2,696
20	Michigan	57	370,037	44,432	42,435	40,244	242,926	28	340
21	Minnesota	26	439,312	103,600	70,300	71,290	194,122	15	555
22	Mississippi	9	53,064	15,200	5,600	6,455	25,809	2	34
23	Missouri	36	540,067	114,450	57,420	34,411	333,786	10	151
24	Montana	6	23,855	3,800	3,900	4,995	11,160	2	18
25	Nebraska	10	102,100	9,700	18,575	10,966	62,859	2	43
26	New Hampshire	32	297,988	40,665	37,519	59,522	160,282	15	411
27	New Jersey	27	252,305	31,000	45,250	30,401	145,654	8	165
28	New York	122	2,082,703	467,880	219,315	197,044	1,198,464	45	1,416
29	North Carolina	15	92,261	12,750	7,700	9,549	62,262	6	62
30	Ohio	60	600,533	97,725	78,842	94,880	329,086	36	558
31	Oklahoma	5	34,060	7,000	1,500	10,800	14,760	1	95
32	Oregon	8	71,975	5,600	10,650	6,025	49,700	2	13
33	Pennsylvania	107	1,132,793	186,545	131,390	141,505	673,353	62	975
34	Rhode Island	16	329,126	73,500	35,185	66,234	154,207	8	606
35	South Carolina	8	38,725	3,100	2,695	3,230	29,700	1	2
36	South Dakota	5	68,687	5,500	10,600	4,875	47,712	3	41
37	Tennessee	22	239,868	18,670	10,198	33,984	177,016	6	224
38	Texas	44	253,931	34,675	20,175	32,330	166,751	13	205
39	Utah	4	27,575	2,600	2,150	2,925	19,900	1	35
40	Vermont	179	2,187,911	167,800	303,184	435,859	1,281,068	146	4,811
41	Virginia	8	80,839	15,200	9,600	10,925	45,114	3	48
42	Washington	11	86,650	13,750	8,200	4,850	59,850	2	12
43	West Virginia	10	69,005	13,000	6,500	8,935	40,570	4	45
44	Wisconsin	46	1,050,663	221,795	149,897	154,443	524,528	22	1,163
45	All other states[3]	5	39,130	11,000	1,050	2,430	24,650	2	15

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1;. Kansas, 1; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 2; North Carolina, 2; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 2; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 1; North Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 1; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 9.—MIRRORS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
117	302	$331,771	53	$101,075	249	$230,696	197	$205,590	52	$25,106	3,199	2,288	1
9	69	86,126	14	27,457	55	58,669	45	54,555	10	4,114	627	385	2
7	13	14,670	5	8,500	8	6,170	6	4,770	2	1,400	149	87	3
3	7	11,400	2	5,500	5	5,900	3	4,400	2	1,500	150	128	4
3	18	12,068	3	5,680	15	6,388	13	5,672	2	716	135	102	5
6	17	25,668	3	8,500	14	17,168	12	16,868	2	300	176	143	6
58	105	96,225	8	9,838	97	86,387	79	76,684	18	9,703	1,004	732	7
5	15	17,224	5	8,000	10	9,224	6	7,412	4	1,812	202	221	8
7	29	28,832	4	7,400	25	21,432	16	16,951	9	4,481	282	185	9
	7	9,000	5	5,700	2	3,300	2	3,300	....	....	75	48	10
19	22	30,558	4	14,500	18	16,058	15	14,978	3	1,080	309	257	11
Group 14.—MODELS AND PATTERNS, NOT INCLUDING PAPER PATTERNS.													
656	242	$238,379	39	$67,617	203	$170,762	157	$153,735	46	$17,027	3,871	2,105	1
30	8	8,044	....	....	8	8,044	8	8,044	....	....	124	75	2
4	1	1,092	....	....	1	1,092	1	1,092	....	....	29	17	3
20	4	3,700	3	2,500	1	1,200	1	1,200	....	....	141	68	4
5	2	2,500	....	....	2	2,500	2	2,500	....	....	41	24	5
64	31	32,428	8	11,720	23	20,708	19	18,944	4	1,764	420	236	6
19	5	5,505	2	3,360	3	2,145	1	1,280	2	865	93	58	7
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	4	8
3	2	1,000	2	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	7	9
11	2	2,000	....	....	2	2,000	2	2,000	....	....	50	30	10
90	16	14,372	3	4,680	13	9,692	8	8,274	5	1,418	380	191	11
16	3	1,468	....	....	3	1,468	1	656	2	812	121	43	12
10	1	231	....	....	1	231	1	231	....	....	43	21	13
21	19	20,270	4	5,400	15	14,870	15	14,870	....	....	149	68	14
32	1	1,800	....	....	1	1,800	1	1,800	....	....	182	108	15
118	83	79,008	6	18,777	77	60,231	58	52,289	19	7,942	915	512	16
77	19	19,308	2	7,200	17	12,108	12	10,600	5	1,508	389	207	17
77	25	32,053	5	8,180	20	23,873	18	23,259	2	614	484	270	18
11	2	1,243	....	....	2	1,243	1	1,044	1	199	67	30	19
4	1	600	....	....	1	600	....	....	1	600	16	11	20
22	14	9,257	4	4,800	10	4,457	6	3,402	4	1,055	136	86	21
18	3	2,500	....	....	3	2,500	2	2,250	1	250	71	39	22
Group 9.—MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES. (See also Marble and stone work.)													
2,025	964	$868,579	101	$155,851	863	$712,728	744	$666,592	119	$46,136	16,046	9,782	1
5	3	2,280	....	....	3	2,280	3	2,280	....	....	48	30	2
22	9	7,244	....	....	9	7,244	9	7,244	....	....	78	45	3
56	13	14,300	....	....	13	14,300	11	13,700	2	600	234	134	4
9	15	18,520	7	11,220	8	7,300	8	7,300	....	....	53	41	5
44	27	25,050	2	4,600	25	20,450	21	18,690	4	1,760	291	142	6
5	3	2,132	....	....	3	2,132	3	2,132	....	....	36	28	7
7	3	3,280	....	....	3	3,280	3	3,280	....	....	11	7	8
26	45	22,855	1	900	44	21,955	43	21,905	1	50	470	254	9
118	60	60,203	6	6,850	54	53,353	44	48,989	10	4,364	730	356	10
9	1	500	....	....	1	500	1	500	....	....	22	16	11
90	25	15,783	4	4,200	21	11,583	15	9,817	6	1,766	316	193	12
19	36	26,698	2	1,800	34	24,898	30	23,580	4	1,318	172	103	13
25	26	18,566	....	....	26	18,566	23	17,478	3	1,088	120	65	14
43	8	5,360	1	1,000	7	4,360	5	3,800	2	560	142	75	15
6	6	5,835	2	1,786	4	4,049	3	3,425	1	624	116	83	16
28	1	200	....	....	1	200	....	....	1	200	145	71	17
30	14	10,666	....	....	14	10,666	11	9,484	3	1,182	188	105	18
207	79	68,584	3	4,200	76	64,384	62	57,526	14	6,858	2,170	1,260	19
73	34	25,856	....	....	34	25,856	30	23,988	4	1,868	337	216	20
12	16	16,900	....	....	16	16,900	14	15,900	2	1,000	324	228	21
9	5	3,720	....	....	5	3,720	4	3,480	1	240	58	40	22
42	26	26,772	10	13,090	16	13,682	12	12,048	4	1,634	291	117	23
8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	11	24
17	3	1,849	....	....	3	1,849	2	1,729	1	120	77	43	25
15	13	9,240	3	1,600	10	7,640	8	7,040	2	600	442	240	26
31	18	17,232	2	2,900	16	14,332	12	12,792	4	1,540	196	124	27
166	90	79,721	8	11,400	82	68,321	71	63,877	11	4,444	1,229	758	28
17	11	8,350	4	3,500	7	4,850	6	4,700	1	150	153	87	29
84	65	52,297	16	15,115	49	37,182	40	33,702	9	3,480	192	316	30
8	1	1,200	....	....	1	1,200	1	1,200	....	....	39	32	31
12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	21	32
156	30	25,773	....	....	30	25,773	26	24,327	4	1,446	940	591	33
23	10	14,862	1	100	9	14,762	9	14,762	....	....	433	258	34
9	3	2,030	....	....	3	2,030	3	2,030	....	....	55	32	35
6	3	2,130	1	1,080	2	1,050	1	750	1	300	27	21	36
28	16	12,165	1	1,500	15	10,665	13	10,125	2	540	315	206	37
61	33	21,557	....	....	33	21,557	32	21,257	1	300	281	193	38
8	1	900	....	....	1	900	1	900	....	....	37	22	39
298	137	159,708	8	38,500	129	121,208	111	114,169	18	7,039	3,880	2,566	40
10	9	4,818	....	....	9	4,818	9	4,818	....	....	92	84	41
13	4	5,400	....	....	4	5,400	4	5,400	....	....	90	46	42
11	12	7,880	3	1,440	9	6,440	7	5,765	2	675	62	27	43
73	49	59,073	16	29,070	33	30,003	32	29,703	1	300	499	431	44
6	1[1]	1,000	....	....	1	1,000	1	1,000	....	....	56	28	45

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: District of Columbia, 2; Nevada, 1; North Dakota, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 9.—MIRRORS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	2,649	$1,374,807	2,502	$1,336,106	119	$34,942	28	$3,759	$567,967	$127,149	$11,466
2	Illinois	494	264,890	486	262,395	4	1,648	4	847	93,930	23,206	2,735
3	Indiana	117	55,194	115	54,932			2	262	12,482	1,572	867
4	Kentucky	139	83,798	139	83,798					32,669	888	1,090
5	Massachusetts	88	53,877	86	53,643			2	234	31,477	4,644	306
6	New Jersey	141	62,072	123	57,572	18	4,500			46,548	4,360	487
7	New York	887	472,369	844	461,345	42	10,842	1	182	200,570	70,741	1,104
8	Ohio	249	117,676	220	106,670	24	10,000	5	1,006	50,584	6,800	1,300
9	Pennsylvania	241	115,739	199	107,055	31	7,952	11	732	58,764	2,270	1,476
10	Wisconsin	57	26,208	57	26,208					6,048	1,380	370
11	All other states	236	122,984	233	122,488			3	496	34,895	11,288	1,731

Group 14. MODELS AND PATTERNS, NOT INCLUDING PAPER PATTERNS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	2,780	$1,788,184	2,553	$1,710,644	193	$70,350	34	$7,190	$434,994	$163,662	$10,849
2	California	90	70,060	79	65,836	9	3,652	2	572	16,489	11,784	405
3	Colorado	24	16,606	24	16,606					2,385	1,850	87
4	Connecticut	96	69,433	94	69,133			2	300	6,688	3,984	197
5	District of Columbia	32	23,220	32	23,220					3,276	1,655	557
6	Illinois	312	216,061	260	194,994	52	21,067			52,070	22,378	652
7	Indiana	70	46,714	67	46,056	3	658			7,770	1,700	427
8	Iowa	7	3,851	7	3,851					1,000	420	20
9	Maine	5	2,820	5	2,820					470	230	27
10	Maryland	38	21,421	37	21,251			1	170	3,242	1,462	33
11	Massachusetts	250	168,445	241	165,842	8	2,395	1	208	41,429	18,479	1,023
12	Michigan	75	40,157	75	40,157					3,387	2,112	260
13	Minnesota	28	16,460	27	16,260	1	200			3,437	2,120	98
14	Missouri	100	64,655	96	63,815			4	840	20,112	6,504	339
15	New Jersey	139	98,187	138	97,563	1	624			13,561	5,350	479
16	New York	661	394,589	548	354,755	107	38,489	6	1,345	162,254	45,181	2,558
17	Ohio	283	173,525	278	172,215			5	1,310	30,743	11,354	1,734
18	Pennsylvania	370	246,591	357	243,937	1	365	12	2,289	38,619	18,674	1,160
19	Rhode Island	46	27,359	46	27,359					9,632	2,126	49
20	Washington	14	10,749	14	10,749					1,616	1,182	56
21	Wisconsin	82	45,026	70	41,970	11	2,900	1	156	12,345	3,877	198
22	All other states	58	32,255	58	32,255					4,469	1,240	490

Group 9.—MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	12,624	$8,213,030	12,581	$8,200,418	17	$6,626	26	$5,986	$2,467,214	$159,921	$89,482
2	Alabama	36	18,462	36	18,462					7,122	896	408
3	Arkansas	56	39,878	55	39,696			1	182	8,122	1,404	392
4	California	168	182,246	167	181,796			1	450	32,275	5,202	1,451
5	Colorado	43	43,568	43	43,568					16,370	1,084	559
6	Connecticut	207	142,326	207	142,326					41,852	6,266	1,870
7	Delaware	32	13,813	32	13,813					3,051		401
8	Florida	11	5,041	11	5,041					2,672	480	129
9	Georgia	353	130,119	350	129,847			3	272	54,703	1,905	1,909
10	Illinois	496	355,705	492	355,003	2	540	2	162	234,196	10,066	7,375
11	Indian Territory	20	11,673	20	11,673					7,031	466	90
12	Indiana	243	140,405	243	140,405					66,665	4,678	3,256
13	Iowa	135	88,571	135	88,571					67,739	3,435	1,781
14	Kansas	89	56,592	89	56,592					29,938	1,810	1,247
15	Kentucky	104	56,092	104	56,092					30,666	2,455	1,124
16	Louisiana	102	62,265	102	62,265					16,354	1,142	35
17	Maine	109	60,862	109	60,862					12,993	1,585	986
18	Maryland	139	84,584	138	84,424			1	160	17,247	2,453	1,481
19	Massachusetts	1,717	1,071,478	1,713	1,069,402	3	1,812	1	264	273,027	16,030	13,176
20	Michigan	256	169,137	256	169,137					62,130	4,498	2,928
21	Minnesota	277	190,618	277	190,618					53,824	1,046	1,893
22	Mississippi	47	26,918	47	26,918					6,354	552	648
23	Missouri	196	120,825	196	120,825					78,097	5,945	2,744
24	Montana	16	14,193	16	14,193					4,664	372	136
25	Nebraska	57	40,941	57	40,941					18,608	710	755
26	New Hampshire	336	201,084	336	201,084					33,956	2,633	1,357
27	New Jersey	150	115,935	150	115,935					16,292	2,886	934
28	New York	979	686,846	975	685,640	4	1,206			279,594	20,897	9,413
29	North Carolina	113	51,245	113	51,245					19,815	1,349	785
30	Ohio	403	251,398	403	251,398					90,450	6,349	3,795
31	Oklahoma	32	14,094	32	14,094					4,319	516	305
32	Oregon	38	42,069	38	42,069					12,931	1,500	291
33	Pennsylvania	736	462,709	730	460,963	1	400	5	1,346	108,836	11,337	3,782
34	Rhode Island	357	244,191	356	243,645	1	546			47,128	1,140	1,632
35	South Carolina	39	15,382	38	15,122	1	260			6,362	648	175
36	South Dakota	24	19,760	24	19,760					7,558	245	383
37	Tennessee	253	124,505	250	123,443	2	962	1	100	34,500	2,001	1,319
38	Texas	231	158,287	231	158,287					51,158	2,494	2,138
39	Utah	28	16,710	24	15,635	3	900	1	175	2,868	100	150
40	Vermont	3,204	2,183,425	3,202	2,183,043			2	382	467,204	22,196	10,150
41	Virginia	77	38,548	77	38,548					5,431	1,680	426
42	Washington	66	56,230	66	56,230					15,789	1,407	526
43	West Virginia	42	22,337	42	22,337					13,565	1,169	524
44	Wisconsin	564	353,417	556	350,924			8	2,493	90,079	3,759	4,406
45	All other states	43	28,546	43	28,546					13,679	1,135	217

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued

Group 9.—MIRRORS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$425,252	$4,100	$4,587,349	$4,460,604	$3,072	$4,457,532	$34,274	$27,980	$10,321	$54,170	$7,605,435	1
67,989		701,972	681,856	1,200	680,656	8,663	3,430	1,247	6,776	1,407,900	2
10,043		195,476	190,059	60	189,999	1,502	650	435	2,830	313,886	3
30,091		337,278	317,700	637	317,063	2,573	750	203	16,052	482,661	4
24,527	2,000	130,990	128,500		128,500	1,150	680	160	500	252,775	5
41,701		198,401	191,109		191,109	1,804	2,400	2,876	212	348,084	6
126,625	2,100	1,882,270	1,854,212		1,854,212	5,706	12,153	1,819	8,380	2,892,439	7
42,484		311,066	304,797	300	304,497	3,200	2,091	978		524,158	8
55,018		284,773	262,969		262,969	4,592	480	710	16,022	547,066	9
4,298		119,781	115,819	300	115,519	1,983	1,794	185		167,447	10
21,876		425,342	413,583	575	413,008	3,101	3,552	1,708	3,398	698,809	11

Group 11.—MODELS AND PATTERNS, NOT INCLUDING PAPER PATTERNS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$231,164	$29,319	$922,081	$837,242	$3,350	$833,892	$25,566	$48,220	$7,154	$3,899	$4,545,004	1
4,300		33,644	30,519		30,519	85	2,915	85	40	173,164	2
448		5,208	4,503		4,503	20	631	54		32,776	3
2,409	98	19,249	15,838		15,838	652	2,339	325	95	132,685	4
1,064		3,826	2,633		2,633	782	298	101	12	36,400	5
23,651	5,389	82,310	71,926		71,926	3,014	5,375	1,100	895	539,367	6
5,643		14,495	12,323		12,323	990	700	138	344	98,586	7
500		2,166	1,905		1,905	184	50	27		11,540	8
213		2,153	1,928		1,928	50	140	28	7	9,120	9
887	800	17,604	16,396		16,396	318	789	101		58,933	10
21,792	135	93,223	83,628		83,628	1,421	6,678	633	863	470,341	11
715	300	6,527	5,437		5,437	764	264	50	12	65,134	12
1,219		8,579	7,564		7,564	242	540	210	23	41,574	13
12,309	960	36,101	32,758		32,758	316	2,840	137	50	176,360	14
6,906	826	44,408	39,816		39,816	1,972	2,030	460	130	222,964	15
100,814	13,701	321,836	306,275		306,275	5,822	7,612	992	1,135	1,261,359	16
17,105	550	58,055	49,108	175	48,933	2,343	6,033	434	137	386,302	17
18,285	500	113,061	101,918	3,175	98,743	4,327	5,150	1,520	149	533,035	18
1,457	6,000	10,418	9,113		9,113	30	1,134	134	7	65,537	19
578		2,707	2,265		2,265	40	380	22		21,980	20
8,270		20,833	17,613		17,613	1,443	1,467	310		110,522	21
2,739		25,675	23,776		23,776	751	855	293		97,225	22

Group 9.—MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,554,839	$962,972	$8,755,417	$7,717,453	$3,664,311	$4,053,142	$188,715	$105,731	$66,694	$676,824	$25,688,607	1
5,818		19,959	18,384	15,469	2,915	62	252	27	1,234	73,022	2
6,326		64,938	61,646	17,360	44,286	372		8	2,911	174,716	3
22,604	3,018	189,449	171,983	96,078	75,905	633	2,609	1,272	12,952	539,799	4
12,277	2,459	65,245	48,913	26,604	22,309	148	870	17	15,297	197,444	5
27,568	6,148	172,551	151,598	67,664	83,934	2,887	2,001	738	15,327	472,884	6
2,650		16,399	13,369	4,220	9,149	130		50	2,850	47,166	7
2,063		15,150	14,800	4,000	10,800				350	31,800	8
50,889		163,430	150,684	135,218	15,466	3,385	1,674	875	6,812	523,794	9
96,640	120,115	657,400	557,779	158,488	399,291	6,646	2,121	953	89,901	1,612,164	10
6,475		18,235	17,485	13,380	4,105				750	48,125	11
52,175	6,550	343,168	314,548	141,290	173,258	2,625	1,121	354	24,220	764,155	12
61,958	565	206,909	176,793	53,552	123,241	2,953	1,019	485	25,659	484,913	13
25,881	1,000	112,880	100,053	27,258	72,795	1,133		241	11,453	304,094	14
15,084	12,004	108,117	102,483	54,113	48,370	873	782	173	3,806	272,429	15
15,177		93,909	73,142	4,250	68,892	2,092	240	1,535	16,900	211,037	16
8,760	1,653	50,197	43,071	22,467	20,604	1,270	25	700	5,131	172,623	17
11,963	1,350	142,586	135,745	71,365	64,380	1,639	399	115	4,688	347,043	18
126,430	117,391	661,576	577,856	404,195	173,661	35,718	9,639	19,448	18,915	2,651,289	19
39,124	15,280	254,083	203,320	122,298	81,022	3,218	2,506	594	44,445	714,509	20
50,885		135,279	110,880	65,170	45,710	7,730	5,198	2,671	8,800	552,121	21
3,329	1,825	49,708	48,305	28,630	19,675	281	163	9	950	126,300	22
67,947	1,161	293,206	266,519	81,187	185,332	1,757	2,965	416	21,549	653,818	23
4,156		16,356	14,366	2,182	12,184	530	85	25	1,350	51,270	24
17,143		78,530	60,335	19,637	40,698	1,635		40	16,520	205,004	25
21,113	5,853	108,806	94,005	72,033	21,972	6,765	1,874	695	5,467	406,405	26
9,522	2,950	161,505	145,815	58,849	86,966	2,557	60	338	12,735	417,571	27
148,092	101,192	1,041,060	964,288	225,748	738,540	13,972	2,824	2,255	57,721	2,107,844	28
17,681		64,160	59,080	34,250	24,830	805		425	3,850	180,242	29
72,491	7,815	468,074	422,042	132,471	289,571	7,432	1,104	1,321	36,175	1,126,483	30
3,498		13,755	11,073	1,350	9,723	897		35	1,750	45,100	31
11,140		77,150	73,840	20,290	53,550	194	230	285	2,600	189,560	32
76,795	16,922	598,682	531,406	210,879	320,527	9,239	1,954	2,777	53,306	1,614,490	33
23,672	20,684	97,409	83,130	71,679	11,451	9,936	950	611	2,782	464,322	34
5,539		27,813	26,650	13,600	13,050	173	150	40	800	67,453	35
6,930		45,043	40,015	27,760	12,255	1,260	120	10	4,578	97,074	36
31,180		140,954	118,714	84,560	34,154	1,459	310	194	20,277	294,975	37
46,526		268,629	254,006	72,057	181,949	1,439	2,221	251	10,712	624,205	38
2,618		13,520	12,660	9,085	3,575	60			800	41,550	39
227,445	207,413	1,133,257	969,729	856,361	113,368	41,580	56,304	24,388	41,256	4,615,379	40
3,325		40,238	36,717	16,262	20,455	796	300	380	2,045	121,295	41
13,556	306	73,698	69,162	27,100	42,062	124	172		4,240	201,243	42
11,372	500	59,631	54,145	13,950	40,195	154	318	15	4,999	136,686	43
81,087	827	345,322	279,669	75,952	203,717	11,875	2,761	1,926	49,091	1,907,044	44
4,627	7,700	43,542	37,220	4,000	33,220	210	100	2	6,010	99,167	45

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—MUCILAGE AND PASTE. (See also Glue.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	111	$2,430,311	$100,300	$143,442	$258,082	$1,928,487	67	1,545
2	California	3	9,200	4,500	1,700	1,050	1,950	2	16
3	Illinois	10	408,779			38,255	370,524	7	239
4	Indiana	4	10,100	1,200	2,225	675	6,000	1	10
5	Maryland	3	77,500			7,500	70,000	3	50
6	Massachusetts	19	1,191,084	15,150	31,651	39,276	1,105,007	12	325
7	Michigan	3	1,900	50	150	1,100	600	2	26
8	Missouri	5	6,065		500	2,235	3,330	3	16
9	New Jersey	3	14,100	3,000	1,200	4,150	5,750	2	35
10	New York	17	289,792	31,600	50,212	89,310	118,670	12	402
11	Ohio	15	86,280	3,300	4,825	29,930	48,225	5	90
12	Pennsylvania	12	243,523	30,700	30,629	28,201	153,993	7	155
13	All other states[1]	17	91,988	10,800	20,350	16,400	44,438	11	181

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS, NOT SPECIFIED. (See also special report on Musical instruments.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	181	$3,743,469	$97,402	$318,408	$693,193	$2,634,466	92	1,631
2	California	3	9,010	3,000	1,500	470	4,040		
3	Connecticut	3	4,700	50	250	1,500	2,900	2	3
4	Illinois	28	640,549	16,250	43,700	129,969	450,630	18	255
5	Indiana	5	445,374	13,800	44,550	58,609	328,415	4	125
6	Maryland	3	9,375			2,050	7,325	1	2
7	Massachusetts	22	143,280	928	3,075	40,712	98,565	10	197
8	Michigan	7	77,794	3,100	6,435	12,224	56,035	4	70
9	Minnesota	4	5,100			1,750	3,350	2	11
10	Missouri	5	23,334	3,875	8,575	3,584	7,300	2	7
11	New Jersey	7	892,134	29,234	144,819	148,459	569,622	5	373
12	New York	56	1,224,538	13,065	25,800	231,997	953,676	27	430
13	Ohio	7	44,861		75	16,248	28,538	3	75
14	Pennsylvania	16	180,783	8,500	23,200	35,031	114,052	10	61
15	Washington	3	1,450			600	850		
16	Wisconsin	3	5,430	500	270	3,100	1,560	2	2
17	All other states[2]	9	35,757	5,100	16,159	6,890	7,608	2	20

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ORGANS. (See also Musical instruments, pianos; Musical instruments, piano and organ materials; and special report on Musical instruments.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	94	$7,203,878	$293,428	$758,104	$663,852	$5,488,494	73	4,454
2	Connecticut	3	157,292	15,500	28,700	18,156	94,936	3	100
3	Illinois	13	1,026,052	44,250	134,434	98,799	748,569	12	998
4	Indiana	4	97,311	16,500	26,500	21,668	32,643	3	114
5	Kentucky	3	266,000	21,800	70,200	49,000	125,000	3	320
6	Maryland	4	174,280	6,500	29,500	12,050	126,230	3	124
7	Massachusetts	10	823,737	18,700	53,233	79,823	671,981	10	403
8	Michigan	3	1,025,429	14,519	79,242	94,463	837,205	3	518
9	New York	14	178,788	18,600	28,400	27,230	104,558	7	94
10	Ohio	7	317,232	14,800	36,351	17,255	248,826	6	154
11	Pennsylvania	11	788,012	50,100	88,606	37,882	611,424	7	399
12	All other states[3]	22	2,349,745	72,159	182,938	207,526	1,887,122	16	1,230

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS. (See also Musical instruments, organs; Musical instruments, piano and organ materials; and special report on Musical instruments.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	249	$49,649,135	$3,083,605	$5,375,990	$3,032,643	$38,156,897	176	19,280
2	California	6	65,770	8,000	4,800	4,852	48,118	2	13
3	Connecticut	8	3,049,225	51,702	386,617	189,029	2,421,877	8	1,043
4	Illinois	36	14,908,172	766,209	1,820,096	712,443	11,609,424	32	5,764
5	Indiana	8	2,519,979	31,526	418,490	287,618	1,782,345	6	2,332
6	Kentucky	3	158,276	6,916	10,500	47,432	93,428	1	222
7	Maryland	4	1,567,555	75,270	171,652	58,799	1,261,834	3	806
8	Massachusetts	21	5,749,266	518,565	432,667	350,954	4,447,080	17	1,825
9	Michigan	7	1,190,809	34,770	133,186	46,768	976,085	6	517
10	Minnesota	3	27,510			1,850	25,660	1	26
11	New Jersey	8	1,368,220	74,000	177,380	347,661	769,179	4	1,308
12	New York	104	15,504,312	1,361,975	1,380,229	713,984	12,048,124	64	3,871
13	Ohio	14	1,631,907	71,908	198,049	184,838	1,177,112	13	968
14	Pennsylvania	17	1,498,346	62,646	201,104	60,892	1,173,704	14	509
15	All other states[4]	10	409,788	20,118	41,220	25,523	322,927	5	76

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Iowa, 1; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 2; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 14. MUCILAGE AND PASTE. (See also Glue.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
100	158	$165,998	26	$51,445	132	$114,553	83	$90,225	49	$24,328	579	431	1
1	1	1,200	....	....	1	1,200	1	1,200	....	....	4	4	2
8	33	24,747	1	405	32	24,342	16	15,978	16	8,364	86	66	3
3	2	1,100	....	....	2	1,100	2	1,100	....	....	9	7	4
1	12	14,708	2	2,400	10	12,308	8	11,696	2	612	11	8	5
17	32	51,406	9	25,400	23	26,006	16	21,587	7	4,419	100	91	6
5	1	50	....	....	1	50	....	....	1	50	9	7	7
5	1	900	....	....	1	900	1	900	....	....	11	8	8
4	1	1,200	....	....	1	1,200	1	1,200	....	....	9	8	9
17	27	29,182	5	7,400	22	21,782	14	17,334	8	4,448	126	105	10
11	18	15,969	4	7,200	14	8,769	11	7,435	3	1,334	90	40	11
12	21	18,363	5	8,640	16	9,723	7	5,725	9	3,998	79	55	12
16	9	7,173	....	....	9	7,173	6	6,070	3	1,103	45	32	13

Group 14. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS, NOT SPECIFIED. (See also special report on Musical instruments.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers: Number.	Officers: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
190	225	$251,766	43	$73,807	182	$177,959	128	$156,167	54	$21,792	2,593	1,584	1
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	2
3	1	1,000	....	....	1	1,000	1	1,000	....	....	3	2	3
27	41	51,499	11	18,529	30	32,970	28	31,930	2	1,040	596	171	4
3	39	42,790	3	1,248	36	41,542	14	33,050	22	8,492	328	290	5
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	6
21	7	9,696	5	8,500	2	1,196	....	....	2	1,196	157	120	7
9	14	10,432	2	2,400	12	8,032	7	6,294	5	1,738	135	76	8
4	1	250	....	....	1	250	1	250	....	....	8	1	9
[illegible]	2	1,050	....	....	2	1,050	1	900	1	150	27	24	10
7	55	62,330	6	13,000	49	49,330	39	45,246	10	4,084	623	382	11
62	49	60,559	13	25,230	36	35,329	30	32,637	6	2,692	545	380	12
4	4	3,911	2	2,400	2	1,511	1	1,140	1	371	21	16	13
23	10	7,609	1	2,500	9	5,109	5	3,600	4	1,509	131	107	14
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	15
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	16
0	2	640	....	....	2	640	1	120	1	520	8	6	17

Group 14. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ORGANS. (See also Musical instruments, pianos; Musical instruments, piano and organ materials; and special report on Musical instruments.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers: Number.	Officers: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
87	323	$372,362	51	$119,996	272	$252,366	206	$218,538	66	$33,828	4,111	3,112	1
4	14	13,801	2	3,600	12	10,201	7	6,586	5	3,615	115	94	2
7	53	69,712	15	31,900	38	37,612	27	30,928	11	6,684	570	474	3
2	5	5,300	1	2,600	4	2,700	3	2,400	1	300	56	29	4
3	12	14,972	....	....	12	14,972	10	14,060	2	912	206	140	5
8	10	9,746	....	....	10	9,746	8	9,018	2	728	156	124	6
6	42	56,223	9	22,460	33	33,763	22	26,944	11	6,819	683	484	7
4	51	57,051	5	15,400	46	41,651	43	40,599	3	1,052	519	279	8
17	7	8,730	....	....	7	8,730	7	8,730	....	....	137	88	9
6	19	17,360	4	3,744	15	13,616	9	10,786	6	2,830	231	179	10
9	27	27,178	5	12,967	22	14,211	17	12,168	5	2,043	343	262	11
21	83	92,489	10	27,325	73	65,164	53	56,319	20	8,845	1,095	959	12

Group 14. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS. (See also Musical instruments, organs; Musical instruments, piano and organ materials; and special report on Musical instruments.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers: Number.	Officers: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
137	2,068	$2,846,685	297	$1,020,923	1,771	$1,825,762	1,498	$1,690,475	273	$135,287	24,249	18,018	1
4	3	2,675	1	375	2	2,300	2	2,300	....	....	28	21	2
	68	121,722	15	47,605	53	74,117	43	69,317	10	4,800	1,347	950	3
9	645	761,417	67	213,543	578	547,874	492	502,982	86	44,892	6,913	5,654	4
1	175	182,021	20	53,440	155	128,581	125	115,229	30	13,352	1,407	938	5
3	3	3,808			3	3,808	2	3,388	1	420	213	148	6
5	57	117,345	2	30,000	55	87,345	52	85,993	3	1,352	522	464	7
7	210	308,025	36	156,978	174	151,047	134	132,323	40	18,724	2,403	1,794	8
5	31	52,500	5	21,000	26	31,500	19	28,180	7	3,320	504	454	9
3	1	800	....	....	1	800	1	800	....	....	25	21	10
4	53	65,011	3	12,700	50	52,311	43	47,814	7	4,497	933	619	11
79	671	1,030,747	111	409,138	560	621,609	498	587,795	62	33,814	8,044	5,433	12
2	66	94,777	21	49,384	45	45,393	34	41,593	11	3,800	934	784	13
11	55	76,455	7	16,600	48	59,855	38	56,491	10	3,364	791	593	14
4	30	29,382	9	10,160	21	19,222	15	16,270	6	2,952	185	145	15

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 4; Delaware, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 2; Maine, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 3; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—MUCILAGE AND PASTE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	470	$237,349	376	$212,346	81	$22,033	13	$2,970	$343,754	$38,783	$6,382
2	California	3	2,048	3	2,048					10,890	140	33
3	Illinois	74	32,865	54	27,993	18	4,522	2	350	30,333	9,175	1,049
4	Indiana	7	2,025	2	675	4	950	1	400	7,394	100	44
5	Maryland	9	4,069	9	4,069					25,709	1,400	39
6	Massachusetts	94	61,003	86	59,005	7	1,898	1	100	142,777	12,020	2,074
7	Michigan	8	2,820	6	2,270	2	550			502	325	27
8	Missouri	9	5,105	9	5,105					980	658	47
9	New Jersey	8	4,057	5	3,370	2	537	1	150	629	420	59
10	New York	106	55,831	96	52,221	9	3,460	1	150	64,530	8,531	1,242
11	Ohio	50	18,628	33	15,268	17	3,360			17,986	2,708	451
12	Pennsylvania	66	33,254	40	25,316	19	6,118	7	1,820	30,909	2,088	698
13	All other states	36	15,644	33	15,006	3	638			11,115	1,218	619

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS, NOT SPECIFIED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	2,139	$1,162,068	1,890	$1,089,944	191	$60,612	58	$11,512	$426,823	$74,903	$12,554
2	California	5	2,850	5	2,850					689	354	77
3	Connecticut	2	1,396	2	1,396					266	146	5
4	Illinois	491	301,604	472	297,404	4	1,314	15	2,886	56,634	20,289	2,874
5	Indiana	283	125,047	252	115,710	31	9,337			85,795	420	2,170
6	Maryland	2	1,320	2	1,320					860	450	
7	Massachusetts	136	77,512	120	72,711	15	4,593	1	208	21,843	8,438	486
8	Michigan	109	49,075	105	47,975	4	1,100			11,459	1,768	759
9	Minnesota	4	2,300	4	2,300					733	417	16
10	Missouri	25	14,338	25	14,338					3,908	1,104	98
11	New Jersey	465	251,385	327	211,827	109	34,168	29	5,390	89,618	1,056	3,884
12	New York	468	250,908	432	238,636	26	9,736	10	2,536	109,133	29,487	1,243
13	Ohio	19	10,659	17	10,295	2	364			11,059	2,177	103
14	Pennsylvania	120	65,206	117	64,714			3	492	29,045	6,325	398
15	Washington	1	1,000	1	1,000					577	424	23
16	Wisconsin	2	1,440	2	1,440					755	340	55
17	All other states	7	6,028	7	6,028					4,449	1,708	363

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ORGANS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	3,623	$2,034,559	3,503	$1,993,647	108	$38,998	12	$1,914	$818,276	$54,524	$20,815
2	Connecticut	106	67,067	100	64,753	5	2,106	1	208	28,597	1,640	534
3	Illinois	508	314,230	499	311,714	6	2,016	3	500	65,515	4,007	2,787
4	Indiana	41	15,132	41	15,132					7,274	72	266
5	Kentucky	172	85,116	172	85,116					15,305	2,440	415
6	Maryland	148	72,485	147	72,303			1	182	13,786	1,215	691
7	Massachusetts	552	365,194	529	356,768	21	8,114	2	312	130,153	22,266	3,172
8	Michigan	462	229,659	435	220,531	27	9,128			200,102	4,700	5,576
9	New York	102	71,437	100	70,937	2	500			20,974	6,233	734
10	Ohio	205	108,975	188	103,663	17	5,312			23,062	750	626
11	Pennsylvania	305	157,423	300	156,663	2	378	3	382	37,585	1,522	1,264
12	All other states	1,022	547,841	992	536,067	28	11,444	2	330	275,923	9,679	4,750

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages.	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	21,002	$12,170,251	20,253	$11,956,149	469	$156,912	280	$57,190	$5,532,420	$469,576	$192,692
2	California	17	14,669	17	14,669					4,266	1,680	265
3	Connecticut	1,169	648,684	1,057	610,928	90	31,589	22	6,167	241,480	15,493	9,473
4	Illinois	6,268	3,279,418	5,944	3,200,770	136	40,564	188	38,084	1,464,899	55,534	58,747
5	Indiana	1,196	614,673	1,150	599,673	46	15,000			201,759	480	7,996
6	Kentucky	188	103,315	174	101,287			14	2,028	7,815	600	699
7	Maryland	497	283,927	491	283,147			6	780	278,388	982	7,736
8	Massachusetts	2,156	1,374,562	2,114	1,359,368	39	14,635	3	559	611,104	58,696	35,480
9	Michigan	487	251,968	482	250,468	5	1,500			96,735		8,369
10	Minnesota	23	15,600	23	15,600					3,823	704	104
11	New Jersey	821	455,373	742	425,733	73	28,600	6	1,040	60,925	16,037	5,213
12	New York	6,466	4,188,926	6,389	4,166,617	65	20,315	12	1,994	2,122,342	285,994	48,565
13	Ohio	845	473,511	831	469,121	9	3,365	5	1,025	260,461	21,193	7,119
14	Pennsylvania	703	367,937	675	361,560	4	864	24	5,513	143,476	7,551	2,048
15	All other states	166	97,688	164	97,208	2	480			34,947	4,632	878

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—MUCILAGE AND PASTE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$295,903	$2,686	$2,300,625	$2,247,781	$434,518	$1,813,263	$22,986	$8,205	$4,441	$17,212	$3,556,423	1
10,717		5,942	5,785		5,785	67	70	20		23,019	2
20,109		272,502	263,679	108,338	155,341	2,643	550	1,306	4,324	427,047	3
7,250		6,645	6,415		6,415	230				30,500	4
24,270		37,815	37,297		37,297	468		50		93,000	5
128,233	450	1,213,255	1,200,273	126,750	1,073,523	3,171	5,295	112	4,404	1,660,914	6
150		4,805	4,525		4,525	30	250			9,600	7
275		14,681	14,078		14,078	587		16		27,264	8
150		20,730	20,075	12,000	8,075	350		55	250	34,500	9
54,757		251,267	235,080	27,280	207,800	8,767	1,020	1,190	5,210	460,787	10
14,827		78,138	75,621	7,000	68,621	1,842	400	135	140	143,492	11
25,887	2,236	325,031	320,982	151,700	169,282	2,082	560	1,347	60	472,768	12
9,278		69,694	63,971	1,450	62,521	2,749		150	2,824	173,532	13

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS, NOT SPECIFIED—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$338,324	$1,042	$1,129,939	$1,070,425	$8,405	$1,062,020	$22,801	$18,907	$8,019	$9,787	$3,481,710	1
258		2,170	2,120		2,120				50	8,145	2
115		1,825	1,764		1,764	21	40			6,250	3
33,456	115	206,948	194,964	2,000	192,964	6,069	2,929	857	2,129	674,370	4
83,110	95	87,665	81,752	640	81,112	3,787	189	1,923	14	351,832	5
410		930	774	1	773	51	75	5	25	7,110	6
12,592	327	93,276	89,148	2,976	86,172	2,320	1,375	277	156	259,445	7
8,932		35,097	31,212		31,212	920	1,257	526	1,182	123,912	8
300		881	760		760	15	106			9,125	9
2,706		13,082	12,474		12,474	349	60	110	89	47,744	10
84,678		317,852	306,034	50	305,984	4,858	2,720	2,340	1,900	862,886	11
77,898	505	303,115	287,610	2,388	285,222	2,221	8,706	1,643	2,935	888,423	12
8,779		12,818	10,866	300	10,566	390	280	54	1,228	30,049	13
22,322		43,497	40,496		40,496	1,651	990	281	79	173,215	14
130		383	345	50	295	38				4,247	15
440		1,276	1,200		1,200	16	60			6,200	16
2,378		9,133	8,906		8,906	95	120	3		28,757	17

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ORGANS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$724,899	$18,038	$2,068,638	$1,950,055		$1,950,055	$66,784	$9,970	$10,997	$30,832	$6,041,841	1
26,423		54,945	50,278		50,278	1,739	600	228	2,100	190,040	2
77,258	1,463	368,115	346,661		346,661	12,456	4,435	1,761	2,799	992,612	3
3,336	3,600	21,797	19,474		19,474	1,675	50	45	553	53,191	4
12,450		112,477	105,701		105,701	5,223		1,253	300	256,112	5
11,800	80	64,385	61,052		61,052	952	125	186	2,070	206,285	6
104,215	500	218,723	208,243		208,243	8,614	516	1,045	305	800,991	7
189,826		310,455	290,675		290,675	7,798		180	11,802	824,777	8
13,787	220	63,818	59,651		59,651	1,179	1,224	334	1,430	208,338	9
20,186	1,700	104,070	100,287		100,287	1,420	480	369	1,514	306,270	10
29,924	4,875	166,288	157,686		157,686	5,875		1,496	1,231	453,513	11
235,091	5,800	583,565	550,344		550,344	19,853	2,540	4,100	6,728	1,749,715	12

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,575,903	$294,389	$19,587,770	$19,095,240		$19,095,240	$304,217	$41,896	$63,521	$82,873	$46,922,471	1
1,971	350	16,016	15,287		15,287	175	229	5	320	44,146	2
216,514		976,515	935,493		935,493	29,308	1,170	2,849	7,695	2,681,973	3
1,278,095	71,923	4,503,165	4,353,753		4,353,753	92,306	8,799	26,428	21,879	11,332,507	4
156,783	36,700	861,763	823,889		823,889	32,814		4,985	75	2,216,804	5
6,516		131,926	129,354		129,354	2,166		331	75	248,972	6
209,670		179,825	172,536		172,536	6,354		725	210	1,182,330	7
454,247	62,681	1,851,940	1,796,892		1,796,892	38,614	1,210	4,020	11,204	5,312,244	8
88,366		381,320	367,599		367,599	6,107	300	4,525	2,729	1,016,824	9
3,015		28,474	26,137		26,137	1,087		50	1,200	55,245	10
39,675		532,920	512,885		512,885	1,852	11,647	3,019	3,517	1,188,051	11
1,066,950	120,824	8,461,342	8,352,581		8,352,581	62,192	14,706	12,985	18,878	17,954,219	12
230,238	1,911	988,814	969,769		969,769	11,198	1,115	2,210	4,522	1,965,097	13
133,877		479,409	458,964		458,964	12,296	160	1,258	6,731	1,303,029	14
29,437		191,341	183,421		183,421	1,748	2,200	134	3,838	418,030	15

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANO AND ORGAN MATERIALS. (See also Musical instruments, organs; Musical instruments, pianos; and special report on Musical instruments.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	101	$11,628,897	$1,159,848	$1,858,768	$1,766,829	$6,843,452	86	9,553
2	Connecticut	6	2,019,779	83,900	193,147	196,656	1,546,076	6	1,441
3	Illinois	7	536,456	59,335	58,301	120,936	297,884	6	1,443
4	Massachusetts	24	1,733,215	120,050	280,510	236,647	1,096,008	21	1,500
5	Michigan	3	147,846	7,191	57,000	32,036	51,619	3	293
6	New Jersey	6	153,897	5,500	31,302	43,705	73,390	6	413
7	New York	42	5,339,886	794,689	1,033,046	835,622	2,676,529	34	2,637
8	Ohio	5	1,407,418	75,923	155,000	243,262	933,233	4	1,171
9	All other states [1]	8	290,400	13,260	50,462	57,965	168,713	6	655

Group 10.—NEEDLES, PINS, AND HOOKS AND EYES. (See also special report on Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	46	$5,331,939	$75,847	$390,088	$1,180,186	$3,685,818	45	2,840
2	Connecticut	13	2,834,893	34,700	251,186	563,904	1,985,103	12	2,029
3	New Hampshire	6	227,767	14,500	35,409	66,183	111,675	6	274
4	New York	8	266,409	600	7,800	109,300	148,709	8	89
5	Pennsylvania	6	1,328,787	250	1,200	221,422	1,105,915	6	68
6	All other states [2]	13	674,083	25,797	94,493	219,377	334,416	13	380

Group 2. NETS AND SEINES. (See also Cordage and twine; Hammocks.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	12	$2,043,405	$207,673	$159,741	$417,915	$1,258,076	9	260
2	Illinois	3	363,231	160,000	60,000	83,300	59,931	2	12
3	Massachusetts	3	1,461,559	47,673	99,741	215,000	1,099,145	3	220
4	All other states [3]	6	218,615	....	....	119,615	99,000	4	28

Group 2.—OAKUM.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States [4]	6	$488,502	$39,808	$40,644	$86,050	$322,000	6	367

Group 8. OIL, CASTOR.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States [5]	4	$625,018	$20,000	$40,000	$214,327	$350,691	4	500

Group 8. OIL, COTTONSEED AND CAKE. (See also special report on Cottonseed products.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	715	$73,770,417	$4,352,919	$15,091,808	$32,232,588	$22,093,102	714	152,667
2	Alabama	58	5,168,939	251,324	1,053,769	2,206,742	1,657,104	58	12,919
3	Arkansas	42	4,105,585	207,811	1,030,008	2,110,053	757,713	42	10,105
4	Florida	3	241,904	23,648	50,057	120,202	47,997	3	635
5	Georgia	112	11,527,007	937,502	1,700,948	4,178,380	4,710,177	112	21,170
6	Indian Territory	14	1,454,984	75,375	353,176	718,345	308,088	14	3,225
7	Louisiana	51	8,686,711	378,479	1,607,765	3,268,647	3,431,820	51	13,238
8	Mississippi	91	8,551,910	442,208	1,947,832	4,103,880	2,057,990	91	20,564
9	Missouri	4	765,773	99,800	120,577	267,247	278,149	4	1,232
10	North Carolina	43	3,118,343	211,888	708,515	1,463,283	734,657	43	7,969
11	Oklahoma	10	1,135,171	67,450	248,114	508,907	310,700	10	2,838
12	South Carolina	100	5,177,178	228,727	963,348	2,796,459	1,188,644	100	14,541
13	Tennessee	20	2,913,999	373,297	543,176	1,178,115	819,411	20	6,631
14	Texas	157	14,179,688	749,595	3,825,948	7,326,194	2,277,951	157	34,002
15	All other states [6]	10	6,743,225	305,815	938,575	1,986,134	3,512,701	9	3,598

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Indiana, 2; New Hampshire, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Vermont, 1.
[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 1.
[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Washington, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued

Group 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANO AND ORGAN MATERIALS. (See also Musical instruments, organs; Musical instruments, pianos; and special report on Musical instruments.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
79	331	$508,883	80	$215,521	251	$293,362	224	$279,060	27	$14,302	9,368	7,280	1
2	44	104,303	12	59,300	32	45,003	28	42,283	4	2,720	1,452	1,062	2
2	41	55,094	8	11,636	33	43,458	31	41,980	2	1,478	829	662	3
24	40	64,301	14	33,360	26	30,941	22	29,047	4	1,894	1,571	1,374	4
5	2	3,600	.....	.....	2	3,600	2	3,600	.....	.....	129	98	5
2	12	12,115	6	5,730	6	6,385	5	6,350	1	35	349	251	6
37	148	216,846	30	86,315	118	130,531	105	123,297	13	7,234	3,303	2,666	7
2	31	38,264	5	11,900	26	26,364	24	25,523	2	841	1,336	888	8
5	13	14,360	5	7,280	8	7,080	7	6,980	1	100	399	279	9

Group 10.—NEEDLES, PINS, AND HOOKS AND EYES. (See also special report on Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
31	200	$252,818	35	$100,558	165	$152,260	116	$128,210	49	$24,050	5,646	3,732	1
7	130	157,881	19	53,400	111	104,481	80	88,940	31	15,541	2,446	2,210	2
1	11	12,119	4	6,058	7	6,061	4	5,168	3	893	404	302	3
8	13	19,476	3	10,000	10	9,476	7	7,860	3	1,616	1,673	251	4
6	14	30,122	2	18,500	12	11,622	7	9,022	5	2,600	297	287	5
9	32	33,220	7	12,600	25	20,620	18	17,220	7	3,400	826	682	6

Group 2.—NETS AND SEINES. (See also Cordage and twine; Hammocks.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
6	58	$101,948	15	$42,450	43	$59,498	38	$56,348	5	$3,150	948	729	1
1	16	19,300	5	9,700	11	9,600	9	8,400	2	1,200	111	81	2
	34	71,648	7	27,750	27	43,898	24	41,948	3	1,950	707	601	3
5	8	11,000	3	5,000	5	6,000	5	6,000	.....	.....	130	47	4

Group 2.—OAKUM.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
5	11	$14,050	6	$8,700	5	$5,350	5	$5,350	.....	.....	164	126	1

Group 8.—OIL, CASTOR.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
	14	$27,294	6	$16,581	8	$10,713	7	$10,113	1	$600	86	42	1

Group 8.—OIL, COTTONSEED AND CAKE. (See also special report on Cottonseed products.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
63	3,229	$3,062,157	588	$815,292	2,641	$2,246,865	2,606	$2,231,215	35	$15,650	32,303	16,651	1
17	281	253,904	53	72,968	228	180,936	227	180,816	1	120	3,071	1,724	2
3	210	194,467	30	41,715	180	152,752	180	152,752	.....	.....	2,076	934	3
	14	12,393	5	6,100	9	6,293	9	6,293	.....	.....	122	95	4
11	498	472,261	90	117,447	408	354,814	399	351,146	9	3,668	4,507	2,468	5
	54	56,137	7	10,050	47	46,087	46	45,087	1	1,000	653	306	6
4	307	311,673	44	86,182	263	225,491	260	223,761	3	1,730	3,143	1,303	7
6	451	454,713	69	100,370	382	354,343	379	353,168	3	1,175	4,932	2,421	8
	22	22,908	7	8,500	15	14,408	14	13,688	1	720	236	90	9
3	157	122,963	46	41,092	111	81,871	111	81,871	.....	.....	1,695	783	10
1	55	53,657	9	13,300	46	40,357	44	39,037	2	1,320	468	196	11
3	341	232,675	125	79,471	216	153,204	214	152,644	2	560	2,642	970	12
	118	138,486	22	53,377	96	85,109	94	84,664	2	445	1,442	876	13
15	614	574,608	68	101,671	546	472,937	541	470,753	5	2,184	6,488	4,172	14
	107	155,312	13	77,049	94	78,263	88	75,535	6	2,728	828	313	15

---

[a] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Connecticut, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; New Jersey, 1.
[b] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 1; Tennessee, 1.
[c] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 3; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Virginia, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 11.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANO AND ORGAN MATERIALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States....	8,456	$4,322,268	7,566	$4,075,807	656	$197,925	234	$48,536	$787,475	$79,623	$58,200
2	Connecticut....	1,308	621,003	1,152	575,366	151	44,188	5	1,449	159,363	....	8,369
3	Illinois............	732	338,021	594	300,789	138	37,232	....	....	37,686	2,969	2,558
4	Massachusetts......	1,463	748,501	1,198	668,782	224	71,920	41	7,799	138,429	11,165	10,272
5	Michigan..............	120	54,910	120	54,910	....	....	....	....	9,683	1,020	610
6	New Jersey................	289	104,798	252	90,754	15	5,835	22	8,209	21,230	5,568	594
7	New York.......	3,046	1,664,577	2,759	1,596,613	121	36,885	166	31,079	267,241	44,008	24,856
8	Ohio.....................	1,160	622,550	1,154	621,387	6	1,163	....	....	112,096	13,153	8,329
9	All other states.	338	167,908	337	167,206	1	702	....	....	41,747	1,740	2,612

Group 10.—NEEDLES, PINS, AND HOOKS AND EYES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States..	3,965	$1,595,923	1,862	$1,031,141	1,860	$522,379	243	$42,403	$587,471	$123,655	$19,133
2	Connecticut.......	2,326	1,055,149	1,233	718,481	965	311,492	128	25,176	420,085	106,589	12,026
3	New Hampshire...........	353	127,020	189	82,104	159	43,546	5	1,370	8,190	640	982
4	New York.................	260	81,686	75	45,876	185	35,810	....	....	39,678	4,780	893
5	Pennsylvania..............	288	63,491	40	23,370	188	33,338	60	6,783	71,742	9,430	20
6	All other states...........	738	268,577	325	161,310	363	98,193	50	9,074	47,776	2,216	5,212

Group 2.—NETS AND SEINES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United states... ..	824	$243,551	84	$55,640	716	$183,219	24	$4,692	$136,425	$12,960	$12,367
2	Illinois.....................	89	30,769	19	10,600	70	20,169	....	....	27,814	1,340	2,059
3	Massachusetts........... .	660	187,648	56	41,354	581	141,744	23	4,550	95,222	8,104	9,289
4	All other states............	75	25,134	9	3,686	65	21,306	1	142	13,389	3,516	1,019

Group 2. OAKUM—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States........	142	$48,945	124	$46,390	17	$2,399	1	$156	$23,929	$400	$1,564

Group 8. OIL, CASTOR—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States........	43	$28,256	43	$28,256	....	....	....	....	$49,927	$22,673	$2,088

Group 8. OIL, COTTONSEED AND CAKE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States........	15,540	$4,837,694	15,497	$4,831,558	26	$4,588	17	$1,548	$4,860,278	$24,243	$515,671
2	Alabama............... ..	1,400	381,237	1,397	381,021	....	....	3	216	367,078	4,200	33,021
3	Arkansas..................	922	329,259	921	329,189	....	....	1	70	307,165	2,150	29,927
4	Florida.....................	53	16,579	53	16,579	....	....	....	....	14,682	....	1,646
5	Georgia....................	2,307	607,739	2,290	604,778	15	2,661	2	300	634,997	4,000	66,253
6	Indian Territory..........	282	91,989	282	91,989	....	....	....	....	91,555	....	8,311
7	Louisiana..................	1,605	560,819	1,594	559,237	6	1,079	5	503	578,052	250	83,237
8	Mississippi................	2,499	732,165	2,494	731,366	3	500	2	299	760,483	4,626	97,377
9	Missouri...................	123	38,399	122	38,195	1	204	....	....	25,436	....	5,256
10	North Carolina...........	867	232,766	867	232,766	....	....	....	....	150,329	....	13,937
11	Oklahoma.................	214	89,918	214	89,918	....	....	....	....	76,235	....	7,228
12	South Carolina...........	1,282	320,218	1,281	320,158	....	....	1	60	266,556	7,600	31,674
13	Tennessee.................	701	244,790	698	244,690	....	....	3	100	235,611	1,160	21,573
14	Texas.................	2,739	1,019,541	2,738	1,019,397	1	144	....	....	979,807	245	94,875
15	All other states...........	546	172,275	546	172,275	....	....	....	....	372,292	12	21,356

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Group 11.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PIANO AND ORGAN MATERIALS—Continued.											
$620,999	$28,653	$6,330,219	$6,066,158	$949,053	$5,117,105	$142,030	$38,276	$15,664	$68,091	$13,128,315	1
145,249	5,745	1,270,263	1,215,818	710,482	505,336	36,383	....	2,092	15,970	2,397,822	2
31,992	167	526,457	505,897	....	505,897	15,803	1,250	1,044	2,463	998,239	3
116,992	....	1,043,283	1,011,323	....	1,011,323	18,000	3,190	2,258	8,512	2,165,393	4
8,053	....	58,665	51,019	....	51,019	3,565	....	481	3,600	142,626	5
15,068	....	121,346	110,087	....	110,087	10,106	300	663	190	288,959	6
181,001	17,376	2,425,135	2,341,386	238,571	2,102,815	38,648	22,810	7,542	14,749	5,226,947	7
90,614	....	532,335	498,736	....	498,736	17,639	8,920	1,040	6,000	1,412,839	8
32,030	5,365	252,735	231,892	....	231,892	1,886	1,806	544	16,607	495,490	9
Group 10.—NEEDLES, PINS, AND HOOKS AND EYES—Continued.											
$444,083		$1,583,644	$1,515,824	....	$1,515,824	$36,141	$8,495	$19,718	$3,466	$4,750,589	1
301,470	....	1,182,375	1,141,813	....	1,141,813	28,059	1,650	9,562	1,291	3,062,193	2
6,558		24,536	19,815	....	19,815	974	1,234	1,337	1,176	208,208	3
34,065		108,985	104,508	....	104,508	512	2,696	1,236	33	278,896	4
62,262	....	73,757	72,210	....	72,210	246	1,145	116	40	497,885	5
40,348		193,991	177,478	....	177,478	6,350	1,770	7,467	926	703,407	6
Group 2.—NETS AND SEINES—Continued.											
$105,000	$6,098	$1,140,516	$1,118,869	....	$1,118,869	$6,265	$3,688	$1,786	$9,908	$1,724,912	1
24,415	....	139,629	137,533		137,533	500	1,586	10	....	238,376	2
71,731	6,098	859,571	841,030		841,030	5,685	1,322	1,636	9,898	1,260,181	3
8,854	....	141,316	140,306		140,306	80	780	140	10	226,355	4
Group 2.—OAKUM—Continued.											
$21,965		$240,929	$235,243	$20,006	$215,237	$4,868	$25	$793	....	$361,198	1
Group 8.—OIL, CASTOR—Continued.											
$25,106		$487,292	$472,638	$440,598	$32,040	$12,513	$117	$2,024	....	$642,665	1
Group 8.—OIL, COTTONSEED AND CAKE—Continued.											
$4,248,963	$71,371	$80,029,863	$77,065,139	$51,358,687	$25,706,452	$2,207,778	$6,815	$488,601	$261,530	$96,407,621	1
329,857		4,554,190	4,348,984	4,062,459	286,525	145,476	....	53,784	5,946	5,769,061	2
275,088		4,200,195	4,032,414	3,863,975	168,439	128,353	....	31,176	8,252	4,939,919	3
13,036		210,272	200,405	194,248	6,157	8,102		1,765	....	261,864	4
594,750	194	11,261,641	10,904,372	5,645,225	5,259,147	278,268	2,580	69,821	6,600	13,539,899	5
83,244		1,166,881	1,107,651	1,052,942	54,709	43,060	....	4,925	11,245	1,505,299	6
491,505		11,477,219	11,072,849	4,680,659	6,392,190	289,299		47,913	67,158	13,187,608	7
658,480		10,070,457	9,614,642	8,782,149	832,493	362,531	....	60,753	32,531	12,587,147	8
20,180		867,772	846,448	317,112	529,336	14,016		7,308	....	999,289	9
136,392		2,955,646	2,812,911	2,620,615	192,296	110,483	1,200	28,394	2,658	3,748,789	10
69,007		1,185,908	1,119,734	1,076,126	43,608	52,561		3,613	10,000	1,603,584	11
227,242	40	4,553,470	4,317,074	3,767,983	549,091	177,281	1,800	55,836	1,479	5,462,818	12
212,878		3,083,955	2,986,076	2,367,686	618,390	76,309	....	21,570	....	3,743,927	13
884,687	....	15,804,241	15,160,500	12,437,330	2,723,170	480,936	917	93,107	68,781	18,698,815	14
279,787	71,137	8,637,456	8,541,079	490,178	8,050,901	41,103	318	8,076	46,880	10,359,602	15

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—OIL, ESSENTIAL. (See also Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	52	$723,004	$74,035	$140,755	$157,014	$351,200	34	849
2	Connecticut	9	244,787	31,050	38,300	59,500	115,937	9	430
3	Indiana	13	14,625	625	1,425	2,575	10,000	7	130
4	Michigan	6	173,725	2,325	12,600	8,400	150,400	2	11
5	New York	5	41,452	4,525	9,000	21,284	6,643	2	59
6	Pennsylvania	9	13,080	200	2,800	5,975	4,105	5	46
7	Virginia	4	5,336	110	330	2,100	2,796	4	53
8	All other states[1]	6	229,909	35,200	76,300	57,180	61,319	5	120

Group 8.—OIL, LARD. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

1	United States[2]	5	$213,952	$26,200	$35,675	$49,075	$103,002	1	25

Group 8.—OIL, LINSEED.

1	United States	30	$9,849,695	$802,349	$1,659,924	$2,289,172	$5,098,250	29	10,538
2	Illinois	5	943,475	98,780	173,680	324,840	346,175	4	1,260
3	Minnesota	5	3,201,094	298,802	517,659	1,074,512	1,310,121	5	2,160
4	New York	6	3,979,241	307,906	742,035	651,630	2,277,670	6	4,648
5	Ohio	4	990,014	46,421	90,590	130,560	722,443	4	1,025
6	All other states[3]	10	735,871	50,440	135,960	107,630	441,841	10	1,445

Group 8.—OIL, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

1	United States	181	$11,014,605	$635,063	$1,012,737	$1,436,766	$7,930,039	113	5,252
2	California	18	441,683	37,900	61,220	131,780	210,783	15	218
3	Georgia	4	180,876	....	13,100	93,320	74,456	3	42
4	Illinois	9	377,700	6,500	119,445	137,150	114,605	5	155
5	Indiana	3	100,695	9,667	13,739	64,989	12,300	3	283
6	Maine	4	45,800	....	....	13,000	32,800	2	530
7	Maryland	5	78,600	3,700	11,700	7,400	55,800	2	50
8	Massachusetts	24	974,909	73,950	96,642	76,469	727,848	13	417
9	Michigan	3	8,700	225	1,083	2,238	5,154	3	23
10	New Jersey	12	1,721,380	198,027	143,094	191,978	1,188,281	9	616
11	New York	37	867,135	23,400	44,700	170,544	628,491	19	509
12	Ohio	20	471,591	31,500	35,400	60,254	344,437	12	306
13	Pennsylvania	28	5,558,158	235,994	450,714	464,813	4,406,637	20	2,025
14	Rhode Island	6	70,684	2,100	7,000	6,331	55,253	2	18
15	All other states[4]	8	116,694	12,100	14,900	16,500	73,194	5	60

Group 2.—OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM, FLOOR. (See also special report on Oilcloth and linoleum.)

1	United States	16	$10,108,107	$577,054	$2,519,165	$1,729,190	$5,282,698	16	9,605
2	New Jersey	7	4,258,678	222,795	1,256,918	855,223	1,923,742	7	5,349
3	New York	4	2,203,394	116,600	478,650	173,406	1,434,738	4	826
4	All other states[5]	5	3,646,035	237,659	783,597	700,561	1,924,218	5	3,430

Group 2.—OILCLOTH, ENAMELED. (See also special report on Oilcloth and linoleum.)

1	United States	11	$3,695,125	$94,250	$794,250	$1,489,268	$1,317,357	11	1,689
2	Massachusetts	3	287,897	1,250	1,250	41,268	244,129	3	255
3	New Jersey	3	892,818	25,000	207,000	374,000	286,818	3	385
4	All other states[6]	5	2,514,410	68,000	586,000	1,074,000	786,410	5	1,049

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 1; New York, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 2.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 1; Missouri, 2; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—OIL, ESSENTIAL. (See also Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
68	37	$40,002	7	$9,650	30	$30,352	24	$26,756	6	$3,596	272	190	1
10	11	9,724			11	9,724	9	8,024	2	1,700	70	45	2
16											37	24	3
18	5	8,600			5	8,600	4	8,000	1	600	39	31	4
5	4	3,832	3	3,000	1	832	1	832			25	13	5
8	2	900			2	900	2	900			14	12	6
7											13	9	7
4	15	16,946	4	6,650	11	10,296	8	9,000	3	1,296	74	56	8

Group 8. OIL, LARD. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

6	10	$8,520			10	$8,520	4	$5,400	6	$3,120	48	38	1

Group 8.—OIL, LINSEED.

13	156	$423,309	24	$278,250	132	$145,059	105	$130,407	27	$14,652	1,905	723	1
2	21	17,090	2	3,500	19	13,590	12	10,950	7	2,640	312	137	2
	34	65,919	6	36,800	28	29,119	23	25,839	5	3,280	472	221	3
5	48	263,399	6	214,200	42	49,199	35	45,615	7	3,584	713	235	4
2	17	27,150	7	17,530	10	9,620	9	9,200	1	420	89	30	5
4	36	49,751	3	6,220	33	43,531	26	38,803	7	4,728	319	100	6

Group 8.—OIL, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

142	653	$873,133	104	$270,511	549	$602,622	467	$554,373	82	$48,249	1,733	1,227	1
13	22	32,430	6	12,400	16	20,030	16	20,030			123	63	2
4	4	8,200			4	8,200	4	8,200			127	57	3
4	28	26,350	5	9,800	23	16,550	15	12,200	8	4,350	78	20	4
2	12	9,427	1	1,800	11	7,627	10	7,055	1	572	21	17	5
2	1	1,500			1	1,500	1	1,500			229	173	6
6	21	8,175	4	5,000	17	3,175	15	2,425	2	750	25	24	7
28	37	40,689	8	12,323	29	28,366	23	25,685	6	2,681	201	142	8
3	5	2,970	2	300	3	2,670	3	2,670			4	3	9
3	122	184,817	14	51,938	108	132,879	94	121,733	14	11,146	208	171	10
37	103	136,315	17	57,970	86	78,345	66	67,837	20	10,508	211	183	11
7	108	101,172	18	30,080	90	71,092	70	59,632	20	11,460	158	124	12
22	162	294,100	21	79,300	141	214,800	134	210,742	7	4,058	299	214	13
6	14	14,376	2	2,200	12	12,176	10	10,604	2	1,572	13	9	14
5	14	12,612	6	7,400	8	5,212	6	4,060	2	1,152	36	27	15

Group 2. OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM, FLOOR. (See also special report on Oilcloth and linoleum.)

10	183	$300,151	38	$119,410	145	$180,741	138	$177,905	7	$2,836	3,638	3,048	1
2	76	103,965	22	50,970	54	52,995	50	51,283	4	1,712	1,446	1,171	2
5	26	49,540	6	7,800	20	41,740	20	41,740			790	664	3
3	81	146,646	10	60,640	71	86,006	68	84,882	3	1,124	1,402	1,213	4

Group 2. OILCLOTH, ENAMELED. (See also special report on Oilcloth and linoleum.)

2	34	$61,079	5	$17,000	29	$44,079	23	$41,235	6	$2,844	768	479	1
	11	21,958	3	13,200	8	8,758	5	7,500	3	1,258	143	111	2
2	7	8,326	1	2,500	6	5,826	6	5,826			194	155	3
	16	30,795	1	1,300	15	29,495	12	27,909	3	1,586	431	213	4

---

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 2; Minnesota, 2; Texas, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Maine, 1; Michigan, 1; Pennsylvania, 2.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; New York, 1; Ohio, 3.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
	Group 8.—OIL, ESSENTIAL—Continued.											
1	United States	132	$69,711	127	$68,370	5	$1,341			$78,886	$1,442	$3,897
2	Connecticut	33	16,396	33	16,396					40,494	135	324
3	Indiana	3	1,369	3	1,369					1,955		223
4	Michigan	13	8,000	13	8,000					2,019		545
5	New York	16	7,415	15	7,103	1	312			10,088	750	238
6	Pennsylvania	5	2,000	5	2,000					1,531	64	35
7	Virginia	4	971	4	971					87	12	38
8	All other states	58	33,560	54	32,531	4	1,029			22,712	481	2,494
	Group 8.—OIL, LARD Continued.											
1	United States	44	$23,028	44	$23,028					$33,137	$2,650	$861
	Group 8.—OIL, LINSEED—Continued.											
1	United States	1,349	$785,634	1,345	$783,294	4	$2,340			$2,537,497	$500	$49,877
2	Illinois	216	138,534	214	137,754	2	780			551,441	500	11,673
3	Minnesota	353	203,598	353	203,598					455,462		9,996
4	New York	514	272,978	514	272,978					964,121		15,638
5	Ohio	71	49,814	71	49,814					152 560		3,820
6	All other states	195	120,710	193	119,150	2	1,560			413,913		8,750
	Group 8.—OIL, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED Continued.											
1	United States	1,261	$729,380	1,235	$718,386	24	$10,644	2	$350	$1,658,960	$79,470	$30,331
2	California	62	33,509	59	32,509	3	1,000			46,073	1,800	2,199
3	Georgia	83	33,330	83	33,330					19,061	430	549
4	Illinois	34	22,775	34	22,775					45,854	6,357	849
5	Indiana	12	6,307	12	6,307					9,058		375
6	Maine	101	27,020	101	27.020					43,889	1,956	782
7	Maryland	22	9,405	21	9,205			1	200	10,146	856	140
8	Massachusetts	155	98,013	146	94,785	9	3,228			121,306	8,420	6,027
9	Michigan	2	938	2	938					3,875	25	252
10	New Jersey	166	113,816	157	108,978	9	4,838			187,786	6,037	4,107
11	New York	193	139,165	191	138,467	1	548	1	150	202,017	35,872	3,443
12	Ohio	140	74,241	140	74,241					163,609	9,773	2,287
13	Pennsylvania	252	150,404	251	150,154	1	250			773,739	3,375	8,418
14	Rhode Island	9	5,257	9	5,257					22,341	3,450	182
15	All other states	30	15,200	29	14,420	1	780			10,206	1,059	721
	Group 2.—OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM, FLOOR Continued.											
1	United States	3.355	$1,719,938	3,216	$1,684,675	51	$16,555	88	$18,708	$901,374	$1,955	$31,753
2	New Jersey	1,316	645,310	1,230	627.115	1	285	85	17.910	453,240	1,500	18,390
3	New York	712	380,731	666	365,661	46	15,070			121,747		6,275
4	All other states	1,327	693,897	1,320	691,899	4	1,200	3	798	326,387	455	7,088
	Group 2.—OILCLOTH, ENAMELED—Continued.											
1	United States	528	$223,819	518	$220,430	8	$2,901	2	$488	$468,171	$6,575	$9,086
2	Massachusetts	128	60,520	122	58,031	4	2,001	2	488	28,737	3,751	2,480
3	New Jersey	148	55,768	148	55,768					105,648	1,600	1,343
4	All other states	252	107,531	248	106,631	4	900			333,786	1,224	5,263

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—OIL, ESSENTIAL—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$73,547	....	$1,110,470	$1,090,421	$307,351	$783,070	$10,159	$3,592	$1,965	$4,333	$1,464,662	1
40,035		195,471	194,911	27,522	167,389	400	....	157	3	289,883	2
1,732	....	12,962	12,542	12,455	87	420	....	....	....	25,470	3
1,474		166,188	164,988	47,023	117,965	758	....	92	350	240,215	4
9,100	....	453,747	449,723	502	449,221	261	3,312	100	351	502,014	5
1,432		11,874	11,418	4,743	6,675	382	10	64	....	22,421	6
37		3,923	3,821	3,655	166	85	....	17	....	9,856	7
19,737	....	266,305	253,018	211,451	41,567	7,853	270	1,535	3,629	374,803	8

Group 8.—OIL, LARD—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$21,626	....	$681,537	$677,423	$255,250	$422,173	$4,114	....	....	....	$796,111	1

Group 8.—OIL, LINSEED—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,487,120		$23,153,151	$22,841,735	$22,085,301	$756,434	$241,784	$9,717	$36,345	$23,570	$27,577,152	1
539,268	....	4,018,492	3,955,435	3,767,299	188,136	55,183	....	7,874	....	4,811,770	2
445,466		6,089,474	6,004,968	5,770,528	234,440	75,152	....	9,354	....	7,018,234	3
948,483		8,167,802	8,065,039	7,970,391	94,648	59,108	8,817	11,268	23,570	9,907,335	4
148,740	....	2,134,866	2,113,880	2,065,492	48,388	18,481	900	1,605	....	2,399,559	5
405,163	....	2,742,517	2,702,413	2,511,591	190,822	33,860	....	6,244	....	3,440,254	6

Group 8.—OIL, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,546,068	$3,021	$13,756,074	$13,145,966	$1,251,545	$11,894,421	$120,727	$4,840	$29,448	$455,093	$22,127,253	1
42,014	....	344,477	309,767	231,695	78,072	5,566	66	738	28,340	550,849	2
18,082	....	223,502	214,468	4,095	210,373	8,234	....	100	700	326,407	3
37,088	1,500	277,899	272,904	34,157	238,747	4,100	820	75	....	442,586	4
8,683	....	110,110	107,287	....	107,287	2,535	....	288	....	149,115	5
41,151	....	66,903	64,247	42,247	22,000	2,021	100	535	....	107,327	6
9,150	....	101,220	99,150	....	99,150	460	....	110	1,500	165,253	7
106,534	325	1,457,395	1,443,954	373,614	1,070,340	11,189	60	779	1,413	1,802,564	8
3,598	....	6,266	5,253	....	5,253	483	....	5	525	16,384	9
177,642	....	3,077,937	3,058,687	....	3,058,687	16,054	650	2,546	....	3,802,984	10
162,702	....	1,996,396	1,953,970	498,370	1,455,600	15,161	2,934	7,500	16,831	2,719,819	11
151,549	....	1,045,741	1,034,344	....	1,034,344	8,623	200	789	1,785	1,570,432	12
760,740	1,196	4,791,684	4,328,539	65,807	4,262,732	44,113	....	15,803	403,229	10,116,762	13
18,709	....	113,988	113,161	60	113,101	502	10	45	270	169,216	14
8,426	....	142,556	140,235	1,500	138,735	1,686	....	135	500	187,555	15

Group 2.—OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM, FLOOR—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$867,656	....	$6,779,263	$6,441,557	$428,290	$6,013,267	$287,262	$1,650	$18,963	$29,831	$10,388,237	1
433,370		3,024,229	2,887,476	340,070	2,547,406	128,016	....	8,737	....	4,560,833	2
115,472	....	1,122,288	1,045,154	88,220	956,934	54,615	....	1,763	20,756	1,933,329	3
318,814	....	2,632,746	2,508,927	....	2,508,927	104,631	1,650	8,463	9,075	3,894,075	4

Group 2.—OILCLOTH, ENAMELED—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$448,487	$4,023	$3,270,746	$3,203,048	$5,000	$3,198,048	$60,331	$900	$3,741	$2,726	$4,404,009	1
22,506	....	898,985	887,170		887,170	7,620	900	569	2,726	1,089,859	2
102,705	....	642,182	626,121	5,000	621,121	14,936	....	1,125	....	883,563	3
323,276	4,023	1,729,579	1,689,757		1,689,757	37,775		2,047	....	2,430,587	4

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—OLEOMARGARINE. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	14	$1,550,776	$71,000	$318,162	$224,497	$937,117	14	1,828
2	Illinois	3	649,706	30,000	165,430	77,014	377,262	3	620
3	All other states[1]	11	901,070	41,000	152,732	147,483	559,855	11	1,208

Group 14.—OPTICAL GOODS.

1	United States	122	$5,380,766	$151,920	$684,390	$1,532,441	$3,012,015	100	4,085
2	California	7	120,647	4,000	1,800	20,550	94,297	7	15
3	Colorado	4	14,300			5,000	9,300	4	7
4	Connecticut	3	34,750			11,750	23,000	3	303
5	Illinois	8	115,525			18,375	97,150	7	34
6	Massachusetts	6	1,344,518	31,350	267,633	201,850	843,685	6	1,602
7	Michigan	3	116,894	7,500	15,460	33,052	60,882	2	70
8	Minnesota	4	18,400			11,000	7,400	4	12
9	Nebraska	3	13,600			3,900	9,700	3	7
10	New York	33	2,429,696	62,770	335,508	819,890	1,211,528	19	1,666
11	Ohio	6	124,450			11,200	113,250	6	22
12	Pennsylvania	18	628,589	41,300	53,989	306,083	227,217	16	184
13	Texas	3	26,823			2,763	24,060	3	5
14	Washington	5	30,750			3,750	27,000	1	2
15	All other states[2]	19	361,824	5,000	10,000	83,278	263,546	19	156

Group 3.—ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on Iron and steel.)

1	United States[3]	4	$3,278,190	$123,580	$494,320	$1,516,487	$1,143,803	4	985

Group 8.—PAINTS. (See also Varnishes; Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

1	United States	449	$55,783,259	$6,410,389	$7,081,890	$8,533,218	$33,757,762	402	42,148
2	California	18	1,439,985	44,000	160,247	241,571	994,167	17	927
3	Delaware	4	118,478	14,000	12,800	23,815	67,863	4	195
4	Georgia	5	156,894	5,000	7,000	16,802	128,092	5	102
5	Illinois	39	7,828,577	510,300	910,926	976,031	5,431,320	35	5,210
6	Indiana	9	174,869	5,000	13,457	36,383	120,029	8	290
7	Iowa	5	60,798	3,000	5,200	3,760	48,838	3	76
8	Kansas	3	28,350			10,000	18,350	3	51
9	Kentucky	10	328,904	22,900	56,000	58,861	191,143	7	523
10	Maryland	11	443,500	26,000	22,500	79,900	315,100	10	519
11	Massachusetts	23	1,625,359	142,053	187,631	157,066	1,138,609	22	1,414
12	Michigan	11	2,459,256	144,837	489,083	321,174	1,504,162	11	1,581
13	Minnesota	5	672,324	30,000	85,000	83,676	473,648	4	222
14	Missouri	20	3,906,906	313,926	362,164	501,322	2,729,494	17	1,989
15	Nebraska	3	226,597	10,500	34,699	22,134	159,264	3	170
16	New Jersey	20	2,421,247	197,940	519,693	466,635	1,236,979	20	2,969
17	New York	89	14,852,314	2,704,007	1,434,597	2,118,555	8,595,155	76	10,545
18	Ohio	49	6,096,266	659,700	942,044	831,892	3,662,630	47	5,190
19	Oregon	3	159,600	8,000	9,000	40,000	102,600	3	102
20	Pennsylvania	74	10,355,786	1,329,235	1,418,755	2,071,906	5,535,890	69	7,370
21	Rhode Island	4	112,017	4,000	14,840	22,700	70,477	3	137
22	Tennessee	4	224,299	15,625	27,533	23,399	157,742	4	295
23	Virginia	3	213,034	25,690	46,456	80,112	60,776	3	645
24	Washington	6	121,475	8,950	16,250	24,450	71,825	4	80
25	Wisconsin	9	935,863	87,950	187,028	153,179	507,706	8	731
26	All other states[4]	22	820,561	97,776	118,987	167,895	435,903	16	815

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: District of Columbia, 1; Indiana, 1; Kansas, 2; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Texas, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 2; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 2; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—OLEOMARGARINE. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
2	206	$253,000	19	$40,195	187	$212,805	161	$198,549	26	$14,256	618	413	1
	75	77,710	3	10,300	72	67,410	53	55,879	19	11,531	308	194	2
2	131	175,380	16	29,895	115	145,485	108	142,760	7	2,725	310	219	3

Group 11.—OPTICAL GOODS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
96	316	$427,072	65	$162,996	251	$264,076	134	$206,735	117	$57,341	4,680	4,018	1
4	4	7,020	2	6,000	2	1,020	.....	....	2	1,020	49	42	2
3	1	2,000	.....	....	1	2,000	1	2,000	.....	....	30	30	3
5	2	1,500	.....	....	2	1,500	1	1,092	1	408	56	40	4
5	17	36,440	10	26,524	7	9,916	6	9,500	1	416	162	128	5
3	74	164,436	11	47,132	63	117,304	36	96,056	27	21,248	1,932	1,689	6
1	12	14,770	3	8,400	9	6,370	8	5,950	1	420	140	120	7
4	4	4,240	.....	....	4	4,240	3	3,720	1	520	25	20	8
2	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	17	15	9
26	95	84,702	19	45,040	76	39,662	22	18,243	54	21,419	1,540	1,316	10
2	20	17,298	5	6,400	15	10,898	9	7,938	6	2,960	39	39	11
20	49	54,564	4	10,200	45	44,364	30	39,308	15	5,056	381	319	12
	7	7,484	3	4,800	4	2,684	3	2,084	1	600	9	9	13
5	3	6,600	1	2,400	2	4,200	2	4,200	.....	....	13	12	14
16	28	25,958	7	6,100	21	19,858	13	16,644	8	3,214	287	239	15

Group 3.—ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on Iron and steel.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
	31	$46,413	4	$12,400	27	$34,013	24	$31,709	3	$2,304	317	248	1

Group 8.—PAINTS. (See also Varnishes; Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
328	3,044	$3,654,289	357	$935,701	2,687	$2,718,588	2,201	$2,463,840	486	$254,748	11,570	7,830	1
10	88	84,912	6	9,300	82	75,612	72	70,200	10	5,412	311	246	2
2	7	8,500	3	5,400	4	3,100	4	3,100	.....	....	34	25	3
7	22	19,052	2	3,400	20	15,652	18	14,987	2	665	31	27	4
10	422	616,167	51	161,269	371	454,898	288	408,966	83	45,932	1,282	755	5
7	13	13,828	2	3,700	11	10,128	11	10,128	.....	....	48	38	6
4	13	12,438	1	60	12	12,378	10	11,650	2	728	16	13	7
2	2	2,050	.....	....	2	2,050	2	2,050	.....	....	13	10	8
4	29	27,286	10	13,120	19	14,166	15	12,120	4	2,046	97	70	9
16	55	50,708	2	1,600	53	49,108	43	44,720	10	4,388	196	162	10
21	76	103,872	13	36,900	63	66,972	52	60,922	11	6,050	485	309	11
8	198	229,741	19	56,925	179	172,816	146	155,652	33	17,164	594	394	12
2	45	56,052	8	15,680	37	40,372	31	35,692	6	4,680	94	65	13
7	385	420,283	31	68,870	354	351,413	301	321,853	53	29,560	677	399	14
1	20	34,100	2	9,600	18	24,500	16	23,180	2	1,380	45	37	15
15	102	139,895	19	43,434	83	96,461	61	85,109	22	11,352	747	587	16
76	651	834,548	48	174,710	603	659,838	499	602,954	104	56,884	3,183	2,099	17
24	349	389,216	49	114,805	300	274,411	239	242,440	61	31,971	1,121	725	18
5	3	3,300	.....	....	3	3,300	2	2,700	1	600	19	13	19
73	416	441,655	61	146,568	355	295,087	295	266,886	60	28,201	1,945	1,385	20
5	13	15,332	2	7,500	11	7,832	7	5,960	4	1,872	22	22	21
1	14	24,880	5	11,700	9	13,180	7	11,800	2	1,380	90	56	22
5	17	27,590	3	12,000	14	15,590	13	15,090	1	500	98	83	23
1	27	14,322	2	900	25	13,422	22	12,450	3	972	41	34	24
6	34	30,120	5	11,150	29	18,970	19	16,375	10	2,595	190	142	25
16	43	54,382	13	27,110	30	27,272	28	26,856	2	416	191	134	26

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 4; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 1; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 1; Mississippi, 1; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, 2; Texas, 2; West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—OLEOMARGARINE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	522	$315,736	511	$312,111	10	$3,425	1	$200	$522,230	$54,300	$9,039
2	Illinois	258	169,496	251	166,928	7	2,568			159,469	17,200	3,558
3	All other states	264	146,240	260	145,183	3	857	1	200	362,761	37,100	5,481

Group 14.—OPTICAL GOODS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	4,330	$1,923,225	2,948	$1,570,793	1,098	$305,729	284	$46,703	$493,276	$81,311	$29,532
2	California	42	31,610	42	31,610					8,248	4,524	870
3	Colorado	30	20,504	22	16,644	8	3,860			5,580	3,200	265
4	Connecticut	49	21,447	29	16,419	18	4,582	2	446	6,255	1,825	175
5	Illinois	141	97,631	96	81,806	40	14,973	5	852	28,333	8,460	955
6	Massachusetts	1,791	746,481	1,288	619,215	406	110,748	97	16,518	97,922	4,547	12,831
7	Michigan	134	35,164	41	17,762	56	12,715	37	4,687	8,370	2,500	1,550
8	Minnesota	22	13,396	22	13,396					3,150	1,170	99
9	Nebraska	16	8,580	16	8,580					3,685	2,655	130
10	New York	1,428	663,950	1,013	558,436	340	94,293	75	11,221	211,972	18,575	7,946
11	Ohio	39	22,220	29	18,844	9	3,172	1	204	26,493	4,580	400
12	Pennsylvania	352	120,493	110	61,917	183	47,514	59	11,062	41,908	9,591	2,681
13	Texas	9	3,142	4	2,062	2	700	3	380	6,935	3,100	215
14	Washington	13	7,302	12	6,702	1	600			7,330	5,520	155
15	All other states	264	131,305	224	117,400	35	12,572	5	1,333	37,095	11,064	1,260

Group 3. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	289	$186,993	288	$186,473	1	$520			$51,666	$4,862	$4,247

Group 8. PAINTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	9,781	$5,063,177	8,775	$4,777,392	965	$276,551	41	$9,234	$6,055,367	$300,541	$221,715
2	California	275	184,942	264	180,665	8	3,497	3	780	102,521	9,829	3,205
3	Delaware	28	21,229	24	19,079	2	1,400	2	750	5,851	1,600	464
4	Georgia	28	12,140	27	11,932	1	208			25,940	3,245	1,457
5	Illinois	1,029	595,077	923	561,767	106	33,310			1,086,502	35,462	30,306
6	Indiana	38	17,629	31	15,761	7	1,868			24,602	6,131	1,068
7	Iowa	12	7,949	12	7,949					9,015	395	445
8	Kansas	11	5,265	10	4,940	1	325			4,460	1,890	395
9	Kentucky	88	31,461	59	26,032	29	5,429			33,483	2,050	807
10	Maryland	182	73,697	172	71,617	10	2,080			42,422	8,250	1,812
11	Massachusetts	398	211,141	365	201,249	33	9,892			172,483	15,363	10,545
12	Michigan	497	222,966	410	203,325	82	18,641	5	1,000	459,284	1,825	12,244
13	Minnesota	78	37,390	63	32,266	15	5,124			104,930	9,170	2,335
14	Missouri	567	290,009	534	279,609	30	9,854	3	546	351,963	14,170	17,350
15	Nebraska	40	18,502	33	16,260	7	2,242			36,989	600	1,482
16	New Jersey	667	339,023	589	317,791	74	20,528	4	704	286,535	8,333	13,693
17	New York	2,711	1,464,270	2,381	1,373,164	316	88,195	14	2,911	1,451,586	92,749	53,347
18	Ohio	941	475,045	834	446,605	106	28,240	1	200	573,114	23,707	34,210
19	Oregon	15	13,230	15	13,230					15,967	1,350	567
20	Pennsylvania	1,645	798,313	1,532	760,841	106	35,525	7	1,947	947,468	47,770	26,995
21	Rhode Island	22	13,065	22	13,065					27,595	3,430	343
22	Tennessee	76	30,356	62	26,927	13	3,189	1	240	52,689		941
23	Virginia	93	23,148	93	23,148					16,578	3,197	648
24	Washington	34	23,440	32	22,972	2	468			11,713	1,480	543
25	Wisconsin	152	70,182	145	67,374	7	2,808			67,018	2,700	3,494
26	All other states	154	83,708	143	79,824	10	3,728	1	156	144,659	5,845	3,019

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1. OLEOMARGARINE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$458,801		$4,397,538	$4,313,868	$129,422	$4,184,446	$34,458	$3,980	$6,219	$39,013	$5,573,725	1
138,711		2,899,556	2,882,130	20,000	2,862,130	13,779	2,000	1,647		3,335,223	2
320,180		1,497,982	1,431,738	109,422	1,322,316	20,679	1,980	4,572	39,013	2,238,502	3

Group 14. OPTICAL GOODS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$382,333	$100	$2,319,949	$2,228,537	$1,924	$2,226,613	$52,056	$18,742	$6,804	$13,810	$6,116,910	1
2,854		46,326	44,160	..	44,160	25	1,386	513	242	140,281	2
2,115		14,139	13,135	...	13,135	20	404	30	550	56,980	3
4,255		19,255	18,575		18,575	450	145	30	55	67,100	4
18,918		64,296	61,917		61,917	35	1,962	155	227	294,361	5
80,541		1,012,229	979,794		979,794	23,199	1,597	1,190	6,149	2,282,132	6
4,220	100	29,486	26,238		26,238	1,299	800	1,085	64	108,115	7
1,881		32,045	31,320		31,320		655	..	70	79,000	8
900		16,230	15,825		15,825	...	390	15		35,440	9
185,451		677,570	642,479	1,924	640,555	23,862	3,219	2,611	5,399	1,870,371	10
21,513		90,717	89,355	....	89,355	12	1,080	70	200	190,744	11
29,626		155,117	148,535		148,535	2,774	2,404	878	526	471,449	12
3,620		6,267	5,797		5,797	....	445	25		42,500	13
1,055		9,952	9,560		9,560	...	372	.....	20	51,857	14
24,771		146,320	141,847		141,847	380	3,883	202	8	426,580	15

Group 3. ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$42,[illegible]		$131,612	$111,001		$111,001	$14,099	$3,600	$2,912		$557,903	1

Group 8. PAINTS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$5,441,870	$91,241	$46,306,183	$45,227,753	$2,965,954	$42,261,799	$707,680	$89,026	$106,527	$175,197	$67,277,910	1
[illegible]487		1,568,269	1,549,188	26,878	1,522,310	7,731	8,977	848	1,525	2,221,846	2
8,787		41,252	37,281	1,200	36,081	3,525		446	....	81,552	3
21,238		155,396	150,603	820	149,783	780	1,515	150	2,348	257,903	4
1,020,7[illegible]4		6,523,137	6,395,903	78,375	6,317,528	83,916	15,988	8,278	19,052	9,181,280	5
17,403		135,276	131,367		131,367	2,237	372	268	1,032	225,809	6
7,660	515	50,449	44,599	1,000	43,599	2,824	60	376	2,590	86,074	7
2,175		36,110	35,155		35,155	750	155	50		59,800	8
20,626		264,321	259,014		259,014	2,127	2,145	385	650	522,017	9
32,[illegible]60		410,884	401,002	8,999	392,003	8,581	196	815	290	680,990	10
136,575		1,414,110	1,360,651	59,344	1,301,307	37,196	3,055	3,111	10,097	2,159,680	11
145,215		1,524,294	1,486,587	62,943	1,423,644	24,600	630	2,510	9,967	2,823,933	12
93,425		454,222	444,650		444,650	3,674	1,848	673	3,377	708,924	13
319,883	560	4,588,108	4,536,822	140,619	4,396,203	32,931	6,133	5,877	6,345	6,144,521	14
31,907		237,137	229,891		229,891	2,606		295	4,345	316,645	15
258,189	6,020	2,250,984	2,149,152	84,993	2,064,159	54,916	10,116	4,605	32,195	3,511,375	16
1,705,168	322	13,220,075	12,947,514	1,304,599	11,642,915	202,316	24,522	36,281	9,442	18,721,872	17
147,607	67,500	4,700,988	4,594,091	1,150	4,592,941	49,247	4,503	7,440	45,707	6,601,428	18
14,050		189,886	188,705		188,705		1,026	155		267,200	19
856,379	16,324	6,659,353	6,460,722	1,108,986	5,351,736	155,810	3,740	25,330	13,751	9,428,890	20
23,822		176,622	170,098		170,098	1,440		1,002	4,082	217,842	21
51,748		287,990	281,256	8,633	272,623	6,065		669		480,991	22
12,733		113,796	103,595	43,371	60,224	9,081	400	720		194,594	23
9,600		92,414	86,445		86,445	492	1,380	97	4,000	165,924	24
60,824		764,005	751,166	6,206	744,960	7,037	585	2,915	2,302	1,048,037	25
135,795		447,205	432,296	27,838	404,458	7,798	1,780	3,231	2,100	805,783	26

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 6.—PAPER AND WOOD PULP. (See also special report on Paper and pulp.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	761	$277,444,471	$34,234,934	$62,898,590	$103,872,408	$76,438,539	761	1,122,564
2	California	3	1,176,427	47,000	150,500	482,500	496,427	3	3,808
3	Connecticut	50	5,892,684	712,800	1,426,959	2,013,885	1,739,040	50	18,056
4	Delaware	6	3,176,498	244,062	602,500	1,864,789	465,147	6	5,115
5	Illinois	19	3,992,877	421,560	1,020,924	1,684,817	865,576	19	12,923
6	Indiana	36	6,511,005	644,381	1,507,803	3,215,213	1,143,608	36	20,045
7	Iowa	4	367,913	41,200	55,000	153,372	118,341	4	1,005
8	Kansas	3	131,540	6,000	16,250	76,182	33,108	3	1,078
9	Maine	37	41,273,915	4,151,698	11,239,679	14,735,975	11,146,563	37	164,071
10	Maryland	16	6,350,458	285,043	1,399,052	3,346,278	1,320,085	16	10,271
11	Massachusetts	87	41,073,769	6,861,916	9,964,190	11,573,811	12,673,852	87	107,020
12	Michigan	30	8,397,576	829,022	1,938,388	3,558,349	2,071,817	30	31,420
13	Minnesota	4	1,490,902	70,724	233,500	844,650	342,028	4	7,153
14	New Hampshire	25	14,041,014	1,742,780	2,477,076	4,620,928	5,200,230	25	50,328
15	New Jersey	38	7,122,852	1,392,950	1,634,538	2,638,610	1,456,754	38	17,626
16	New York	177	56,461,739	8,394,107	13,098,782	19,383,032	15,585,818	177	395,902
17	Ohio	53	14,433,114	1,370,958	2,846,642	6,187,292	4,028,222	53	37,189
18	Oregon	4	2,967,630	260,273	477,000	1,361,311	869,046	4	12,735
19	Pennsylvania	65	21,468,927	1,540,018	4,086,289	9,546,496	6,296,124	65	56,090
20	Vermont	28	5,628,676	1,172,998	1,456,435	2,020,826	978,417	28	43,673
21	Virginia	9	5,517,200	257,798	960,247	2,757,771	1,541,384	9	8,220
22	West Virginia	7	2,215,436	315,099	362,460	1,081,268	456,609	7	4,576
23	Wisconsin	52	24,408,918	3,210,377	5,352,266	9,330,526	6,515,749	52	108,008
24	All other states[1]	8	3,343,401	262,170	592,110	1,394,527	1,094,594	8	6,252

Group 6.—PAPER GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	232	$18,198,221	$784,312	$2,777,827	$5,082,873	$9,553,209	187	15,173
2	California	3	38,098	10,000	3,500	6,395	18,203	2	7
3	Connecticut	5	73,739	8,000	12,000	35,700	18,039	4	73
4	Illinois	32	482,006	4,200	5,580	210,469	261,757	22	216
5	Indiana	3	465,418	11,000	103,000	117,000	234,418	3	625
6	Massachusetts	33	4,011,308	134,085	811,205	1,377,077	1,688,941	30	3,801
7	Michigan	6	1,068,136	20,600	197,794	246,407	603,335	6	975
8	Minnesota	4	6,250	500	2,300	1,700	1,750	2	4
9	Missouri	6	105,023	9,618	15,200	31,965	48,240	6	94
10	New Jersey	13	1,051,191	68,140	189,109	353,126	440,816	12	695
11	New York	64	4,623,922	316,846	684,064	1,179,603	2,443,409	44	4,006
12	Ohio	20	4,546,781	120,517	501,557	1,066,258	2,858,449	18	2,554
13	Pennsylvania	22	514,163	18,700	58,500	128,254	308,709	20	580
14	Rhode Island	7	222,995	7,125	32,251	95,826	87,793	6	407
15	Wisconsin	4	267,874	7,985	22,551	93,196	144,142	4	397
16	All other states[2]	10	721,317	46,996	139,216	139,897	395,208	8	739

Group 6. PAPER PATTERNS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	26	$2,236,860	$107,526	$323,171	$293,840	$1,512,323	3	38
2	New York	20	2,223,092	104,326	320,871	292,622	1,505,273	3	38
3	All other states[3]	6	13,768	3,200	2,300	1,218	7,050	....	....

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 1; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1; Washington, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Iowa, 2; Maryland, 1; New Hampshire, 1; South Carolina, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 6.—PAPER AND WOOD PULP. (See also special report on Paper and pulp.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.			
309	3,778	$6,097,032	719	$2,183,376	3,059	$3,913,656	2,665	$3,705,951	394	$207,705	75,634	56,105	1
2	12	20,280	3	7,500	9	12,780	8	12,360	1	420	276	241	2
29	154	236,408	36	86,500	118	149,908	95	139,011	23	10,897	1,985	1,528	3
6	22	69,900	4	40,000	18	29,900	17	29,600	1	300	587	508	4
4	73	120,069	15	32,558	58	87,511	51	84,019	7	3,492	1,200	836	5
5	112	131,538	24	38,152	88	93,386	69	84,443	19	8,943	2,089	1,222	6
	13	11,936	4	3,672	9	8,264	7	7,796	2	468	182	114	7
6	8	7,940	....	....	8	7,940	6	7,080	2	860	108	66	8
11	350	604,774	41	193,488	309	411,286	291	400,965	18	10,321	8,887	5,605	9
19	47	76,068	4	12,600	43	63,468	39	61,675	4	1,793	1,133	806	10
33	627	1,184,610	103	415,820	524	768,790	425	713,062	99	55,728	12,646	9,666	11
6	163	218,369	43	97,802	120	120,567	109	114,946	11	5,621	3,452	2,794	12
	22	31,450	8	15,500	14	15,950	13	15,530	1	420	431	344	13
5	147	208,930	21	58,650	126	150,280	113	143,210	13	7,070	3,507	2,111	14
15	129	232,958	32	117,325	97	115,633	77	104,308	20	11,325	1,836	1,496	15
85	739	1,131,729	135	403,072	604	728,657	540	695,364	64	33,293	14,576	10,892	16
3	222	327,394	57	132,037	165	195,357	137	183,078	28	12,279	4,269	3,441	17
	45	132,366	10	87,896	35	44,470	34	43,990	1	480	755	552	18
53	324	517,955	53	191,576	271	326,379	236	307,382	35	18,997	6,451	5,338	19
20	99	123,103	22	44,400	77	78,703	63	72,069	14	6,634	1,502	864	20
	65	133,585	12	47,700	53	85,885	50	84,313	3	1,572	1,090	943	21
3	37	47,018	8	14,520	29	32,498	26	31,346	3	1,152	644	462	22
2	287	435,474	58	131,108	229	304,366	209	291,182	20	13,184	7,183	5,724	23
2	61	93,178	6	11,500	55	81,678	50	79,222	5	2,456	845	552	24

Group 6.—PAPER GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
189	1,145	$1,305,875	137	$366,735	1,008	$939,140	785	$838,447	223	$100,693	11,406	8,464	1
2	8	5,248	3	500	5	4,748	4	4,280	1	468	32	27	2
4	6	5,153	1	1,500	5	3,653	4	3,500	1	153	43	25	3
19	70	73,554	17	30,586	53	42,968	38	35,018	15	7,950	632	360	4
1	32	19,716	....	....	32	19,716	27	17,101	5	2,615	406	306	5
24	182	253,356	26	69,714	156	183,642	111	158,434	45	25,208	3,328	2,385	6
	37	44,595	8	14,750	29	29,845	21	25,500	8	4,345	400	286	7
3	4	220	1	10	3	210	2	150	1	60	32	15	8
6	11	8,948	5	6,360	6	2,588	2	1,200	4	1,388	130	74	9
7	38	50,067	8	14,650	30	35,417	23	31,675	7	3,742	328	224	10
72	311	443,499	33	141,475	278	302,024	237	283,481	41	18,543	2,767	2,280	11
10	326	267,680	17	41,520	309	226,160	243	204,589	66	21,571	2,194	1,689	12
28	66	67,573	8	22,280	58	45,293	44	37,311	14	7,982	427	359	13
6	10	14,070	3	4,000	7	10,070	4	8,000	3	2,070	139	88	14
3	11	21,174	4	14,290	7	6,884	7	6,884	....	....	165	114	15
4	33	31,022	3	5,100	30	25,922	18	21,324	12	4,598	383	232	16

Group 6.—PAPER PATTERNS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
15	693	$489,919	16	$97,262	677	$392,657	284	$240,435	393	$152,222	1,370	922	1
8	693	489,919	16	97,262	677	392,657	284	240,435	393	152,222	1,357	914	2
7					...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	8	3

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Maryland, 1; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 6.—PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	65,964	$32,019,212	56,827	$29,462,799	8,882	$2,499,588	255	$56,825	$16,440,041	$198,135	$1,383,981
2	California	259	181,412	248	177,297	11	4,115			50,768	14,000	4,468
3	Connecticut	1,750	843,333	1,451	761,229	293	80,856	6	1,248	522,352	6,203	27,175
4	Delaware	547	252,268	455	233,053	92	19,215			47,839		3,297
5	Illinois	959	462,453	916	451,388	43	11,065			166,645	4,380	12,003
6	Indiana	1,620	664,151	1,512	637,511	100	25,677	8	963	280,397	2,281	27,460
7	Iowa	152	66,114	131	61,603	20	4,223	1	288	11,484		982
8	Kansas	91	45,947	82	43,460	3	900	6	1,587	18,372	1,500	780
9	Maine	7,574	4,052,919	7,253	3,966,200	317	85,703	4	1,016	2,257,950	29,882	190,954
10	Maryland	1,008	397,181	889	369,183	100	25,351	19	2,647	184,007	350	12,192
11	Massachusetts	11,705	5,587,862	7,577	4,326,853	4,057	1,243,050	71	17,959	2,960,680	1	321,598
12	Michigan	3,052	1,306,112	2,504	1,163,325	544	141,794	4	993	498,032	250	70,228
13	Minnesota	396	234,378	380	229,920	16	4,458			60,884	2,000	5,490
14	New Hampshire	2,522	1,315,310	2,411	1,284,035	111	31,275			650,683	1,400	60,521
15	New Jersey	1,629	786,731	1,452	740,156	142	38,255	35	8,320	286,681	9,250	23,505
16	New York	12,418	6,402,323	11,890	6,252,932	514	147,432	14	1,959	2,848,610	78,753	241,462
17	Ohio	3,883	1,682,830	3,218	1,511,583	665	171,247			1,396,939	6,970	55,970
18	Oregon	653	318,113	646	316,316			7	1,797	225,741	13,500	17,799
19	Pennsylvania	5,906	2,839,487	5,132	2,645,529	733	186,657	41	7,301	1,535,291	6,977	49,973
20	Vermont	1,280	616,735	1,204	595,774	73	20,177	3	784	233,971	1,250	29,252
21	Virginia	993	363,010	894	343,359	99	19,651			269,123	400	9,786
22	West Virginia	545	229,972	526	225,538	19	4,434			85,604		7,639
23	Wisconsin	6,338	2,987,777	5,446	2,759,866	864	220,000	28	7,911	1,679,718	18,788	194,267
24	All other states	684	382,794	610	366,689	66	14,053	8	2,052	168,270		17,180

Group 6.—PAPER GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Miscellaneous expenses total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	9,842	$3,712,537	4,620	$2,399,745	4,982	$1,269,368	240	$43,424	$2,546,332	$197,154	$76,910
2	California	23	9,886	9	3,752	14	6,134			14,294	500	257
3	Connecticut	25	9,706	15	6,373	8	3,053	2	280	3,865	1,710	154
4	Illinois	471	170,364	160	85,350	275	79,429	36	5,585	100,117	29,858	955
5	Indiana	359	132,215	206	105,922	149	25,643	4	650	52,906	8,750	1,179
6	Massachusetts	2,923	1,275,589	1,457	825,187	1,383	432,829	83	17,573	517,386	33,093	26,481
7	Michigan	341	145,615	200	103,535	129	39,446	12	2,634	210,860	2,500	5,345
8	Minnesota	12	4,745	6	3,230	5	1,255	1	260	1,209	330	57
9	Missouri	95	28,944	27	12,700	45	12,010	23	4,234	12,493	3,450	609
10	New Jersey	279	124,555	221	110,289	58	14,266			76,075	5,383	3,104
11	New York	2,507	881,064	1,082	542,879	1,394	333,324	31	4,861	699,229	79,746	18,316
12	Ohio	1,864	583,709	648	333,991	1,215	249,511	1	207	667,796	14,952	12,765
13	Pennsylvania	393	157,473	245	119,625	132	35,130	16	2,718	54,511	9,882	560
14	Rhode Island	111	39,274	68	30,560	27	6,386	16	2,328	20,935	1,660	789
15	Wisconsin	140	43,157	80	32,566	55	9,687	5	904	23,017	3,980	1,286
16	All other states	299	106,241	196	83,786	93	21,265	10	1,190	91,639	1,360	5,053

Group 6.—PAPER PATTERNS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Miscellaneous expenses total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	1,082	$444,659	239	$170,504	822	$270,273	21	$3,882	$892,769	$35,961	$8,719
2	New York	1,071	440,576	236	169,098	814	267,596	21	3,882	890,063	35,197	8,516
3	All other states	11	4,083	3	1,406	8	2,677			2,706	764	203

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 6.—PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$14,739,522	$118,403	$111,251,478	$94,031,708	$25,235,239	$68,796,469	$13,178,567	$70,169	$2,526,950	$1,444,084	$188,715,189	1
32,300	...	274,369	208,210	106,637	101,573	33,957	26,500	5,702	...	640,027	2
487,553	1,421	2,738,430	2,236,248	...	2,236,248	355,500	...	55,696	90,986	5,039,147	3
44,542	...	1,270,240	1,128,142	188,900	939,242	132,864	...	6,134	3,100	1,904,556	4
170,262	...	1,415,845	1,098,038	340,967	757,071	261,635	...	38,572	17,600	2,442,504	5
250,656	...	2,517,028	2,068,402	648,685	1,419,717	394,894	...	50,516	3,216	3,916,998	6
10,502	...	130,647	94,339	46,191	48,148	33,394	...	2,244	670	252,832	7
16,012		78,330	57,297	41,624	15,673	15,041	...	5,992	...	202,290	8
2,031,644	5,470	13,868,147	11,508,465	5,575,661	5,932,804	1,887,935	6,225	359,767	105,755	22,951,124	9
171,465	...	2,453,318	2,142,411	303,676	1,838,735	268,916	...	18,858	23,133	3,296,348	10
2,620,081	13,000	17,946,726	15,527,452	447,549	15,079,903	1,815,681	...	325,751	277,842	32,012,247	11
427,554		4,581,471	3,743,315	355,299	3,388,016	617,974	1,250	155,583	63,349	7,340,631	12
53,394	...	676,549	564,085	193,727	370,358	65,896	...	46,568	...	1,145,818	13
783,052	5,710	5,327,734	4,583,862	2,635,130	1,948,732	653,702	1,100	56,159	32,911	8,930,291	14
253,926	...	3,022,484	2,511,342	199,103	2,312,239	344,530	50	91,430	75,132	5,043,462	15
2,478,802	40,593	22,805,751	19,851,063	7,240,876	12,610,187	2,259,360	33,925	391,145	270,258	37,750,605	16
1,135,999	...	6,153,761	5,229,763	555,813	4,673,950	703,028	...	175,299	39,671	10,961,527	17
194,442	...	624,520	411,042	275,667	135,375	141,554	...	60,449	11,475	1,530,449	18
1,458,525	10,816	8,509,546	6,718,506	1,417,026	5,301,480	1,195,766	1,119	257,863	336,292	15,411,032	19
203,049	420	2,539,766	2,273,330	592,868	1,680,462	224,483	...	21,528	20,425	3,831,448	20
258,937		1,788,756	1,556,790	622,632	934,158	221,518	...	10,448	...	3,034,395	21
77,965		759,992	618,083	349,696	268,387	93,290	...	20,021	28,598	1,298,066	22
1,450,190	40,473	10,692,290	9,082,568	2,966,072	6,116,496	1,237,444	...	328,607	43,671	17,844,174	23
170,590	500	1,075,778	818,955	131,440	687,515	214,205	...	42,618	...	1,935,218	24

Group 6.—PAPER GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,248,765	$23,503	$12,743,559	$12,259,302	$108,010	$12,151,292	$233,155	$47,468	$52,171	$151,463	$22,159,202	1
17,567	...	20,625	20,504	...	20,504	...	100	21	...	54,883	2
2,091	...	56,529	55,115	185	54,930	774	530	60	50	95,781	3
61,184	8,120	425,609	416,954	...	416,954	2,976	4,916	553	210	920,730	4
42,977	...	544,685	524,911	16,120	508,791	2,150	16,449	1,100	75	779,125	5
457,812		3,516,109	3,364,139	460	3,363,679	80,342	7,212	9,653	54,763	5,810,782	6
203,015		815,704	791,916	77,680	714,236	17,839	960	4,989	...	1,328,979	7
472	550	3,254	3,197	...	3,197	57	...	...	...	13,110	8
8,414	...	51,252	45,979	1,578	44,401	1,598	1,078	87	2,510	129,266	9
67,588		887,204	843,148	11,138	832,010	20,807	1,030	3,628	18,591	1,225,063	10
587,171	13,796	3,204,210	3,082,982	849	3,082,133	53,108	5,502	23,641	38,977	5,675,927	11
640,079		1,476,719	1,436,826	...	1,436,826	26,519	3,150	4,263	5,961	3,429,673	12
44,032	1,037	728,909	719,212	...	719,212	5,216	1,780	816	1,885	1,173,108	13
18,486		219,930	209,375	...	209,375	4,184	3,356	845	2,170	350,204	14
17,751		154,691	139,864		139,864	2,397	230	511	11,689	341,982	15
85,226		638,129	605,180		605,180	15,188	1,175	2,004	14,582	830,839	16

Group 6.—PAPER PATTERNS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$797,890	$50,190	$337,022	$333,320		$333,320	$116	$2,250	$1,336		$2,265,125	1
796,151	50,190	331,932	328,321		328,321	75	2,200	1,336		2,242,362	2
1,739	...	5,090	4,999		4,999	41	50			22,763	3

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS. (See also Druggists' preparations.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	2,245	$45,611,640	$2,414,176	$4,655,320	$4,325,476	$34,216,668	518	10,617
2	Alabama	14	126,692	9,910	12,759	7,533	96,499	1	6
3	Arkansas	10	61,492	1,375	1,300	4,670	54,147	1	4
4	California	64	616,915	24,550	47,750	165,401	379,214	11	94
5	Colorado	8	40,509	6,550	6,550	11,275	16,134	1	9
6	Connecticut	42	481,694	20,500	30,580	47,659	382,955	10	145
7	Delaware	3	22,550	5,800	6,000	1,250	9,500	1	1
8	District of Columbia	6	68,047	6,000	500	10,690	50,857	1	45
9	Florida	9	181,939	700	300	4,390	176,549	1	10
10	Georgia	31	630,796	42,200	105,900	53,703	428,993	8	121
11	Illinois	260	5,582,845	473,158	575,492	425,135	4,109,060	59	1,240
12	Indiana	88	1,023,535	86,521	130,816	107,136	699,062	18	246
13	Iowa	55	1,453,370	30,105	100,557	66,698	1,256,010	13	185
14	Kansas	28	153,303	4,410	23,950	5,314	119,629	3	24
15	Kentucky	32	1,327,535	42,980	116,400	89,444	1,078,711	11	424
16	Louisiana	16	347,857	75,500	50,800	28,575	192,982	5	70
17	Maine	24	160,130	8,700	18,940	17,122	115,368	7	26
18	Maryland	58	884,663	96,460	84,137	48,776	655,290	9	144
19	Massachusetts	106	4,195,436	149,450	365,517	420,438	3,260,031	35	984
20	Michigan	66	520,508	10,200	21,025	62,707	426,576	10	78
21	Minnesota	68	1,702,701	62,325	175,246	122,529	1,342,601	20	557
22	Mississippi	6	21,015	7,250	1,060	2,375	10,330	....	....
23	Missouri	106	2,828,655	54,016	106,934	146,881	2,520,824	25	377
24	Montana	4	19,500	500	1,500	1,100	16,400	1	5
25	Nebraska	16	149,472	11,400	28,900	12,525	96,647	5	92
26	New Hampshire	13	152,062	2,500	8,400	9,031	132,131	4	8
27	New Jersey	62	1,676,176	162,449	432,379	300,128	781,220	22	791
28	New York	453	11,610,246	492,119	1,080,441	847,172	9,190,514	113	2,317
29	North Carolina	24	91,600	5,500	12,450	8,307	65,343	1	5
30	Ohio	166	2,534,004	168,861	414,350	207,381	1,743,412	44	904
31	Oregon	5	6,185	250	250	335	5,350	....	....
32	Pennsylvania	185	3,331,734	212,375	359,221	671,410	2,088,728	40	667
33	Rhode Island	15	57,703	3,300	8,300	6,952	39,151	4	13
34	South Carolina	3	22,075	3,500	3,500	5,950	9,125	1	8
35	South Dakota	4	15,629	....	....	1,300	14,329	....	....
36	Tennessee	42	1,262,564	12,300	42,200	183,523	1,024,541	11	376
37	Texas	32	511,274	7,587	18,900	16,626	468,161	4	16
38	Utah	8	18,880	250	275	6,530	11,825	2	27
39	Vermont	20	623,296	34,475	89,600	91,290	407,931	5	268
40	Virginia	19	225,504	11,300	11,800	29,929	172,475	3	198
41	Washington	7	20,220	....	....	2,970	17,250	....	....
42	West Virginia	11	217,075	27,050	25,100	4,211	160,714	....	....
43	Wisconsin	51	611,289	35,100	130,850	66,510	378,829	6	105
44	All other states[1]	5	22,965	4,700	4,400	2,595	11,270	2	27

Group 14.—PAVING MATERIALS.

1	United States	54	$5,218,390	$1,078,961	$517,206	$1,169,985	$2,452,247	44	6,016
2	District of Columbia	3	186,944	53,520	22,707	64,653	46,064	3	277
3	Illinois	5	385,362	71,000	58,557	73,875	181,930	5	655
4	New Jersey	4	2,060,981	246,921	179,102	458,785	1,176,173	3	1,685
5	New York	6	1,152,883	458,975	121,975	179,284	392,649	6	1,081
6	Pennsylvania	7	411,122	70,600	46,188	84,549	209,785	5	380
7	Rhode Island	3	8,050	1,500	350	4,400	1,800	1	60
8	Wisconsin	12	180,757	50,700	25,700	53,600	50,757	11	857
9	All other states[2]	14	832,300	125,745	62,627	250,839	393,089	10	1,021

Group 1.—PEANUTS, GRADING, ROASTING, CLEANING, AND SHELLING.

1	United States	30	$1,168,851	$26,000	$87,900	$198,234	$856,717	30	1,667
2	Virginia	26	1,115,077	26,000	87,900	185,834	815,343	26	1,627
3	All other states[3]	4	53,774	....	....	12,400	41,374	4	40

Group 11.—PENCILS, LEAD. (See also special report on Pens and pencils.)

1	United States[1]	8	$4,989,820	$342,418	$841,214	$810,402	$2,986,786	7	2,997

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indian Territory, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Wyoming, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Delaware, 1; Indiana, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 1; South Dakota, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS. See also Druggists' preparations.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
1,862	5,928	$5,923,674	888	$2,099,803	5,040	$3,823,871	2,913	$2,912,126	2,127	$911,745	14,430	9,251	1
10	19	12,445	8	6,125	11	6,320	9	5,740	2	580	31	25	2
7	15	9,660	3	2,220	12	7,440	9	6,600	3	840	31	16	3
51	94	107,611	19	23,695	75	83,916	36	61,716	39	22,200	259	109	4
4	3	1,275	...	...	3	1,275	2	900	1	375	23	23	5
32	90	72,222	20	25,541	70	46,681	47	37,128	23	9,553	121	84	6
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	7
4	11	15,860	5	10,850	6	5,010	4	3,810	2	1,200	76	55	8
5	24	22,250	6	8,200	18	14,050	13	11,600	5	2,450	35	20	9
18	124	107,354	20	23,565	104	83,789	69	71,337	35	12,452	203	134	10
197	1,129	994,825	129	303,217	1,000	691,608	433	451,997	567	239,611	1,852	1,178	11
71	152	140,622	31	60,196	121	80,426	66	58,843	55	21,583	628	439	12
35	195	166,663	25	48,770	170	117,893	111	97,943	59	19,950	295	201	13
31	17	15,237	6	9,800	11	5,437	7	4,193	4	1,244	71	46	14
24	156	146,271	18	25,840	138	120,431	102	102,706	36	17,725	256	167	15
7	57	67,359	10	25,500	47	41,859	40	35,729	7	6,130	172	141	16
15	22	20,204	11	14,641	11	5,563	5	3,204	6	2,359	212	85	17
66	166	157,357	18	43,240	148	114,117	111	99,409	37	14,708	329	275	18
100	286	356,359	32	123,685	254	232,674	139	166,284	115	66,390	1,148	640	19
59	132	102,566	14	22,686	118	79,880	59	55,169	59	24,711	345	181	20
55	373	221,701	25	43,612	348	178,089	153	116,687	195	61,402	389	310	21
6	5	4,830	...	...	5	4,830	4	4,500	1	330	13	12	22
65	338	348,645	59	132,228	279	216,417	172	169,481	107	46,936	707	491	23
4	2	2,400	1	1,800	1	600	1	600	...	...	7	5	24
16	43	27,645	4	6,890	39	20,755	13	9,965	26	10,790	54	41	25
9	16	23,944	3	3,680	13	20,264	10	19,454	3	810	35	20	26
44	136	159,480	28	61,400	108	98,080	79	85,112	29	12,968	760	442	27
357	1,117	1,516,295	199	728,398	918	787,897	555	616,394	363	171,503	2,959	1,867	28
17	32	14,808	7	5,620	25	9,188	22	7,738	3	1,450	63	44	29
168	380	316,163	57	88,825	323	227,338	175	164,997	148	62,341	946	551	30
4	1	750	...	...	1	750	1	750	...	...	8	3	31
173	320	266,150	42	83,234	278	182,916	188	146,590	90	36,326	889	619	32
25	7	8,204	3	2,500	4	5,704	3	5,080	1	624	43	33	33
	10	5,205	3	1,770	7	3,435	6	3,210	1	225	9	7	34
2	4	3,800	1	1,000	3	2,800	3	2,800	...	...	6	6	35
23	216	221,551	39	86,755	177	134,796	110	106,834	67	27,962	551	421	36
40	55	59,820	7	11,230	48	48,590	40	44,987	8	3,603	114	87	37
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	23	38
21	72	102,925	11	40,800	61	62,125	53	58,859	8	3,266	265	136	39
19	28	22,168	7	5,980	21	16,188	18	15,120	3	1,068	79	51	40
4	1	480	...	...	1	480	1	480	...	...	20	13	41
6	18	15,475	2	2,400	16	13,075	13	12,100	3	975	47	33	42
50	58	61,295	15	13,910	43	47,385	27	42,280	16	5,105	333	145	43
4	4	3,800	...	...	4	3,800	4	3,800	...	...	14	6	44

Group 11.—PAVING MATERIALS.

30	157	$197,177	25	$55,950	132	$141,227	117	$132,449	15	$8,778	3,204	1,137	1
	8	8,339	...	...	8	8,339	8	8,339	...	...	97	11	2
3	29	29,678	3	6,250	26	23,428	16	17,488	10	5,940	171	55	3
1	25	47,443	6	20,200	19	27,243	19	27,243	...	...	1,011	400	4
1	38	55,320	5	15,200	33	40,120	30	38,035	3	2,085	572	170	5
1	13	12,325	1	600	12	11,725	12	11,725			103	97	6
5	1	1,200	...	...	1	1,200	1	1,200			71	62	7
11	10	9,780	2	900	8	8,880	7	8,280	1	600	632	164	8
8	33	33,092	8	12,800	25	20,292	24	20,139	1	153	484	173	9

Group 1.—PEANUTS, GRADING, ROASTING, CLEANING, AND SHELLING.

18	116	$122,125	25	$51,350	91	$70,775	87	$68,980	4	$1,795	2,024	1,005	1
14	112	113,110	23	43,850	89	69,260	86	67,900	3	1,360	1,993	995	2
4	4	9,015	2	7,500	2	1,515	1	1,080	1	435	31	10	3

Group 11.—PENCILS, LEAD. See also special report on Pens and pencils.

3	283	$396,024	16	$86,761	267	$309,263	227	$288,661	40	$20,602	5,184	2,992	1

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: New Jersey, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	10,980	$4,351,867	4,959	$2,718,016	5,673	$1,578,155	348	$55,696	$25,189,770	$722,671	$183,237
2	Alabama	27	7,032	15	4,806	12	2,226			21,085	2,207	484
3	Arkansas	22	5,707	10	3,750	4	942	8	1,015	20,753	1,294	550
4	California	184	95,932	97	69,777	77	24,024	10	2,131	186,091	22,603	2,487
5	Colorado	22	12,892	20	12,613	1	110	1	169	15,936	806	167
6	Connecticut	88	37,893	45	25,434	43	12,459			245,376	5,309	1,362
7	Delaware	6	2,912	3	1,664	3	1,248			8,547	216	294
8	District of Columbia	59	22,617	23	10,387	36	12,230			82,053	6,065	300
9	Florida	26	5,147	10	2,717	4	790	12	1,640	22,131	3,865	777
10	Georgia	142	55,007	86	42,590	48	11,773	8	644	631,980	7,059	8,885
11	Illinois	1,380	578,932	537	320,329	797	250,693	46	7,910	4,289,366	142,138	22,719
12	Indiana	503	183,543	176	99,471	324	83,320	3	752	1,380,814	13,983	5,318
13	Iowa	231	89,228	105	57,090	125	31,982	1	156	539,759	11,264	3,295
14	Kansas	54	19,139	28	11,222	22	7,197	4	720	87,804	3,358	576
15	Kentucky	186	64,930	120	52,412	61	11,919	5	599	631,016	8,007	3,941
16	Louisiana	156	42,531	65	24,475	73	15,639	18	2,417	70,957	6,184	929
17	Maine	124	36,588	38	16,424	84	20,064	2	100	132,760	2,803	660
18	Maryland	302	82,089	72	33,439	212	45,786	18	2,864	342,682	22,501	4,248
19	Massachusetts	841	396,759	438	264,887	375	122,358	28	9,514	2,771,594	50,356	17,590
20	Michigan	218	80,441	94	48,007	123	32,264	1	170	505,666	13,382	2,536
21	Minnesota	296	119,327	136	67,664	160	51,663			712,281	17,345	10,298
22	Mississippi	9	2,358	7	1,975	2	383			13,446	340	176
23	Missouri	568	219,400	224	127,224	326	89,626	18	2,550	1,172,417	46,953	9,877
24	Montana	4	4,300	3	4,000	1	300			24,154	1,020	99
25	Nebraska	42	17,719	34	15,761	8	1,958			68,925	1,390	877
26	New Hampshire	22	8,123	8	3,990	14	4,133			65,624	1,636	334
27	New Jersey	573	211,168	278	144,750	242	62,613	53	3,805	552,419	9,723	10,320
28	New York	2,252	989,375	1,035	627,427	1,183	354,759	34	7,189	5,899,202	201,317	33,815
29	North Carolina	41	9,510	27	6,868	9	1,788	5	854	63,144	1,702	888
30	Ohio	705	255,065	319	167,580	384	87,197	2	288	1,073,531	30,297	9,849
31	Oregon	5	2,800	5	2,800					2,300	1,200	55
32	Pennsylvania	718	307,232	370	209,454	307	90,169	41	7,609	1,294,121	44,587	10,027
33	Rhode Island	29	11,489	20	9,387	7	1,998	2	104	16,907	2,363	234
34	South Carolina	4	1,935	3	1,260	1	675			3,161		131
35	South Dakota	5	2,638	4	2,462			1	176	8,457	1,105	152
36	Tennessee	468	136,127	178	69,080	282	66,177	8	870	894,443	15,731	7,061
37	Texas	95	33,340	41	21,943	49	10,747	5	650	170,748	7,065	2,527
38	Utah	23	14,501	16	11,375	7	3,126			7,631	1,098	202
39	Vermont	198	81,064	111	53,016	87	28,048			502,479	1,725	4,329
40	Virginia	64	21,282	47	18,523	17	2,759			88,215	2,934	1,458
41	Washington	15	6,844	7	4,388	8	2,456			11,523	1,434	168
42	West Virginia	35	8,598	8	3,834	27	4,764			28,249	2,078	269
43	Wisconsin	229	64,813	89	38,721	126	25,292	14	800	521,908	6,159	2,872
44	All other states	9	3,540	7	3,040	2	500			8,115	69	101

Group 11.—PAVING MATERIALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	1,919	$952,884	1,919	$952,884					$469,848	$26,063	$21,451
2	District of Columbia	58	27,021	58	27,021					14,411	300	378
3	Illinois	79	40,532	79	40,532					45,239	260	6,124
4	New Jersey	610	288,897	610	288,897					116,306	2,500	3,035
5	New York	373	182,059	373	182,059					116,620	4,419	5,153
6	Pennsylvania	86	43,108	86	43,108					43,081	1,864	1,210
7	Rhode Island	48	33,418	48	33,418					3,261	400	36
8	Wisconsin	352	192,352	352	192,352					13,964	730	1,265
9	All other states	313	145,497	313	145,497					116,966	15,590	4,250

Group 1.—PEANUTS, GRADING, ROASTING, CLEANING, AND SHELLING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	1,356	$205,281	281	$85,775	996	$112,479	79	$7,027	$233,841	$20,010	$5,518
2	Virginia	1,332	196,268	271	79,635	982	109,606	79	7,027	226,663	16,810	5,046
3	All other states	24	9,013	10	6,140	14	2,873			7,178	3,200	472

Group 14.—PENCILS, LEAD—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	3,065	$1,059,076	1,282	$602,902	1,607	$420,641	176	$35,533	$860,070	$10,910	$21,618

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—PATENT MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$24,039,042	$244,820	$21,293,051	$20,670,256	$1,363,210	$19,307,046	$192,924	$76,062	$24,323	$329,486	$74,520,765	1
18,094	300	41,886	41,055	4,525	36,530	104	135	31	561	130,637	2
18,505	314	39,901	39,679	100	39,579	195	25	2		169,145	3
158,569	2,632	289,202	278,562	29,120	249,442	1,082	1,146	308	8,104	915,673	4
14,963		15,680	14,980	2,200	12,780	342	300	8	50	45,660	5
236,735	1,972	185,461	179,410	6,791	172,619	1,761	652	293	3,345	722,298	6
8,037		10,771	10,645		10,645	90	36			30,750	7
75,688		35,080	23,415	210	23,205	195	675		10,795	264,128	8
17,189		302,901	302,781	1,050	301,731		120			428,893	9
615,485	551	238,055	231,920	10,245	221,675	2,021	1,430	210	2,474	1,370,445	10
4,069,259	55,250	2,442,029	2,390,612	88,261	2,302,351	24,113	7,707	1,980	17,617	10,667,467	11
1,359,883	1,630	567,769	553,620	27,054	526,566	3,077	1,632	473	8,967	2,641,999	12
523,700	1,700	704,386	689,085	8,439	680,646	4,219	914	498	9,670	1,803,977	13
82,085	1,785	66,581	64,244	3,225	61,019	706	370	55	1,206	277,973	14
619,068		515,381	492,927	102,236	390,691	4,016	1,027	644	16,767	1,723,025	15
63,844		196,685	194,944	3,150	191,794	685	295	60	701	471,576	16
129,067	200	109,650	106,418	22,282	84,136	1,078	385	325	1,444	417,410	17
313,297	2,640	509,086	500,167	17,480	482,687	3,481	658	344	4,436	1,436,553	18
2,602,648	101,000	2,288,010	2,249,872	182,547	2,067,325	14,122	8,554	1,854	13,608	6,781,153	19
186,567	3,185	243,272	228,495	730	227,765	2,262	201	648	11,576	1,050,043	20
684,254	384	1,282,742	1,242,997	6,501	1,236,496	9,556	4,426	785	24,978	2,980,115	21
12,930		15,449	15,382		15,382	20		12	35	41,550	22
1,110,921	4,666	952,674	933,555	105,489	828,066	5,520	3,628	545	9,426	3,629,279	23
22,845	200	10,495	10,075		10,075	50	50		320	31,175	24
66,563	65	138,828	126,647	25	126,622	1,022	135	158	10,866	317,196	25
13,654		35,978	34,216	20	34,196	413	50		1,299	206,389	26
532,076	300	803,033	754,168	83,080	671,088	35,986	538	4,579	7,762	2,095,946	27
5,642,170	21,500	4,310,239	4,179,065	324,341	3,854,724	39,442	24,039	5,774	61,919	17,777,010	28
60,374	180	110,618	109,222	800	108,422	247		20	1,129	228,667	29
1,000,743	22,642	1,591,591	1,557,978	30,063	1,527,915	10,345	3,800	1,093	18,375	5,902,195	30
970	75	4,415	4,300	700	3,600	105		10		18,935	31
1,218,523	20,984	1,305,641	1,255,593	48,998	1,206,595	13,625	4,147	2,174	30,102	3,998,926	32
14,310		20,361	18,805	200	18,605	951	112	4	489	79,113	33
3,030		9,641	9,570	1,150	8,420	60		11		20,850	34
7,200		5,604	5,450	120	5,330	154				25,250	35
871,651		837,601	792,335	42,585	749,750	4,113	2,001	865	38,287	2,680,610	36
161,156		217,664	213,922	2,175	211,747	451	250	276	2,765	649,155	37
6,331		10,450	10,282	725	9,557	168				38,431	38
496,350	75	369,681	359,569	158,380	201,189	1,545	5,511	100	2,956	1,397,518	39
84,823		106,502	100,403	25,251	75,152	3,018	60	122	2,899	279,144	40
9,921		12,807	12,556		12,556	112			139	41,173	41
25,902		48,641	47,047	7,300	39,747	62	139		1,393	134,747	42
512,517	300	283,200	277,404	15,162	262,242	1,970	788	62	2,976	1,055,323	43
7,945		7,410	6,884	500	6,384	440	36		50	28,065	44

Group 11.—PAVING MATERIALS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$419,661	$2,673	$2,665,987	$2,396,134	$1,555,228	$840,906	$172,136	$4,000	$22,054	$71,663	$5,033,086	1
13,733		62,135	52,216	26,500	25,716	8,644		1,200	75	112,534	2
8,855		233,271	219,590	97,675	121,915	13,236		445		388,947	3
110,771		1,040,137	990,859	677,104	313,755	44,811		3,467	1,000	1,731,710	4
106,485	563	567,173	490,640	326,704	163,936	48,556	2,700	7,211	18,066	1,068,410	5
40,097		219,998	209,224	183,827	25,397	9,481		584	709	426,648	6
715	2,110	18,280	14,500	14,300	200	335		25	3,420	65,512	7
11,960		42,250	23,866	10,331	13,535	7,944	1,300	5,747	3,393	326,791	8
97,126		482,743	395,239	218,787	176,452	39,129		3,375	45,000	912,534	9

Group 1.—PEANUTS, GRADING, ROASTING, CLEANING, AND SHELLING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$208,313		$6,324,357	$6,237,130	$6,222,847	$14,283	$23,312	$4,230	$1,940	$57,745	$7,260,810	1
204,807		6,149,326	6,066,299	6,052,056	14,243	20,972	2,380	1,930	57,745	7,055,036	2
3,506		175,031	170,831	170,791	40	2,340	1,850	10		205,774	3

Group 11.—PENCILS, LEAD—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$827,542		$1,803,584	$1,683,624	$201,444	$1,482,180	$58,529	$1,273	$43,670	$16,488	$4,425,896	1

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—PENS, FOUNTAIN AND STYLOGRAPHIC. (See also Pens, gold; and special report on Pens and pencils.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	33	$1,097,825	$46,000	$72,371	$138,330	$841,124	26	272
2	New York	12	518,102			63,130	454,972	12	88
3	Ohio	8	136,746	16,500	10,000	30,293	79,953	4	41
4	Wisconsin	3	130,000	8,000	16,000	10,000	96,000	2	10
5	All other states [1]	10	312,977	21,500	46,371	34,907	210,199	8	133

Group 10.—PENS, GOLD. (See also Pens, fountain and stylographic; and special report on Pens and pencils.)

1	United States	16	$446,933			$100,923	$346,010	15	77
2	New York	12	362,978			84,179	278,799	12	68
3	All other states [2]	4	83,955			16,744	67,211	3	9

Group 3.—PENS, STEEL. (See also special report on Pens and pencils.)

1	United States [3]	5	$575,788	$35,000	$63,000	$146,536	$331,252	5	294

Group 8. PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS. (See also Druggists' preparations.)

1	United States	292	$4,843,026	$126,975	$209,460	$378,584	$4,128,007	84	940
2	California	17	111,315	1,000	350	6,550	103,415	5	12
3	Connecticut	3	8,430	1,000	2,000	300	5,130		
4	Illinois	38	294,969	2,300	4,100	20,773	267,796	8	25
5	Indiana	4	9,130	1,000	200	430	7,500		
6	Iowa	4	117,250	1,750	14,100	3,825	97,575	1	10
7	Maryland	10	84,444	5,500	13,500	8,565	56,879	3	10
8	Massachusetts	10	112,854	200	100	5,002	107,552	2	18
9	Michigan	10	296,677	8,000	22,000	19,793	246,884	6	65
10	Minnesota	5	69,400	31,200	17,500	2,300	18,400	1	20
11	Missouri	7	151,495			34,555	116,940	2	41
12	New Jersey	9	224,653	5,400	17,780	11,270	190,203	4	61
13	New York	100	2,655,007	38,800	77,150	203,960	2,335,097	30	551
14	Ohio	16	98,804	600	500	9,540	88,164	7	18
15	Pennsylvania	28	375,939	15,100	9,500	31,520	319,819	6	83
16	Rhode Island	3	27,077	2,000	3,880	4,180	17,017	1	1
17	Texas	6	23,085	100	200	2,135	20,650	1	1
18	Virginia	3	14,942	2,000	4,000	420	8,522		
19	Wisconsin	3	64,816	25	100	3,954	60,737	1	6
20	All other states [4]	16	102,739	11,000	22,500	9,512	59,727	6	18

Group 8.—PETROLEUM, REFINING. (See also special report on Petroleum, refining.)

1	United States	98	$136,280,541	$10,221,401	$9,389,369	$53,223,807	$63,445,964	94	49,337
2	California	19	5,453,012	520,017	459,915	1,900,860	2,572,220	17	1,323
3	New Jersey	4	37,135,719	4,140,406	2,385,553	13,144,806	17,464,954	4	10,659
4	Ohio	12	10,384,741	694,604	742,333	3,214,746	5,733,058	12	4,406
5	Pennsylvania	43	32,846,578	1,583,414	2,464,759	11,664,990	17,133,415	42	13,268
6	All other states [5]	20	50,460,491	3,282,960	3,336,809	23,298,405	20,542,317	19	19,681

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Rhode Island, 1.
[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 3; Rhode Island, 1.
[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: New Jersey, 2; New York, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—PENS, FOUNTAIN AND STYLOGRAPHIC. (See also Pens, gold; and special report on Pens and pencils.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
24	190	$155,967	25	$46,400	165	$109,567	92	$78,306	73	$31,261	708	539	1
7	111	101,710	13	28,300	98	73,410	54	52,282	44	21,128	402	284	2
8	26	21,364	5	9,500	21	11,864	9	8,380	12	3,484	96	85	3
	28	16,775	4	4,800	24	11,975	12	7,300	12	4,675	35	24	4
9	25	16,118	3	3,800	22	12,318	17	10,344	5	1,974	175	146	5

Group 10.—PENS, GOLD. (See also Pens, fountain and stylographic; and special report on Pens and pencils.

15	34	$42,287	7	$12,815	27	$29,472	20	$26,890	7	$2,582	338	294	1
13	20	31,306	3	8,490	17	22,816	16	22,316	1	500	283	253	2
2	14	10,981	4	4,325	10	6,656	4	4,574	6	2,082	55	41	3

Group 3.—PENS, STEEL. (See also special report on Pens and pencils.)

1	72	$60,487	6	$15,900	66	$44,587	48	$36,883	18	$7,704	754	612	1

Group 8.—PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS. (See also Druggists' preparations.)

276	816	$877,091	93	$203,635	723	$673,456	432	$538,440	291	$135,016	2,544	1,808	1
10	15	14,625	3	9,500	12	5,125	4	3,025	8	2,100	68	48	2
2	3	2,510	2	2,250	1	260	....	....	1	260	3	3	3
29	92	90,538	17	38,580	75	51,958	38	36,220	37	15,738	191	155	4
2	2	1,680	1	780	1	900	1	900	....	....	7	6	5
8	30	19,900	....	....	30	19,900	5	8,040	25	11,860	40	14	6
7	13	9,653	6	5,331	7	4,322	5	3,599	2	723	61	34	7
8	23	22,430	....	....	23	22,430	18	21,030	5	1,400	58	43	8
8	48	42,685	4	9,294	44	33,391	20	22,605	24	10,786	219	102	9
5	6	5,500	....	....	6	5,500	5	5,000	1	500	18	7	10
8	20	18,308	1	1,080	19	17,228	10	13,360	9	3,868	98	83	11
6	27	47,499	4	24,055	23	23,444	15	19,126	8	4,318	117	86	12
111	432	499,700	31	85,665	401	414,035	262	349,177	139	64,858	1,289	968	13
12	36	31,707	5	3,540	31	28,167	15	16,340	16	11,827	60	50	14
33	32	37,134	3	4,500	29	32,634	23	30,038	6	2,596	196	133	15
1	7	8,200	3	4,900	4	3,300	1	2,000	3	1,300	12	10	16
6	5	5,400	4	4,800	1	600	....	....	1	600	10	8	17
1	5	2,890	4	2,640	1	250	1	250	....	....	13	9	18
3	7	6,012	2	3,200	5	2,812	2	1,560	3	1,252	29	17	19
16	13	10,720	3	3,520	10	7,200	7	6,170	3	1,030	55	32	20

Group 8.—PETROLEUM, REFINING. (See also special report on Petroleum, refining.)

24	1,974	$2,724,065	152	$612,428	1,822	$2,111,637	1,692	$2,041,076	130	$70,561	19,621	13,713	1
	162	211,752	16	48,475	146	163,277	130	154,346	16	8,931	867	582	2
	363	585,641	16	143,500	347	442,141	344	440,153	3	1,988	4,070	3,311	3
	216	266,171	20	60,480	196	205,691	185	200,591	11	5,100	2,181	1,694	4
22	408	556,501	50	138,565	358	417,936	322	396,532	36	21,404	4,922	3,411	5
2	825	1,104,000	50	221,408	775	882,592	711	849,454	64	33,138	7,581	4,715	6

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 1; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oregon, 1; Tennessee, 1; Vermont, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Indiana, 1; Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; New York, 5; Texas, 7; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 5. SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 11.—PENS, FOUNTAIN AND STYLOGRAPHIC—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	624	$307,688	502	$271,523	110	$33,358	12	$2,807	$312,372	$26,329	$3,813
2	New York	348	160,427	291	143,301	57	17,126			198,651	18,630	1,956
3	Ohio	90	41,333	64	34,525	21	5,608	5	1,200	33,062	3,826	844
4	Wisconsin	29	13,740	29	13,740					55,288	738	415
5	All other states	157	92,188	118	79,957	32	10,624	7	1,607	25,371	3,135	598

Group 10.—PENS, GOLD—Continued.

1	United States	309	$225,454	290	$219,596	17	$5,533	2	$325	$61,407	$12,397	$736
2	New York	266	201,397	249	196,079	15	4,993	2	325	51,773	9,237	534
3	All other states	43	24,057	41	23,517	2	540			9,634	3,160	202

Group 3.—PENS, STEEL—Continued.

1	United States	663	$204,778	58	$28,978	553	$166,316	52	$9,484	$53,011	$1,347	$2,131

Group 8.—PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS—Continued.

1	United States	2,082	$768,537	663	$374,233	1,388	$389,433	31	$4,871	$2,485,801	$167,729	$16,649
2	California	54	21,664	17	12,044	36	9,370	1	250	55,479	7,000	352
3	Connecticut	3	850	1	350	2	500			1,332	300	112
4	Illinois	162	71,994	51	34,000	109	37,578	2	416	414,361	20,637	846
5	Indiana	6	2,250	3	1,650	3	600			2,821	170	39
6	Iowa	29	9,555	7	3,966	21	5,389	1	200	81,636	1,188	666
7	Maryland	44	14,102	14	7,989	27	5,757	3	356	19,371	2,240	180
8	Massachusetts	46	20,869	17	10,179	29	10,690			76,187	4,825	581
9	Michigan	150	42,536	36	15,259	112	26,912	2	365	130,002	7,748	2,268
10	Minnesota	10	3,500	2	1,500	8	2,000			20,033	400	744
11	Missouri	85	34,620	33	20,196	51	14,320	1	104	24,867	3,577	2,731
12	New Jersey	102	34,582	38	19,485	64	15,097			338,879	3,980	1,147
13	New York	1,098	411,246	353	196,272	741	214,259	4	715	1,044,872	92,015	3,854
14	Ohio	49	15,675	17	8,117	32	7,558			80,072	6,172	535
15	Pennsylvania	159	55,974	45	27,756	102	26,616	12	1,602	96,146	10,677	644
16	Rhode Island	11	4,799	2	1,404	9	3,395			7,563	564	295
17	Texas	8	2,116	2	1,040	4	764	2	312	12,776	1,060	46
18	Virginia	8	2,626	3	1,631	3	600	2	395	1,366	300	195
19	Wisconsin	21	7,335	7	4,196	14	3,139			27,875	1,300	173
20	All other states	37	12,244	15	7,199	21	4,889	1	156	50,163	3,576	1,243

Group 8.—PETROLEUM, REFINING—Continued.

1	United States	16,770	$9,989,367	16,256	$9,832,124	82	$26,117	432	$131,126	$5,297,508	$40,568	$572,663
2	California	678	477,118	678	477,118					146,719	2,525	15,225
3	New Jersey	3,721	2,195,996	3,586	2,138,193	1	358	134	57,445	1,209,166		206,655
4	Ohio	1,900	1,053,598	1,717	999,040	54	18,602	129	35,956	752,712	5,393	79,030
5	Pennsylvania	4,227	2,371,027	4,112	2,342,811	2	557	113	27,659	1,218,572	3,731	49,979
6	All other states	6,244	3,891,628	6,163	3,874,962	25	6,600	56	10,066	1,970,339	28,919	221,774

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
Group 11.—PENS, FOUNTAIN AND STYLOGRAPHIC—Continued.											
$279,230	$3,000	$892,206	$880,648	$33,242	$847,406	$4,083	$5,423	$1,902	$150	$2,082,005	1
175,065	3,000	623,756	619,351	....	619,351	909	3,141	355	....	1,334,049	2
28,392	..	77,122	75,437	....	75,437	600	875	60	150	231,762	3
54,135	....	77,190	76,400	....	76,400	....	745	45	....	188,150	4
21,638	....	114,138	109,460	33,242	76,218	2,574	662	1,442	....	328,044	5
Group 10.—PENS, GOLD—Continued.											
$48,274	....	$274,235	$269,462	..	$269,462	$649	$3,253	$796	$75	$692,029	1
42,002	....	252,500	248,410	....	248,410	530	2,926	634	....	611,233	2
6,272	....	21,735	21,052	....	21,052	119	327	162	75	80,796	3
Group 3.—PENS, STEEL—Continued											
$44,533	$5,000	$103,045	$86,829	....	$86,829	$6,148	$308	$8,561	$1,159	$473,847	1
Group 8.—PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS—Continued											
$2,297,953	$4,030	$4,781,003	$4,721,624	$117,511	$4,604,113	$23,110	$12,164	$3,537	$21,168	$11,132,859	1
48,127	..	97,833	97,165	60	97,105	118	500	11	39	228,482	2
420	500	16,086	16,050	1,500	14,550	14	2	....	20	32,000	3
392,878	....	386,090	383,043	9,120	373,923	658	878	45	1,466	1,122,951	4
2,612	.....	5,702	5,552	.	5,552	80	.	....	70	17,400	5
79,782	....	101,375	99,804	1,170	98,634	610	.	32	929	241,164	6
16,951	....	54,458	52,992	100	52,892	167	456	47	796	137,437	7
70,781	.	551,783	550,324	....	550,324	125	1,294	10	30	735,943	8
118,986	1,000	211,798	209,715	11,150	198,565	1,035	353	95	600	622,405	9
18,889	...	9,184	8,174	....	8,174	710	....	....	300	53,513	10
17,359	1,200	177,748	176,036	46,106	129,930	62	1,196	....	454	328,072	11
333,752	.	190,337	184,604	26,200	158,404	1,319	689	1,445	2,280	846,073	12
948,903	100	2,531,982	2,499,333	14,114	2,485,219	15,853	4,788	1,447	10,561	5,571,795	13
73,925	...	81,423	79,594	1,325	78,269	237	743	27	822	258,789	14
84,825	...	220,442	217,993	500	217,493	1,369	570	149	361	513,622	15
6,706	...	6,743	6,324	....	6,324	67	18	3	331	32,001	16
10,440	1,230	22,946	21,895	....	21,895	180	48	6	817	50,562	17
871	....	8,069	7,999	25	7,974	70	....	....	....	16,745	18
26,402	....	38,238	37,212	....	37,212	180	....	....	846	86,514	19
45,344	....	69,366	67,815	6,141	61,674	256	620	220	455	237,391	20
Group 8. PETROLEUM, REFINING—Continued.											
$4,635,029	$49,248	$139,387,213	$133,328,575	$107,585,425	$25,743,150	$5,136,266	$3,668	$403,886	$514,818	$175,005,320	1
128,919	50	4,130,809	3,923,421	3,443,191	480,230	191,386	1,377	2,368	12,257	5,748,598	2
1,002,511	....	39,545,565	38,383,713	30,359,688	8,024,025	923,822	.....	145,017	93,013	46,608,984	3
667,704	785	7,662,397	7,142,680	5,159,255	1,983,425	497,738	..	21,814	165	10,948,864	4
1,159,700	5,462	38,921,919	36,892,803	31,976,045	4,916,758	1,543,851	...	133,991	351,274	47,459,502	5
1,676,695	42,951	49,126,523	46,985,958	36,647,246	10,338,712	1,979,469	2,291	100,696	58,109	64,239,372	6

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—PHONOGRAPHS AND GRAPHOPHONES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	14	$8,740,618	$260,000	$563,779	$1,361,545	$6,555,294	13	2,812
2	New Jersey	4	3,574,316	130,000	345,264	755,784	2,343,268	4	1,782
3	All other states[1]	10	5,166,302	130,000	218,515	605,761	4,212,026	9	1,030

Group 14.—PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	40	$1,988,463	$72,516	$254,480	$638,414	$1,023,053	33	1,406
2	Illinois	7	57,541	500	4,000	15,000	38,041	4	42
3	Michigan	4	21,899		800	7,089	14,010	4	47
4	New Jersey	3	32,908	600	3,500	14,877	13,931	3	42
5	New York	17	1,689,080	68,616	238,519	559,728	822,217	15	1,102
6	All other states[2]	9	187,035	2,800	7,661	41,720	134,854	7	173

Group 14.—PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	90	$5,731,462	$218,924	$1,071,210	$1,517,385	$2,923,943	60	4,700
2	California	3	160,824			59,124	101,700	3	168
3	Colorado	3	23,364			9,087	14,277	2	5
4	Illinois	13	426,223	1,000	4,771	86,810	333,642	11	165
5	Massachusetts	10	139,497	6,500	11,266	61,583	60,148	7	115
6	Missouri	6	1,305,860	88,797	306,643	160,114	750,306	5	866
7	New Jersey	4	82,200	4,000	28,000	14,050	36,150	3	33
8	New York	27	3,023,632	105,996	608,550	944,559	1,364,527	12	3,141
9	Ohio	3	15,700			3,900	11,800	2	8
10	Pennsylvania	12	373,889			140,346	233,543	11	129
11	All other states[3]	9	180,273	12,631	111,980	37,812	17,850	4	70

Group 6.—PHOTOLITHOGRAPHING AND PHOTOENGRAVING. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Stereotyping and electrotyping; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	223	$4,070,813	$42,600	$141,355	$1,713,911	$2,172,947	193	1,940
2	California	22	129,951	2,700	5,350	82,050	39,851	22	92
3	Connecticut	7	66,861			28,266	38,595	5	35
4	District of Columbia	3	187,929			107,431	80,498	3	45
5	Illinois	21	604,969			349,749	255,220	17	434
6	Indiana	3	27,552			12,400	15,152	2	15
7	Kentucky	4	34,620	500	500	24,536	9,084	4	29
8	Louisiana	3	12,750			10,300	2,450	3	15
9	Maine	3	25,114			4,700	20,414	2	4
10	Maryland	3	39,715			11,616	28,099	3	7
11	Massachusetts	18	248,853			103,845	145,008	17	165
12	Michigan	9	230,180	8,000	20,750	40,862	160,568	9	139
13	Minnesota	7	57,188			22,000	35,188	6	25
14	Missouri	10	73,301			38,818	34,483	8	63
15	New Jersey	5	470,124	11,800	49,257	90,392	318,675	4	54
16	New York	48	926,124	5,000	6,500	406,466	508,158	34	373
17	Ohio	11	137,054			55,400	81,654	11	159
18	Pennsylvania	23	584,921	13,600	42,998	241,219	287,104	21	168
19	Washington	4	21,948			11,250	10,698	4	18
20	Wisconsin	5	65,732			30,719	35,013	5	35
21	All other states[4]	14	125,927	1,000	16,000	41,892	67,035	13	65

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 4; Illinois, 1; New York, 2; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Minnesota, 1; Ohio, 1; Utah, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14. PHONOGRAPHS AND GRAPHOPHONES.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
6	537	$666,489	32	$218,329	505	$448,160	427	$411,216	78	$36,944	4,189	2,547	1
....	283	318,924	13	88,818	270	230,106	231	212,308	39	17,798	2,204	1,601	2
6	254	347,565	19	129,511	235	218,054	196	198,908	39	19,146	1,985	946	3

Group 14.—PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
22	317	$278,420	31	$65,960	286	$212,460	203	$176,532	83	$35,928	2,000	1,499	1
7	7	8,448	2	4,900	5	3,548	4	2,668	1	880	21	17	2
4	8	4,860	2	2,400	6	2,460	1	900	5	1,560	37	11	3
1	4	5,042	2	2,600	2	2,442	1	2,080	1	362	38	30	4
5	272	239,284	19	48,285	253	190,999	184	160,597	69	30,402	1,748	1,322	5
5	26	20,786	6	7,775	20	13,011	13	10,287	7	2,724	165	119	6

Group 14.—PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
52	838	$830,287	77	$202,190	761	$628,097	588	$553,345	173	$74,752	2,446	1,768	1
....	17	24,944	5	15,600	12	9,344	5	6,420	7	2,924	105	95	2
1	8	6,632	4	3,356	4	3,276	3	2,912	1	364	14	14	3
6	194	147,711	13	32,266	181	115,445	159	103,650	22	11,795	290	203	4
6	17	17,616	8	11,255	9	6,361	6	5,161	3	1,200	119	68	5
....	70	124,214	9	41,450	61	82,764	54	78,112	7	4,652	341	264	6
4	4	4,440	....	....	4	4,440	2	3,620	2	820	18	17	7
21	462	450,270	24	82,042	438	368,228	322	322,306	116	45,922	1,249	957	8
	8	2,914	5	2,770	3	144	3	144	....	....	15	10	9
7	46	38,459	7	11,851	39	26,608	29	21,538	10	5,070	209	113	10
7	12	13,087	2	1,600	10	11,487	5	9,482	5	2,005	86	27	11

Group 6. PHOTOLITHOGRAPHING AND PHOTOENGRAVING. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Stereotyping and electrotyping; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
227	968	$933,617	140	$279,360	828	$654,257	629	$573,431	199	$80,826	4,580	3,403	1
27	27	27,570	7	10,920	20	16,650	13	13,770	7	2,880	174	141	2
6	9	11,192	6	8,936	3	2,256	2	1,736	1	520	72	55	3
4	9	16,121	2	6,550	7	9,571	7	9,571	....	....	115	58	4
9	229	240,442	29	75,946	200	164,496	157	143,532	43	20,964	688	546	5
1	11	11,923	4	7,600	7	4,323	3	2,777	4	1,546	54	38	6
2	10	6,410	4	3,391	6	3,019	4	2,339	2	680	66	52	7
3	4	2,260	....	....	4	2,260	2	1,560	2	700	29	24	8
2	11	2,663	....	....	11	2,663	6	1,750	5	913	12	11	9
	17	14,637	3	2,760	14	11,877	14	11,877	....	....	42	36	10
18	71	63,227	....	....	71	63,227	57	57,721	14	5,506	387	318	11
22	61	45,702	4	5,800	57	39,902	46	34,385	11	5,517	213	172	12
8	19	13,970	3	4,680	16	9,290	10	5,550	6	3,740	114	88	13
16	19	22,252	4	7,300	15	14,952	9	12,150	6	2,802	128	104	14
3	14	27,528	3	18,113	11	9,415	9	8,477	2	938	250	144	15
39	203	238,407	35	73,429	168	164,978	152	156,861	16	8,117	1,141	872	16
9	51	37,489	9	11,476	42	26,013	30	21,920	12	4,093	191	163	17
32	148	110,482	10	20,515	138	89,967	87	72,864	51	17,103	563	336	18
8	3	2,445	....	....	3	2,445	3	2,445	....	....	36	18	19
2	27	16,475	6	9,194	21	7,281	7	3,254	14	4,027	124	107	20
16	25	22,422	11	12,750	14	9,672	11	8,892	3	780	181	120	21

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Minnesota, 1; Oregon, 1; Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Colorado, 2; Georgia, 1; Kansas, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; West Virginia, 1.

Group 14.—PHONOGRAPHS AND GRAPHOPHONES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	3,397	$1,683,903	3,025	$1,564,625	364	$117,859	8	$1,419	$1,653,762	$23,089	$7,948
2	New Jersey	1,967	959,104	1,710	876,185	251	82,050	6	869	1,302,425	8,892	3,578
3	All other states	1,430	724,799	1,315	688,440	113	35,809	2	550	351,337	14,197	4,370
	Group 14.—PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS—Continued.											
1	United States	1,751	$872,963	1,473	$787,071	250	$80,350	28	$5,542	$471,592	$29,854	$11,726
2	Illinois	17	10,451	17	10,451					7,067	2,249	153
3	Michigan	29	13,309	26	12,631	2	450	1	228	7,242	641	145
4	New Jersey	34	18,182	27	16,130	7	2,052			5,805	1,700	165
5	New York	1,525	757,030	1,280	680,568	218	71,148	27	5,314	434,406	19,352	10,696
6	All other states	146	73,991	123	67,291	23	6,700			17,072	5,912	567
	Group 14.—PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS—Continued.											
1	United States	2,061	$923,252	1,185	$664,275	835	$250,995	41	$7,982	$1,544,790	$79,637	$22,697
2	California	103	56,812	52	41,708	50	14,878	1	226	17,874	10,920	209
3	Colorado	14	6,934	9	5,330	4	1,404	1	200	6,996	2,640	158
4	Illinois	250	116,889	134	67,736	116	49,153			106,857	18,108	1,630
5	Massachusetts	86	39,609	53	30,596	29	8,002	4	1,011	23,674	4,564	744
6	Missouri	308	155,989	222	130,654	74	23,132	12	2,203	190,876	120	4,001
7	New Jersey	17	10,950	11	9,101	5	1,669	1	180	6,193	520	337
8	New York	1,089	458,339	581	319,509	499	136,412	9	2,418	1,090,556	27,190	15,148
9	Ohio	8	2,584	6	1,914	2	670			1,420	492	128
10	Pennsylvania	132	55,911	89	43,749	30	10,418	13	1,744	93,774	13,563	102
11	All other states	54	19,235	28	13,978	26	5,257			6,570	1,520	240
	Group 6. PHOTOLITHOGRAPHING AND PHOTOENGRAVING—Continued.											
1	United States	3,876	$2,916,073	3,341	$2,753,521	451	$146,354	84	$16,198	$874,648	$206,132	$11,172
2	California	143	118,699	129	114,132	7	2,951	7	1,616	19,979	11,225	436
3	Connecticut	62	33,781	56	32,055	6	1,726			10,545	2,364	143
4	District of Columbia	91	72,158	91	72,158					15,813	4,920	281
5	Illinois	596	519,387	528	489,057	56	27,841	12	2,489	180,866	40,431	1,335
6	Indiana	46	29,479	46	29,479					16,409	2,136	33
7	Kentucky	59	21,291	53	18,865	4	1,826	2	600	4,306	1,912	138
8	Louisiana	25	6,955	23	6,400	1	180	1	375	4,770	1,140	30
9	Maine	12	4,568	7	3,450	5	1,118			4,857	456	26
10	Maryland	39	26,025	39	26,025					5,060	1,760	272
11	Massachusetts	349	254,320	293	239,053	53	14,521	3	746	71,035	17,688	853
12	Michigan	194	145,921	178	138,115	14	7,458	2	348	41,708	5,212	2,266
13	Minnesota	102	66,064	77	56,319	23	9,390	2	355	16,112	5,202	186
14	Missouri	113	82,675	95	75,279	7	5,296	11	2,100	18,296	8,245	285
15	New Jersey	188	81,265	98	58,129	76	20,770	14	2,366	57,344	1,400	1,517
16	New York	967	839,284	909	822,375	45	14,485	13	2,424	211,912	62,558	966
17	Ohio	180	146,337	174	144,374	4	1,703	2	260	35,731	9,099	744
18	Pennsylvania	443	301,124	344	275,393	88	23,771	11	1,960	101,171	17,606	812
19	Washington	25	20,336	23	19,882	1	350	1	104	4,229	2,040	139
20	Wisconsin	103	75,634	99	74,134	4	1,500			34,258	5,240	98
21	All other states	139	70,770	79	58,847	57	11,468	3	455	20,247	5,498	612

STATES AND TERRITORIES 1905—Continued.

Group 14. PHONOGRAPHS AND GRAPHOPHONES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$1,618,485	$4,240	$4,161,156	$3,937,822	$2,965	$3,934,857	$29,520	$22,361	$61,433	$110,020	$10,237,075	1
1,289,335	590	2,370,202	2,215,295	2,965	2,212,330	16,461	16,411	34,316	87,719	5,931,835	2
329,150	3,650	1,790,954	1,722,527		1,722,527	13,059	5,950	27,117	22,301	4,305,240	3

Group 14. PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS—Continued.

$430,012		$785,817	$745,383		$745,383	$22,127	$7,210	$5,139	$5,958	$3,479,317	1
4,665		7,750	6,508		6,508	520	618	102	2	47,700	2
6,426		6,342	4,992		4,992	1,219	72	59		33,969	3
3,940		23,347	21,668		21,668	620	814	245		71,860	4
404,258		669,318	637,975		637,975	17,293	4,671	4,223	5,156	3,119,734	5
10,723		79,060	74,240		74,240	2,475	1,035	510	800	206,054	6

Group 14. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS—Continued.

$1,456,759	$5,900	$3,375,713	$3,238,263	$428	$3,237,835	$71,565	$30,802	$7,786	$27,297	$9,543,980	1
6,747		71,806	62,875		62,875	1,000	624	90	7,217	196,336	2
4,198		12,660	11,160		11,160		110	25	1,365	39,001	3
84,819	2,300	278,301	260,502		260,502	2,007	5,165	775	9,852	763,767	4
18,066		59,560	54,338	428	53,910	1,448	3,293	387	94	148,074	5
186,755	3,000	573,150	552,741		552,741	18,627	100	1,682		1,428,437	6
5,336		25,897	24,855		24,855	753	270	19		52,976	7
1,047,018	600	2,073,248	2,004,096		2,004,096	43,613	13,939	3,951	7,649	6,403,517	8
840		6,825	6,485		6,485	120	120	30	70	15,400	9
80,170		226,753	217,273		217,273	987	6,828	630	1,035	426,647	10
4,810		47,513	43,938		43,938	3,010	353	197	15	70,025	11

Group 6. PHOTOLITHOGRAPHING AND PHOTOENGRAVING—Continued.

$580,156	$77,208	$1,303,147	$1,197,469		$1,197,469	$13,759	$83,376	$3,318	$5,225	$7,268,262	1
8,018	300	56,086	49,190		49,190	192	4,996	118	1,590	307,568	2
7,077	963	15,256	13,290		13,290	933	810	17	206	84,905	3
10,612		29,903	27,949		27,949	504	1,220	230		218,501	4
102,409	36,800	258,751	239,851		239,851	395	17,519	461	525	1,365,495	5
[illegible]	3,685	11,337	10,104		10,104		1,183	25	25	78,394	6
2,256		7,596	6,649		6,649	15	900	27	5	61,146	7
3,000		8,862	7,555		7,555	50	1,242	15		38,000	8
1,475		11,650	11,505		11,505	24	104	17		27,101	9
3,028		10,322	8,470		8,470	25	1,802	25		62,258	10
18,196	4,358	84,148	77,810		77,810	2,558	3,525	40	215	541,833	11
31,290		55,548	51,504		51,504	967	2,899	178		343,401	12
7,831	2,850	22,646	20,378		20,378	60	1,908		300	145,149	13
9,706		33,868	29,739		29,739	265	3,527	40	297	205,176	14
54,427		51,598	49,974		49,974	974	360	140	150	233,326	15
117,171	1,217	413,395	389,607		389,607	3,127	19,278	826	557	1,987,970	16
18,408	7,480	35,726	30,241		30,241	852	4,181	312	140	321,395	17
70,718	12,005	128,253	115,366		115,366	2,023	9,512	716	636	802,024	18
2,000	50	9,610	8,190		8,190		1,390	5	25	56,446	19
21,430	7,500	20,086	16,318		16,318	150	3,393		225	166,411	20
14,137		38,506	33,779		33,779	645	3,627	126	329	221,700	21

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—PICKLES, PRESERVES, AND SAUCES. (See also Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	528	$19,439,540	$1,739,240	$3,177,056	$2,449,320	$12,073,924	337	11,119
2	California	52	934,816	41,400	96,420	192,011	604,985	28	440
3	Colorado	8	251,162	23,000	48,500	31,193	148,469	7	174
4	Connecticut	7	93,536	7,000	28,693	12,705	44,538	6	126
5	Florida	3	17,658	1,000	3,500	1,850	11,308		
6	Illinois	59	2,299,807	146,150	259,150	246,774	1,647,733	31	1,044
7	Indiana	14	621,474	17,400	79,675	100,306	424,093	7	476
8	Iowa	19	934,700	80,850	197,675	120,947	535,228	15	408
9	Kentucky	7	535,457	40,360	30,568	44,632	419,897	6	256
10	Louisiana	10	280,886	151,350	45,600	22,093	61,843	7	204
11	Maine	6	49,087	1,300	2,450	10,200	35,137	4	120
12	Maryland	20	163,667	20,010	38,650	22,462	82,545	14	114
13	Massachusetts	30	764,184	9,295	31,925	99,321	623,643	14	281
14	Michigan	16	955,032	84,375	228,668	128,902	513,087	12	507
15	Minnesota	15	396,305	23,400	66,850	49,854	256,201	11	146
16	Missouri	13	606,450	4,000	157,265	45,509	399,676	13	271
17	New Jersey	17	229,432	15,100	29,569	29,008	155,755	16	284
18	New York	102	2,416,289	243,766	341,334	274,008	1,557,181	50	1,341
19	Ohio	30	829,218	51,855	146,589	109,266	521,508	26	1,091
20	Oregon	3	38,263			5,763	32,500		
21	Pennsylvania	37	5,381,208	576,915	1,011,183	597,243	3,195,867	31	2,522
22	Rhode Island	3	392,113	98,408	79,384	21,775	192,546	3	96
23	Texas	6	55,210	5,850	7,700	15,150	26,510	4	78
24	Vermont	3	13,345	300	2,000	5,300	5,745	2	45
25	Virginia	7	137,367	3,684	31,366	21,690	80,627	2	50
26	Washington	9	109,865	26,010	23,650	15,405	44,800	6	46
27	West Virginia	5	324,990	25,262	66,792	92,883	140,053	5	423
28	Wisconsin	12	157,455	12,000	31,275	19,856	94,324	9	104
29	All other states[1]	15	450,564	28,600	90,625	113,214	218,125	8	412

Group 14.—PIPES, TOBACCO.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	68	$1,255,575	$31,150	$135,428	$227,846	$861,151	52	1,058
2	Illinois	4	49,250			1,850	47,400	3	8
3	Massachusetts	5	14,800	100	300	8,500	5,900	5	22
4	Missouri	6	194,630	9,500	31,978	31,576	121,576	6	191
5	New Jersey	6	20,490	2,100	3,550	7,690	7,150	3	32
6	New York	32	728,467	13,400	87,000	106,775	521,292	24	571
7	Pennsylvania	5	172,206	500	600	34,560	136,546	5	135
8	Virginia	3	27,700	2,050	8,750	11,550	5,350	3	47
9	All other states[2]	7	48,032	3,500	3,250	25,345	15,937	3	52

Group 10.—PLATED WARE. (See also Silversmithing and silverware.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	60	$13,830,480	$498,106	$1,513,192	$3,540,635	$8,278,547	52	6,870
2	Connecticut	22	10,568,502	365,546	1,151,894	2,614,485	6,436,577	22	3,952
3	Illinois	4	475,063	37,000	58,527	114,366	265,170	3	186
4	Massachusetts	5	236,191	6,500	28,697	62,568	138,426	5	146
5	New York	14	1,693,447	22,900	182,908	488,216	999,363	7	1,863
6	All other states[3]	15	857,277	66,100	91,166	261,000	439,011	15	723

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 1; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 1; Kansas, 2; Mississippi, 1; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 1; New Mexico, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 1; Ohio, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1. PICKLES, PRESERVES, AND SAUCES. (See also Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; and special report on Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, fish, and oysters.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
782	2,179	$2,286,447	157	$304,024	2,022	$1,982,423	1,757	$1,843,988	265	$138,435	15,614	6,416	1
[illegible]	81	81,471	20	26,080	61	55,391	47	47,999	14	7,392	677	273	2
[illegible]	15	25,520	2	6,800	13	18,720	12	17,820	1	900	137	91	3
8	15	8,931	2	2,080	13	6,851	9	5,640	4	1,211	111	46	4
4	1	260			1	260			1	260	21	15	5
65	144	152,870	15	30,080	129	122,790	114	114,690	15	8,100	1,516	776	6
18	72	89,883	2	5,700	70	84,183	66	81,903	4	2,280	590	171	7
19	53	57,587	9	15,200	44	42,387	31	36,955	13	5,432	1,152	160	8
9	56	57,495	7	18,500	49	38,995	41	34,851	8	4,144	354	135	9
9	16	12,370	2	2,100	14	10,270	12	9,660	2	610	418	102	10
6	10	6,902	2	2,000	8	4,902	6	4,377	2	525	110	44	11
[illegible]	41	24,846	7	8,300	34	16,546	34	16,546			211	84	12
[illegible]	47	43,952	5	12,000	42	31,952	28	25,657	14	6,295	480	197	13
[illegible]	61	79,828	6	12,800	55	67,028	42	59,658	13	7,370	1,029	726	14
14	42	52,944	9	14,172	33	38,772	29	37,550	4	1,222	214	104	15
[illegible]	53	56,470	8	16,400	45	40,070	38	36,240	7	3,830	371	234	16
25	36	16,905	1	1,000	35	15,905	29	13,365	6	2,540	244	101	17
54	165	175,889	11	31,631	154	144,258	129	129,688	25	14,570	2,608	732	18
21	102	116,819	12	25,443	90	91,376	75	81,772	15	9,604	1,206	371	19
[illegible]	6	4,791			6	4,791	5	4,391	1	400	45	27	20
12	1,046	1,102,274	12	32,763	1,034	1,069,511	934	1,015,587	100	53,924	2,302	1,475	21
	3	10,040	2	9,000	1	1,040	1	1,040			118	87	22
9	7	2,662			7	2,662	7	2,662			77	15	23
2	1	780			1	780	1	780			25	10	24
[illegible]	7	5,830	2	4,700	5	1,130	5	1,130			688	188	25
4	11	13,955	1	3,745	10	10,210	9	9,850	1	360	68	43	26
2	35	34,263	5	10,300	30	23,963	18	17,681	12	6,282	379	119	27
[illegible]	15	14,720	7	7,800	8	6,920	8	6,920			212	81	28
[illegible]	35	36,451	5	8,700	30	27,751	27	26,567	3	1,184	341	196	29

Group 11. PIPES, TOBACCO.

82	82	$80,270	8	$11,100	74	$69,170	60	$63,343	14	$5,827	2,215	1,748	1
4	7	7,710			7	7,710	6	7,190	1	520	16	16	2
6											41	36	3
4	22	21,052	7	10,100	15	10,952	14	10,712	1	240	316	277	4
6											40	37	5
46	37	36,308			37	36,308	26	31,865	11	4,443	1,365	1,060	6
7	12	11,180			12	11,180	11	10,556	1	624	275	230	7
2	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			54	24	8
7	3	3,120	1	1,300	2	1,820	2	1,820			108	72	9

Group 10. PLATED WARE. (See also Silversmithing and silverware.)

24	474	$647,585	59	$176,366	415	$471,219	310	$417,201	105	$54,018	7,227	5,116	1
2	305	449,736	35	129,072	270	320,664	209	286,756	61	33,908	4,331	3,210	2
6	23	32,343	2	3,600	21	28,743	17	25,823	4	2,920	188	78	3
2	11	14,564	3	7,240	8	7,324	7	6,700	1	624	139	98	4
8	78	82,770	7	21,344	71	61,426	47	51,170	24	10,256	1,840	1,170	5
6	57	68,172	12	24,110	45	44,062	30	37,752	15	6,310	729	560	6

Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 2; Maine, 2; Maryland, 2; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1. PICKLES, PRESERVES, AND SAUCES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES. Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	8,511	$3,068,263	4,356	$2,116,110	4,004	$931,461	151	$20,692	$4,060,397	$205,445	$82,141
2	California	361	154,843	203	110,576	155	43,787	3	480	129,946	15,353	3,859
3	Colorado	103	57,020	48	35,972	55	21,048			56,429	3,386	1,503
4	Connecticut	58	27,097	45	24,253	13	2,844			7,268	498	449
5	Florida	7	3,694	7	3,694					583	360	73
6	Illinois	1,001	440,834	466	290,444	517	147,563	18	2,827	392,175	46,572	9,552
7	Indiana	324	104,483	189	76,191	135	28,292			84,157	3,893	2,785
8	Iowa	444	125,171	278	91,965	164	32,966	2	240	48,727	1,814	4,482
9	Kentucky	204	60,410	105	38,094	99	22,316			116,715	2,800	2,772
10	Louisiana	185	39,934	87	27,268	42	7,330	56	5,336	15,507	2,250	688
11	Maine	72	16,512	33	9,848	38	6,564	1	100	10,183	1,790	340
12	Maryland	90	29,713	69	25,871	18	3,573	3	269	22,818	2 773	1,696
13	Massachusetts	227	97,565	120	70,418	99	26,455	8	692	209,435	17,813	2,738
14	Michigan	664	191,721	269	115,562	395	76,159			135,218	4,818	8,951
15	Minnesota	116	49,984	64	33,268	49	16,416	3	300	37,314	2,472	1,554
16	Missouri	228	90,133	101	59,635	125	30,098	2	400	145,737	8,461	2,354
17	New Jersey	142	50,780	68	33,890	74	16,890			28,748	5,485	489
18	New York	1,018	413,049	559	290,936	448	119,526	11	2,587	620,897	54,384	8,276
19	Ohio	567	177,043	299	121,662	263	54,971	5	410	176,181	8,395	3,953
20	Oregon	18	7,991	9	5,657	9	2,331			11,631	1,550	393
21	Pennsylvania	1,746	633,859	920	449,460	813	181,727	13	2,672	1,594,199	9,115	16,036
22	Rhode Island	108	63,333	70	49,220	36	13,801	2	312	12,074	400	2,402
23	Texas	30	11,382	14	6,936	16	4,146			18,042	820	230
24	Vermont	5	1,964	4	1,816	1	148			1,396	150	45
25	Virginia	184	29,382	86	21,324	92	7,358	6	700	11,474	840	884
26	Washington	44	22,010	30	18,411	13	3,299	1	300	10,653	2,100	658
27	West Virginia	256	76,528	69	41,862	184	34,261	3	105	59,531	2,100	2,234
28	Wisconsin	85	21,354	32	13,369	46	7,089	7	896	18,128	2,578	717
29	All other states	221	70,474	112	48,508	105	20,200	7	1,766	85,231	2,475	2,028

Group 14.—PIPES, TOBACCO—Continued.

1	United States	1,947	$830,801	1,687	$768,662	225	$56,913	35	$5,226	$183,800	$37,430	$1,954
2	Illinois	16	9,200	15	8,934	1	266			12,298	1,408	118
3	Massachusetts	38	22,350	33	21,100	4	1,100	1	150	4,085	2,620	116
4	Missouri	285	82,550	234	73,151	37	7,169	14	2,230	39,658	400	355
5	New Jersey	30	12,421	24	11,163	6	1,258			1,745	874	111
6	New York	1,207	549,725	1,065	509,321	139	39,824	3	580	91,861	24,945	675
7	Pennsylvania	255	120,265	233	115,697	12	3,220	10	1,348	18,623	6,325	327
8	Virginia	31	5,471	21	4,519	7	758	3	194	725		127
9	All other states	85	28,819	62	24,777	19	3,318	4	724	11,802	858	125

Group 10. PLATED WARE—Continued.

1	United States	6,281	$3,360,425	5,187	$3,014,874	998	$327,295	96	$18,256	$1,691,365	$34,183	$51,541
2	Connecticut	3,854	2,099,247	3,235	1,894,691	545	190,941	74	13,615	1,280,223	14,184	40,179
3	Illinois	166	87,222	135	78,527	28	8,347	3	348	29,779	96	1,720
4	Massachusetts	113	61,683	96	56,241	16	5,147	1	295	12,734	1,178	1,355
5	New York	1,496	762,465	1,155	658,105	330	101,360	11	3,000	245,075	13,982	5,261
6	All other states	652	349,808	566	327,310	79	21,500	7	998	123,554	4,743	3,026

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—PICKLES, PRESERVES, AND SAUCES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials. Total.	Principal materials. Purchased in raw state.	Principal materials. Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
[illegible]	$1[illegible],452	$16,634,858	$15,925,030	$6,582,495	$9,342,535	$200,046	$32,900	$26,065	$444,757	$29,696,287	1
119,734		648,740	630,975	273,957	357,018	5,995	5,286	778	5,706	1,257,068	2
51,540		177,622	170,157	76,993	93,164	5,510	858	1,097		336,759	3
6,[illegible]21		57,273	54,739	10,733	44,006	1,458		41	1,035	120,274	4
50		12,322	11,536	1,970	9,566	390	96		300	31,300	5
29,658	1,[illegible]93	2,408,193	2,351,676	846,828	1,504,848	21,195	11,334	1,285	22,703	3,909,988	6
77,179		477,150	459,488	133,396	326,092	11,560	24	426	5,652	806,709	7
12,347	84	523,068	514,322	369,347	144,975	6,428	112	1,120	1,086	895,159	8
111,143		521,403	501,599	126,474	375,125	4,470	24	310	15,000	867,237	9
12,529		116,642	111,857	54,665	57,192	2,404	318	217	1,846	253,059	10
8,056		154,885	150,743	119,399	31,344	1,348		68	2,726	194,859	11
18,[illegible]49		113,222	109,616	48,572	61,044	2,360	12	105	1,129	248,354	12
188,881		1,267,116	1,252,505	111,373	1,141,132	8,723	3,218	338	2,332	1,809,933	13
117,049	4,400	1,249,599	1,078,129	578,023	500,106	12,220	1,575	2,852	154,823	1,974,644	14
33,258	50	289,590	284,268	185,383	98,885	4,989	160	87	86	523,6[illegible]5	15
134,922		495,445	474,156	96,726	377,430	5,408	248	201	15,432	814,089	16
22,774		268,466	259,700	202,061	57,639	3,975	225	405	4,161	488,830	17
555,737	2,500	2,097,234	2,059,298	1,093,037	966,261	20,835	7,385	1,647	8,069	3,931,399	18
10[illegible],883		975,737	879,762	559,019	320,743	16,286	348	1,485	77,856	1,050,832	19
9,688		27,545	27,040	13,215	13,825	500	5			51,290	20
1,560,023	25	3,492,091	3,394,262	1,090,942	2,303,320	48,282	68	8,514	40,965	7,224,100	21
9,272		171,523	169,638	109,236	60,402	57	44	1,784		301,116	22
16,902		161,538	155,395	137,499	17,896	564	300	1,805	3,474	246,770	23
1,201		3,414	2,885	1,710	1,175	228		30	271	9,959	24
9,750		102,246	100,293	47,622	52,671	1,764		89	100	214,932	25
7,895		113,767	112,607	26,874	85,733	845	235	30	50	196,397	26
55,197		337,822	314,713	143,620	171,093	5,218	1,000	678	16,183	688,478	27
14,883		83,185	81,883	56,305	25,578	1,080		116	106	184,578	28
80,728		287,300	211,788	67,516	144,272	11,924	25	557	63,006	514,439	29

Group 11.—PIPES, TOBACCO—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials. Total.	Principal materials. Purchased in raw state.	Principal materials. Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$144,116		$1,354,348	$1,319,330	$488,033	$831,297	$13,090	$9,400	$5,921	$6,607	$2,834,496	1
10,772		70,951	69,878	25	69,853	50	516	10	500	114,974	2
1,[illegible]49		35,477	34,124		34,124	310	521	222	300	77,900	3
38,904		145,144	141,647	60,709	80,938	1,655	90	1,171	581	329,290	4
700		14,519	13,270	2,440	10,830	909	120	220		33,450	5
69,244		924,383	910,273	334,698	575,575	4,213	6,208	2,770	919	1,880,874	6
11,971		97,259	91,952	69,122	22,830	2,635	1,045	820	807	270,020	7
598		5,233	3,553	433	3,120	1,080		600		14,373	8
10,819		61,379	54,633	20,606	34,027	2,238	900	108	3,500	113,615	9

Group 10.—PLATED WARE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials. Total.	Principal materials. Purchased in raw state.	Principal materials. Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,593,056	$12,585	$5,448,619	$5,288,643	$7,361	$5,281,282	$110,334	$21,062	$15,922	$12,658	$12,128,886	1
1,216,225	9,635	3,639,808	3,551,682		3,551,682	70,610	2,321	11,343	3,852	8,125,881	2
27,903		140,886	133,549		133,549	3,756	1,000	299	2,282	313,988	3
10,201		19,902	15,955		15,955	2,887	695	210	155	183,101	4
225,862		1,262,557	1,229,086		1,229,086	12,215	14,190	3,169	3,897	2,516,744	5
112,845	2,950	355,466	328,371	7,361	321,010	20,866	2,856	901	2,472	999,172	6

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1. PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	185	$20,290,463	$1,739,452	$3,615,596	$4,721,935	$10,213,480	161	14,086
2	California	5	94,150	6,000	2,500	45,050	40,600	3	55
3	Connecticut	12	881,149	45,623	99,220	133,962	602,344	11	379
4	Illinois	15	4,103,229	492,880	785,900	746,851	2,077,598	13	2,390
5	Indiana	5	562,440	44,300	92,670	136,483	288,987	5	663
6	Maryland	7	817,748	39,060	133,120	257,844	387,724	6	746
7	Massachusetts	8	375,562	6,859	20,479	60,562	287,662	7	191
8	Michigan	18	1,258,074	87,976	203,105	282,907	684,086	16	1,546
9	Missouri	4	243,297	39,000	45,000	77,115	82,182	4	408
10	New Hampshire	3	57,005	550	20,000	12,500	23,955	3	158
11	New Jersey	10	688,259	38,221	132,419	184,785	332,834	9	310
12	New York	42	2,395,361	192,550	192,808	403,713	1,606,290	32	1,551
13	Ohio	22	1,674,214	121,880	192,777	336,780	1,022,777	20	1,556
14	Pennsylvania	23	6,446,518	567,841	1,564,059	1,849,177	2,465,441	22	3,396
15	Rhode Island	3	26,199	1,400	1,800	3,600	19,399	2	7
16	Wisconsin	4	455,476	42,712	109,339	125,199	178,226	4	545
17	All other states[1]	4	211,782	12,600	20,400	65,407	113,375	4	185

Group 5. POCKETBOOKS. (See also Leather goods.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	46	$2,127,824	$66,800	$200,228	$194,582	$1,666,214	16	367
2	Massachusetts	4	331,179	3,200	28,000	26,559	273,420	3	35
3	New Jersey	3	794,947	31,000	134,340	54,046	575,561	2	250
4	New York	31	843,487	27,600	30,800	100,817	684,270	9	75
5	All other states[2]	8	158,211	5,000	7,088	13,160	132,963	2	7

Group 9.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS. (See also Brick and tile; and special report on Clay products.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	873	$110,926,018	$18,637,403	$34,947,500	$21,165,402	$36,175,713	751	107,755
2	Alabama	16	445,445	118,985	126,369	107,971	92,120	7	805
3	Arkansas	3	23,934	700	3,800	10,500	8,934	1	25
4	California	22	3,484 004	435,254	1,195,524	741,934	1,111,292	18	2,282
5	Colorado	11	832,306	125,400	232,150	235,760	238,996	10	2,108
6	Connecticut	5	288,344	36,190	84,647	96,531	70,976	4	145
7	District of Columbia	6	343,095	102,162	157,618	25,064	58,251	4	295
8	Georgia	21	890,771	160,843	292,425	234,484	203,019	7	2,075
9	Illinois	45	6,607,832	1,176,621	1,892,787	1,341,173	2,197,251	35	6,112
10	Indiana	38	3,836,667	473,725	1,037,045	857,697	1,468,200	36	5,498
11	Iowa	7	136,910	10,200	64,660	32,850	29,200	6	280
12	Kansas	4	235,392	21,230	91,874	48,945	73,343	4	560
13	Kentucky	21	1,517,792	212,253	406,968	293,248	605,323	17	2,799
14	Louisiana	5	45,450	16,500	8,000	6,800	14,150	5	101
15	Maryland	16	1,147,521	229,584	339,168	255,389	323,380	15	1,484
16	Massachusetts	25	1,591,612	294,687	435,954	273,364	587,607	20	1,241
17	Michigan	6	116,752	25,200	22,000	23,450	46,102	6	372
18	Minnesota	4	996,336	169,790	274,363	195,684	356,499	4	775
19	Missouri	33	5,378,074	907,868	1,609,591	973,338	1,887,277	28	6,199
20	New Jersey	90	21,047,395	3,561,420	6,368,505	3,426,119	7,691,351	83	14,964
21	New York	43	5,111,181	883,169	1,279,553	1,116,029	1,832,430	39	4,370
22	North Carolina	6	91,125	7,230	12,485	10,470	60,940	1	325
23	Ohio	205	26,360,319	3,525,324	8,575,764	4,709,551	9,549,680	200	25,182
24	Oregon	3	176,077	40,300	33,600	43,700	58,477	3	240
25	Pennsylvania	158	25,706,824	5,573,402	9,323,917	4,994,150	5,815,355	145	23,595
26	South Carolina	6	97,438	3,500	27,050	38,800	28,088	5	425
27	Tennessee	8	185,581	13,856	43,590	53,210	74,925	6	535
28	Texas	22	178,484	20,135	27,532	52,019	78,798	5	500
29	Utah	6	90,938	19,900	21,400	25,888	23,750	3	175
30	Virginia	3	121,251	450	28,000	49,000	43,801	3	235
31	Washington	6	987,290	98,375	171,755	317,925	399,235	5	1,179
32	West Virginia	17	2,267,416	300,400	700,281	453,837	812,898	16	2,028
33	Wisconsin	4	24,900	4,750	8,975	7,590	3,585	3	70
34	All other states[3]	8	561,562	68,000	50,150	112,932	330,480	7	776

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; Iowa, 1; Minnesota, 1; Tennessee, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 2; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
123	1,025	$1,213,908	163	$391,295	862	$822,613	739	$760,956	123	$61,657	12,572	8,727	1
[illegible]	8	8,900	2	4,200	6	4,700	6	4,700	...	...	89	77	2
4	38	43,840	6	15,200	32	28,640	27	26,732	5	1,908	311	252	3
5	151	175,806	14	38,075	137	137,731	123	129,987	14	7,744	2,363	1,877	4
1	45	61,219	10	17,720	35	43,499	29	39,665	6	3,834	540	395	5
7	49	49,228	8	15,322	41	33,906	35	30,854	6	3,052	797	584	6
3	43	50,100	6	17,300	37	32,800	30	29,550	7	3,250	289	207	7
14	126	162,995	18	46,000	108	116,995	82	102,935	26	14,060	1,040	639	8
1	24	33,068	5	9,600	19	23,468	19	23,468	...	...	206	178	9
3	1	700	1	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	50	10
6	44	63,326	3	10,560	41	52,766	37	49,828	4	2,938	552	344	11
30	129	144,885	25	47,330	104	97,555	96	93,286	8	4,269	1,569	1,288	12
15	131	145,240	26	60,420	105	84,820	85	76,788	20	8,032	1,206	785	13
24	187	221,358	23	81,278	164	140,080	140	128,796	24	11,284	2,996	1,671	14
4	3	2,936	...	...	3	2,936	3	2,936	...	...	9	7	15
1	28	31,629	7	15,880	21	15,749	19	15,063	2	686	299	179	16
...	18	18,678	9	11,710	9	6,968	8	6,368	1	600	238	194	17

Group 5.—POCKETBOOKS. (See also Leather goods.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
62	157	$234,446	13	$50,800	141	$183,646	132	$176,244	12	$7,402	2,628	1,865	1
1	32	58,454	4	13,500	28	44,954	24	41,754	4	3,200	483	381	2
2	62	115,988	2	24,000	60	91,988	59	91,208	1	780	748	613	3
50	51	44,114	2	4,000	49	40,114	43	37,442	6	2,672	1,181	679	4
9	12	15,890	5	9,300	7	6,590	6	5,840	1	750	216	192	5

Group 9.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS. (See also Brick and tile; and special report on Clay products.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
550	3,752	$4,627,739	763	$1,669,760	2,989	$2,957,979	2,607	$2,775,848	382	$182,131	63,666	42,683	1
19	21	19,965	6	8,800	15	11,165	12	10,125	3	1,040	368	237	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	3
10	71	99,488	17	41,440	54	58,048	51	56,548	3	1,500	1,019	723	4
4	31	51,410	10	23,530	21	27,880	18	24,940	3	2,940	600	403	5
2	15	19,418	8	12,614	7	6,804	5	5,920	2	884	166	122	6
10	8	5,385	...	...	8	5,385	7	4,969	1	416	130	91	7
19	37	48,170	16	30,025	21	18,145	20	17,745	1	400	707	458	8
34	260	329,355	43	127,190	217	202,165	196	192,829	21	9,336	2,976	1,951	9
[illegible]	146	183,179	32	61,029	111	122,150	99	115,596	15	6,554	2,416	1,553	10
9	7	7,960	4	3,500	3	4,460	2	4,250	1	210	130	48	11
[illegible]	15	18,197	1	6,000	14	12,197	13	11,872	1	325	168	95	12
14	80	92,301	26	43,585	54	48,716	49	47,088	5	1,628	1,624	1,017	13
7	1	675	...	...	1	675	1	675	...	...	45	36	14
14	58	54,920	12	16,220	46	38,700	44	38,140	2	560	1,152	688	15
22	55	60,609	9	15,588	46	45,021	40	41,759	6	3,262	704	496	16
4	15	9,960	2	1,010	13	8,950	11	8,556	2	394	244	174	17
1	18	34,090	5	21,800	13	12,290	11	10,750	2	1,540	342	270	18
18	178	251,014	34	75,880	144	175,134	137	170,754	7	4,380	2,911	2,207	19
42	648	842,773	123	314,520	525	528,253	475	503,984	50	24,269	11,069	7,703	20
28	256	328,073	50	132,725	206	195,348	171	179,829	35	15,519	3,226	1,939	21
7	6	12,000	2	6,000	4	6,000	4	6,000	...	...	123	82	22
106	1,047	1,176,748	212	396,950	835	779,798	668	702,473	167	77,325	18,699	13,301	23
1	7	11,050	3	7,800	4	3,250	2	2,400	2	850	90	30	24
87	619	737,908	116	228,403	503	509,505	465	489,651	38	19,854	11,645	6,958	25
4	6	4,800	2	1,800	4	3,000	4	3,000	...	...	110	60	26
7	14	19,265	3	5,600	11	13,665	11	13,665	...	...	329	268	27
24	11	10,200	1	1,800	10	8,400	10	8,400	...	...	296	192	28
3	5	6,090	1	1,500	4	4,590	3	4,110	1	480	46	29	29
4	6	4,683	1	333	5	4,350	5	4,350	...	...	132	49	30
1	19	26,476	4	7,200	15	19,276	14	18,676	1	600	199	156	31
5	71	134,695	17	74,818	54	59,877	42	52,532	12	7,345	1,538	1,047	32
2	3	3,060	...	...	3	3,060	3	3,060	...	...	20	10	33
1	18	23,762	3	2,100	15	21,662	14	21,142	1	520	414	277	34

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Maine, 2; Mississippi, 2; Montana, 1; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 1.

Group 10.—PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	10,753	$5,996,361	10,435	$5,916,894	260	$70,154	58	$9,313	$1,895,324	$127,227	$91,469
2	California	82	50,926	77	49,426	5	1,500	...	...	8,246	4,380	394
3	Connecticut	274	131,126	252	125,647	17	4,548	5	931	36,458	1,775	4,936
4	Illinois	2,159	1,303,567	2,038	1,271,365	110	30,942	11	1,260	244,221	6,586	19,183
5	Indiana	462	247,213	462	247,213	...	...	...	...	158,962	1,000	2,597
6	Maryland	705	280,528	674	275,742	27	3,986	4	800	107,639	6,269	7,072
7	Massachusetts	247	140,415	247	140,415	...	...	...	...	49,228	4,052	3,476
8	Michigan	833	389,334	804	380,812	18	6,657	11	1,865	226,280	7,135	13,142
9	Missouri	192	119,437	190	118,620	2	817	...	...	19,259	2,100	1,676
10	New Hampshire	35	16,805	35	16,805	...	...	...	...	2,680	290	31
11	New Jersey	479	290,745	475	288,991	4	1,754	...	...	182,297	3,937	2,695
12	New York	1,418	860,710	1,412	858,988	3	1,172	3	550	264,207	54,082	12,493
13	Ohio	999	499,001	996	498,177	3	824	...	...	169,774	14,573	8,532
14	Pennsylvania	2,413	1,437,442	2,341	1,421,320	50	12,631	22	3,491	336,155	18,802	13,279
15	Rhode Island	6	3,727	6	3,727	...	...	...	...	3,675	350	95
16	Wisconsin	242	125,398	230	122,779	10	2,203	2	416	64,966	60	1,192
17	All other states	207	99,987	196	96,867	11	3,120	...	...	21,277	1,836	676

Group 5.—POCKETBOOKS—Continued.

1	United States	2,281	$796,985	1,208	$499,751	997	$280,380	76	$16,854	$238,987	$23,902	$5,036
2	Massachusetts	433	150,968	132	67,774	297	82,194	4	1,000	35,064	1,000	1,628
3	New Jersey	663	246,716	323	137,462	285	95,754	55	13,500	57,805	288	2,123
4	New York	980	341,107	645	259,219	328	81,034	7	854	128,058	20,685	1,045
5	All other states	205	58,194	108	35,296	87	21,398	10	1,500	18,060	1,929	240

Group 9.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS—Continued.

1	United States	52,428	$25,177,665	45,342	$23,069,359	5,953	$1,862,043	1,133	$246,263	$7,656,053	$111,053	$436,839
2	Alabama	265	86,968	261	86,636	...	...	4	332	18,221	220	1,306
3	Arkansas	22	7,869	20	7,569	...	...	2	300	824	...	59
4	California	860	555,426	858	555,001	...	...	2	425	146,417	564	11,967
5	Colorado	476	268,421	474	267,619	2	802	...	...	56,178	4,182	15,547
6	Connecticut	141	61,416	116	54,474	21	6,006	4	936	13,294	...	743
7	District of Columbia	111	50,852	111	50,852	...	...	...	...	9,494	1,560	900
8	Georgia	592	165,706	576	163,744	...	...	16	1,962	51,915	...	4,028
9	Illinois	2,416	1,243,702	2,370	1,227,110	33	11,798	13	4,794	524,537	878	18,019
10	Indiana	2,019	980,967	1,702	919,665	300	57,317	17	3,985	316,978	1,520	16,548
11	Iowa	78	41,017	73	39 233	3	984	2	800	15,814	443	649
12	Kansas	131	55,763	127	54,892	2	416	2	455	19,586	...	1,040
13	Kentucky	1,312	455,590	1,226	441,300	68	10,600	18	3,690	146,070	...	5,495
14	Louisiana	36	11,730	31	11,262	...	...	5	468	1,177	540	64
15	Maryland	925	389,071	764	345,448	81	29,080	80	14,543	83,061	4,447	11,625
16	Massachusetts	567	293,958	497	272,709	60	18,954	10	2,295	144,741	5,974	8,897
17	Michigan	203	101,459	202	101,309	...	...	1	150	76,702	...	1,775
18	Minnesota	313	185,366	313	185,366	...	...	...	...	46,434	...	5,391
19	Missouri	2,532	1,245,605	2,504	1,236,462	5	1,280	23	7,863	430,253	7,085	30,813
20	New Jersey	9,487	4,722,010	8,261	4,373,427	958	286,132	268	62,451	1,210,464	17,315	66,142
21	New York	2,695	1,333,463	2,270	1,208,283	407	123,144	18	2,036	454,536	24,497	29,137
22	North Carolina	84	19,648	79	19,035	...	...	5	613	6,514	30	469
23	Ohio	15,919	7,676,782	12,456	6,543,232	3,349	1,108,631	114	24,919	2,194,882	7,867	122,651
24	Oregon	56	36,600	55	36,450	...	...	1	150	14,924	...	1,562
25	Pennsylvania	8,669	3,979,298	7,889	3,780,856	307	91,799	473	106,643	1,152,866	16,229	62,556
26	South Carolina	88	19,573	81	18,873	...	...	7	700	4,784	238	314
27	Tennessee	297	127,987	296	127,894	...	...	1	93	54,899	102	1,066
28	Texas	218	91,278	215	90,654	...	...	3	624	73,664	190	835
29	Utah	34	19,877	33	19,825	...	...	1	52	13,123	...	495
30	Virginia	81	17,421	61	14,495	6	2,000	14	926	3,160	200	100
31	Washington	162	113,543	162	113,543	...	...	...	...	56,103	...	3,514
32	West Virginia	1,270	633,559	891	516,526	351	113,100	28	3,933	200,990	...	8,185
33	Wisconsin	12	5,270	12	5,270	...	...	...	...	3,381	80	138
34	All other states	357	180,470	356	180,345	...	...	1	125	110,067	16,892	4,809

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$1,595,098	$81,020	$9,923,810	$9,196,039	$90,284	$9,105,755	$439,055	$28,915	$86,107	$173,604	$21,542,485	1
1,052	1,820	55,813	52,290	....	52,290	1,318	1,500	95	550	167,400	2
29,747	....	154,350	139,306	1,000	138,306	11,371	370	1,942	1,370	415,945	3
218,452	.	1,718,847	1,524,260	23,387	1,500,873	83,814	6,467	12,501	91,805	4,207,528	4
155,905	.	339,575	283,581	2,000	281,581	23,985	.....	10,644	21,365	819,614	5
64,298	30,000	534,861	495,865	....	495,865	27,936	....	5,200	5,800	1,121,350	6
41,700	....	308,187	297,473	....	297,473	6,114	1,340	2,194	1,066	553,582	7
108,185	37,818	784,017	736,998	....	736,998	21,091	3,107	3,407	15,414	1,683,765	8
15,483	.....	169,331	152,828	6,000	146,828	8,874	3,931	598	100	348,174	9
2,350	....	17,205	14,749	....	14,749	557	360	198	1,340	42,314	10
175,315	350	574,171	513,550	5,000	508,550	30,869	718	10,582	18,452	1,200,865	11
197,062	...	1,842,675	1,781,098	620	1,780,478	41,120	4,614	9,254	4,587	3,409,325	12
145,900	750	1,018,948	982,347	49,076	933,271	29,683	2,190	4,127	601	2,017,589	13
295,418	8,606	2,070,502	1,917,221	3,201	1,914,020	122,419	3,788	24,279	2,795	4,740,037	14
1,554	1,676	7,631	7,098	....	7,098	142	350	41	....	25,507	15
63,714	.....	205,663	182,592	....	182,592	21,689	....	472	910	470,470	16
18,765	....	125,027	114,783	....	114,783	8,073	120	572	1,479	319,020	17

Group 5.—POCKETBOOKS—Continued.

$188,049	$22,000	$1,926,723	$1,914,596	$95,586	$1,819,010	$4,587	$3,760	$2,015	$1,765	$3,767,446	1
32,436	..	267,751	265,991	95,586	170,405	625	832	103	200	675,634	2
55,194		651,778	647,323	....	647,323	2,750	....	1,705	....	1,217,049	3
84,528	22,000	847,494	842,578	....	842,578	572	2,842	82	1,420	1,580,522	4
15,891	....	159,700	158,704	....	158,704	640	86	125	145	294,241	5

Group 9.—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS—Continued.

$7,007,580	$100,581	$16,591,462	$9,095,532	$5,858,663	$3,236,869	$6,563,778	$30,018	$405,998	$496,136	$64,200,792	1
16,095	.	78,367	30,765	23,611	7,154	45,318	....	2,284	....	273,393	2
765	.	3,640	745	580	165	2,750	....	25	120	20,250	3
133,480	400	396,238	175,496	144,110	31,386	181,910	4,563	9,835	24,434	1,761,213	4
36,449	..	296,310	132,187	122,440	9,747	139,343	2,822	7,383	14,575	786,818	5
12,551	.	38,762	18,002	11,160	6,842	11,609	726	440	7,985	144,180	6
7,034	.	22,114	1,310	....	1,310	19,717	......	1,086	1	111,453	7
47,812	75	144,292	33,755	16,603	17,152	86,574	......	7,974	15,989	479,927	8
450,522	55,118	732,106	264,337	132,635	131,702	428,144	3,739	16,508	19,378	3,256,312	9
298,910	..	645,969	315,832	173,639	142,193	297,737	.....	12,284	20,116	2,643,139	10
14,722	.....	28,530	15,229	10,386	4,843	12,540	.....	401	360	78,449	11
18,546	....	36,821	13,739	3,936	9,803	22,039	.....	1,043	....	181,392	12
140,575	.	347,315	175,888	152,421	23,467	158,706	..	5,533	7,188	1,246,555	13
573	.	7,590	4,899	3,101	1,798	2,336	.....	245	110	30,954	14
69,989	.	137,680	77,743	44,281	33,462	55,613	196	4,128	..	851,729	15
119,382	10,488	174,834	84,215	57,458	26,757	76,726	650	3,636	9,607	718,255	16
74,927	.	43,397	5,571	1,880	3,691	36,941	25	730	130	289,919	17
41,043	.	194,864	71,655	65,073	6,582	120,750	..	2,459	....	562,726	18
392,355	.	751,745	365,669	281,640	84,029	360,144	300	25,532	100	3,083,406	19
1,126,957	50	2,955,803	1,603,687	882,361	721,326	1,179,976	7,912	98,872	65,356	11,717,103	20
394,096	6,806	872,259	527,221	293,323	233,898	302,361	2,680	18,553	21,444	3,288,891	21
6,015	..	25,626	983	430	553	20,830	..	205	3,608	106,437	22
2,064,114	250	4,823,023	2,966,493	1,595,901	1,370,592	1,611,651	3,931	85,222	155,723	18,550,840	23
6,362	7,000	44,136	20,689	17,577	3,112	21,438	.	2,009	....	120,886	24
1,057,722	16,370	2,909,408	1,707,661	1,491,923	215,738	1,021,937	1,474	77,435	100,901	10,759,272	25
3,232	1,000	13,871	320	295	25	11,818	30	1,703	..	41,216	26
53,731	.	79,194	37,415	31,430	5,985	36,186	...	5,393	200	309,275	27
72,639	.	70,351	14,651	7,907	6,744	47,673	..	2,092	5,935	326,728	28
9,593	3,045	29,176	17,855	15,247	2,608	9,817	720	784		76,885	29
2,860	.	30,293	9,470	7,400	2,070	7,418	..	1,405	12,000	77,221	30
52,589		120,723	54,919	51,701	3,218	60,696	.	3,290	1,818	415,785	31
192,805		345,962	244,225	132,522	111,703	92,052		4,827	4,858	1,280,285	32
3,163	.	3,267	1,025	1,011	14	2,187		55		15,558	33
88,396	.	187,796	101,881	84,681	17,200	78,838	250	2,627	4,200	579,540	34

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB. (See also Bookbinding and blank book making; Printing and publishing, music; Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	8,244	$142,015,638	$3,970,274	$8,318,264	$64,282,083	$65,445,017	6,074	61,036
2	Alabama	57	388,487	4,000	6,550	264,119	113,818	36	182
3	Arizona	4	56,300	1,000	3,000	19,200	33,100	4	9
4	Arkansas	18	263,885	4,000	11,000	152,181	96,704	14	98
5	California	351	3,981,315	27,984	47,400	2,155,986	1,749,945	279	1,678
6	Colorado	90	1,158,831	64,600	79,200	553,375	461,656	73	561
7	Connecticut	177	1,951,662	128,250	168,762	917,710	736,940	135	964
8	Delaware	13	162,531	17,200	18,478	87,376	39,477	12	58
9	District of Columbia	76	991,322	123,250	68,000	466,836	333,236	52	350
10	Florida	30	217,596	5,600	10,600	148,238	53,158	19	110
11	Georgia	75	959,268	25,200	21,330	551,934	360,804	59	431
12	Idaho	6	16,450	....	....	11,150	5,300	5	6
13	Illinois	867	17,681,220	392,088	1,257,352	8,548,884	7,482,896	627	9,442
14	Indian Territory	10	20,960	2,600	400	15,200	2,760	4	6
15	Indiana	181	3,260,088	66,150	247,723	1,615,707	1,330,508	146	2,278
16	Iowa	135	1,287,801	30,359	74,435	669,860	513,147	115	741
17	Kansas	82	697,065	6,150	22,664	389,411	278,840	60	302
18	Kentucky	100	1,615,954	102,620	114,800	878,320	520,214	76	1,091
19	Louisiana	62	733,939	21,150	25,500	477,511	209,778	48	264
20	Maine	91	551,984	15,380	65,125	295,373	176,106	64	301
21	Maryland	142	1,568,540	30,480	77,370	893,624	567,066	112	802
22	Massachusetts	589	10,133,845	398,778	701,316	4,594,824	4,438,927	459	3,544
23	Michigan	247	3,090,103	101,096	172,434	1,496,567	1,320,006	191	1,775
24	Minnesota	179	2,489,295	49,946	171,257	1,174,246	1,093,846	132	886
25	Mississippi	21	126,135	23,850	12,900	62,400	26,985	14	51
26	Missouri	310	6,554,504	136,800	229,600	2,825,626	3,362,478	253	4,012
27	Montana	9	83,999	....	....	53,795	30,204	8	40
28	Nebraska	70	925,729	20,500	47,150	487,054	371,025	61	469
29	New Hampshire	55	211,245	3,000	7,350	135,430	65,465	39	127
30	New Jersey	232	3,759,679	248,435	823,695	1,570,518	1,117,031	161	1,910
31	New York	1,693	39,917,783	971,081	1,840,127	15,919,786	21,186,789	1,085	12,945
32	North Carolina	55	271,311	5,050	5,800	197,430	63,031	35	163
33	North Dakota	10	106,274	100	400	68,100	37,674	7	56
34	Ohio	515	9,052,700	220,407	866,651	4,099,184	3,866,458	431	5,371
35	Oklahoma	16	109,168	1,500	500	54,480	52,688	11	63
36	Oregon	53	565,392	3,050	4,950	349,806	207,586	44	250
37	Pennsylvania	856	17,778,182	464,165	711,283	7,430,757	9,171,977	621	5,545
38	Rhode Island	79	925,372	33,550	26,250	475,167	390,405	57	356
39	South Carolina	23	259,066	5,000	8,815	139,051	106,200	12	62
40	South Dakota	7	125,399	2,000	8,000	49,401	65,998	5	57
41	Tennessee	77	971,009	36,000	67,200	498,567	369,242	54	643
42	Texas	134	1,918,533	51,850	76,070	931,121	859,492	104	705
43	Utah	27	253,647	9,100	6,000	137,966	100,581	23	78
44	Vermont	40	173,641	1,675	4,475	99,371	68,120	32	89
45	Virginia	103	1,921,465	45,580	97,034	675,369	1,103,482	73	554
46	Washington	101	845,678	6,550	3,100	527,494	308,534	71	359
47	West Virginia	37	278,064	17,600	46,550	150,060	63,854	33	194
48	Wisconsin	131	1,561,736	42,750	55,668	941,172	522,146	112	1,011
49	Wyoming	3	24,157	2,500	3,500	14,443	3,714	3	9
50	All other states[1]	5	17,329	300	500	10,903	5,626	3	8

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, MUSIC. (See also Printing and publishing, book and job; Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	145	$3,487,017	$222,425	$151,800	$492,042	$2,620,750	20	203
2	Illinois	32	459,631	....	....	118,369	341,262	1	5
3	Massachusetts	12	624,899	....	....	103,979	520,920	4	46
4	Missouri	7	70,325	1,000	2,500	6,025	60,800	2	4
5	New York	45	1,653,490	90,000	95,000	164,160	1,304,330	5	75
6	Ohio	17	135,864	8,025	4,900	18,500	104,439	5	29
7	Pennsylvania	16	465,307	121,800	45,300	60,359	237,848	3	44
8	Texas	4	27,700	....	....	6,000	21,700	....	....
9	All other states[2]	12	49,801	1,600	4,100	14,650	29,451	....	....

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Nevada, 2; New Mexico, 3.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 6. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB. (See also Bookbinding and blank book making; Printing and publishing, music; Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.: Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Wage-earners: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Wage-earners: Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
8,766	15,449	$15,399,727	1,903	$3,989,370	13,546	$11,410,357	9,740	$9,622,510	3,806	$1,787,847	106,675	75,011	1
73	38	32,745	12	15,505	26	17,240	21	14,371	5	2,869	436	340	2
2	4	2,700			4	2,700	4	2,700	.....	.....	42	35	3
28	13	13,961	1	1,800	12	12,161	10	11,145	2	1,016	203	117	4
471	419	423,941	72	142,146	347	281,795	258	244,150	89	37,645	3,186	2,261	5
82	85	108,507	9	12,370	76	96,137	65	91,159	11	4,978	967	721	6
170	142	143,379	35	56,510	107	86,869	67	67,923	40	18,946	1,711	1,139	7
10	10	6,298	1	2,000	9	4,298	3	1,442	6	2,856	113	86	8
79	140	146,330	8	15,874	132	130,456	107	116,027	25	14,429	944	435	9
35	27	24,486	1	1,200	26	23,286	21	21,326	5	1,960	210	144	10
78	98	90,022	18	21,470	80	68,552	61	61,896	19	6,656	1,005	722	11
6	1	900	.....	.....	1	900	.....	.....	1	900	13	9	12
804	2,394	2,394,786	346	490,648	2,048	1,904,138	1,473	1,597,429	575	306,709	15,848	10,841	13
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	14
197	324	296,985	48	81,170	276	215,815	216	188,560	60	27,255	3,049	2,082	15
145	165	137,464	28	32,414	137	105,050	104	88,950	33	16,100	1,112	737	16
96	64	60,318	7	12,192	57	48,126	47	44,772	10	3,354	592	407	17
[illegible]	216	171,019	29	56,771	187	114,248	157	101,538	30	12,710	1,673	1,136	18
52	98	92,925	27	41,580	71	51,345	63	47,737	8	3,608	794	532	19
95	50	36,072	9	9,976	41	26,096	32	23,518	9	2,578	519	361	20
156	216	181,936	37	60,362	179	121,574	135	104,705	44	16,869	1,827	1,165	21
682	1,088	1,061,366	84	200,561	1,004	860,805	651	682,035	353	178,770	7,365	5,053	22
301	359	312,627	51	86,462	308	226,165	228	189,529	80	36,636	2,811	1,884	23
[illegible]	535	330,783	57	103,814	478	226,969	415	198,378	63	28,591	2,209	1,391	24
28	9	7,764	1	500	8	7,264	5	5,580	3	1,684	78	73	25
282	799	933,680	138	315,719	661	617,961	493	544,920	168	73,041	5,820	4,150	26
9	3	4,800	2	3,000	1	1,800	1	1,800	.....	.....	70	51	27
78	79	83,465	15	21,692	64	61,773	50	54,304	14	7,469	766	528	28
60	13	14,017	1	936	12	13,081	7	10,429	5	2,652	214	136	29
263	250	224,051	21	59,595	229	164,456	175	139,378	54	25,078	2,257	1,515	30
1,790	4,005	4,304,373	382	1,021,015	3,623	3,283,358	2,451	2,680,654	1,172	602,704	24,940	17,899	31
60	38	28,711	7	6,330	31	22,381	26	20,136	5	2,245	350	244	32
[illegible]	16	16,540	2	2,000	14	14,540	11	12,972	3	1,568	69	61	33
[illegible]	833	853,161	147	272,391	686	580,770	499	507,698	187	73,072	6,914	5,135	34
19	6	6,181	.....	.....	6	6,181	4	4,514	2	1,667	79	56	35
56	58	68,010	19	36,150	39	31,860	29	26,280	10	5,580	362	259	36
1,012	1,733	1,603,533	134	334,904	1,599	1,268,629	1,106	1,095,502	493	173,127	10,436	7,737	37
87	125	137,402	11	29,400	114	108,002	67	84,281	47	23,721	854	626	38
28	17	16,310	4	6,230	13	10,080	12	9,560	1	520	193	145	39
5	17	13,200	1	1,200	16	12,000	10	9,110	6	2,890	57	51	40
90	128	141,908	25	50,800	103	91,108	91	84,244	12	6,864	1,105	852	41
158	275	196,205	17	35,980	258	160,225	203	139,313	55	20,912	1,486	1,019	42
[illegible]	28	28,005	2	4,200	26	23,805	19	20,809	7	2,996	209	119	43
47	12	11,949	.....	.....	12	11,949	10	11,081	2	868	217	138	44
125	180	148,360	19	31,630	161	116,730	113	99,022	48	17,708	1,212	831	45
111	122	90,703	20	32,160	102	58,543	89	54,262	13	4,281	707	473	46
[illegible]	16	14,518	6	7,320	10	7,198	10	7,198	.....	.....	238	154	47
125	198	182,601	49	73,333	149	109,268	118	97,512	31	11,756	1,282	1,007	48
3	1	1,200	.....	.....	1	1,200	1	1,200	.....	.....	16	7	49
6	2	1,461	.....	.....	2	1,461	2	1,461	.....	.....	17	10	50

Group 6. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, MUSIC. (See also Printing and publishing, book and job; Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.: Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	Wage-earners: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Wage-earners: Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
118	759	$509,144	59	$84,222	700	$424,922	406	$300,986	294	$123,936	688	521	1
27	171	93,107	10	15,440	161	77,667	54	37,487	107	40,180	45	37	2
7	66	50,819	10	14,902	56	35,917	31	21,593	25	14,324	122	61	3
4	12	10,632	3	2,780	9	7,852	7	7,032	2	820	19	17	4
53	345	262,162	11	43,400	334	218,762	230	173,708	104	45,054	319	282	5
19	29	17,422	3	4,700	26	12,722	10	6,868	16	5,854	84	50	6
20	105	69,744	2	3,000	103	66,744	69	48,350	34	18,394	93	63	7
7	3	2,420	.....	.....	3	2,420	3	2,420	.....	.....	1	1	8
11	8	2,838			8	2,838	2	528	6	2,310	5	4	9

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Georgia, 1; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 2; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 1; Tennessee, 1.

TABLE 5. SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	87,746	$48,720,854	65,293	$41,538,035	19,975	$6,712,753	2,478	$470,066	$33,115,809	$4,411,030	$474,325
2	Alabama	373	190,126	268	164,967	72	18,872	33	6,287	45,333	14,329	2,857
3	Arizona	34	24,588	32	23,236	2	1,352			2,487	1,460	477
4	Arkansas	147	92,722	107	76,884	36	14,876	4	962	31,075	7,276	1,141
5	California	2,541	1,737,095	1,884	1,471,988	523	230,561	134	34,546	640,230	147,240	15,348
6	Colorado	833	539,770	640	474,706	142	51,829	51	13,235	150,850	46,997	7,482
7	Connecticut	1,316	696,249	931	582,493	337	105,683	48	8,073	229,965	53,927	7,922
8	Delaware	95	48,711	58	39,586	29	7,387	8	1,738	18,759	2,645	645
9	District of Columbia	613	344,465	488	303,794	115	39,250	10	1,421	604,385	33,518	3,339
10	Florida	154	70,292	114	61,514	28	7,234	12	1,544	17,575	9,216	998
11	Georgia	849	337,673	621	291,462	198	41,762	30	4,449	119,031	32,656	7,898
12	Idaho	9	6,060	8	5,760	1	300			2,686	1,284	166
13	Illinois	12,933	7,483,003	9,473	6,359,063	3,192	1,067,587	268	56,353	5,686,152	791,949	70,924
14	Indian Territory	8	4,774	6	3,630	1	780	1	364	2,164	1,122	62
15	Indiana	2,404	1,244,752	1,663	966,262	694	268,856	47	9,634	411,653	63,639	14,101
16	Iowa	848	410,814	602	344,227	201	57,267	45	9,320	201,378	41,252	6,832
17	Kansas	453	205,175	333	174,121	103	28,393	17	2,661	92,979	21,723	3,210
18	Kentucky	1,335	631,844	966	534,978	309	86,195	60	10,671	172,210	38,868	8,602
19	Louisiana	643	344,858	524	317,726	83	21,455	36	5,677	82,262	28,938	1,998
20	Maine	425	194,858	294	155,931	127	38,178	4	749	59,604	11,570	2,557
21	Maryland	1,384	603,507	1,077	529,298	236	62,985	71	11,224	197,428	56,614	4,965
22	Massachusetts	6,021	3,377,378	4,194	2,658,831	1,715	697,273	112	21,274	2,457,481	279,928	51,875
23	Michigan	2,264	1,090,809	1,631	915,858	578	165,754	55	9,197	580,142	89,322	21,512
24	Minnesota	1,776	996,342	1,263	804,485	483	186,919	30	4,938	400,984	83,130	13,149
25	Mississippi	73	40,401	60	36,597	6	2,448	7	1,356	8,583	3,507	770
26	Missouri	4,808	2,582,531	3,414	2,146,728	1,181	394,390	213	41,413	1,365,012	197,999	19,648
27	Montana	58	42,654	42	35,374	13	6,220	3	1,060	7,622	5,176	464
28	Nebraska	645	359,054	507	318,226	123	38,000	15	2,828	183,755	30,926	5,148
29	New Hampshire	161	80,430	116	63,751	42	16,283	3	396	18,723	8,301	889
30	New Jersey	1,844	1,024,868	1,345	858,996	433	152,885	66	12,987	441,380	54,508	19,152
31	New York	20,996	12,706,369	16,840	11,259,562	3,915	1,397,259	241	49,548	12,434,790	1,241,302	61,475
32	North Carolina	268	114,771	213	101,224	38	11,044	17	2,503	23,356	8,836	2,564
33	North Dakota	63	42,492	50	37,914	12	4,370	1	208	17,558	5,784	733
34	Ohio	5,865	2,974,752	4,233	2,498,291	1,511	454,680	121	21,781	1,635,392	224,328	44,147
35	Oklahoma	63	35,278	44	29,588	9	4,116	10	1,574	17,766	5,521	439
36	Oregon	302	209,759	260	193,694	42	16,065			79,903	23,396	2,430
37	Pennsylvania	8,809	4,496,391	6,214	3,759,092	2,149	661,352	446	75,947	3,395,902	460,019	21,308
38	Rhode Island	713	360,790	507	300,359	188	57,521	18	2,910	129,171	33,538	2,562
39	South Carolina	152	62,013	103	50,647	41	10,502	8	864	12,290	3,797	1,445
40	South Dakota	55	34,798	48	32,473	6	2,169	1	156	14,918	3,658	604
41	Tennessee	964	523,572	722	468,260	205	48,535	37	6,777	153,478	33,948	6,550
42	Texas	1,211	716,212	958	644,865	203	62,515	50	8,832	291,830	60,505	11,363
43	Utah	169	102,915	134	93,537	24	7,265	11	2,113	31,009	8,833	1,342
44	Vermont	160	68,549	133	60,423	27	8,126			25,980	7,357	842
45	Virginia	995	421,651	707	355,652	260	61,980	28	4,019	175,782	20,793	10,103
46	Washington	535	394,019	459	367,287	67	24,672	9	2,060	162,684	44,995	4,544
47	West Virginia	193	93,231	118	73,601	63	17,047	12	2,583	24,049	6,558	2,115
48	Wisconsin	1,165	543,799	871	478,772	209	51,193	85	13,834	252,608	56,887	5,325
49	Wyoming	9	7,569	6	6,201	3	1,368			2,160	540	172
50	All other states	12	6,121	12	6,121					3,295	1,415	131

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, MUSIC—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. expenses total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	577	$340,176	455	$295,714	111	$42,629	11	$1,833	$1,715,363	$50,745	$11,375
2	Illinois	40	21,970	22	15,120	18	6,850			282,024	5,390	1,317
3	Massachusetts	90	53,891	76	49,132	14	4,759			185,639	7,371	2,254
4	Missouri	16	11,151	13	9,645	3	1,506			17,676	1,485	69
5	New York	284	179,359	233	156,968	51	22,391			968,690	25,722	2,854
6	Ohio	72	26,218	48	20,965	15	3,836	9	1,417	79,467	5,714	790
7	Pennsylvania	69	45,659	59	42,404	9	3,047	1	208	119,778	4,430	3,896
8	Texas	1	240			1	240			20,872		16
9	All other states	5	1,688	4	1,480			1	208	41,217	633	179

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd		COST OF MATERIALS USED								Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
			Principal materials								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total.	Purchased in raw state	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight		
$[illegible]	$11,422,256	$52,575,110	$50,122,854		$50,122,854	$557,913	$1,537,445	$261,015	$297,183	$182,611,720	1
21,114	4,053	164,852	153,885		153,885	1,394	6,494	546	2,533	539,046	2
250		36,040	35,584		35,584		504	42	500	78,800	3
22,274	424	78,865	72,724		72,724	671	4,442	623	705	257,592	4
59,792	240,850	1,662,741	1,534,059		1,534,059	5,122	51,805	6,373	5,582	5,764,000	5
75,471	30,400	460,178	448,571		448,571	3,148	12,614	2,149	2,076	1,013,865	6
140,119	7,997	678,840	637,242		637,242	9,374	20,970	2,551	8,723	2,175,102	7
1,724	3,745	44,808	40,095		40,095	907	1,571	387	1,845	152,274	8
107,077	70,453	234,064	219,886		219,886	3,566	8,934	1,027	591	1,740,377	9
7,296	125	75,887	71,109		71,109	857	2,262	298	1,301	296,500	10
61,616	16,861	416,637	390,517		390,517	3,482	10,889	2,120	9,029	1,179,656	11
236		5,225	4,940		4,940		255	30		21,200	12
[illegible] 414	1,071,865	8,424,141	8,071,019		8,071,019	73,018	210,190	47,960	21,948	28,293,684	13
980		5,413	5,100		5,100	102	162	19		19,265	14
[illegible]	23,559	1,426,831	1,351,380		1,351,380	26,561	21,443	11,249	16,198	3,889,657	15
127,207	26,087	552,883	519,506		519,506	8,864	17,035	1,814	5,864	1,632,151	16
60,071	1,975	254,709	233,243		233,243	3,367	8,479	806	8,814	809,488	17
[illegible]	7,741	625,027	584,134		584,134	5,674	21,161	3,493	10,565	1,896,362	18
41,044	7,282	350,875	333,073		333,073	3,195	10,743	2,082	1,782	1,081,081	19
28,009	17,468	205,178	195,519		195,519	2,967	5,245	788	659	627,770	20
119,163	16,686	808,209	776,117		776,117	14,787	11,628	2,397	3,340	2,273,757	21
[illegible]	1,029,388	3,247,442	3,082,832		3,082,832	33,297	106,816	11,311	13,156	12,364,421	22
201,670	77,020	1,318,681	1,246,691		1,246,691	19,586	35,282	4,126	12,996	3,962,967	23
187,318	117,757	968,864	918,110		918,110	7,225	32,924	6,895	3,710	3,406,129	24
4,[illegible]		39,002	36,363		36,363	912	1,171	319	237	115,817	25
820,76[illegible]	277,002	3,071,188	2,946,670		2,946,670	35,790	58,466	11,184	19,378	9,782,035	26
1,982		37,535	34,854		34,854	83	1,876	380	342	118,675	27
123,481	24,299	387,100	364,001		364,001	5,786	12,902	1,265	6,146	1,272,137	28
9,075	400	66,457	60,179		60,179	1,502	3,505	328	1,023	242,969	29
341,747	26,173	1,204,391	1,152,209		1,152,209	24,215	16,195	4,845	6,867	3,618,254	30
[illegible]477,400	[illegible]654,553	12,061,318	11,494,473		11,494,473	122,432	343,875	74,042	26,496	50,061,183	31
11,130	526	118,569	109,720		109,720	2,213	4,664	658	1,314	391,409	32
10,996	675	51,151	48,642		48,642	65	1,541	55	848	158,206	33
1,024,887	342,030	3,750,335	3,598,607		3,598,607	12,292	71,655	14,743	29,038	11,510,943	34
11,174	682	44,992	39,516		39,516	837	1,628	243	2,768	143,906	35
51,727	2,350	252,861	242,257		242,257	1,642	7,618	1,234	110	754,807	36
1,785,561	1,129,014	5,822,072	5,612,506		5,612,506	54,348	104,100	24,230	26,888	19,049,135	37
82,714	10,357	434,224	412,808		412,808	2,589	11,168	2,894	4,765	1,289,680	38
7,018		68,486	63,004		63,004	266	2,372	240	2,604	193,606	39
10,181	175	40,887	35,828		35,828	1,450	1,919	179	511	116,436	40
111,180	1,700	611,896	572,709		572,709	5,604	14,210	2,268	16,985	1,675,105	41
[illegible]2,810	27,172	747,647	714,430		714,430	6,250	18,530	3,789	4,448	2,341,293	42
[illegible],764	5,670	107,463	101,888		101,888	740	4,228	452	155	332,693	43
16,645	1,086	76,182	71,430		71,430	1,215	2,209	364	964	236,733	44
[illegible]0,151	48,732	558,196	511,400		511,400	5,636	14,673	1,940	4,487	1,555,962	45
[illegible]	22,312	317,411	297,495		297,495	1,224	13,599	2,323	2,770	1,239,862	46
[illegible]	2,170	69,607	65,181		65,181	1,996	976	143	1,101	291,629	47
[illegible]	[illegible]9,742	637,669	602,001		602,001	11,284	17,647	3,069	3,668	2,002,705	48
1,448		6,663	5,726		5,726	81	181	60	549	21,524	49
1,749		7,655	6,581		6,581	191	174	22	684	29,232	50

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, MUSIC—Continued.

$860,528	$822,915	$541,220	$528,959		$528,959	$1,082	$8,760	$2,051	$368	$1,147,783	1
148,026	127,201	61,043	60,668		60,668	70	300	5		579,417	2
96,184	139,[illegible]	121,060	118,558		118,558	50	2,331	121		516,090	3
4,820	11,302	7,640	7,315		7,315	50	175		100	82,317	4
551,625	388,179	253,925	248,868		248,868	280	3,680	1,118		2,167,828	5
13,790	59,57[illegible]	35,060	33,412		33,412	120	1,312	200	25	267,[illegible]28	6
54,035	77,577	60,551	58,502		58,502	407	950	602		421,934	7
8,506	12,450									31,100	8
13,192	27,213	1,982	1,576		1,576	105	3	5	243	75,709	9

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. (See also Bookbinding and blank book making; Printing and publishing, book and job; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	18,038	$239,518,524	$16,248,962	$26,119,122	$93,599,264	$103,551,176	9,129	104,402
2	Alabama	184	1,080,626	67,615	87,530	620,847	304,634	59	530
3	Alaska	5	12,575	450	1,000	6,700	4,425	4	12
4	Arizona	46	340,651	23,225	31,717	182,309	103,400	18	85
5	Arkansas	259	1,050,806	39,835	76,460	596,599	337,912	83	487
6	California	695	6,545,352	272,496	507,250	3,461,296	2,304,310	304	3,184
7	Colorado	326	2,434,577	85,705	166,182	1,251,730	930,960	131	1,060
8	Connecticut	129	2,722,362	278,000	383,557	1,233,113	827,692	86	1,569
9	Delaware	33	350,063	34,800	38,550	172,146	104,567	23	126
10	District of Columbia	55	2,043,320	252,360	540,721	688,347	561,892	18	779
11	Florida	125	1,196,138	16,100	37,770	946,358	195,910	51	272
12	Georgia	278	2,739,056	117,218	208,827	994,524	1,418,487	88	819
13	Idaho	85	471,922	37,200	48,633	276,334	109,755	35	134
14	Illinois	1,390	20,337,296	728,767	2,332,543	6,856,869	10,419,117	669	8,773
15	Indian Territory	153	455,992	17,875	26,800	301,194	110,123	56	166
16	Indiana	669	6,017,198	246,175	443,615	2,773,452	2,553,956	395	2,180
17	Iowa	961	5,922,515	305,135	644,220	3,118,440	1,854,720	586	3,082
18	Kansas	639	2,783,115	106,055	299,186	1,617,963	759,911	293	1,228
19	Kentucky	292	3,147,027	590,983	323,340	1,094,460	1,138,244	143	1,856
20	Louisiana	171	1,366,180	61,135	83,225	642,006	579,514	53	895
21	Maine	115	1,555,165	34,440	149,300	745,928	625,497	89	1,017
22	Maryland	160	2,713,061	213,240	303,425	856,651	1,339,745	80	1,387
23	Massachusetts	420	13,551,342	976,025	1,750,379	4,778,600	6,046,338	243	7,375
24	Michigan	663	4,725,303	236,201	366,290	2,500,313	1,622,499	402	3,529
25	Minnesota	714	6,030,434	179,335	694,181	2,755,151	2,401,767	381	3,080
26	Mississippi	190	606,425	29,470	70,385	363,978	142,592	46	214
27	Missouri	889	8,867,886	301,629	1,262,994	3,765,142	3,538,121	364	5,305
28	Montana	83	939,786	43,600	95,857	490,048	310,281	51	422
29	Nebraska	559	2,674,061	146,178	257,620	1,216,040	1,054,223	224	1,215
30	Nevada	29	167,637	14,825	18,800	97,700	36,312	14	62
31	New Hampshire	68	856,895	32,750	90,200	425,891	308,054	54	510
32	New Jersey	325	4,537,558	552,752	692,592	2,198,399	1,093,815	221	2,339
33	New Mexico	53	266,792	11,850	30,750	139,440	84,752	20	98
34	New York	1,497	62,378,289	4,905,990	5,430,733	16,167,952	35,873,614	784	13,136
35	North Carolina	203	1,002,726	60,945	99,950	484,672	357,159	75	466
36	North Dakota	219	972,375	74,050	176,368	478,368	243,589	102	336
37	Ohio	941	14,060,738	841,729	1,616,713	6,493,713	5,108,553	591	7,545
38	Oklahoma	241	1,113,933	79,030	148,924	612,556	273,423	102	444
39	Oregon	186	1,074,313	39,000	58,425	688,337	288,551	77	723
40	Pennsylvania	1,136	28,073,734	2,865,202	4,032,657	10,672,164	10,503,711	776	15,204
41	Rhode Island	48	1,363,323	230,950	133,800	571,830	426,743	24	530
42	South Carolina	127	685,510	37,250	53,545	374,040	220,675	55	236
43	South Dakota	272	1,218,472	96,413	195,245	610,306	316,508	122	369
44	Tennessee	260	3,437,575	236,895	459,833	1,311,719	1,429,128	80	1,313
45	Texas	709	4,155,786	206,868	540,385	2,134,245	1,274,288	307	2,301
46	Utah	74	795,850	20,650	42,325	338,079	394,796	26	175
47	Vermont	64	602,251	27,925	71,650	332,260	170,416	51	331
48	Virginia	196	1,464,811	82,560	122,170	740,526	519,555	81	676
49	Washington	272	1,847,698	78,780	100,000	1,038,509	630,409	96	1,631
50	West Virginia	185	1,476,374	93,670	209,960	765,244	407,500	103	1,022
51	Wisconsin	595	5,043,464	208,311	531,060	2,489,131	1,814,962	373	3,787
52	Wyoming	44	242,186	9,020	31,450	127,645	74,071	20	87

Group 6.—PRINTING MATERIALS. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	77	$1,008,889	$26,100	$71,700	$386,175	$524,914	56	524
2	Connecticut	5	45,500	1,000	1,500	28,500	14,500	5	50
3	Illinois	14	262,865	3,000	7,200	88,797	163,868	11	76
4	Maryland	4	21,600			10,700	10,900	3	10
5	Minnesota	3	38,442			11,180	27,262	3	12
6	Missouri	3	32,225			20,600	11,625	1	2
7	New York	21	408,183	17,000	52,500	134,480	294,203	17	159
8	Ohio	6	49,434	2,000	3,000	26,558	17,876	3	70
9	Pennsylvania	6	56,919			32,296	24,623	6	37
10	All other states[1]	15	93,721	3,100	7,500	33,064	50,057	7	108

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Indiana, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. See also Bookbinding and blank book making; Printing and publishing, book and job; and special report on Printing and publishing.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate		Officers of corporations		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total		Men		Women				
	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries			
18,650	48,782	$47,128,711	2,729	$6,497,263	46,053	$40,631,448	36,049	$35,955,926	10,004	$4,675,522	111,480	89,785	1
[illegible]	240	213,946	21	39,974	219	173,972	194	163,101	25	10,871	641	510	2
[illegible]	1	1,000			1	1,000	1	1,000	....	......	16	11	3
[illegible]	39	48,656	4	5,800	35	42,856	30	38,676	5	4,180	191	154	4
[illegible]	91	78,594	4	4,980	87	73,614	70	67,425	17	6,189	919	709	5
[illegible]	1,784	1,761,463	74	117,362	1,710	1,644,101	1,468	1,530,715	242	113,386	4,112	3,290	6
[illegible]	529	591,914	35	74,170	494	517,744	413	472,324	81	45,420	1,240	984	7
[illegible]	459	475,183	43	80,715	416	394,468	366	367,717	50	26,751	1,265	1,054	8
[illegible]	52	40,310	8	9,914	44	30,396	32	25,462	12	4,934	217	161	9
[illegible]	365	424,566	21	70,416	344	354,150	252	310,914	92	43,236	510	386	10
121	146	148,405	21	38,960	125	109,445	113	104,275	12	5,170	541	357	11
[illegible]	397	341,006	50	86,050	347	254,956	280	226,701	67	28,255	1,240	1,062	12
[illegible]	43	42,673	10	7,483	33	35,190	30	33,812	3	1,378	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
1,285	4,961	4,664,295	301	696,794	4,660	3,967,501	3,358	3,311,344	1,302	656,157	[illegible]	6,710	14
[illegible]	61	47,293	5	6,000	56	41,293	46	37,717	10	3,576	426	[illegible]	15
[illegible]	1,238	959,519	99	150,645	1,139	808,874	868	707,737	271	101,137	3,392	3,124	16
1,102	883	735,517	72	110,308	811	625,209	594	528,575	217	96,634	4,070	[illegible]	17
751	346	243,834	22	22,724	324	221,110	232	184,052	92	37,058	2,492	1,861	18
[illegible]	460	443,368	41	75,672	419	367,696	316	328,081	103	39,615	1,440	1,170	19
[illegible]	404	355,870	20	37,400	384	318,470	342	293,440	42	25,030	740	641	20
[illegible]	249	216,901	21	31,749	228	185,152	154	152,331	74	32,821	1,409	1,180	21
[illegible]	664	620,249	39	76,127	625	544,122	555	505,944	70	38,178	[illegible]	[illegible]	22
[illegible]	3,283	3,518,041	141	394,360	3,142	3,123,681	2,251	2,687,414	891	436,267	6,075	5,052	23
[illegible]	1,196	1,000,695	88	124,440	1,108	876,255	890	789,318	218	86,937	3,614	3,024	24
[illegible]	1,241	1,067,252	58	149,644	1,183	917,608	943	815,159	240	102,449	[illegible]	2,424	25
214	61	45,665	4	4,000	57	41,665	51	39,015	6	2,650	[illegible]	464	26
[illegible]	1,953	1,863,553	120	276,954	1,833	1,586,599	1,474	1,417,740	359	168,859	4,818	3,927	27
72	126	186,970	11	17,060	115	169,910	105	160,740	10	9,170	475	406	28
[illegible]	499	498,048	34	74,330	465	423,718	365	372,976	100	50,742	1,099	[illegible]	29
[illegible]	21	22,300	....	......	21	22,300	19	21,400	2	900	81	64	30
[illegible]	73	71,563	11	16,683	62	54,880	45	46,429	17	8,451	557	446	31
274	754	721,991	61	136,790	693	585,201	592	536,386	101	48,815	2,493	1,954	32
52	34	28,490	10	11,566	24	16,924	20	15,660	4	1,264	176	[illegible]	33
[illegible]	14,713	15,380,216	547	2,113,253	14,166	13,266,963	10,922	11,705,640	3,244	1,561,323	18,278	[illegible]	34
[illegible]	199	134,858	33	32,533	166	102,325	130	91,586	36	10,739	881	624	35
[illegible]	60	52,786	13	11,281	47	38,505	41	36,331	6	2,174	516	[illegible]	36
88	2,857	2,460,209	194	325,552	2,663	2,134,657	2,056	1,887,097	607	247,560	7,109	5,790	37
275	107	81,118	13	15,596	94	65,522	72	56,318	22	9,204	922	884	38
84	230	277,932	12	25,320	218	252,612	184	236,080	34	16,532	711	604	39
[illegible]	4,159	4,062,962	191	561,227	3,968	3,501,735	3,255	3,176,295	713	325,440	11,648	9,214	40
[illegible]	276	188,180	17	38,968	259	149,212	231	133,728	28	15,484	[illegible]	419	41
[illegible]	184	135,443	12	22,170	172	113,273	156	108,203	16	5,070	584	440	42
[illegible]	91	71,782	15	14,140	76	57,642	56	48,715	20	8,927	[illegible]	502	43
291	529	514,926	30	63,500	499	451,426	385	374,281	114	77,145	[illegible]	1,244	44
801	596	530,110	48	89,925	548	440,185	478	405,654	70	34,531	2,545	[illegible]	45
[illegible]	203	202,489	4	4,920	199	197,569	168	180,633	31	16,936	[illegible]	[illegible]	46
[illegible]	102	87,781	6	7,160	96	80,621	77	70,731	19	9,890	[illegible]	418	47
190	305	214,965	41	52,900	264	162,065	201	143,104	63	18,961	[illegible]	770	48
[illegible]	521	423,718	13	32,000	508	391,718	444	360,431	64	31,287	[illegible]	1,124	49
182	142	110,034	12	19,740	130	90,294	117	84,910	13	5,384	862	720	50
645	827	688,764	79	114,958	748	573,806	581	512,711	167	61,095	3,076	2,561	51
[illegible]	28	31,308	....	......	28	31,308	26	29,918	2	1,390	144	97	52

Group 6.—PRINTING MATERIALS. See also Foundry and machine shop products.

70	94	$106,786	18	$41,745	76	$65,041	58	$56,557	18	$8,484	412	322	1
1	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			21	18	2
14	32	46,273	7	22,690	25	23,583	22	22,107	3	1,476	101	69	3
2	2	3,300	1	1,500	1	1,800	1	1,800			13	9	4
1	5	4,380	2	2,840	3	1,540	2	1,040	1	500	20	18	5
2	4	3,988	1	2,000	3	1,988	1	1,200	2	788	12	9	6
50	22	26,527	4	10,350	18	16,177	17	15,241	1	936	130	113	7
6	7	5,098			7	5,098	4	4,028	3	1,070	30	17	8
6	8	4,795			8	4,795	7	3,415	1	1,380	38	33	9
16	13	11,225	3	2,365	10	8,860	6	6,526	4	2,334	44	36	10

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	96,868	$59,830,768	76,817	$53,919,941	17,528	$5,512,061	2,523	$398,766	$67,638,099	$4,415,912	$1,215,764
2	Alabama	542	278,698	480	266,293	33	8,004	29	4,401	227,167	16,966	6,831
3	Alaska	11	9,280	10	9,150	....	....	1	130	2,861	756	377
4	Arizona	155	136,058	136	128,636	10	5,693	9	1,729	37,028	7,220	2,958
5	Arkansas	748	345,090	561	305,807	130	29,715	57	9,568	141,099	25,040	5,406
6	California	3,536	2,862,607	2,993	2,621,889	420	214,680	123	26,038	2,155,072	204,326	35,064
7	Colorado	1,053	795,248	901	733,266	93	44,557	59	17,425	580,167	75,482	19,458
8	Connecticut	1,133	769,409	935	694,177	164	69,079	34	6,153	361,077	47,584	14,495
9	Delaware	172	76,149	141	68,410	27	7,165	4	574	28,660	3,691	1,031
10	District of Columbia	428	333,215	342	311,121	77	20,622	9	1,472	533,400	15,758	9,105
11	Florida	389	200,975	317	184,299	55	14,496	17	2,180	121,643	21,473	4,543
12	Georgia	1,129	580,528	993	554,368	84	19,898	52	6,262	480,633	35,266	17,562
13	Idaho	249	172,288	192	153,844	38	14,718	19	3,726	71,632	12,978	3,600
14	Illinois	7,205	4,789,288	5,881	4,373,756	1,195	395,685	129	19,847	7,029,994	423,026	82,208
15	Indian Territory	344	170,973	280	155,288	49	13,035	15	2,659	60,302	16,876	2,320
16	Indiana	3,300	1,647,987	2,413	1,429,900	820	208,930	67	9,157	1,484,847	109,380	32,274
17	Iowa	3,358	1,567,295	2,343	1,305,054	893	244,478	122	17,763	880,629	125,492	30,548
18	Kansas	1,941	857,451	1,301	694,426	580	154,169	60	8,856	394,333	60,292	17,615
19	Kentucky	1,218	644,058	1,007	599,715	141	34,945	70	9,398	575,732	38,531	17,108
20	Louisiana	630	470,906	573	461,781	23	5,644	34	3,481	401,581	32,275	7,636
21	Maine	1,278	522,494	568	321,003	694	198,648	16	2,843	913,876	27,018	9,831
22	Maryland	1,076	633,972	981	617,328	59	12,414	36	4,230	716,125	40,786	17,295
23	Massachusetts	5,437	3,916,634	4,254	3,433,158	1,120	471,866	63	11,610	4,970,219	343,747	112,476
24	Michigan	3,148	1,581,891	2,290	1,364,739	772	204,552	86	12,600	1,063,610	93,584	38,654
25	Minnesota	2,570	1,509,321	2,097	1,358,970	425	143,764	48	6,587	1,537,118	132,066	35,084
26	Mississippi	476	213,210	365	190,898	61	14,366	50	7,946	70,920	16,112	5,575
27	Missouri	4,117	2,334,985	3,077	2,080,221	903	235,033	137	19,731	2,759,995	179,633	48,843
28	Montana	423	499,409	387	479,474	28	17,479	8	2,456	213,995	38,977	8,860
29	Nebraska	1,420	730,919	1,002	614,211	381	110,608	37	6,100	683,731	60,941	17,940
30	Nevada	67	63,878	61	62,018	3	1,200	3	660	19,199	5,464	1,496
31	New Hampshire	475	248,162	306	183,882	165	63,550	4	730	121,471	13,459	3,303
32	New Jersey	2,128	1,276,211	1,879	1,198,739	201	69,329	48	8,143	431,542	64,505	23,873
33	New Mexico	142	90,605	131	87,140	6	2,204	5	1,261	26,637	8,782	2,532
34	New York	16,214	12,299,127	13,601	11,430,873	2,468	843,026	145	25,228	24,849,475	992,943	255,813
35	North Carolina	703	289,332	577	267,715	53	11,009	73	10,608	155,902	17,298	6,540
36	North Dakota	452	270,074	364	241,420	67	25,015	21	3,639	104,811	20,121	7,708
37	Ohio	6,197	3,507,148	4,767	3,126,656	1,343	368,109	87	12,383	3,183,466	208,753	77,447
38	Oklahoma	724	363,357	541	309,401	150	48,220	33	5,736	258,265	20,046	9,307
39	Oregon	633	474,018	503	431,135	116	40,267	14	2,616	265,553	39,360	7,385
40	Pennsylvania	10,123	5,869,725	8,046	5,252,840	1,790	574,326	287	42,559	5,521,915	417,428	87,950
41	Rhode Island	539	308,337	481	288,547	44	17,268	14	2,522	141,906	17,315	13,305
42	South Carolina	471	206,474	391	189,712	44	11,951	36	4,811	74,961	12,735	4,884
43	South Dakota	537	276,721	377	224,136	146	50,120	14	2,465	135,359	18,572	7,628
44	Tennessee	1,361	704,855	1,076	635,431	244	63,320	41	6,104	677,131	37,209	14,394
45	Texas	2,222	1,347,723	1,936	1,281,275	163	47,871	123	18,577	809,155	82,832	26,277
46	Utah	350	252,342	297	234,494	43	16,601	10	1,247	245,409	18,550	3,247
47	Vermont	444	202,940	289	151,079	149	50,943	6	918	76,924	10,792	3,468
48	Virginia	824	384,762	700	361,474	76	17,061	48	6,227	325 269	23,255	7,050
49	Washington	1,189	914,566	1,080	875,852	97	36,526	12	2,188	558,263	54,001	10,998
50	West Virginia	751	386,913	519	331,369	192	49,752	40	5,792	139,661	28,888	8,100
51	Wisconsin	2,726	1,366,340	1,992	1,177,005	669	180,552	65	8,783	980,848	91,383	26,588
52	Wyoming	110	76,820	83	66,566	24	9,598	3	656	37,531	6,945	1,774

Group 6.—PRINTING MATERIALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	357	$239,036	338	$233,441	14	$4,595	5	$1,000	$195,266	$45,609	$2,467
2	Connecticut	15	10,585	13	10,095	2	490	....	....	2,095	1,062	68
3	Illinois	85	65,284	84	65,188	....	....	1	96	81,753	14,920	537
4	Maryland	11	5,476	11	5,476	....	....	....	....	4,107	948	75
5	Minnesota	18	11,556	15	10,856	3	700	....	....	12,137	1,518	121
6	Missouri	11	10,028	11	10,028	....	....	....	....	4,450	1,800	150
7	New York	121	81,645	113	78,500	8	3,145	....	....	51,609	13,746	772
8	Ohio	23	11,328	22	11,120	....	....	1	208	8,347	1,910	278
9	Pennsylvania	34	20,327	31	19,683	1	260	2	384	15,126	4,666	110
10	All other states	39	22,807	38	22,495	....	....	1	312	15,642	5,039	356

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 6.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
		Principal materials.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$45,787,342	$16,219,081	$70,358,000	$66,390,173		$66,390,173	$1,462,931	$1,492,937	$400,780	$611,179	$309,327,606	1
171,349	32,021	266,732	239,960		239,960	6,061	12,347	3,145	5,219	1,407,678	2
1,728		3,526	2,187		2,187	760	412	27	140	25,752	3
23,225	3,625	70,353	58,133		58,133	1,131	4,008	784	6,297	391,039	4
93,116	17,537	241,284	214,528		214,528	8,737	2,755	1,760	13,504	1,185,546	5
1,292,218	623,434	2,371,274	2,189,106		2,189,106	27,364	93,531	14,641	46,629	11,636,953	6
327,844	177,383	839,853	803,065		803,065	9,778	16,600	3,354	7,056	3,838,570	7
221,044	77,954	567,213	511,871		511,871	22,438	23,724	2,635	6,545	2,767,087	8
20,623	3,315	58,597	52,160		52,160	2,399	2,858	310	870	215,731	9
353,247	155,200	342,165	322,539		322,539	9,422	5,803	4,046	355	2,091,158	10
81,696	13,931	194,044	175,159		175,159	5,764	5,773	754	6,594	872,543	11
334,546	93,259	566,718	529,544		529,544	6,290	21,677	6,322	2,885	2,657,890	12
54,374	680	102,173	94,863		94,863	3,328	2,349	560	1,073	527,976	13
1,590,413	1,934,347	6,910,646	6,569,448		6,569,448	133,139	128,024	44,135	35,900	28,644,981	14
[illegible]	2,147	116,224	106,159		106,159	4,506	2,467	948	2,144	588,517	15
882,978	460,235	1,564,820	1,442,787		1,442,787	42,653	44,827	12,887	21,666	7,250,722	16
630,160	94,420	1,422,002	1,287,725		1,287,725	53,768	34,850	8,140	37,519	6,658,759	17
275,628	40,798	675,924	608,130		608,130	27,751	12,766	3,853	23,424	3,119,491	18
[illegible]	157,344	536,007	492,558		492,558	21,031	13,980	4,254	4,184	2,871,989	19
289,387	72,283	386,110	363,126		363,126	7,324	11,983	1,456	2,221	2,066,786	20
728,194	148,833	682,269	633,903		633,903	15,452	15,012	4,951	12,951	2,644,561	21
[illegible]	191,112	655,556	611,535		611,535	18,864	17,138	4,741	3,278	3,219,355	22
3,689,937	824,059	5,494,948	5,259,158		5,259,158	73,854	112,081	25,908	23,947	21,020,237	23
729,855	201,517	1,664,372	1,538,218		1,538,218	56,327	32,950	11,402	25,475	6,930,000	24
1,121,766	218,202	1,673,516	1,544,811		1,544,811	52,015	51,848	9,401	15,441	7,699,229	25
41,236	7,997	155,821	143,893		143,893	4,106	3,477	963	3,382	800,226	26
1,986,989	544,530	3,294,372	3,149,313		3,149,313	66,280	42,430	13,956	22,393	13,151,163	27
[illegible]	9,160	269,289	234,475		234,475	8,183	16,036	1,396	9,199	1,367,891	28
176,117	128,733	906,210	829,099		829,099	34,243	11,608	2,451	28,809	3,701,765	29
10,729	1,510	32,908	28,187		28,187	1,911	1,252	240	1,318	252,897	30
93,721	10,988	148,256	133,140		133,140	4,510	7,135	898	2,573	711,155	31
243,566	99,658	951,200	872,121		872,121	34,516	29,979	6,392	8,192	4,488,372	32
10,803	4,520	49,468	44,714		44,714	2,580	1,580	399	195	279,858	33
16,541,715	7,059,004	18,405,984	17,683,966		17,683,966	234,440	337,969	98,186	51,423	85,776,740	34
87,542	44,722	263,807	238,963		238,963	11,024	6,978	2,263	4,579	1,262,024	35
69,918	7,064	185,837	160,834		160,834	10,881	4,233	1,610	8,279	952,233	36
2,212,577	684,689	3,839,218	3,623,537		3,623,537	95,613	61,440	23,466	35,162	16,408,377	37
203,573	25,339	306,593	268,774		268,774	16,982	4,964	4,218	11,655	1,348,959	38
168,297	50,511	380,033	359,583		359,583	7,487	9,178	2,847	938	1,909,305	39
3,817,081	1,199,456	8,298,205	7,924,207		7,924,207	159,843	127,244	40,907	46,004	30,294,171	40
84,537	26,749	296,958	275,186		275,186	11,063	6,989	1,681	2,039	1,470,303	41
46,345	11,027	145,810	129,715		129,715	6,286	5,807	1,450	2,552	844,401	42
98,128	11,031	201,826	179,647		179,647	12,553	2,285	1,652	5,689	1,105,349	43
165,533	159,995	707,403	659,304		659,304	21,082	14,458	3,872	8,687	3,388,175	44
576,529	123,517	1,011,913	938,370		938,370	30,687	31,598	4,923	6,335	5,440,954	45
164,086	59,526	204,245	191,750		191,750	2,493	8,647	920	435	1,133,856	46
[illegible]	11,342	159,665	139,253		139,253	5,934	7,447	1,109	5,922	694,785	47
209,123	85,841	322,221	295,514		295,514	9,815	12,031	1,768	3,093	1,668,439	48
350,215	143,049	709,559	671,031		671,031	9,283	17,931	2,862	8,452	3,414,982	49
84,714	17,959	281,222	262,681		262,681	8,374	4,879	2,359	2,929	1,262,190	50
725,705	137,172	1,378,268	1,261,274		1,261,274	38,263	46,615	10,293	21,793	5,561,303	51
[illegible]	166	45,384	40,969		40,969	1,643	1,651	285	835	291,581	52

Group 6.—PRINTING MATERIALS—Continued.

$136,617	$10,573	$372,480	$354,412	$512	$353,900	$6,288	$8,491	$1,393	$1,896	$1,207,163	1
965		19,704	18,501		18,501	297	779	32	95	39,605	2
64,796	1,500	91,923	88,346		88,346	501	2,584	492		358,710	3
3,084		16,414	16,162		16,162	230		22		35,300	4
10,498		12,851	12,514		12,514		337			13,201	5
2,500		6,046	5,315		5,315	300	355	76		35,400	6
[illegible]	5,822	124,532	117,955		117,955	2,640	3,460	441	36	419,588	7
5,908	251	19,419	17,888		17,888	455	108	18	950	58,868	8
10,370		40,709	39,066		39,066	783	370	150	340	88,672	9
7,247	3,000	40,882	38,665	512	38,153	1,082	498	162	475	127,839	10

TABLE 5. SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—PULP, FROM FIBER OTHER THAN WOOD. (See "All other industries" at end of table.)

Group 4.—PULP GOODS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	17	$3,197,832	$72,500	$456,110	$552,411	$2,116,811	16	2,619
2	New York	6	419,915	13,500	113,000	155,294	138,121	6	1,474
3	All other states [1]	11	2,777,917	59,000	343,110	397,117	1,978,690	10	1,145

Group 4.—PUMPS, NOT INCLUDING STEAM PUMPS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	115	$3,230,038	$266,197	$572,631	$631,494	$1,759,716	70	2,669
2	California	3	16,200			6,000	10,200	2	10
3	Illinois	15	709,428	70,849	104,613	128,630	405,336	14	502
4	Indiana	9	84,100	5,650	3,700	17,800	56,950	2	107
5	Iowa	5	670,020	50,400	78,200	57,439	483,981	4	204
6	Michigan	14	20,910	2,075	4,175	6,585	8,075	4	52
7	Missouri	4	145,524	14,414	22,863	31,194	77,053	4	87
8	New York	20	580,266	69,975	151,439	168,205	190,647	13	419
9	Ohio	19	649,540	19,050	137,302	132,954	360,234	12	703
10	Pennsylvania	7	24,612	1,350	2,050	8,010	13,202	3	41
11	All other states [2]	19	329,438	32,434	68,289	74 677	154,038	12	544

Group 1.—REFRIGERATORS. (See also Furniture.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	111	$6,273,193	$506,548	$1,210,384	$805,935	$3,750,326	75	6,265
2	California	3	9,665	2,350	2,250	2,275	2,790	3	16
3	Illinois	5	90,798	2,000	26,770	20,150	41,878	5	294
4	Indiana	6	399,912	10,400	97,648	58,187	233,677	3	310
5	Massachusetts	10	156,195	12,900	14,700	16,875	111,720	5	89
6	Michigan	8	1,970,012	110,750	347,386	211,471	1,300,405	7	2,260
7	Missouri	8	79,671	3,300	8,200	11,879	56,292	7	97
8	New Jersey	5	98,400	9,500	25,500	13,900	49,500	3	92
9	New York	26	912,372	97,454	226,688	93,058	495,172	13	820
10	Ohio	6	332,431	19,200	50,250	66,715	196,266	4	410
11	Pennsylvania	7	514,358	131,500	103,000	78,228	201,630	5	263
12	Texas	3	9,385	3,000	2,000	2,085	2,300	1	6
13	Wisconsin	7	828,997	48,469	156,619	143,760	480,149	6	927
14	All other states [3]	17	870,997	55,725	149,373	87,352	578,547	13	681

Group 2.—REGALIA AND SOCIETY BANNERS AND EMBLEMS. (See also Flags and banners.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	140	$3,252,501	$241,272	$357,062	$426,760	$2,227,407	52	818
2	Illinois	21	226,387	10,000	16,000	39,755	160,632	8	47
3	Maryland	7	98,107			54,871	43,236	4	24
4	Massachusetts	9	165,984	2,000	60,000	13,893	90,091	3	89
5	Michigan	6	417,499	10,000	41,380	15,958	350,161	5	130
6	Missouri	3	7,370			1,070	6,300	1	6
7	New York	40	348,265	22,000	12,800	56,815	256,650	8	41
8	Ohio	13	1,571,669	104,572	187,782	171,056	1,108,259	7	421
9	Pennsylvania	14	144,859	11,000	10,950	31,764	91,145	8	33
10	Wisconsin	3	20,450			3,450	17,000	1	10
11	All other states [4]	24	251,911	81,700	28,150	38,128	103,933	7	17

Group 1.—RICE, CLEANING AND POLISHING. (See also special report on Rice, cleaning and polishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	74	$8,821,099	$646,883	$1,739,052	$2,340,019	$4,095,145	74	16,251
2	Georgia	3	146,954	5,030	15,100	37,190	89,634	3	350
3	Louisiana	43	6,138,228	421,005	1,141,232	1,666,692	2,909,299	43	10,407
4	South Carolina	4	317,394	68,650	89,000	57,000	102,744	4	707
5	Texas	17	2,138,723	132,198	485,720	558,887	961,918	17	4,615
6	Washington	4	15,250			4,200	11,050	4	27
7	All other states [5]	3	64,550	20,000	8,000	16,050	20,500	3	145

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 3; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Maine, 1; Ohio, 2; Rhode Island, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Connecticut, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Minnesota, 1; New Jersey, 2; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 1; Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 1; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 2; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 2; Minnesota, 3; New Hampshire, 1; Tennessee, 2; Vermont, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—PULP, FROM FIBER OTHER THAN WOOD. (See "All other industries" at end of table.)

Group 4.—PULP GOODS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.: Aggregate: Number.	Aggregate: Salaries.	Officers of corporations: Number.	Officers of corporations: Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.: Total: Number.	Total: Salaries.	Men: Number.	Men: Salaries.	Women: Number.	Women: Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
7	56	$83,150	15	$48,350	41	$34,800	25	$28,781	16	$6,019	852	663	1
4	16	20,901	4	10,900	12	10,001	10	9,065	2	936	385	285	2
3	40	62,249	11	37,450	29	24,799	15	19,716	14	5,083	467	378	3

Group 4.—PUMPS, NOT INCLUDING STEAM PUMPS.

113	204	$215,376	52	$83,813	152	$131,563	126	$120,884	26	$10,679	1,676	1,254	1
4	3	2,160			3	2,160	3	2,160			10	8	2
8	44	56,003	20	32,773	24	23,230	19	21,130	5	2,100	318	248	3
7	16	11,090	2	2,700	14	8,390	14	8,390			97	59	4
5	29	32,610	10	15,740	19	16,870	16	15,298	3	1,572	141	119	5
15											17	9	6
6	10	11,186	3	4,500	7	6,686	4	5,500	3	1,186	61	38	7
21	26	26,152	3	5,800	23	20,352	16	17,423	7	2,929	326	217	8
21	54	55,429	10	17,800	44	37,629	37	34,766	7	2,863	596	357	9
9											14	9	10
17	22	20,746	4	4,500	18	16,246	17	16,217	1	29	296	200	11

Group 4.—REFRIGERATORS. (See also Furniture.)

92	333	$392,722	56	$114,742	277	$277,980	236	$259,746	41	$18,234	5,003	2,457	1
											7	3	2
5	7	13,580	3	7,860	4	5,720	4	5,720			200	121	3
2	44	34,781	4	6,242	40	28,539	33	25,918	7	2,621	339	95	4
11	6	10,312	5	10,000	1	312			1	312	125	50	5
4	61	75,117	8	24,500	53	50,617	48	48,177	5	2,440	1,620	573	6
7	15	13,972	4	5,540	11	8,432	10	8,120	1	312	105	41	7
6	4	3,020			4	3,020	3	2,520	1	500	76	56	8
29	51	53,712	4	9,500	47	44,212	45	43,552	2	660	768	457	9
5	34	39,410	4	7,500	30	31,910	27	30,610	3	1,300	282	217	10
9	20	37,296			20	37,296	14	33,850	6	3,446	225	169	11
3											4	4	12
1	36	56,697	8	22,800	28	33,897	24	31,647	4	2,250	672	288	13
7	55	51,825	16	20,800	39	31,025	28	26,632	11	4,393	670	383	14

Group 2.—REGALIA AND SOCIETY BANNERS AND EMBLEMS. (See also Flags and banners.)

138	404	$421,463	39	$93,654	365	$327,809	278	$288,794	87	$39,015	3,033	2,176	1
19	39	31,329	5	5,244	34	26,085	20	19,459	14	6,626	326	190	2
6	18	13,848	5	8,100	13	5,748	5	2,996	8	2,752	218	106	3
6	18	16,506	3	3,940	15	12,566	11	10,086	4	2,480	196	101	4
3	67	77,249	7	16,950	60	60,299	49	55,014	11	5,285	473	401	5
3	1	200			1	200			1	200	26	14	6
43	37	27,229	2	4,500	35	22,729	27	19,505	8	3,224	296	201	7
13	194	230,654	12	50,000	182	180,654	149	169,190	33	11,464	1,105	921	8
18	15	10,512	3	1,920	12	8,592	8	6,808	4	1,784	175	98	9
3	3	2,600			3	2,600	1	1,100	2	1,500	15	41	10
24	12	11,336	2	3,000	10	8,336	8	7,636	2	700	173	91	11

Group 1.—RICE, CLEANING AND POLISHING. (See also special report on Rice, cleaning and polishing.)

33	436	$548,562	70	$151,933	366	$396,629	356	$391,789	10	$4,840	2,728	1,180	1
1	6	7,400			6	7,400	6	7,400			44	11	2
12	232	288,488	40	83,523	192	204,965	186	201,925	6	3,040	1,644	801	3
3	19	19,400	4	6,560	15	12,840	15	12,840			177	35	4
6	171	224,954	24	60,050	147	164,904	144	163,404	3	1,500	847	319	5
10											7	7	6
1	8	8,320	2	1,800	6	6,520	5	6,220	1	300	19	7	7

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Louisiana, 2; Minnesota, 2; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 2; New Jersey, 2; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oregon, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 11.—PULP, FROM FIBER OTHER THAN WOOD. (See "All other industries" at end of table.)

Group 4. PULP GOODS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	696	$283,658	587	$261,486	90	$18,618	19	$3,554	$91,617	$11,826	$4,896
2	New York	323	140,136	275	129,366	48	10,770			35,753	9,740	1,517
3	All other states	373	143,522	312	132,120	42	7,848	19	3,554	55,864	2,086	3,379

Group 4. PUMPS, NOT INCLUDING STEAM PUMPS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	1,404	$718,941	1,391	$716,715	4	$816	9	$1,410	$310,142	$18,726	$14,835
2	California	10	6,770	9	6,458			1	312	3,209	1,560	107
3	Illinois	271	169,845	270	169,524			1	321	58,613	3,820	3,456
4	Indiana	75	37,184	75	37,184					22,627	3,612	985
5	Iowa	130	60,175	128	59,950			2	225	54,147	440	2,077
6	Michigan	12	5,356	12	5,356					3,015	641	72
7	Missouri	51	27,981	49	27,675			2	306	9,954	948	334
8	New York	252	122,971	249	122,255	3	716			46,979	1,532	2,470
9	Ohio	369	191,892	368	191,792	1	100			77,843	2,827	2,879
10	Pennsylvania	9	4,090	8	3,934			1	156	2,303	1,020	51
11	All other states	225	92,677	223	92,587			2	90	31,452	2,326	2,404

Group 4.—REFRIGERATORS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	4,032	$1,905,114	3,933	$1,880,357	8	$3,648	91	$21,109	$840,663	$36,821	$38,971
2	California	4	2,915	4	2,915					793		40
3	Illinois	160	75,612	160	75,612					21,127	4,440	407
4	Indiana	224	114,869	224	114,869					75,819	660	1,532
5	Massachusetts	88	61,990	87	61,490	1	500			58,643	5,140	1,163
6	Michigan	1,305	529,927	1,261	518,107	3	1,050	41	10,770	239,931		15,006
7	Missouri	64	46,569	64	46,569					17,230	3,294	637
8	New Jersey	60	39,598	60	39,598					8,474	516	453
9	New York	637	337,569	637	337,569					118,994	16,515	6,691
10	Ohio	252	138,712	250	138,306	1	250	1	156	46,924	1,800	2,402
11	Pennsylvania	200	115,292	199	114,692	1	600			21,839	1,752	2,302
12	Texas	4	2,055	3	1,855			1	200	603	320	23
13	Wisconsin	490	199,742	459	193,190			31	6,552	96,858		5,006
14	All other states	544	240,264	525	235,585	2	1,248	17	3,431	133,428	2,374	3,309

Group 2.—REGALIA AND SOCIETY BANNERS AND EMBLEMS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	2,498	$1,012,768	844	$503,298	1,620	$503,292	34	$6,178	$568,076	$72,370	$19,575
2	Illinois	247	90,698	72	39,513	169	50,105	6	1,080	46,669	10,209	926
3	Maryland	134	42,834	81	30,142	49	11,992	4	700	25,293	5,040	495
4	Massachusetts	130	69,096	75	51,231	55	17,865			12,593	4,440	1,531
5	Michigan	437	208,578	128	96,445	309	112,133			124,942	3,950	4,168
6	Missouri	18	8,500	4	3,600	9	3,400	5	1,500	6,621	1,344	77
7	New York	234	88,276	78	42,850	156	45,426			56,315	18,534	559
8	Ohio	1,015	404,614	322	196,039	684	207,487	9	1,088	255,149	11,167	9,539
9	Pennsylvania	132	46,083	44	19,350	83	25,765	5	968	19,841	5,614	265
10	Wisconsin	39	11,230	2	1,650	34	9,250	3	330	2,084	1,212	67
11	All other states	112	42,859	38	22,478	72	19,869	2	512	18,569	10,860	1,948

Group 1.—RICE, CLEANING AND POLISHING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes.
1	United States	1,492	$640,632	1,487	$639,993	1	$239	4	$400	$615,583	$17,930	$50,481
2	Georgia	28	7,350	28	7,350					5,043	1,600	1,430
3	Louisiana	923	400,023	923	400,023					399,874	3,120	33,717
4	South Carolina	92	14,949	88	14,549			4	400	16,293		5,791
5	Texas	432	211,710	431	211,471	1	239			186,934	9,510	9,039
6	Washington	6	2,540	6	2,540					1,810	1,060	170
7	All other states	11	4,060	11	1,060					5,629	2,640	334

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14. PULP, FROM FIBER OTHER THAN WOOD. See "All other industries" at end of table.

Group 1. PULP GOODS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total	Purchased in raw state	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$74,845		$719,161	$644,850	$27,233	$617,617	$40,600	$5,058	$18,428	$10,225	$1,467,407	1
24,490		236,931	207,089	27,233	179,856	15,974	3,726	9,642	500	469,330	2
50,355		482,230	437,761		437,761	24,626	1,332	8,786	9,725	998,077	3

Group 1. PUMPS, NOT INCLUDING STEAM PUMPS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total	Purchased in raw state	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$256,188	$21,503	$1,192,754	$1,120,704	$31,136	$1,089,568	$24,259	$5,352	$5,167	$37,272	$2,852,625	1
1,542		28,243	26,100		26,100	75	318	150	1,600	46,200	2
41,257	10,070	207,814	197,034		197,034	5,053	2,631	994	2,102	603,263	3
18,030		126,629	118,938		118,938	1,130	726	135	5,700	234,048	4
51,690		164,804	155,263		155,263	3,530	50	902	5,059	341,898	5
2,902		20,461	19,789		19,789	424	120	48	80	40,925	6
8,672		59,795	55,855		55,855	970	966	215	1,789	110,450	7
42,177	800	139,290	132,475		132,475	4,281	230	1,097	1,207	371,404	8
63,867	8,400	217,595	209,494	1,136	208,358	7,214	...	887	...	672,068	9
1,079	173	10,365	10,040		10,040	249		24	52	21,267	10
24,972	2,060	217,758	195,716	30,000	165,716	1,333	311	715	19,683	411,102	11

Group 1. REFRIGERATORS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total	Purchased in raw state	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$[illegible],471	$5,400	$3,271,767	$3,156,556	$69,670	$3,086,886	$47,499	$7,770	$18,047	$41,895	$7,347,935	1
753		3,775	3,557		3,557	40	101	13	64	9,382	2
10,280		114,780	104,102		104,102	5,175	1,060	620	3,823	262,709	3
12,227	1,400	176,295	164,822		164,822	5,116		1,449	4,908	462,262	4
[illegible]		98,420	96,160		96,160	1,507	550	178	25	267,097	5
212,925	2,000	967,890	954,308	28,050	926,258	6,543	...	6,336	703	2,079,817	6
15,290		44,177	41,869		41,869	455	1,339	186	328	138,332	7
7,595		75,850	73,885		73,885	1,640		325		172,616	8
97,788	1,000	567,082	554,340		554,340	7,140	1,992	1,057	2,553	1,214,885	9
42,722		196,361	185,954	41,620	144,334	3,648	...	1,455	5,304	568,167	10
[illegible]		136,345	132,083		132,083	3,320		942		308,204	11
240		2,327	2,245		2,245	50		17	15	8,960	12
96,852		377,652	351,569		351,569	10,079		3,757	12,247	800,758	13
28,745	1,000	511,013	491,662		491,662	2,786	2,928	1,712	11,925	1,048,746	14

Group 2. REGALIA AND SOCIETY BANNERS AND EMBLEMS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total	Purchased in raw state	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$427,606	$16,995	$2,019,067	$1,969,825		$1,969,825	$11,915	$10,215	$2,461	$24,651	$4,753,266	1
29,489	9,195	179,729	174,993		174,993	1,158	1,650	115	1,813	453,647	2
19,678		92,797	89,678		89,678	1,566	315	30	1,208	207,187	3
6,022		103,321	101,959		101,959	820	250	292		225,224	4
110,824		330,225	320,668		320,668		2,511	1,300	5,746	808,468	5
5,200		13,686	13,200		13,200	60	300	6	120	40,500	6
34,102	5,120	177,806	175,003		175,003	863	1,382	39	519	458,490	7
202,313	2,130	940,880	918,280		918,280	6,471	1,563	560	14,006	2,099,583	8
13,962		84,427	82,082		82,082	573	1,052	70	650	199,787	9
805		28,360	28,003		28,003	30	300	27		51,300	10
5,211	550	67,836	65,959		65,959	374	952	22	529	209,080	11

Group 1. RICE, CLEANING AND POLISHING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total	Purchased in raw state	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$478,082	$9,000	$13,315,065	$13,024,728	$12,631,132	$393,596	$116,365	$3,173	$88,909	$81,800	$16,296,916	1
2,013		144,648	141,054	135,154	5,900	1,040	1,100	1,454		172,489	2
361,447	1,500	8,973,084	8,747,345	8,494,483	252,862	76,639	63	67,147	81,800	10,718,311	3
10,502		504,657	497,729	481,401	16,328	4,498		2,430		554,575	4
100,885	7,500	3,508,110	3,458,001	3,339,534	118,467	33,278	...	16,831		4,040,209	5
580		33,671	31,619	31,580	39	310	1,230	512		40,300	6
2,655		150,895	148,980	148,980		600	780	535		171,032	7

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 11.—ROOFING MATERIALS. (See also Coppersmithing and sheet iron working; Tinware.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	307	$16,925,065	$2,779,973	$1,774,694	$3,831,198	$8,539,200	210	23,405
2	Alabama	3	95,145	1,000	5,469	23,575	65,101	3	95
3	California	7	1,103,139	158,376	100,945	218,779	625,039	7	284
4	Illinois	15	1,019,252	89,000	117,004	441,569	371,679	7	355
5	Indiana	6	131,725	5,602	22,672	19,007	84,444	2	24
6	Kansas	4	5,550	650	850	1,650	2,400		
7	Kentucky	8	264,133	8,400	22,000	24,362	209,371	3	48
8	Maine	5	411,692	76,000	183,937	46,482	105,273	4	275
9	Maryland	10	181,761	58,863	10,324	28,538	84,036	6	290
10	Massachusetts	7	648,554	9,782	46,598	179,810	412,364	5	96
11	Michigan	11	313,233	28,709	28,384	18,424	237,716	3	132
12	Minnesota	3	173,177	29,000	19,000	34,296	90,881	2	195
13	Missouri	6	479,895	30,000	15,926	74,277	359,692	5	195
14	New Jersey	21	2,338,251	149,768	336,560	632,644	1,219,279	13	1,216
15	New York	19	1,411,750	264,000	185,109	240,184	722,457	6	416
16	Ohio	15	1,794,684	49,930	196,380	266,091	1,282,283	12	1,251
17	Pennsylvania	105	4,635,525	1,306,570	259,497	1,232,452	1,837,006	97	15,752
18	Tennessee	7	200,680	10,000	31,287	28,960	130,433	2	108
19	Vermont	26	827,705	187,500	48,256	155,663	436,286	18	1,503
20	Virginia	6	430,127	243,278	40,485	60,328	86,036	6	600
21	West Virginia	5	158,889	31,800	50,318	25,994	50,777	2	72
22	All other states[1]	18	300,198	41,745	53,693	78,113	126,647	7	498

Group 11.—RUBBER AND ELASTIC GOODS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	224	$46,297,537	$1,815,659	$5,780,558	$8,850,316	$29,851,004	188	55,881
2	California	4	43,951			13,460	30,491	4	44
3	Connecticut	21	7,041,765	287,205	978,702	1,455,158	4,320,700	19	6,488
4	Illinois	11	1,562,251		6,628	229,583	1,326,040	7	1,473
5	Indiana	6	1,351,021	21,630	164,451	326,467	838,473	6	2,339
6	Massachusetts	47	10,948,266	315,341	1,144,093	1,822,796	7,666,036	46	10,532
7	New Jersey	24	3,788,359	190,600	673,448	988,039	1,936,272	23	5,810
8	New York	55	4,752,250	288,695	518,081	776,524	3,168,950	34	4,687
9	Ohio	27	11,654,287	583,294	1,562,399	2,020,664	7,487,930	26	19,739
10	Pennsylvania	13	2,579,606	64,800	403,399	681,760	1,339,647	10	2,716
11	Rhode Island	9	1,794,533	57,615	163,462	428,466	1,144,990	9	1,245
12	Wisconsin	3	774,584	6,479	75,895	105,866	586,344	3	807
13	All other states[2]	4	6,664			1,533	5,131	1	1

Group 4.—RULES, IVORY AND WOOD.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	13	$253,496	$11,950	$48,650	$64,225	$128,671	9	318
2	New Jersey	3	23,500			7,300	16,200	3	24
3	New York	3	60,900	3,000	12,000	18,000	27,900	3	102
4	All other states[3]	7	169,096	8,950	36,650	38,925	84,571	3	192

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 2; Nebraska, 2; New Mexico, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 2; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—ROOFING MATERIALS. (See also Coppersmithing and sheet iron working; Tinware.

Proprietors and firm members	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women				
	Number	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
314	1,029	$1,162,057	151	$335,332	878	$826,725	722	$746,569	156	$80,156	10,589	7,446	1
4	4	5,650	...	...	4	5,650	4	5,650	...	...	23	14	2
3	65	75,905	14	20,963	51	54,942	43	51,062	8	3,880	234	128	3
10	56	84,595	10	30,747	46	53,848	36	48,375	10	5,473	252	164	4
5	25	22,876	3	5,820	22	17,056	18	15,200	4	1,856	78	30	5
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	6
4	20	18,646	6	8,940	14	9,706	10	8,190	4	1,516	77	51	7
	12	7,694	3	1,312	9	6,382	7	5,382	2	1,000	152	100	8
6	20	9,455	10	3,600	10	5,855	10	5,855	...	...	205	145	9
13	24	35,028	2	10,500	22	24,528	22	24,528	...	...	152	100	10
11	25	27,510	6	11,620	19	15,890	12	13,034	7	2,856	84	46	11
1	16	12,998	1	1,800	15	11,198	8	9,050	7	2,148	46	12	12
	69	56,187	8	10,100	61	46,087	52	40,034	9	6,053	140	82	13
10	154	188,817	13	61,360	141	127,457	114	109,574	27	17,883	710	498	14
13	92	121,591	13	37,500	79	84,091	52	68,977	27	15,114	439	309	15
7	100	149,339	13	47,400	87	101,939	61	90,741	26	11,198	308	220	16
157	231	235,074	28	55,275	203	179,799	188	173,898	15	5,901	5,442	3,807	17
6	18	15,400	4	3,300	14	12,100	11	10,300	3	1,800	148	120	18
39	50	41,507	1	2,000	49	39,507	47	38,705	2	802	1,412	1,190	19
5	10	11,636	3	7,000	7	4,636	5	3,700	2	936	379	310	20
3	6	4,619	2	2,475	4	2,144	4	2,144	...	...	67	34	21
12	32	37,470	11	13,620	21	23,850	18	22,110	3	1,740	226	81	22

Group 14. RUBBER AND ELASTIC GOODS.

103	2,364	$2,857,263	250	$812,731	2,114	$2,044,532	1,696	$1,836,132	418	$208,400	24,666	18,073	1
	54	21,650	2	1,800	52	19,850	44	19,250	8	600	50	38	2
1	401	443,732	39	124,324	362	319,408	298	288,428	64	30,980	3,820	2,783	3
6	157	167,775	13	36,281	144	131,494	119	115,602	25	15,892	1,397	994	4
	62	78,548	13	34,256	49	44,292	39	40,597	10	3,695	691	421	5
32	405	600,642	46	191,583	359	409,059	281	365,050	78	44,009	5,725	3,950	6
6	185	221,216	38	75,085	147	146,131	118	132,400	29	13,731	1,984	1,486	7
42	316	462,953	31	128,269	285	334,684	233	306,989	52	27,695	3,068	2,388	8
4	612	622,715	39	137,435	573	485,280	449	426,635	124	58,645	5,622	4,281	9
6	83	102,568	13	37,960	70	64,608	61	63,600	9	1,008	850	638	10
3	45	91,709	10	37,138	35	54,571	25	48,936	10	5,635	1,121	870	11
	43	42,255	5	7,100	38	35,155	29	31,645	9	3,510	326	213	12
3	1	1,500	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	13

Group 1. RULES, IVORY AND WOOD.

13	15	$15,230	7	$9,300	8	$5,930	5	$4,500	3	$1,430	164	77	1
2	1	1,300	1	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	23	2
4	5	5,270	2	3,000	3	2,270	2	1,800	1	470	111	44	3
7	9	8,660	4	5,000	5	3,660	3	2,700	2	960	29	10	4

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Maryland, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—ROOFING MATERIALS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	8,819	$4,007,669	8,651	$3,973,752	10	$2,326	158	$31,591	$1,787,079	$134,510	$57,072
2	Alabama	18	7,114	18	7,114					4,542	960	469
3	California	168	135,640	159	133,043			9	2,597	137,291	1,560	2,262
4	Illinois	201	109,051	200	108,895	1	156			114,729	8,133	5,739
5	Indiana	46	21,388	45	21,213			1	175	42,950	780	670
6	Kansas	6	2,300	6	2,300					468	288	16
7	Kentucky	60	36,679	60	36,679					21,301	908	581
8	Maine	109	44,886	109	44,886					14,007	1,001	744
9	Maryland	164	69,392	160	68,783			4	609	15,787	2,457	426
10	Massachusetts	125	74,201	125	74,201					44,752	8,578	3,215
11	Michigan	63	37,509	63	37,509					45,520	1,335	1,520
12	Minnesota	32	14,488	32	14,488					19,295	144	632
13	Missouri	109	67,801	107	67,451	2	350			41,644	6,100	2,761
14	New Jersey	548	293,323	548	293,323					326,430	5,200	6,670
15	New York	361	206,814	358	206,049	1	260	2	505	231,295	7,495	7,647
16	Ohio	255	137,317	250	136,017	5	1,300			68,115	4,200	5,289
17	Pennsylvania	4,604	1,908,854	4,492	1,885,619	1	260	111	22,975	460,322	61,416	12,376
18	Tennessee	129	56,859	119	55,269			10	1,590	28,580	960	1,525
19	Vermont	1,312	590,646	1,305	589,146			7	1,500	90,771	16,650	2,177
20	Virginia	327	101,226	313	99,586			14	1,640	23,521	2,353	1,220
21	West Virginia	43	25,047	43	25,047					8,902	1,396	408
22	All other states	139	67,134	139	67,134					46,857	2,596	725

Group 14.—RUBBER AND ELASTIC GOODS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	21,184	$9,412,368	13,863	$7,110,056	6,950	$2,204,258	371	$98,054	$6,516,272	$176,836	$238,253
2	California	45	30,067	45	30,067					29,547	4,580	281
3	Connecticut	3,143	1,283,359	1,703	825,106	1,406	452,030	34	6,223	933,781	14,186	21,387
4	Illinois	1,179	459,397	768	357,357	399	100,110	12	1,930	386,770	40,785	6,229
5	Indiana	558	255,092	486	238,774	72	16,318			523,371	346	8,440
6	Massachusetts	5,003	2,208,141	2,953	1,501,364	1,938	661,549	112	45,228	1,158,158	21,185	84,081
7	New Jersey	1,728	845,653	1,388	732,243	307	107,932	33	5,478	398,502	11,735	13,014
8	New York	2,692	1,113,381	1,454	739,446	1,208	367,473	30	6,462	681,700	56,973	20,415
9	Ohio	4,815	2,318,259	3,826	2,020,350	896	276,895	93	21,014	1,740,245	2,190	71,501
10	Pennsylvania	751	365,661	588	319,504	136	41,204	27	4,953	306,772	3,636	5,012
11	Rhode Island	991	416,642	529	275,108	435	135,378	27	6,156	227,815	19,590	6,011
12	Wisconsin	271	111,812	119	66,997	150	44,465	2	350	128,521	1,000	1,871
13	All other states	8	4,904	4	3,740	3	904	1	260	1,090	630	11

Group 4.—RULES, IVORY AND WOOD—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total. Average number.	Total. Wages.	Men 16 years and over. Average number.	Men 16 years and over. Wages	Women 16 years and over. Average number.	Women 16 years and over. Wages.	Children under 16 years. Average number.	Children under 16 years. Wages.	Miscellaneous expenses. Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	149	$54,860	96	$45,048	51	$9,386	2	$426	$73,854	$2,651	$1,050
2	New Jersey	24	11,389	23	11,077	1	312			2,151	1,142	51
3	New York	98	31,881	49	22,881	47	8,574	2	426	12,512	1,230	154
4	All other states	27	11,590	24	11,090	3	500			59,191	279	845

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—ROOFING MATERIALS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form including "all other materials".	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$1,577,926	$17,571	$10,842,307	$10,322,743	$509,979	$9,812,764	$344,602	$14,543	$48,137	$112,282	$19,870,953	1
3,113	....	140,891	139,231	....	139,231	625	....	105	930	193,718	2
133,469	....	499,688	444,547	7,805	436,742	6,237	720	2,153	46,031	1,045,507	3
100,057	800	923,401	890,965	8,425	882,540	25,121	3,803	2,752	760	1,309,738	4
41,500	....	122,248	120,197	....	120,197	1,470	519	12	50	228,810	5
164	....	4,959	4,852	....	4,852	107	....	....	....	10,019	6
19,812	....	813,482	811,044	....	811,044	645	380	379	1,034	980,851	7
12,262	....	13,496	7,089	....	7,089	5,405	....	931	71	72,773	8
12,904	....	81,640	75,041	43,075	31,966	4,806	342	423	1,028	210,025	9
32,359	....	323,346	310,134	....	310,134	11,482	150	80	1,500	643,643	10
42,065	....	220,387	210,032	....	210,032	1,858	186	200	8,111	362,911	11
18,519	....	206,401	195,338	....	195,338	4,500	....	250	6,313	248,643	12
32,783	....	366,514	340,852	20,547	320,305	9,114	1,717	552	14,279	762,135	13
314,560	....	1,572,367	1,501,066	13,969	1,487,097	55,038	386	8,912	6,965	2,499,449	14
216,153	....	895,234	869,760	30,584	839,176	21,445	....	3,979	50	1,392,880	15
54,130	4,496	2,410,392	2,391,312	24,000	2,367,312	15,179	825	2,771	305	3,148,155	16
375,112	11,418	1,333,278	1,143,584	25,467	1,118,117	145,404	4,608	20,154	19,528	4,293,414	17
26,095	....	191,133	189,130	80	189,050	1,882	....	121	....	404,259	18
71,944	....	375,591	345,409	334,480	10,929	26,291	500	3,391	....	1,288,276	19
19,948	....	58,540	53,615	....	53,615	3,260	....	465	1,200	211,409	20
6,241	857	85,737	80,517	....	80,517	2,890	230	100	2,000	137,492	21
43,536	....	203,582	199,028	1,547	197,481	1,843	177	407	2,127	426,846	22

Group 14.—RUBBER AND ELASTIC GOODS—Continued.

$6,031,642	$69,541	$38,912,226	$37,513,731	$14,076,260	$23,437,471	$876,082	$50,569	$173,897	$297,947	$62,995,909	1
24,686	....	131,465	126,700	6,700	120,000	....	4,000	765	....	219,212	2
860,730	37,478	4,342,040	4,118,641	1,126,539	3,992,102	130,535	1,040	37,050	54,774	8,868,353	3
335,256	4,500	1,671,345	1,612,422	24,926	1,587,496	45,596	1,906	4,931	6,490	2,847,589	4
513,784	801	1,366,807	1,317,463	935,623	381,840	34,260	180	1,480	13,424	2,357,111	5
1,039,604	13,288	8,828,556	8,537,970	2,658,920	5,879,050	177,778	6,322	58,535	47,951	14,098,471	6
373,753	....	3,959,229	3,803,285	1,223,647	1,579,638	117,763	600	20,270	17,311	4,836,338	7
591,062	13,250	4,999,714	4,858,253	992,464	3,865,789	81,297	34,758	15,277	10,129	8,265,690	8
1,066,554	....	10,225,800	9,831,491	5,567,078	4,264,413	232,278	360	28,539	133,132	15,963,603	9
298,124	....	1,313,245	1,289,786	472,292	817,494	19,787	343	2,959	370	2,220,355	10
201,990	224	1,639,301	1,601,233	935,715	665,518	26,600	994	3,688	6,786	2,582,180	11
125,650	....	427,848	409,691	132,356	277,335	10,188	....	403	7,566	720,036	12
449	....	6,876	6,796	....	6,796	....	66	....	14	16,971	13

Group 4.—RULES, IVORY AND WOOD—Continued.

$22,112	$48,041	$55,113	$43,710	$7,030	$36,680	$3,866	$175	$4,892	$2,470	$248,906	1
958	....	3,249	2,314	....	2,314	686	100	49	100	20,763	2
11,128	....	17,572	14,964	....	14,964	2,011	75	168	354	90,107	3
10,026	48,041	34,292	26,432	7,030	19,402	1,169	....	4,675	2,016	138,036	4

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 5.—SADDLERY AND HARNESS. (See also Leather goods.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,076	$29,264,460	$1,316,072	$2,736,361	$2,509,457	$22,702,570	482	7,704
2	Alabama	6	64,497	550	2,250	6,665	55,032	4	7
3	Arkansas	7	174,143	12,500	25,509	12,525	123,609	3	27
4	California	54	1,556,615	83,050	79,600	117,189	1,276,776	29	204
5	Colorado	16	305,730	9,500	13,700	29,995	252,535	8	36
6	Connecticut	9	273,591	11,000	51,813	32,956	177,822	7	45
7	Georgia	23	903,121	34,450	108,069	109,281	651,321	16	702
8	Illinois	98	2,632,608	143,340	293,260	170,406	2,025,602	37	551
9	Indian Territory	11	60,325	18,000	2,800	9,950	29,575	....	....
10	Indiana	83	1,418,417	63,700	147,147	146,117	1,061,453	38	633
11	Iowa	30	867,008	25,470	75,058	66,920	699,560	18	163
12	Kansas	21	598,462	13,815	45,965	45,440	493,242	9	50
13	Kentucky	41	1,108,752	64,265	66,450	101,284	876,753	19	238
14	Louisiana	6	456,375	15,150	16,250	26,000	398,975	4	93
15	Maine	9	56,816	5,300	7,500	8,200	35,816	5	23
16	Maryland	24	610,415	25,200	96,944	30,585	457,686	8	203
17	Massachusetts	21	666,044	14,000	26,000	20,135	605,909	7	94
18	Michigan	28	519,498	34,100	69,100	54,892	361,406	15	177
19	Minnesota	23	1,725,359	41,500	94,000	97,899	1,491,960	12	315
20	Mississippi	7	60,225	6,250	13,000	8,065	32,910	4	13
21	Missouri	49	2,935,776	19,466	109,617	233,635	2,573,058	29	805
22	Montana	8	73,334	2,500	10,000	7,450	53,384	1	2
23	Nebraska	18	901,025	56,250	119,821	43,617	681,337	14	133
24	Nevada	4	46,650	4,500	4,500	8,300	29,350	....	....
25	New Hampshire	8	552,331	26,220	74,061	92,747	359,303	6	345
26	New Jersey	36	404,327	37,000	77,300	33,463	256,564	9	46
27	New York	96	1,689,824	139,842	198,718	203,271	1,147,993	33	578
28	North Carolina	13	209,021	4,165	20,384	25,266	159,206	7	158
29	North Dakota	3	110,850	11,000	13,500	12,350	74,000	2	18
30	Ohio	60	2,279,907	141,500	297,575	242,045	1,598,787	32	920
31	Oregon	21	513,656	27,550	61,700	40,555	383,851	8	71
32	Pennsylvania	64	1,271,748	113,900	211,550	101,367	844,931	23	296
33	Rhode Island	4	106,941	3,000	13,000	15,844	75,097	2	18
34	South Carolina	3	27,500	3,200	9,800	2,300	12,200	1	10
35	Tennessee	25	745,806	10,539	30,776	69,169	635,322	15	184
36	Texas	52	1,986,407	30,450	114,175	100,000	1,741,782	17	256
37	Utah	11	90,062	1,500	2,973	5,850	79,739	1	3
38	Vermont	3	24,000	1,000	500	1,500	21,000	....	....
39	Virginia	16	155,160	10,450	27,150	24,115	93,445	9	87
40	Washington	23	212,467	17,200	28,050	22,969	144,248	12	28
41	West Virginia	9	189,050	2,200	27,200	33,082	126,568	3	44
42	Wisconsin	19	396,602	12,600	12,400	73,703	297,899	12	99
43	Wyoming	3	36,150	4,500	3,500	550	27,600	....	....
44	All other states[1]	11	247,865	14,400	33,696	21,805	177,964	3	29

Group 3.—SAFES AND VAULTS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	31	$7,326,133	$270,278	$945,427	$2,175,189	$3,935,239	31	5,545
2	New York	3	468,097	28,000	30,000	48,049	362,048	3	155
3	Ohio	11	4,548,597	122,742	648,374	1,324,584	2,452,897	11	2,946
4	Pennsylvania	7	1,281,537	85,536	185,918	357,449	652,634	7	891
5	All other states[2]	10	1,027,902	34,000	81,135	445,107	467,660	10	1,553

Group 8.—SALT. (See also special report on Salt.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	146	$25,586,282	$8,771,232	$6,115,448	$5,402,772	$5,296,830	115	19,902
2	California	26	1,276,854	782,910	148,970	130,805	214,169	14	758
3	Kansas	10	1,635,963	161,698	463,007	390,921	620,337	10	2,321
4	Michigan	41	3,538,149	427,919	864,662	1,268,893	976,675	36	6,206
5	Nevada	3	51,520	7,500	10,500	27,020	6,500	2	90
6	New York	34	15,322,152	6,471,811	3,611,689	2,457,468	2,781,184	27	5,073
7	Ohio	8	1,241,957	46,847	455,500	431,000	308,610	8	1,796
8	Oklahoma	3	57,337	19,330	15,450	20,949	1,608	1	18
9	Texas	7	331,061	50,500	111,000	94,500	75,061	7	497
10	Utah	5	612,679	346,210	90,540	66,085	109,844	3	188
11	West Virginia	3	110,800	25,800	22,000	28,000	35,000	3	725
12	All other states[3]	6	1,407,810	430,707	322,130	487,131	167,842	4	2,230

Group 14.—SAND AND EMERY PAPER AND CLOTH.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States[4]	8	$1,205,864	$99,000	$237,390	$271,725	$597,749	8	1,195

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 2; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 2; New Mexico, 1; Oklahoma, 2; South Dakota, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; New Jersey, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5.—SADDLERY AND HARNESS. (See also Leather goods.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year	
					Total.		Men		Women				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.			
1,181	2,141	$2,019,147	286	$463,875	1,855	$1,555,272	1,655	$1,462,958	200	$92,314	17,658	12,733	1
6	4	1,700			4	1,700	3	1,500	1	200	47	33	2
7	9	10,328	2	4,800	7	5,528	6	5,008	1	520	87	47	3
54	64	74,428	17	28,150	47	46,278	42	42,388	5	3,890	549	348	4
12	32	31,801	7	11 100	25	20,701	23	19,565	2	1,136	163	126	5
9	19	20,158			19	20,158	16	18,358	3	1,800	245	190	6
30	44	36,391	5	4,100	39	32,291	34	30,586	5	1,705	956	772	7
114	214	188,935	15	26,716	199	162,219	173	149,804	26	12,415	1,392	1,032	8
11											35	28	9
100	82	79,834	18	28,925	64	50,909	52	44,918	12	5,991	1,021	726	10
20	94	80,094	13	16,550	81	63,544	69	57,820	12	5,724	493	331	11
24	36	30,701	9	9,520	27	21,181	21	18,868	6	2,313	268	183	12
39	99	77,780	14	19,840	85	57,940	75	54,200	10	3,740	813	583	13
6	80	62,186	4	9,000	76	53,186	73	52,050	3	1,136	268	210	14
11	1	500			1	500	1	500			45	28	15
28	61	41,843	2	390	59	41,453	58	40,853	1	600	346	317	16
23	15	17,877	3	5,925	12	11,952	8	10,052	4	1,900	388	278	17
32	39	28,473	5	5,066	34	23,407	27	21,162	7	2,245	424	297	18
21	88	104,303	15	27,280	73	77,023	70	76,041	3	982	644	458	19
12	4	3,240	2	1,140	2	2,100	2	2,100			44	25	20
41	275	300,188	32	69,323	243	230,865	235	226,185	8	4,680	1,463	1,007	21
6											29	26	22
24	89	77,518	9	15,200	80	62,318	77	60,242	3	2,076	509	174	23
5											29	17	24
4	21	22,580	3	4,650	18	17,930	12	14,604	6	3,326	371	221	25
35	35	38,149	6	9,704	29	28,445	26	27,300	3	1,145	341	216	26
126	88	83,736	14	18,034	74	65,702	58	58,439	16	7,263	1,239	942	27
20	11	10,357	3	4,000	8	6,357	8	6,357			205	140	28
1	14	8,000	3	4,000	11	4,000	11	4,000			57	44	29
66	175	158,305	28	39,272	147	119,033	124	108,654	23	10,379	1,612	1,213	30
18	35	36,120	7	12,500	28	23,620	23	20,920	5	2,700	287	201	31
79	79	68,729	2	7,080	77	61,649	67	57,605	10	4,044	841	698	32
2	14	15,376	4	7,400	10	7,976	8	6,815	2	1,161	117	63	33
2	2	450			2	450	2	450			29	23	34
28	66	61,563	13	14,160	53	47,403	45	44,863	8	2,540	541	325	35
54	142	141,654	24	49,620	118	92,034	114	90,314	4	1,720	843	586	36
16	7	6,776			7	6,776	7	6,776			64	51	37
3	3	1,625			3	1,625	2	1,000	1	625	26	23	38
19	21	21,170			21	21,170	19	20,430	2	740	191	140	39
29	15	13,230			15	13,230	13	12,330	2	900	109	69	40
14	9	7,960			9	7,960	8	7,000	1	960	105	65	41
20	34	31,889	3	3,430	31	28,459	29	27,809	2	650	490	378	42
1	2	1,632			2	1,632	1	1,200	1	432	22	18	43
9	19	21,568	4	7,000	15	14,568	13	13,892	2	676	110	72	44

Group 3.—SAFES AND VAULTS.

15	415	$723,097	51	$199,966	364	$523,131	295	$489,495	69	$33,636	3,766	3,237	1
...	91	91,270	4	13,640	87	77,630	77	73,230	10	4,400	290	250	2
1	188	454,015	26	117,476	162	336,539	115	313,805	47	22,734	2,272	2,010	3
3	76	81,882	12	30,050	64	51,832	58	48,134	6	3,698	856	715	4
11	60	95,930	9	38,800	51	57,130	45	54,326	6	2,804	348	262	5

Group 8.—SALT. (See also special report on Salt.)

87	418	$487,425	86	$159,747	332	$327,678	301	$311,658	31	$16,020	6,524	3,825	1
25	38	33,540	3	1,020	35	32,520	34	32,505	1	15	575	254	2
2	38	44,647	6	12,600	32	32,047	30	30,967	2	1,080	675	425	3
22	80	92,069	13	19,250	67	72,819	63	70,731	4	2,088	2,034	974	4
3	2	3,000	2	3,000							20	10	5
21	133	172,472	25	61,520	108	110,952	96	105,327	12	5,625	1,700	1,283	6
1	52	52,597	15	25,070	37	27,527	28	22,415	9	5,112	711	438	7
2	3	1,677	2	867	1	810	1	810			22	4	8
2	19	19,028	5	7,500	14	11,528	13	10,628	1	900	256	124	9
6	14	18,860	5	12,300	9	6,560	8	6,080	1	480	170	47	10
1	10	10,600	2	1,800	8	8,800	8	8,800			93	67	11
2	29	38,935	8	14,820	21	24,115	20	23,395	1	720	268	199	12

Group 14.—SAND AND EMERY PAPER AND CLOTH.

11	40	$77,712	2	$3,000	38	$74,712	34	$72,372	4	$2,340	331	271	1

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Idaho, 1; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.
[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 5.—SADDLERY AND HARNESS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States.	15,032	$7,634,311	13,549	$7,255,195	1,108	$311,578	375	$67,538	$3,074,414	$501,732	$154,027
2	Alabama	40	17,387	38	17,179			2	208	8,498	1,660	535
3	Arkansas	62	37,430	60	36,870	2	560			20,165	1,400	629
4	California	445	313,484	429	307,846	7	3,640	9	1,998	96,626	39,184	6,391
5	Colorado	141	101,397	139	100,777			2	620	47,150	12,464	2,320
6	Connecticut	217	113,830	181	104,406	23	6,784	13	2,640	26,219	3,365	1,895
7	Georgia	862	280,502	682	253,743	117	19,614	63	7,145	72,773	5,074	4,130
8	Illinois	1,195	681,242	1,119	646,915	60	24,273	16	10,054	262,624	41,198	13,269
9	Indian Territory	33	22,971	33	22,971					8,124	1,494	452
10	Indiana	867	370,122	776	350,048	68	15,522	23	4,552	158,183	21,307	10,022
11	Iowa	398	185,297	291	186,592	6	1,577	1	128	125,405	14,936	4,650
12	Kansas	223	118,062	222	117,672	1	390			52,068	9,061	2,300
13	Kentucky	685	313,032	598	296,208	41	9,920	46	6,904	150,113	17,051	6,268
14	Louisiana	224	104,083	163	93,457	15	3,120	46	7,506	37,380	5,345	449
15	Maine	37	17,949	36	17,749	1	200			3,283	1,230	300
16	Maryland	327	134,827	299	128,333	12	3,850	16	2,644	69,063	8,534	4,317
17	Massachusetts	328	188,395	302	175,572	23	12,143	3	680	37,506	10,417	2,651
18	Michigan	343	173,061	312	164,343	28	8,005	3	713	43,142	7,162	4,482
19	Minnesota	526	290,298	501	281,829	25	8,469			143,390	25,900	6,979
20	Mississippi	30	14,394	26	13,498	3	800	1	96	3,660	980	576
21	Missouri	1,223	690,439	1,169	676,212	46	12,643	8	1,584	275,878	46,377	13,942
22	Montana	28	26,532	28	26,532					5,869	1,750	811
23	Nebraska	239	142,168	235	141,460	1	312	3	396	115,505	7,570	6,562
24	Nevada	22	16,920	21	16,500	1	420			2,258	734	280
25	New Hampshire	320	168,490	293	160,543	20	6,771	7	1,176	84,984	1,075	2,174
26	New Jersey	279	147,140	264	142,404	13	4,398	2	338	38,895	9,361	2,936
27	New York	1,090	553,965	976	515,635	109	37,264	5	1,066	231,601	45,171	6,287
28	North Carolina	171	52,385	163	51,377			8	1,008	17,872	3,150	1,429
29	North Dakota	48	27,748	42	26,528			6	1,220	13,876	480	796
30	Ohio	1,407	657,345	1,177	602,465	221	53,630	9	1,250	270,792	23,861	14,570
31	Oregon	244	157,926	240	156,166	4	1,760			46,442	11,016	2,203
32	Pennsylvania	766	347,710	644	313,819	99	29,204	23	4,687	105,453	24,126	3,483
33	Rhode Island	100	49,245	66	39,380	27	8,483	7	1,382	4,072	1,060	355
34	South Carolina	17	6,200	16	5,900			1	300	910		225
35	Tennessee	433	162,570	392	156,691	19	3,530	22	2,349	100,498	11,501	2,987
36	Texas	687	448,522	657	440,172	17	6,080	13	2,270	238,480	45,780	12,455
37	Utah	57	36,325	56	36,100			1	225	13,866	6,090	1,105
38	Vermont	25	9,400	25	9,400					4,986	300	286
39	Virginia	167	53,263	155	51,413	10	1,700	2	150	19,835	3,702	1,338
40	Washington	88	62,822	87	62,363	1	459			25,027	11,555	1,774
41	West Virginia	86	34,268	71	31,623	8	1,685	7	960	29,021	3,080	660
42	Wisconsin	440	231,674	361	207,426	76	23,548	3	700	35,418	11,851	2,670
43	Wyoming	19	15,903	19	15,903					1,988	720	290
44	All other states	93	54,588	85	53,175	4	824	4	589	25,516	3,600	1,794

Group 3.—SAFES AND VAULTS—Continued.

1	United States.	3,488	$2,162,246	3,469	$2,157,290			19	$4,956	$801,389	$31,381	$19,836
2	New York	269	133,675	262	132,587			7	1,088	76,271	3,667	1,823
3	Ohio	2,153	1,395,485	2,144	1,392,053			9	3,432	403,613	11,554	14,339
4	Pennsylvania	762	414,428	761	414,232			1	196	150,256	9,100	2,237
5	All other states	304	218,658	302	218,418			2	240	171,249	7,060	1,437

Group 8.—SALT—Continued.

1	United States	4,666	$2,066,399	4,371	$1,988,945	289	$75,664	6	$1,790	$1,235,579	$21,553	$93,859
2	California	313	138,398	310	137,618	3	780			53,781	4,850	3,531
3	Kansas	526	230,332	501	223,919	25	6,413			197,437		6,017
4	Michigan	1,388	626,026	1,343	614,934	39	9,302	6	1,790	259,855	3,825	46,935
5	Nevada	14	9,741	14	9,741					1,935		660
6	New York	1,373	585,522	1,234	550,097	139	35,425			487,704		23,295
7	Ohio	539	236,267	467	214,282	72	21,985			102,203	500	3,948
8	Oklahoma	10	6,635	10	6,635					1,298		45
9	Texas	172	73,929	162	72,335	10	1,594			34,501	2,378	1,797
10	Utah	68	43,927	67	43,762	1	165			22,952		1,389
11	West Virginia	80	29,466	80	29,466					3,200		1,450
12	All other states	183	86,156	183	86,156					70,713	10,000	4,792

Group 14.—SAND AND EMERY PAPER AND CLOTH—Continued.

1	United States	305	$182,518	272	$174,800	28	$6,704	5	$1,014	$116,216	$12,183	$3,090

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5.—SADDLERY AND HARNESS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$2,336,080	$82,575	$23,774,239	$23,307,295	$191,536	$23,115,759	$95,312	$93,175	$42,948	$235,509	$42,051,842	1
6,303	....	105,848	105,501	11,159	94,342	....	240	107	....	170,483	2
18,136	....	104,719	103,752	1,100	102,652	20	900	47	....	210,175	3
51,001	50	748,931	721,763	5,275	716,488	1,906	4,997	378	19,887	1,441,523	4
32,366	....	233,449	226,229	....	226,229	270	1,261	170	5,519	487,017	5
20,959	....	204,451	201,219	....	201,219	2,147	200	327	558	398,085	6
63,569	....	1,220,909	1,198,875	9,830	1,189,045	12,090	1,309	885	7,750	1,816,800	7
206,657	1,500	2,011,916	1,989,977	2,224	1,987,753	7,458	6,015	1,480	6,986	3,584,243	8
6,178	....	76,569	76,394	....	76,394	102	....	73	....	144,697	9
126,854	....	1,071,661	1,050,601	33,914	1,016,687	6,321	4,742	2,943	7,054	1,924,594	10
102,884	2,935	759,014	747,342	1,410	745,932	3,112	2,786	317	5,457	1,284,762	11
40,707	....	383,915	375,195	1,600	373,595	717	3,004	252	4,747	705,791	12
107,243	19,551	905,945	886,116	3,068	883,048	2,831	3,741	689	12,568	1,750,654	13
31,586	....	587,958	585,271	....	585,271	....	2,449	238	....	872,545	14
1,753	....	42,740	41,415	....	41,415	626	217	16	466	98,161	15
56,212	....	447,138	445,400	562	444,838	1,439	49	131	119	859,575	16
24,403	35	471,661	462,460	....	462,460	894	742	78	7,487	807,973	17
31,498	....	408,293	400,725	....	400,725	1,976	2,773	405	2,414	728,290	18
110,451	....	1,017,722	1,004,035	60	1,003,975	5,680	6,442	650	915	1,695,451	19
2,104	....	54,319	53,611	....	53,611	188	180	45	295	95,670	20
192,742	22,817	2,337,903	2,308,974	20,046	2,288,928	5,825	10,904	2,017	10,188	4,142,601	21
3,308	....	55,932	54,697	....	54,697	215	100	60	860	112,663	22
100,773	600	532,505	507,932	240	507,692	2,585	2,800	568	18,620	968,983	23
1,244	....	24,944	24,915	....	24,915	3	....	26	....	62,890	24
81,735	....	327,352	312,236	26,117	286,119	878	404	11,045	2,789	653,109	25
26,598	....	228,528	224,663	1,081	223,582	2,267	945	165	488	561,197	26
179,623	520	1,193,268	1,157,989	22,086	1,135,903	6,709	7,273	13,225	8,072	2,425,897	27
13,293	....	190,798	186,626	9,214	177,412	1,871	483	438	1,380	306,486	28
12,600	....	85,800	83,500	....	83,500	200	1,775	25	300	151,406	29
232,361	....	1,928,314	1,901,204	4,304	1,896,900	8,537	3,453	2,948	12,172	3,370,658	30
26,723	6,500	525,081	519,912	2,100	517,812	630	1,458	456	2,625	863,279	31
71,032	6,812	666,799	637,859	18,240	619,619	5,887	1,668	483	20,902	1,450,812	32
2,657	....	155,797	152,377	70	152,307	516	1,217	175	1,512	253,818	33
685	....	19,866	19,625	20	19,605	200	36	5	....	37,950	34
64,905	21,105	813,140	798,426	13,424	785,002	2,729	3,606	324	8,055	1,410,454	35
180,245	....	2,016,208	1,966,980	1,965	1,965,015	1,507	7,076	737	39,908	3,254,525	36
6,671	....	93,245	92,338	....	92,338	125	84	48	650	179,626	37
4,400	....	15,775	15,720	....	15,720	....	50	5	....	39,215	38
14,645	150	229,129	225,313	375	224,938	381	2,406	130	899	373,204	39
11,698	....	175,826	168,773	272	168,501	452	901	295	5,405	348,836	40
25,281	....	235,331	219,806	....	219,806	1,022	91	100	14,312	368,337	41
20,897	....	859,619	847,568	1,780	845,788	4,151	4,083	317	3,500	1,268,807	42
978	....	26,785	26,235	....	26,235	....	....	....	550	54,335	43
20,122	....	179,131	177,746	....	177,746	845	315	125	100	322,265	44

Group 3.—SAFES AND VAULTS—Continued.

$723,671	$26,501	$3,211,336	$3,055,998	$60	$3,055,938	$65,091	$21,689	$24,314	$44,244	$7,861,069	1
70,781	....	254,247	249,165	....	249,165	4,002	720	360	....	694,682	2
377,720	....	2,017,138	1,962,334	60	1,962,274	41,160	1,550	17,607	24,487	4,895,161	3
112,418	26,501	541,713	496,826	....	496,826	7,280	18,565	2,144	16,898	1,343,869	4
162,752	....	368,238	347,673	....	347,673	12,649	854	4,203	2,859	927,357	5

Group 8.—SALT—Continued.

$1,093,854	$26,313	$4,166,137	$2,585,289	....	$2,585,289	$1,355,880	$23,296	$104,751	$96,921	$9,437,662	1
45,400	....	119,739	95,121	....	95,121	22,528	417	1,673	....	428,632	2
191,420	....	533,543	268,393	....	268,393	253,846	....	9,354	1,950	1,123,114	3
198,675	10,420	1,190,951	812,925	....	812,925	293,093	6,399	38,282	40,252	2,404,717	4
1,275	....	3,175	2,480	....	2,480	600	....	95	....	30,000	5
450,268	14,141	1,185,816	726,576	....	726,576	449,460	480	9,300	....	3,167,279	6
97,755	....	662,547	404,097	....	404,097	165,184	16,000	24,632	52,634	1,167,546	7
776	477	1,677	522	....	522	4,055	....	100	....	5,498	8
29,051	1,275	191,823	91,429	....	91,429	92,365	....	11,029	....	351,050	9
21,563	....	51,362	43,062	....	43,062	5,233	....	982	2,085	236,997	10
1,750	....	64,770	34,070	....	34,070	27,700	....	3,000	....	115,732	11
55,921	....	154,734	106,614	....	106,614	41,816	....	6,304	....	107,097	12

Group 14.—SAND AND EMERY PAPER AND CLOTH—Continued.

$100,943	....	$1,051,605	$990,268	$110,221	$880,047	$18,983	$8,336	$17,979	$19,039	$1,477,003	1

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—SAUSAGE. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	292	$2,704,246	$367,044	$651,342	$533,762	$1,152,098	248	3,440
2	California	17	43,430	6,250	3,500	8,990	24,690	12	50
3	Connecticut	22	64,449	3,775	9,850	19,650	31,174	18	151
4	Illinois	27	255,421	44,300	89,500	41,047	80,574	22	461
5	Indiana	8	66,410	10,400	24,200	10,375	21,435	8	90
6	Iowa	6	28,300	6,000	9,000	6,900	6,400	5	34
7	Louisiana	6	25,292	4,650	9,350	7,940	3,352	4	39
8	Maine	3	34,248	5,300	10,200	6,045	12,703	3	27
9	Maryland	7	36,440	2,100	19,650	7,690	7,000	6	94
10	Massachusetts	38	227,880	37,602	31,035	51,672	107,571	34	376
11	Michigan	8	29,250	7,300	4,200	11,900	5,850	8	88
12	Minnesota	5	15,300	3,000	3,500	3,400	5,400	3	36
13	Missouri	5	23,150	4,000	7,500	3,725	7,925	5	53
14	New Hampshire	7	14,585	4,700	4,000	2,185	3,700	5	28
15	New Jersey	9	257,419	33,817	84,732	29,492	109,378	9	230
16	New York	50	868,727	97,700	153,800	181,555	435,672	38	561
17	Ohio	17	107,750	22,350	45,250	18,950	21,200	15	262
18	Pennsylvania	21	276,574	29,875	50,950	54,125	141,624	20	381
19	Rhode Island	10	39,193	1,425	6,200	10,316	21,252	8	115
20	Tennessee	4	28,550	7,000	11,800	6,500	3,250	4	81
21	Wisconsin	9	197,468	26,300	56,225	34,005	80,938	9	208
22	All other states [1]	13	64,410	9,200	16,900	17,300	21,010	12	75

Group 3.—SAWS. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Tools, not elsewhere specified.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	83	$11,287,816	$751,937	$1,364,675	$1,775,374	$7,395,830	75	9,821
2	California	5	293,346	7,000	1,000	38,751	246,595	5	149
3	Connecticut	3	307,172	62,000	42,350	72,897	129,925	3	175
4	Illinois	9	929,942	38,000	220,200	164,600	507,142	6	430
5	Indiana	4	2,025,750	111,862	177,229	284,961	1,451,698	4	3,349
6	Michigan	7	116,178	7,589	20,703	39,307	48,579	7	234
7	New York	18	847,255	71,500	164,256	207,973	403,526	15	1,131
8	Ohio	7	349,754	47,000	47,146	74,830	180,778	7	340
9	Pennsylvania	10	4,747,288	322,136	625,291	776,364	3,023,497	9	2,689
10	Washington	4	138,103	35,700	3,700	19,340	79,363	3	120
11	All other states [2]	16	1,533,028	49,150	62,800	96,351	1,324,727	16	1,204

Group 3.—SCALES AND BALANCES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	85	$8,512,993	$431,337	$1,200,498	$2,105,152	$4,776,006	74	3,417
2	Illinois	9	274,108	51,100	26,594	56,380	140,034	7	82
3	Indiana	5	188,506	5,044	18,838	39,618	125,006	5	207
4	Iowa	5	68,550	5,300	6,450	14,000	42,800	5	48
5	Massachusetts	8	97,501			25,076	72,425	5	62
6	Michigan	7	373,089	7,343	35,797	41,030	288,919	7	142
7	Missouri	5	76,140	3,500	8,600	11,550	52,490	5	85
8	New Jersey	9	474,744	14,400	19,400	139,629	301,315	8	130
9	New York	16	1,137,032	99,800	132,792	216,825	687,615	12	809
10	Ohio	4	773,859	10,000	15,316	167,045	581,498	4	93
11	Pennsylvania	4	692,700	35,500	166,500	220,000	270,700	4	568
12	All other states [3]	13	4,356,764	199,350	770,211	1,173,999	2,213,204	12	1,191

Group 3.—SCREWS, MACHINE.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	26	$4,133,141	$148,670	$646,683	$1,593,351	$1,744,437	25	3,756
2	Connecticut	3	1,109,836	41,230	191,023	468,770	408,813	3	855
3	Massachusetts	10	1,013,700	39,320	178,180	363,939	432,261	9	837
4	Ohio	4	1,375,921	39,120	167,930	515,251	653,620	4	1,360
5	Pennsylvania	3	35,659			27,407	8,252	3	74
6	All other states [4]	6	598,025	29,000	109,550	217,984	241,491	6	630

Group 3.—SCREWS, WOOD.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States [5]	7	$5,969,446	$176,850	$823,588	$2,773,310	$2,195,698	7	3,727

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 2; Kansas, 2; Nebraska, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 1; Washington, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 4; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 2; Tennessee, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—SAUSAGE. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporation. Number.	Officers of corporation. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
355	122	$109,297	10	$27,000	112	$82,297	83	$71,281	29	$11,016	1,489	1,165	1
26	1	180			1	180	1	180			34	34	2
22	6	3,896			6	3,896	6	3,896			65	59	3
28	13	11,232	5	4,800	8	6,432	4	4,460	4	1,972	214	127	4
8	4	1,700			4	1,700	3	1,500	1	200	35	24	5
10											19	14	6
9	2	600			2	600	2	600			21	19	7
2	3	5,356	2	5,200	1	156			1	156	13	13	8
9											22	22	9
44	9	9,197			9	9,197	7	8,365	2	832	174	138	10
9											32	30	11
6	1	700			1	700	1	700			15	13	12
5											23	18	13
7											9	8	14
13	9	8,630			9	8,630	8	7,980	1	650	78	71	15
60	47	51,156	3	17,000	44	34,156	38	31,608	6	2,548	249	248	16
21											85	70	17
28	4	5,082			4	5,082	4	5,082			140	105	18
15	4	1,576			4	1,576	2	1,150	2	426	48	27	19
4	1	600			1	600	1	600			16	12	20
13	16	9,154			16	9,154	5	5,030	11	4,124	152	75	21
16	2	238			2	238	1	130	1	108	45	38	22

Group 3.—SAWS. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Tools, not elsewhere specified.)

75	576	$623,309	51	$138,592	525	$484,717	432	$443,079	93	$41,638	5,020	4,284	1
3	31	26,171	5	9,700	26	16,471	23	14,151	3	2,320	86	62	2
1	19	33,039	5	11,800	14	21,239	10	18,600	4	2,639	76	65	3
7	44	50,871	6	15,500	38	35,371	33	31,519	5	3,852	475	318	4
2	251	226,138	7	30,359	244	195,779	195	177,739	49	18,040	1,138	897	5
10	10	7,014	2	1,600	8	5,414	6	4,769	2	645	67	14	6
16	57	49,956	6	13,500	51	36,456	37	31,316	14	5,140	584	443	7
6	29	31,660	8	11,700	21	19,960	16	17,460	5	2,500	171	150	8
11	61	116,920	5	30,333	56	86,587	53	85,037	3	1,550	1,849	1,826	9
2	10	9,834			10	9,834	8	8,954	2	880	25	18	10
17	64	71,706	7	14,100	57	57,606	51	53,534	6	4,072	549	461	11

Group 3.—SCALES AND BALANCES.

77	431	$476,627	64	$164,612	367	$312,015	274	$269,621	93	$42,394	3,584	2,545	1
3	23	22,919	8	12,700	15	10,219	12	6,739	3	3,480	141	91	2
3	18	16,387	3	5,700	15	10,687	6	6,769	9	3,918	116	32	3
4	3	4,500	3	4,500							52	36	4
5	7	8,092	2	2,000	5	6,092	4	5,842	1	250	97	53	5
17	32	24,562	1	1,600	31	22,962	17	18,994	14	3,968	173	104	6
6	19	12,577	6	3,302	13	9,275	6	5,640	7	3,635	91	78	7
6	37	43,880	7	15,950	30	27,930	25	25,217	5	2,713	151	98	8
17	80	102,763	11	48,400	69	54,363	46	42,953	23	11,410	634	411	9
2	48	39,972	1	5,200	47	34,772	29	28,190	18	6,582	409	115	10
4	59	76,662	10	32,000	49	44,662	44	41,550	5	3,112	220	193	11
10	105	124,313	12	33,260	93	91,053	85	87,727	8	3,326	1,497	1,304	12

Group 3.—SCREWS, MACHINE.

15	209	$244,417	30	$71,945	179	$172,472	146	$155,710	33	$16,762	2,145	1,779	1
	30	35,596	7	11,625	23	23,971	18	21,605	5	2,366	553	459	2
7	65	68,585	6	10,800	59	57,785	47	50,921	12	6,864	737	607	3
	63	82,573	10	25,020	53	57,553	42	52,521	11	5,032	467	413	4
6	5	2,748			5	2,748	5	2,748			38	34	5
2	46	54,915	7	24,500	39	30,415	34	27,915	5	2,500	350	269	6

Group 3.—SCREWS, WOOD.

1	158	$193,505	17	$61,300	141	$132,205	97	$111,923	44	$20,282	1,848	1,214	1

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 1; Nebraska, 1; Tennessee, 2; Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

[5] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 1; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 2.

Group 1.—SAUSAGE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	1,265	$739,824	1,236	$731,627	23	$7,402	6	$795	$303,952	$59,714	$16,143
2	California	34	23,677	33	23,497			1	180	11,651	6,990	160
3	Connecticut	60	37,998	59	37,530	1	468			17,503	2,142	561
4	Illinois	158	97,482	157	97,257	1	225			26,297	8,349	1,652
5	Indiana	15	8,934	15	8,934					2,350	240	216
6	Iowa	16	8,228	16	8,228					4,601	1,362	269
7	Louisiana	21	9,654	21	9,654					962	348	159
8	Maine	13	7,265	13	7,265					7,137	250	238
9	Maryland	22	11,581	22	11,581					1,915	307	176
10	Massachusetts	156	93,516	153	92,706	2	610	1	200	34,796	8,032	2,071
11	Michigan	30	15,651	29	15,620			1	31	4,591	2,260	241
12	Minnesota	14	7,650	14	7,650					1,236	462	149
13	Missouri	18	11,364	14	9,666	3	1,560	1	138	2,474	564	87
14	New Hampshire	8	4,060	8	4,060					2,299	324	110
15	New Jersey	67	42,028	67	42,028					11,094	2,376	932
16	New York	261	168,631	256	167,009	5	1,622			114,022	17,550	4,761
17	Ohio	78	46,234	77	45,870	1	364			9,417	1,244	1,491
18	Pennsylvania	115	48,373	109	47,486	5	797	1	90	22,310	1,601	1,001
19	Rhode Island	35	22,984	34	22,724	1	260			9,655	3,149	160
20	Tennessee	13	5,441	12	5,285			1	156	1,136	300	386
21	Wisconsin	97	55,040	94	53,844	3	1,196			13,455	880	1,144
22	All other states	34	14,033	33	13,733	1	300			5,051	984	239

Group 3.—SAWS—Continued.

1	United States	4,650	$2,707,423	4,264	$2,633,051	103	$24,637	283	$49,735	$1,023,943	$46,577	$36,759
2	California	82	57,218	77	56,282			5	936	22,969	4,830	699
3	Connecticut	70	45,211	65	43,545	5	1,666			28,465	550	1,145
4	Illinois	425	289,757	425	289,757					146,398	5,080	3,561
5	Indiana	972	577,755	899	563,910			73	13,845	316,146	900	10,716
6	Michigan	52	28,135	52	28,135					7,491	390	825
7	New York	519	231,533	475	219,464	43	11,805	1	264	100,294	18,601	5,066
8	Ohio	162	114,881	162	114,881					35,694	1,700	2,170
9	Pennsylvania	1,837	1,024,839	1,585	980,842	51	9,672	201	34,325	217,714	615	3,076
10	Washington	21	14,300	21	14,300					8,157	1,205	775
11	All other states	510	323,794	503	321,935	4	1,494	3	365	140,615	12,706	8,726

Group 3.—SCALES AND BALANCES—Continued.

1	United States	3,133	$1,754,789	3,077	$1,735,187	33	$14,139	23	$5,463	$968,550	$66,892	$31,839
2	Illinois	110	71,114	107	70,282			3	832	48,328	5,565	1,288
3	Indiana	75	39,396	73	38,896	2	500			9,413	292	1,180
4	Iowa	40	21,258	32	19,658	8	1,600			5,546	985	597
5	Massachusetts	71	50,395	71	50,395					14,564	7,135	856
6	Michigan	132	57,901	124	55,499	2	1,014	6	1,388	41,793	2,894	1,204
7	Missouri	84	36,981	82	36,693			2	288	35,467	1,972	149
8	New Jersey	111	63,230	106	60,924	4	2,150	1	156	61,282	4,567	1,303
9	New York	525	292,401	519	289,501	6	2,900			164,304	30,492	5,059
10	Ohio	365	196,460	363	195,860	2	600			270,972	8,223	2,885
11	Pennsylvania	206	119,270	206	119,270					110,039	760	345
12	All other states	1,414	806,383	1,394	798,209	9	5,375	11	2,799	206,842	4,007	16,973

Group 3.—SCREWS, MACHINE—Continued.

1	United States	1,965	$941,859	1,808	$908,316	76	$20,776	81	$12,767	$236,505	$14,901	$26,735
2	Connecticut	529	272,234	468	255,559	46	13,600	15	3,075	60,618	600	5,701
3	Massachusetts	649	289,006	579	277,931	11	2,500	59	8,575	41,438	6,983	8,331
4	Ohio	438	226,360	423	222,734	15	3,626			88,284		9,885
5	Pennsylvania	36	14,765	36	14,765					3,733	2,076	54
6	All other states	313	139,494	302	137,327	4	1,050	7	1,117	42,432	6,142	2,764

Group 3.—SCREWS, WOOD—Continued.

1	United States	1,488	$556,330	906	$405,099	517	$138,867	65	$12,364	$264,091	$2,000	$29,146

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—SAUSAGE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight		
$228,035	$60	$5,568,593	$5,458,258	$391,881	$5,066,377	$75,662	$18,359	$5,350	$10,964	$8,122,904	1
4,501	....	133,195	130,606	10,640	119,966	1,407	1,142	40	....	217,062	2
14,800	....	141,491	137,368	....	137,368	2,361	808	314	640	243,936	3
16,296	....	737,378	725,060	9,000	716,060	9,075	2,521	722	....	995,171	4
1,894	....	56,079	55,276	6,800	48,476	773	....	50	....	81,996	5
2,970	....	55,136	53,560	....	53,560	705	414	8	449	78,100	6
455	....	54,591	53,496	....	53,496	755	48	80	12	91,445	7
6,649	....	48,549	46,766	....	46,766	920	424	60	379	74,816	8
1,432	....	99,848	98,101	1,125	96,976	1,625	....	122	....	145,912	9
24,693	....	637,852	619,735	138,375	481,360	12,174	4,408	348	1,187	913,706	10
2,090	....	109,444	106,810	62,670	44,140	2,410	36	138	50	162,370	11
625	....	45,700	44,690	....	44,690	840	150	20	....	62,000	12
1,823	....	56,675	54,730	....	54,730	1,315	565	65	....	79,294	13
1,865	....	25,878	24,612	....	24,612	590	371	35	276	37,810	14
7,726	60	391,273	386,360	7,500	378,860	3,627	594	392	300	515,534	15
91,771	....	1,488,433	1,461,862	4,000	1,457,862	20,149	4,204	1,081	1,137	2,331,719	16
6,682	....	288,385	283,479	1,040	282,439	3,866	335	405	300	425,674	17
19,708	....	555,781	546,480	119,396	427,084	3,349	451	367	5,134	779,789	18
6,346	....	93,324	89,600	....	89,600	1,700	954	149	921	157,221	19
450	....	44,690	43,990	....	43,990	520	160	20	....	58,820	20
11,431	....	387,426	379,985	....	379,985	6,379	210	832	20	508,496	21
3,828	....	117,665	115,692	31,335	84,357	1,122	564	122	165	162,033	22

Group 3. SAWS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$938,577	$2,030	$4,035,530	$3,746,503	....	$3,746,503	$169,686	$28,664	$60,043	$24,634	$9,819,787	1
17,440	....	38,778	29,145	....	29,145	1,900	4,401	269	3,063	175,215	2
26,770	....	57,824	54,005	....	54,005	2,653	159	1,007	....	212,245	3
137,167	590	511,999	499,880	....	499,880	9,900	1,740	350	129	1,030,849	4
304,530	....	985,299	930,927	....	930,927	34,487	60	3,670	16,155	2,350,212	5
6,276	....	53,919	47,579	....	47,579	3,981	857	790	712	111,767	6
76,627	....	378,579	351,913	....	351,913	12,929	5,502	7,513	722	978,800	7
31,824	....	125,021	115,802	....	115,802	3,392	2,360	2,768	699	386,323	8
212,583	1,440	1,367,200	1,243,004	....	1,243,004	76,728	3,712	41,937	1,819	3,323,455	9
6,177	....	23,768	19,920	....	19,920	25	2,623	650	1,150	83,538	10
119,183	....	493,143	454,328	....	454,328	23,691	7,850	7,089	185	1,167,383	11

Group 3. SCALES AND BALANCES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$855,059	$14,760	$1,633,150	$1,531,044	$733	$1,530,311	$56,172	$14,383	$15,334	$16,217	$6,002,638	1
11,315	160	98,450	95,413	......	95,413	1,194	1,196	227	420	305,069	2
6,441	1,500	41,151	39,085	733	38,352	934	....	418	714	208,317	3
3,964	....	35,393	32,923	......	32,923	795	450	225	1,000	106,605	4
6,573	....	56,289	52,357	......	52,357	730	1,785	160	1,257	164,504	5
37,095	....	65,258	60,850	......	60,850	2,185	1,560	663	......	257,512	6
33,346	....	58,305	50,588	......	50,588	1,871	350	400	5,096	147,880	7
55,412	....	65,647	58,333	......	58,333	2,090	2,151	2,640	433	266,576	8
125,741	3,012	263,831	248,107	......	248,107	9,371	1,304	4,851	195	863,636	9
250,864	9,000	211,701	205,149	......	205,149	675	2,625	2,352	900	936,802	10
108,934	....	107,199	102,580	......	102,580	3,550	....	745	324	520,718	11
184,774	1,088	629,926	585,659	......	585,659	32,774	2,962	2,653	5,878	2,225,019	12

Group 3. SCREWS, MACHINE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$194,827	$42	$950,627	$827,099		$827,099	$47,968	$19,429	$42,149	$13,982	$2,711,100	1
54,317	....	176,853	144,989	..	144,989	14,393	6,212	9,727	1,532	574,713	2
27,024	....	289,899	257,046	.	257,046	12,405	2,115	11,057	3,976	790,511	3
78,399	....	300,890	265,163		265,163	8,490	8,959	16,004	1,694	792,183	4
1,561	42	11,638	9,718		9,718	565	1,143	95	117	46,516	5
33,526	....	171,347	150,183		150,183	12,115	720	1,666	6,663	507,177	6

Group 3. SCREWS, WOOD—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$232,945	....	$731,542	$644,672		$644,672	$13,063		$37,941	$5,863	$2,133,841	1

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—SEWING MACHINE CASES. (See also Sewing machines and attachments.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States[1]	8	$5,887,643	$285,212	$1,808,788	$864,744	$2,928,899	8	7,838

Group 3. SEWING MACHINES AND ATTACHMENTS. (See also Sewing machine cases.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	46	$26,695,294	$895,242	$2,855,466	$5,657,809	$17,286,777	42	13,744
2	Illinois	9	3,593,325	226,200	535,892	831,540	1,999,693	8	2,155
3	Massachusetts	6	3,458,955	21,910	226,018	639,927	2,571,100	6	1,034
4	New York	11	114,640	900	2,400	61,570	49,770	9	143
5	Ohio	3	4,052,353	131,000	600,507	803,187	2,517,659	3	2,122
6	All other states[2]	17	15,476,021	515,232	1,490,649	3,321,585	10,148,555	16	8,290

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING, IRON AND STEEL. (See also Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building; and special report on Shipbuilding.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	54	$101,528,251	$17,955,229	$19,592,761	$21,985,832	$41,994,429	54	66,186
2	Connecticut	4	704,500	16,500	71,000	274,000	343,000	4	925
3	Delaware	3	2,552,262	344,562	411,316	731,439	1,064,945	3	1,805
4	Maryland	3	3,068,366	238,400	432,926	1,630,284	766,756	3	4,329
5	Michigan	5	3,126,832	630,115	753,774	888,621	854,322	5	3,466
6	New Jersey	6	8,006,760	1,139,500	2,981,341	2,295,983	1,589,936	6	7,919
7	New York	10	6,988,521	1,842,588	865,576	1,852,337	2,428,020	10	7,213
8	Pennsylvania	5	17,436,760	7,248,000	1,979,650	3,659,772	4,549,338	5	10,904
9	All other states[4]	18	59,644,250	6,495,564	12,097,178	10,653 396	30,398,112	18	29,625

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING, WOODEN, INCLUDING BOAT BUILDING. (See also Shipbuilding, iron and steel; and special report on Shipbuilding.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,043	$20,095,449	$3,924,313	$3,140,518	$5,007,590	$8,023,028	557	27,204
2	Alabama	7	309,406	36,260	2,150	171,722	99,274	4	250
3	California	38	693,268	62,810	68,540	251,140	310,778	27	4,367
4	Connecticut	42	1,000,143	130,610	68,650	321,132	479,751	23	1,085
5	Delaware	7	77,530	6,450	4,510	28,230	38,340	4	187
6	District of Columbia	3	990	....	....	190	800	....	....
7	Florida	13	63,659	17,700	16,400	15,500	14,059	4	52
8	Idaho	3	17,200	2,000	10,750	3,050	1,400	1	6
9	Illinois	21	1,094,307	617,825	252,550	112,767	111,165	11	1,191
10	Indiana	10	254,471	105,950	40,900	42,500	65,121	7	649
11	Iowa	9	169,597	10,150	26,635	60,031	72,781	7	248
12	Kentucky	9	72,830	8,700	5,700	12,720	45,700	4	108
13	Louisiana	18	82,967	6,450	10,250	22,450	43,817	8	432
14	Maine	138	1,221,691	120,715	171,780	251,312	677,884	55	1,719
15	Maryland	32	1,157,254	200,602	146,697	90,853	719,102	22	1,929
16	Massachusetts	122	1,067,843	215,565	125,437	185,045	541,796	53	862
17	Michigan	52	784,715	79,872	126,853	136,603	441,387	25	1,914
18	Minnesota	28	319,370	27,875	65,550	77,255	148,690	23	308
19	Mississippi	13	39,750	6,000	11,375	16,300	6,075	10	289
20	Missouri	6	23,733	500	350	8,273	14,610	4	169
21	New Hampshire	5	5,665	400	900	2,075	2,290	1	17
22	New Jersey	72	2,883,914	356,850	281,250	1,092,890	1,152,924	37	2,578
23	New York	200	4,755,836	1,134 407	1,125,317	819,388	1,676,724	115	4,080
24	North Carolina	12	71,570	15,550	2,600	23,160	30,260	4	77
25	Ohio	19	251,312	58,650	36,350	38,743	117,569	14	916
26	Oregon	11	119,710	49,000	11,100	37,050	22,560	7	70
27	Pennsylvania	28	570,504	95,950	47,651	179,530	247,373	5	415
28	Rhode Island	15	696,033	41,500	111,166	195,125	348,242	11	420
29	Texas	8	10,905	270	1,425	3,160	6,050	2	7
30	Virginia	23	567,365	170,675	39,950	218,650	138,090	19	922
31	Washington	39	690,503	141,127	69,475	365,500	114,401	22	877
32	West Virginia	3	125,614	6,000	37,942	36,813	44,859	3	96
33	Wisconsin	32	821,888	191,900	208,240	162,548	259,200	24	944
34	All other states[4]	5	73,906	6,000	12,075	25,875	29,956	1	20

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 3; Michigan, 1; Ohio, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 5; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Texas, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 4.—SEWING MACHINE CASES. (See also Sewing machines and attachments.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
3	160	$180,084	5	$11,900	155	$168,184	152	$166,716	3	$1,468	4,938	3,904	1

Group 3.—SEWING MACHINES AND ATTACHMENTS. (See also Sewing machine cases.)

16	764	$972,055	53	$193,447	711	$778,608	538	$694,086	173	$84,522	13,530	11,433	1
5	250	256,874	12	42,000	238	214,874	137	162,680	101	52,194	1,668	745	2
3	134	211,825	9	57,300	125	154,525	110	147,213	15	7,312	792	660	3
6	12	13,112	2	3,500	10	9,612	7	8,276	3	1,336	85	46	4
....	101	139,648	7	35,925	94	103,723	75	94,765	19	8,958	2,126	1,712	5
2	267	350,596	23	54,722	244	295,874	209	281,152	35	14,722	8,859	8,270	6

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING, IRON AND STEEL. (See also Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building; and special report on Shipbuilding.)

18	1,770	$2,544,297	96	$567,045	1,674	$1,977,252	1,592	$1,920,797	82	$56,455	48,303	26,117	1
4	46	73,600	3	20,000	43	53,600	41	52,000	2	1,600	1,664	824	2
3	57	89,324	5	19,833	52	69,491	48	67,683	4	1,808	1,436	842	3
....	98	118,462	4	8,108	94	110,354	94	110,354	....	....	2,306	988	4
....	102	99,402	7	26,300	95	73,102	81	71,403	14	1,699	2,972	554	5
6	262	406,548	9	67,056	253	339,492	252	338,742	1	750	3,685	2,824	6
5	164	274,071	13	74,425	151	199,646	150	199,135	1	511	6,506	1,879	7
....	297	450,106	15	128,167	282	321,939	282	321,939	....	....	7,279	4,961	8
....	744	1,032,784	40	223,156	704	809,628	644	759,541	60	50,087	22,455	13,245	9

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING, WOODEN, INCLUDING BOAT BUILDING. (See also Shipbuilding, iron and steel; and special report on Shipbuilding.)

1,172	710	$795,444	137	$242,114	573	$553,330	517	$532,598	56	$20,732	23,880	8,160	1
7	6	12,240	2	4,800	4	7,440	4	7,440	....	....	243	129	2
39	31	47,840	3	10,800	28	37,040	24	34,460	4	2,580	1,013	364	3
41	34	30,979	6	9,700	28	21,279	25	20,275	3	1,004	938	535	4
8	3	2,400	....	....	3	2,400	3	2,400	....	....	105	31	5
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	4	6
14	5	4,780	2	1,300	3	3,480	3	3,480	....	....	198	47	7
4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	2	8
20	14	17,409	7	10,545	7	6,864	7	6,864	....	....	565	89	9
7	17	17,864	6	8,500	11	9,364	10	9,000	1	364	405	166	10
8	19	12,836	1	1,000	18	11,836	16	11,141	2	695	188	74	11
9	7	6,580	4	3,180	3	3,400	3	3,400	....	....	231	60	12
22	8	10,670	3	4,200	5	6,470	5	6,470	....	....	572	104	13
173	33	34,076	8	14,800	25	19,276	17	17,127	8	2,149	2,326	558	14
47	42	54,613	7	9,495	35	45,118	34	45,014	1	104	1,204	461	15
135	50	45,183	15	21,742	35	23,441	28	21,157	7	2,284	1,580	422	16
59	48	35,590	5	8,680	43	26,910	32	23,575	11	3,335	1,334	407	17
30	16	14,670	....	....	16	14,670	14	13,470	2	1,200	382	158	18
11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	168	118	19
5	2	2,880	....	....	2	2,880	2	2,880	....	....	150	108	20
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	5	21
73	54	81,718	13	37,836	41	43,882	40	43,570	1	312	2,213	1,045	22
231	173	196,672	29	51,100	144	145,572	137	142,123	7	3,149	5,321	1,627	23
14	2	1,170	....	....	2	1,170	2	1,170	....	....	200	36	24
23	12	12,374	3	3,740	9	8,634	9	8,634	....	....	456	138	25
8	4	6,900	....	....	4	6,900	4	6,900	....	....	383	98	26
28	24	31,892	....	....	24	31,892	23	31,352	1	540	638	315	27
15	16	32,060	5	17,700	11	14,360	11	14,360	....	....	345	170	28
11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	24	29
30	27	25,230	1	864	26	24,366	25	23,950	1	416	651	150	30
46	27	20,213	5	5,200	22	15,013	22	15,013	....	....	931	361	31
	8	7,682	3	3,052	5	4,630	5	4,630	....	....	112	29	32
34	27	28,123	9	13,880	18	14,243	11	11,643	7	2,600	757	247	33
7	1	800	....	....	1	800	1	800	....	....	121	78	34

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 3; Florida, 1; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Ohio, 3; Rhode Island, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—SEWING MACHINE CASES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States..	4,450	$2,028,933	4,109	$1,950,172	21	$6,450	320	$72,311	$302,091	$10,000	$31,657

Group 3.—SEWING MACHINES AND ATTACHMENTS—Continued.

1	United States..	12,671	$7,464,325	12,108	$7,303,208	495	$149,079	68	$12,038	$1,406,667	$21,916	$99,701
2	Illinois	1,390	803,076	1,355	791,755	29	10,459	6	862	329,120	5,880	9,203
3	Massachusetts	727	472,686	690	460,011	37	12,675			274,873	8,265	18,758
4	New York	65	38,415	65	38,415					14,372	4,850	198
5	Ohio	1,906	1,057,384	1,868	1,046,258	24	8,578	14	2,548	257,103		15,708
6	All other states	8,583	5,092,764	8,130	4,966,769	405	117,367	48	8,628	531,199	2,921	55,834

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING, IRON AND STEEL—Continued.

1	United States..	36,742	$20,809,908	35,941	$20,647,475	44	$21,552	757	$140,881	$3,767,620	$111,695	$229,874
2	Connecticut	1,263	655,000	1,263	655,000					61,575	7,000	1,300
3	Delaware	1,061	539,547	1,052	537,423	2	1,032	7	1,092	113,429	1,205	7,541
4	Maryland	2,050	1,015,653	2,031	1,010,219			19	5,434	179,041		7,368
5	Michigan	1,346	770,953	1,322	766,561			24	4,392	207,450	7,300	23,344
6	New Jersey	3,279	1,990,543	3,279	1,990,543					170,698	7,950	8,138
7	New York	3,397	2,384,565	3,395	2,383,760	2	805			645,271	31,900	47,207
8	Pennsylvania	6,098	3,187,699	5,727	3,101,223	5	2,006	366	84,470	857,721	46,200	32,184
9	All other states	18,248	10,265,948	17,872	10,202,746	35	17,709	341	45,493	1,532,435	10,140	102,792

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING, WOODEN, INCLUDING BOAT BUILDING—Continued.

1	United States..	14,012	$8,431,179	13,974	$8,420,409	21	$6,902	17	$3,868	$1,487,886	$203,244	$95,706
2	Alabama	174	92,100	174	92,100					10,892	2,370	1,161
3	California	639	537,046	637	536,740			2	306	37,913	10,250	2,772
4	Connecticut	735	332,253	735	332,253					25,342	3,920	1,577
5	Delaware	61	23,862	59	23,567			2	295	19,875	650	213
6	District of Columbia	7	4,185	7	4,185					540	320	
7	Florida	92	39,803	92	39,803					3,904	736	405
8	Idaho	5	4,133	5	4,133					144		12
9	Illinois	288	179,385	287	179,055	1	330			45,658	2,055	4,213
10	Indiana	302	124,253	302	124,253					41,415	100	1,730
11	Iowa	109	57,520	109	57,520					24,428	400	102
12	Kentucky	115	71,394	115	71,394					5,487	60	658
13	Louisiana	211	122,564	210	122,414			1	150	8,120	1,181	786
14	Maine	1,322	759,288	1,320	758,738	2	550			170,130	4,644	7,946
15	Maryland	722	324,839	722	324,839					66,187	10,812	10,334
16	Massachusetts	798	533,863	796	533,421	1	364	1	78	116,050	22,313	6,826
17	Michigan	652	297,300	648	296,097	4	1,203			101,393	2,706	5,569
18	Minnesota	224	132,957	224	132,957					16,668	1,751	1,594
19	Mississippi	125	85,069	124	84,949			1	120	4,643	241	603
20	Missouri	133	99,489	133	99,489					7,097	3,520	60
21	New Hampshire	5	2,612	4	2,512	1	100			279	103	32
22	New Jersey	1,584	1,042,159	1,584	1,042,159					211,480	22,911	9,228
23	New York	3,031	2,002,468	3,020	1,999,127	9	3,100	2	241	375,939	91,171	19,099
24	North Carolina	73	37,404	73	37,404					3,492	2,070	512
25	Ohio	246	122,082	243	120,727	2	1,100	1	255	21,594	2,468	1,274
26	Oregon	169	121,760	169	121,760					7,500	960	1,332
27	Pennsylvania	413	285,597	408	283,642	1	155	4	1,800	22,779	3,801	1,818
28	Rhode Island	228	156,938	228	156,938					16,642	2,055	1,474
29	Texas	30	22,605	30	22,605					1,900	480	32
30	Virginia	381	162,500	378	161,877			3	623	18,119	1,525	3,079
31	Washington	501	311,882	501	311,882					45,812	5,256	3,197
32	West Virginia	85	38,006	85	38,006					2,356	50	550
33	Wisconsin	459	255,237	459	255,237					52,152	2,035	6,757
34	All other states	93	48,626	93	48,626					1,956	330	761

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—SEWING MACHINE CASES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$160,738	$99,696	$2,593,141	$2,462,441	$195,813	$2,266,628	$109,501	$600	$19,948	$651	$5,272,547	1

Group 3.—SEWING MACHINES AND ATTACHMENTS—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,243,666	$41,384	$8,107,366	$7,786,040		$7,786,040	$217,536	$6,079	$41,937	$55,774	$20,869,870	1
314,037	....	1,058,291	981,639		981,639	43,101	800	6,586	26,165	2,711,331	2
247,850	....	503,011	476,651		476,651	9,142	2,866	2,199	12,153	1,850,683	3
8,624	700	25,795	22,740		22,740	795	1,258	774	228	106,528	4
241,395	....	1,803,047	1,763,546	....	1,763,546	26,248	....	9,208	4,045	3,881,753	5
431,760	40,684	4,717,222	4,541,464	....	4,541,464	138,250	1,155	23,170	13,183	12,319,575	6

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING, IRON AND STEEL—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$3,144,279	$281,772	$27,601,824	$26,242,783	....	$26,242,783	$965,548	$29,813	$237,474	$126,206	$58,433,314	1
40,075	13,200	2,164,695	2,104,540		2,104,540	51,930	....	7,725	500	3,187,670	2
92,683	12,000	855,022	814,717		814,717	31,435	363	3,546	4,961	1,681,899	3
171,673	....	1,361,416	1,264,125		1,264,125	71,031	....	26,260	....	3,516,314	4
59,722	117,084	684,099	624,080	....	624,080	39,850	2,400	5,919	11,850	2,029,835	5
119,997	34,613	2,587,626	2,458,468	....	2,458,468	108,549	2,817	17,287	505	5,271,327	6
566,164	....	2,088,158	1,957,575	....	1,957,575	88,758	6,187	13,566	22,072	5,927,721	7
779,337	....	4,856,021	4,699,723	....	4,699,723	142,131	....	11,955	2,212	9,543,164	8
1,314,628	104,875	13,004,787	12,319,555	....	12,319,555	431,864	18,046	151,216	84,106	27,275,384	9

Group 13. SHIPBUILDING, WOODEN, INCLUDING BOAT BUILDING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$796,290	$392,646	$9,861,355	$9,535,233	$6,026	$9,529,207	$162,865	$30,729	$52,517	$80,011	$24,335,925	1
7,361	....	66,395	64,097	....	64,097	1,950	72	276	....	218,355	2
23,683	1,208	500,349	478,360	....	478,360	13,410	795	3,540	4,244	1,414,193	3
19,845	....	641,995	627,815	....	627,815	7,823	449	1,421	4,487	1,372,734	4
1,912	17,100	39,885	37,695		37,695	412	....	106	1,672	99,015	5
220	....	3,455	3,447		3,447	8	....	....	....	9,244	6
2,017	746	36,685	36,282		36,282	268	....	135	....	115,461	7
132	....	8,871	8,810		8,810	50	....	11	....	19,015	8
34,556	4,834	117,695	109,485		109,485	4,682	60	1,121	2,347	414,085	9
39,585	....	218,965	208,487		208,487	6,260	....	2,718	1,500	477,726	10
23,926	....	62,966	53,188		53,188	3,122	....	2,452	4,204	170,589	11
4,769	....	47,657	46,438		46,438	290	....	793	136	150,996	12
6,153	....	94,254	90,621		90,621	2,399	....	667	567	322,601	13
44,008	113,532	1,715,117	1,683,323		1,683,323	6,015	3,493	2,735	19,551	3,038,016	14
42,691	2,350	423,445	414,846		414,846	6,084	....	1,669	846	1,024,851	15
51,652	35,259	668,810	651,983		651,983	7,304	3,291	1,823	4,409	1,581,847	16
91,556	1,562	394,965	379,200		379,200	7,164	90	2,272	6,239	943,030	17
12,198	1,125	101,658	95,339		95,339	4,252	440	1,130	497	342,113	18
3,799	....	98,875	97,722		97,722	675	....	428	50	243,747	19
3,517	....	44,272	43,230		43,230	543	225	156	118	158,964	20
144	....	4,104	3,779		3,779	280	....	20	25	11,898	21
89,118	90,223	874,177	836,911	6,006	830,905	13,697	15,800	3,010	4,759	2,464,003	22
176,199	89,470	1,900,767	1,842,729	....	1,842,729	34,884	4,730	10,307	8,117	5,337,582	23
910	....	22,977	22,685	....	22,685	150	....	55	87	83,273	24
17,319	533	162,779	156,175		156,175	3,061	....	1,938	1,605	374,369	25
5,208	....	122,961	119,958		119,958	700	60	358	1,885	297,231	26
13,021	4,139	324,467	312,575		312,575	3,382	....	7,758	752	784,428	27
10,928	2,185	151,730	140,700		140,700	6,172	610	815	3,133	424,104	28
1,088	300	16,209	16,039		16,039	150		20	....	51,541	29
12,315	1,200	174,299	165,997	20	165,977	6,256	....	1,038	1,008	516,341	30
31,459	5,900	558,935	546,838		546,838	6,635	254	2,197	2,951	1,076,525	31
1,756	....	47,593	46,113		46,113	920		170	300	115,785	32
22,725	20,635	173,699	155,286		155,286	13,179	350	922	3,962	599,878	33
520	345	40,434	39,080		39,080	328	10	456	560	83,582	34

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—SHIRTS. (See also Furnishing goods, men's; Collars and cuffs.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	641	$23,379,774	$561,488	$1,358,905	$2,889,527	$18,569,854	477	9,658
2	California	25	555,346		160	76,254	478,932	21	173
3	Connecticut	7	526,950	25,400	61,400	39,220	400,930	4	97
4	Delaware	8	40,625	650	5,000	26,900	8,075	7	101
5	Illinois	36	889,443	8,500	48,028	75,515	757,400	27	229
6	Indiana	7	498,230	2,250	40,000	82,144	373,836	7	185
7	Kansas	3	37,550	100	1,500	3,050	32,900	3	15
8	Kentucky	4	28,512	1,200	3,000	8,339	15,973	4	30
9	Louisiana	4	24,369			2,369	22,000	3	14
10	Maine	6	209,639	1,500	15,000	44,730	148,409	4	68
11	Maryland	36	3,746,249	111,057	247,517	511,296	2,876,379	34	1,854
12	Massachusetts	21	938,808	51,498	116,744	127,133	643,433	20	620
13	Michigan	5	149,823			30,428	119,395	5	195
14	Minnesota	5	34,175			2,675	31,500	3	6
15	Missouri	12	720,671		10,000	94,211	616,460	10	171
16	Nebraska	4	41,545			9,453	32,092	4	26
17	New Jersey	32	810,378	46,800	66,250	127,387	569,941	29	451
18	New York	225	8,800,015	116,000	342,907	838,299	7,502,809	121	2,549
19	Ohio	17	283,069	2,000	3,700	48,724	228,645	12	217
20	Pennsylvania	140	4,154,272	161,533	307,872	585,451	3,099,416	123	2,059
21	Tennessee	7	42,671			4,505	38,166	4	11
22	Vermont	4	248,813	18,000	57,627	74,847	98,339	4	255
23	Virginia	6	67,210			14,210	53,000	6	88
24	Washington	4	7,250			2,088	5,162	3	4
25	West Virginia	3	50,881			7,150	43,731	3	21
26	Wisconsin	7	106,914	6,000	6,200	7,896	86,818	7	23
27	All other states [1]	13	366,366	9,000	26,000	45,253	286,113	9	196
	Group 2.—SHODDY. (See also Woolen goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)								
1	United States	97	$5,804,164	$461,352	$971,554	$1,278,004	$3,093,254	95	12,445
2	Connecticut	6	517,159	27,975	73,300	56,972	358,912	6	891
3	Massachusetts	31	1,206,351	104,004	241,985	262,551	597,811	30	4,108
4	New Jersey	4	541,103	69,291	110,678	145,760	215,374	4	1,070
5	New York	11	514,149	19,000	67,019	135,340	292,790	11	1,089
6	Ohio	5	922,447	75,120	135,000	260,885	451,442	5	1,175
7	Pennsylvania	23	1,216,336	115,251	222,900	248,001	630,184	23	1,960
8	Rhode Island	4	67,056	1,000	7,500	21,000	37,556	3	133
9	Vermont	3	435,384	26,661	52,322	30,896	325,505	3	895
10	All other states [2]	10	384,179	23,050	60,850	116,599	183,680	10	1,124
	Group 4.—SHOW CASES.								
1	United States	141	$3,143,094	$223,992	$486,447	$502,555	$1,930,100	115	4,133
2	California	8	62,425	25,500	10,000	6,280	20,645	7	68
3	Georgia	3	166,549	16,000	21,867	20,368	108,314	2	180
4	Illinois	19	398,279	23,200	67,159	37,945	269,975	13	534
5	Indiana	3	12,975			3,000	9,975	1	30
6	Massachusetts	6	15,830			2,895	12,935	6	27
7	Michigan	10	728,085	38,735	140,725	96,209	452,416	10	942
8	Minnesota	6	72,200	7,000	16,500	13,250	35,450	6	128
9	Missouri	8	338,062	18,036	24,546	48,212	247,268	7	234
10	New York	19	268,655	20,821	23,350	66,412	158,072	14	357
11	North Carolina	4	15,500	1,500	3,000	3,800	7,200	3	43
12	Ohio	14	380,298	18,500	56,000	108,003	197,795	14	788
13	Pennsylvania	9	104,000	9,700	29,200	16,805	48,295	6	133
14	Texas	6	45,149	1,000	6,000	14,423	23,726	5	66
15	Washington	7	14,875	800	1,200	5,050	7,825	4	20
16	Wisconsin	3	10,250	1,000	1,700	4,450	3,100	3	57
17	All other states [3]	16	509,962	42,200	85,200	55,453	327,109	14	526
	Group 2.—SILK AND SILK GOODS. (See also special report on Silk manufactures.)								
1	United States	624	$109,556,621	$3,336,596	$14,692,813	$29,347,016	$62,180,196	608	78,888
2	California	4	229,674	10,000	33,574	39,600	146,500	4	66
3	Connecticut	43	16,675,954	288,300	2,466,450	2,816,172	11,105,032	43	8,662
4	Illinois	3	390,672	20,000	30,000	120,000	220,672	3	175
5	Maryland	3	421,129	9,000	94,334	125,179	192,616	3	765
6	Massachusetts	18	5,523,041	247,000	740,636	827,086	3,708,319	16	4,471
7	New Jersey	239	33,644,698	844,078	3,294,250	8,821,593	20,684,777	236	18,999
8	New York	123	15,751,246	529,744	1,131,097	5,150,205	8,940,200	117	7,900
9	North Carolina	3	116,864	5,300	36,700	53,574	21,290	3	398
10	Pennsylvania	168	31,312,386	1,100,553	5,849,615	10,083,814	14,278,404	163	31,050
11	Rhode Island	8	2,651,653	135,200	372,799	510,539	1,633,115	8	1,745
12	All other states [4]	12	2,839,304	147,421	643,358	799,254	1,249,271	12	4,657

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oregon, 2; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 1, Texas, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Maine, 2; Michigan, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Tennessee, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—SHIRTS. (See also Furnishing goods, men's; Collars and cuffs.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
903	2,461	$2,037,119	120	$280,599	2,341	$1,756,520	1,610	$1,447,469	731	$309,051	43,157	30,854	1
36	42	38,901	3	6,000	39	32,901	21	21,635	18	11,266	1,401	912	2
4	22	48,150	4	25,000	18	23,150	18	23,150			774	474	3
11	7	2,756			7	2,756	2	1,092	5	1,664	413	240	4
36	171	169,267	12	25,900	159	143,367	122	127,164	37	16,203	1,320	889	5
3	56	55,776	3	16,900	53	38,876	33	31,830	20	7,046	1,481	1,027	6
2	8	9,526			8	9,526	7	9,084	1	442	41	20	7
1	7	4,600	2	1,000	5	3,600	3	2,580	2	1,020	154	133	8
3	7	4,450			7	4,450	6	3,930	1	520	58	55	9
7	34	21,855	2	1,131	32	20,724	18	15,300	14	5,424	473	416	10
68	272	209,494	2	5,900	270	203,594	192	170,768	78	32,826	6,022	4,466	11
35	106	87,241	4	9,600	102	77,641	54	51,538	48	26,103	1,918	1,047	12
4	25	28,850	1	3,600	24	25,250	20	23,300	4	1,950	314	183	13
6	5	4,650			5	4,650	5	4,650			52	37	14
3	56	72,520	8	22,460	48	50,060	36	41,160	12	8,900	1,423	1,050	15
3	4	4,600	2	3,000	2	1,600	2	1,600			64	29	16
54	117	89,141	11	20,500	106	68,641	62	49,569	44	19,072	2,824	2,039	17
324	926	726,161	38	87,926	888	638,235	624	528,507	264	109,728	12,755	8,718	18
18	38	36,042	7	16,100	31	19,942	24	16,952	7	2,990	697	811	19
236	486	351,746	10	17,252	476	334,494	316	277,867	160	56,627	9,272	7,321	20
8	6	8,200	3	4,300	3	3,900	3	3,900			110	63	21
	11	12,804	2	5,500	9	7,304	6	5,154	3	2,150	906	484	22
10	10	7,255			10	7,255	6	5,455	4	1,800	178	141	23
4											35	18	24
6	12	7,616	1	1,000	11	6,616	8	5,536	3	1,080	74	30	25
7	7	5,600			7	5,600	5	5,100	2	500	124	89	26
14	26	29,918	5	7,530	21	22,388	17	20,648	4	1,740	274	162	27

Group 2.—SHODDY. (See also Woolen goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

110	172	$245,403	44	$102,724	128	$142,679	119	$139,145	9	$3,534	2,578	1,758	1
7	14	16,324	3	3,900	11	12,424	11	12,424			146	103	2
29	47	68,875	14	28,574	33	40,301	30	39,155	3	1,146	584	337	3
2	16	26,600	4	11,300	12	15,300	11	14,900	1	400	297	178	4
10	18	20,908	4	5,750	14	15,158	13	14,658	1	500	264	188	5
3	21	37,088	7	19,000	14	18,088	12	17,200	2	888	515	372	6
35	34	42,792	4	15,000	30	27,792	29	27,492	1	300	421	309	7
8											45	42	8
5	9	9,576			9	9,576	8	9,276	1	300	146	96	9
11	13	23,240	8	19,200	5	4,040	5	4,040			160	133	10

Group 4.—SHOW CASES.

135	305	$329,786	70	$101,530	235	$228,256	179	$202,429	56	$25,827	3,623	2,571	1
10	2	1,260			2	1,260	2	1,260			62	31	2
2	18	25,300	6	10,800	12	14,500	9	13,200	3	1,300	218	171	3
17	42	44,238	9	12,368	33	31,870	25	28,387	8	3,483	483	398	4
5	3	3,016			3	3,016	3	3,016			25	17	5
8											29	20	6
8	66	84,087	11	20,570	55	63,517	36	55,381	19	8,136	699	507	7
6	6	4,500			6	4,500	5	3,780	1	720	142	64	8
3	31	30,059	8	12,900	23	17,159	19	15,285	4	1,874	319	206	9
20	28	29,386	11	13,550	17	15,836	13	13,758	4	2,078	387	237	10
7	2	1,500			2	1,500	2	1,500			32	20	11
7	73	74,040	17	21,000	56	53,040	42	46,392	14	6,648	494	375	12
8	5	3,790	2	484	3	3,306	3	3,306			110	93	13
8	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			69	40	14
5											38	16	15
6											20	8	16
15	28	27,410	6	9,858	22	17,552	19	15,964	3	1,588	496	368	17

Group 2.—SILK AND SILK GOODS. (See also special report on Silk manufactures.)

525	4,027	$4,742,270	360	$1,109,957	3,667	$3,632,313	3,129	$3,358,668	538	$273,645	90,717	68,399	1
2	10	11,924	2	2,600	8	9,324	7	8,674	1	650	161	120	2
38	327	479,213	26	97,860	301	381,353	264	361,561	37	19,792	8,771	6,959	3
1	25	31,342	2	3,000	23	28,342	19	25,862	4	2,480	612	374	4
	13	8,975	5	3,180	8	5,795	7	5,513	1	282	265	162	5
10	126	142,176	16	38,560	110	103,616	85	91,332	25	12,284	3,515	2,622	6
227	1,278	1,555,662	101	367,550	1,177	1,188,112	1,061	1,123,962	116	64,150	29,284	21,955	7
105	960	1,103,792	81	301,432	879	802,360	714	714,997	165	87,363	13,081	9,528	8
5	7	1,880			7	1,880	7	1,880			532	504	9
133	1,192	1,300,068	116	265,215	1,076	1,034,853	900	953,488	176	81,365	30,551	22,996	10
4	31	41,254	4	17,060	27	24,194	19	21,080	8	3,114	1,399	1,179	11
	58	62,984	7	13,500	51	49,484	46	47,319	5	2,165	2,546	1,970	12

Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 2; Maryland, 2; North Dakota, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 2; Maine, 1; Michigan, 2; New Hampshire, 2; Ohio, 2; Virginia, 3.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—SHIRTS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States.	36,499	$11,233,392	7,051	$3,506,693	28,258	$7,554,388	1,190	$172,311	$6,451,006	$594,663	$55,077
2	California	1,134	451,208	136	101,532	991	348,247	7	1,429	72,022	28,030	2,122
3	Connecticut	655	227,841	77	45,801	562	179,370	16	2,670	61,575	5,840	1,305
4	Delaware	286	46,981	11	3,849	271	42,589	4	543	6,818	1,685	95
5	Illinois	1,072	415,887	158	91,646	888	319,868	26	4,373	172,492	46,574	4,747
6	Indiana	1,225	280,135	185	64,130	986	209,730	54	6,275	63,725	5,355	2,865
7	Kansas	31	10,129	2	1,904	28	8,095	1	130	3,485	718	177
8	Kentucky	145	40,245	24	9,313	116	30,307	5	625	4,567	2,100	179
9	Louisiana	56	12,964	1	300	51	12,100	4	564	2,808	1,335	490
10	Maine	440	137,227	67	40,650	373	96,577			23,630	4,524	1,232
11	Maryland	5,178	1,318,756	1,107	439,323	3,667	833,992	404	45,441	589,056	79,008	9,547
12	Massachusetts	1,300	517,438	201	118,125	1,085	397,273	14	2,040	107,158	10,522	6,677
13	Michigan	260	83,971	54	29,956	206	54,015			18,884	2,450	918
14	Minnesota	44	18,426	7	5,696	37	12,730			8,424	1,206	125
15	Missouri	1,217	357,761	90	60,682	1,102	293,889	25	3,190	54,358	23,799	1,601
16	Nebraska	52	17,831	5	4,030	47	13,801			12,142	1,500	27
17	New Jersey	2,471	804,174	466	250,716	1,948	545,212	57	8,246	371,564	28,472	3,941
18	New York	10,816	3,715,039	2,980	1,439,806	7,746	2,260,194	90	15,039	3,902,000	242,187	7,596
19	Ohio	629	179,052	49	25,077	578	153,599	2	376	67,245	9,653	1,005
20	Pennsylvania	8,108	2,248,063	1,278	716,444	6,372	1,453,105	458	78,514	699,076	84,931	7,542
21	Tennessee	90	22,290	4	1,921	86	20,369			14,210	2,932	103
22	Vermont	702	183,779	76	22,450	623	160,924	3	405	23,467	1,310	834
23	Virginia	152	36,511	23	10,874	117	24,442	12	1,195	24,096	2,075	271
24	Washington	26	9,735	3	1,110	23	8,625			2,036	1,056	41
25	West Virginia	80	11,919			79	11,719	1	200	5,525	1,320	275
26	Wisconsin	112	32,679	11	6,714	98	25,515	3	450	60,890	1,086	228
27	All other states	218	53,351	36	14,644	178	38,101	4	606	79,753	4,895	1,131
	Group 2.—SHODDY—Continued.											
1	United States	2,089	$834,822	1,625	$723,540	458	$110,242	6	$1,040	$461,527	$23,955	$29,625
2	Connecticut	124	55,157	117	53,021	7	2,136			26,753		1,808
3	Massachusetts	444	189,608	379	173,457	62	15,683	3	468	123,506	6,225	8,483
4	New Jersey	223	87,134	183	76,988	40	10,146			38,043		2,023
5	New York	195	79,558	166	72,195	29	7,363			47,607	4,990	701
6	Ohio	426	158,352	268	121,479	158	36,873			90,124		8,221
7	Pennsylvania	360	142,188	274	120,772	83	20,844	3	572	74,880	5,470	4,266
8	Rhode Island	43	19,752	42	19,544	1	208			9,155	2,260	282
9	Vermont	123	49,146	86	38,722	37	10,424			32,445		1,844
10	All other states	151	53,927	110	47,362	41	6,565			19,014	5,010	1,997
	Group 4.—SHOW CASES—Continued.											
1	United States	3,082	$1,681,071	3,016	$1,665,145	30	$9,930	36	$5,996	$494,650	$87,220	$19,705
2	California	37	34,054	37	34,054					5,013	2,010	219
3	Georgia	189	58,700	189	58,700					28,114	870	1,594
4	Illinois	439	251,912	433	250,658	1	480	5	774	80,256	14,176	2,065
5	Indiana	21	14,028	21	14,028					5,561	1,558	157
6	Massachusetts	24	18,878	24	18,878					6,628	3,180	92
7	Michigan	617	313,628	607	309,888	6	2,700	4	1,040	142,449	2,332	5,192
8	Minnesota	112	70,970	112	70,970					7,534	3,360	646
9	Missouri	260	150,722	252	149,922			8	800	48,126	8,600	1,142
10	New York	310	177,763	298	173,913	12	3,850			46,657	24,137	982
11	North Carolina	24	8,650	24	8,650					1,212	320	107
12	Ohio	438	228,488	418	223,938	11	2,900	9	1,650	44,672	11,060	3,481
13	Pennsylvania	97	66,016	96	65,756			1	260	11,592	4,639	476
14	Texas	51	35,101	49	34,776			2	325	8,834	2,640	303
15	Washington	23	19,480	23	19,480					2,311	1,266	94
16	Wisconsin	12	7,864	12	7,864					642	228	45
17	All other states	428	224,817	421	223,670			7	1,147	55,049	6,844	3,110
	Group 2.—SILK AND SILK GOODS—Continued.											
1	United States	79,601	$26,767,943	27,037	$12,787,322	45,198	$12,859,156	7,366	$1,121,465	$14,052,777	$702,550	$337,784
2	California	136	44,050	20	11,661	108	31,029	8	1,360	7,093	1,470	363
3	Connecticut	7,792	3,124,394	3,306	1,681,933	4,187	1,379,611	299	63,450	969,658	29,597	58,635
4	Illinois	524	135,579	50	29,268	436	98,254	38	8,057	35,444	5,900	1,544
5	Maryland	175	47,755	50	18,659	88	26,333	37	2,763	40,267	360	1,168
6	Massachusetts	3,261	1,162,118	1,042	491,173	2,012	623,401	207	47,544	513,096	14,993	36,258
7	New Jersey	25,481	9,892,804	11,361	5,466,163	12,947	4,228,307	1,173	198,334	6,015,201	285,427	112,423
8	New York	11,283	4,267,867	3,664	1,991,512	7,211	2,205,611	408	70,744	2,614,112	245,977	27,711
9	North Carolina	515	70,317	168	31,711	273	31,148	74	7,458	8,130		466
10	Pennsylvania	26,915	6,972,852	6,318	2,588,931	15,863	3,738,298	4,734	645,623	3,472,624	108,926	70,365
11	Rhode Island	1,291	479,991	436	225,080	699	216,298	156	38,613	116,294	8,620	19,392
12	All other states	2,228	570,216	622	251,231	1,374	281,466	232	37,519	230,858	1,280	18,459

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—SHIRTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of product, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,764,939	$3,036,327	$25,639,402	$25,148,895	...	$25,148,895	$195,372	$87,956	$56,660	$150,519	$50,971,105	1
32,858	9,012	758,300	742,363	...	742,363	1,850	6,847	430	6,810	1,640,342	2
32,130	22,300	456,369	442,187	...	442,187	8,088	82	4,856	1,156	927,147	3
4,773	265	32,788	30,235	...	30,235	1,401	400	152	400	106,097	4
120,646	525	835,600	809,875	...	809,875	10,961	7,494	920	6,350	1,798,644	5
55,505	...	833,627	810,908	...	810,908	8,045	2,179	744	11,751	1,376,241	6
2,590	...	17,401	17,222	...	17,222	111	50	18	...	55,503	7
2,288	...	79,398	76,918	...	76,918	1,560	475	345	100	154,242	8
983	...	35,198	34,671	...	34,671	180	204	23	120	73,907	9
17,874	...	163,052	154,961	...	154,961	1,690	1,947	304	4,150	386,159	10
278,603	221,808	3,413,459	3,361,065	...	3,361,065	28,497	2,031	16,106	5,760	5,908,249	11
89,709	250	853,457	830,463	...	830,463	9,001	1,642	1,428	10,923	1,884,905	12
12,516	3,000	192,213	188,329	...	188,329	2,680	422	107	675	364,395	13
6,743	250	24,577	24,065	...	24,065	65	194	28	225	74,165	14
28,958	...	738,925	719,753	...	719,753	4,082	7,095	921	7,074	1,456,454	15
10,615	...	29,924	28,765	...	28,765	784	314	36	25	68,245	16
153,577	185,571	1,362,335	1,335,363	...	1,335,363	12,676	5,193	2,080	7,023	3,042,217	17
1,315,631	2,336,586	9,975,425	9,824,047	...	9,824,047	57,372	26,353	17,098	50,555	20,241,670	18
51,037	5,550	475,301	468,328	...	468,328	1,907	2,430	310	2,326	849,471	19
436,780	169,823	4,777,464	4,682,636	...	4,682,636	39,848	18,111	8,209	28,660	9,051,758	20
11,175	...	44,871	43,680	...	43,680	64	607	10	510	107,500	21
21,323	...	64,328	60,352	...	60,352	1,933	500	754	789	288,006	22
21,600	150	67,531	63,446	...	63,446	770	1,150	1,365	800	188,245	23
939	...	5,332	5,136	...	5,136	12	181	3	...	21,066	24
3,930	...	92,425	91,610	...	91,610	50	480	135	150	123,829	25
11,076	48,500	69,366	66,117	...	66,117	497	929	17	1,806	183,783	26
41,080	32,647	240,736	236,400	...	236,400	1,048	646	261	2,381	539,295	27

Group 2.—SHODDY—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of product, including custom work and repairing.	
$401,702	$6,245	$6,055,731	$5,788,249	$147,412	$5,640,837	$149,144	$26,893	$29,798	$61,647	$8,406,425	1
24,945	...	362,497	337,886	...	337,886	10,366	...	1,421	12,824	468,445	2
107,548	1,250	1,249,985	1,172,997	17,378	1,155,619	39,823	7,094	11,745	18,326	1,814,944	3
36,020	...	563,386	545,582	2,514	543,068	13,484	...	807	3,513	866,268	4
41,916	...	496,690	472,687	67,530	405,157	13,163	1,600	2,929	6,311	701,954	5
81,903	...	948,155	901,264	39,560	861,704	28,166	...	2,949	15,776	1,239,267	6
62,644	2,500	1,713,379	1,675,201	19,000	1,656,201	24,114	5,350	6,778	1,936	2,204,279	7
4,118	2,495	60,097	52,244	...	52,244	558	3,000	1,584	2,711	113,453	8
30,601	...	463,567	441,408	...	441,408	12,315	8,949	745	150	639,865	9
12,007	...	197,975	188,980	1,430	187,550	7,155	900	840	100	357,970	10

Group 1.—SHOW CASES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of product, including custom work and repairing.	
$382,069	$5,656	$2,374,097	$2,254,787		$2,254,787	$44,447	$19,678	$16,418	$38,767	$5,721,724	1
2,784	...	45,453	44,577		44,577	390	316	143	27	104,858	2
25,650	...	96,050	92,500	...	92,500	1,200	1,300	1,050	...	285,000	3
63,665	350	359,371	342,190	...	342,190	7,126	2,242	599	7,214	847,857	4
1,326	2,520	16,719	16,044	...	16,044	348	...	12	315	48,750	5
2,356	1,000	25,189	24,386	...	24,386	...	753	50	...	62,740	6
134,925	...	502,202	465,684	...	465,684	12,644	47	8,877	14,950	1,165,017	7
3,528	...	119,990	114,072	...	114,072	3,368	1,150	250	1,150	208,664	8
38,384	...	206,895	197,038	...	197,038	4,483	1,916	665	2,793	545,819	9
21,208	330	234,270	224,686	...	224,686	3,446	4,923	495	720	595,720	10
785	...	15,877	14,720	...	14,720	472		65	620	34,750	11
30,131	...	313,906	301,450	...	301,450	5,304	1,849	910	4,393	748,519	12
6,287	190	59,805	57,576	...	57,576	1,088	750	109	282	170,995	13
5,891	...	43,147	39,308	...	39,308	490	660	75	2,614	95,701	14
951	...	19,058	17,960	...	17,960	331	365	52	350	52,950	15
369	...	5,249	4,825	...	4,825	234	160	30	...	18,290	16
44,829	1,266	310,916	297,771	...	297,771	3,523	3,247	3,036	3,339	736,314	17

Group 2.—SILK AND SILK GOODS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of product, including custom work and repairing.	
$6,152,857	$6,859,586	$75,861,188	$73,883,906	$45,318,416	$28,565,490	$862,220	$268,336	$608,585	$238,141	$133,288,072	1
5,260	...	217,068	214,562	184,171	30,391	1,728	430	333	15	351,949	2
531,766	349,660	9,098,196	8,926,594	5,067,381	3,859,213	121,266	7,795	17,640	24,901	15,623,663	3
26,100	1,900	486,015	481,454	201,560	279,894	1,959	500	802	1,300	735,242	4
27,090	11,649	171,343	167,379	60,183	107,196	2,484	200	1,030	250	272,995	5
230,481	231,364	4,156,919	4,076,840	2,944,279	1,132,561	42,942	2,030	16,586	18,521	7,012,062	6
2,086,272	3,561,079	22,339,447	21,651,133	13,920,194	7,730,939	252,715	151,679	228,670	55,250	42,862,907	7
1,472,738	867,686	10,490,474	10,220,468	3,934,433	6,286,035	108,362	59,549	82,377	19,718	20,181,212	8
6,664	1,000	129,009	121,108	120,000	1,108	2,616	654	900	3,731	229,927	9
1,563,090	1,730,243	24,267,122	23,630,905	15,419,221	8,211,684	285,415	31,816	221,270	97,716	39,333,520	10
31,638	62,644	1,695,950	1,649,198	1,179,447	469,751	12,788	7,553	20,752	5,659	2,555,986	11
168,758	42,361	2,809,645	2,744,265	2,287,547	456,718	29,945	6,130	18,225	11,080	4,128,579	12

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—SILVERSMITHING AND SILVERWARE. (See also Plated ware.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	98	$23,901,545	$400,648	$3,074,194	$5,106,463	$15,320,240	96	8,010
2	Maryland	6	307,042		7,276	79,864	219,902	6	166
3	Massachusetts	21	4,423,839	41,517	298,597	587,844	3,495,881	20	1,825
4	New Jersey	22	2,729,203	22,826	507,246	625,803	1,573,328	22	1,995
5	New York	28	4,088,790	76,000	356,079	1,267,588	2,389,123	27	1,469
6	Pennsylvania	4	105,004			31,500	73,504	4	40
7	Rhode Island	10	8,582,489	182,519	1,540,222	1,292,004	5,567,744	10	1,308
8	All other states [1]	7	3,665,178	77,786	364,774	1,221,860	2,000,758	7	1,207

Group 1.—SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING, WHOLESALE. (See also Lard, refined; Sausage; Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	559	$219,818,627	$13,427,171	$38,370,740	$27,770,453	$140,250,263	498	142,591
2	California	27	3,475,730	594,881	754,081	373,937	1,752,831	22	1,779
3	Colorado	7	971,874	24,900	236,560	84,100	626,314	7	758
4	Delaware	5	142,977	13,000	54,000	17,100	58,877	5	160
5	District of Columbia	3	280,100	125,500	51,000	17,100	86,500	3	113
6	Georgia	3	219,800	39,000	27,000	52,800	101,000	3	344
7	Idaho	3	92,557	11,846	23,540	10,500	46,671	2	22
8	Illinois	59	80,052,168	3,941,072	12,399,232	9,419,338	54,292,526	57	58,175
9	Indiana	28	7,114,431	300,768	1,451,042	983,593	4,379,028	26	4,847
10	Iowa	13	7,208,199	139,000	1,798,008	881,113	4,390,078	13	4,820
11	Kansas	17	24,988,794	1,142,192	4,366,142	3,269,031	16,211,429	17	18,907
12	Kentucky	16	1,450,264	42,048	143,876	221,300	1,043,040	13	977
13	Maryland	29	1,262,102	62,253	213,371	148,230	838,248	26	1,126
14	Massachusetts	13	11,131,419	941,200	2,099,457	1,179,263	6,911,499	11	2,916
15	Michigan	8	1,252,767	103,050	208,816	104,970	835,951	8	969
16	Minnesota	14	3,280,383	178,570	529,865	532,075	2,039,873	12	1,581
17	Missouri	25	16,347,439	518,564	2,578,590	1,846,836	11,403,449	21	9,534
18	Nebraska	6	20,592,542	828,410	3,491,401	2,737,706	13,535,025	6	9,021
19	New Jersey	18	1,458,400	241,100	422,308	256,969	538,023	16	533
20	New York	45	7,682,740	958,833	1,126,076	957,009	4,640,822	42	3,116
21	Ohio	56	6,068,069	732,572	1,188,993	870,154	3,276,350	53	4,023
22	Oregon	10	974,727	191,817	168,198	176,429	438,283	9	372
23	Pennsylvania	71	7,286,060	578,628	1,598,017	941,836	4,167,579	62	6,820
24	Rhode Island	6	523,142	25,800	60,940	44,596	391,806	6	242
25	Tennessee	8	379,420	70,550	105,150	166,650	37,070	4	855
26	Texas	9	6,374,743	724,550	1,819,704	1,513,587	2,316,902	9	5,355
27	Utah	3	147,664	10,000	8,200	9,800	119,664	2	25
28	Virginia	14	683,332	43,100	91,750	130,485	417,997	6	720
29	Washington	13	2,283,644	318,905	249,760	158,643	1,556,336	11	563
30	West Virginia	6	477,646	30,025	64,339	44,500	338,782	4	701
31	Wisconsin	14	4,689,064	364,437	607,425	479,477	3,237,725	14	2,340
32	All other states [2]	10	926,430	130,600	433,899	141,346	220,585	8	877

Group 1.—SLAUGHTERING, WHOLESALE, NOT INCLUDING MEAT PACKING. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	370	$17,896,063	$1,692,986	$3,641,637	$2,221,994	$10,339,446	118	10,377
2	California	32	1,359,848	187,000	249,616	72,893	850,339	8	295
3	Colorado	4	135,247	11,000	26,500	32,000	65,747	4	130
4	Illinois	9	425,100	200	94,300	39,600	291,000	5	360
5	Indiana	14	243,575	39,925	57,600	51,150	94,900	6	122
6	Iowa	6	89,160	17,941	33,600	8,355	29,264	4	75
7	Kansas	5	343,536	24,100	99,004	106,821	113,611	4	144
8	Kentucky	6	14,035	1,450	4,850	1,085	6,650		
9	Maine	9	281,680	19,000	88,216	17,295	157,169	4	332
10	Maryland	8	23,531		6,300	1,625	15,606		
11	Massachusetts	29	1,623,615	98,361	412,390	206,347	906,517	3	272
12	Michigan	10	96,370	8,200	22,300	14,150	51,720	3	85
13	Minnesota	10	141,150	25,600	48,100	17,300	50,150	3	62
14	Missouri	8	78,460	5,000	12,500	24,400	36,560	6	97
15	New Jersey	21	877,077	85,300	173,800	74,900	543,077	7	348
16	New York	56	9,550,115	719,404	1,549,252	1,129,525	6,151,934	17	4,484
17	North Carolina	3	58,389	17,000	7,250	11,139	23,000	3	98
18	Ohio	32	289,066	62,100	90,150	39,545	97,271	11	345
19	Pennsylvania	85	775,190	62,850	123,800	79,505	509,035	14	726
20	All other states [3]	23	1,490,919	308,555	542,109	294,359	345,896	16	2,402

Group 10.—SMELTING AND REFINING, COPPER. (See also special report on Smelting and refining, copper.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	40	$76,824,640	$2,776,114	$18,962,965	$15,815,148	$39,270,413	37	85,828
2	Arizona	7	9,340,839	420,000	1,762,285	2,490,117	4,668,437	7	20,245
3	California	3	946,000	7,000	141,000	183,000	615,000	3	2,714
4	Michigan	3	2,378,315	258,727	399,000	1,304,041	416,547	3	546
5	New Jersey	5	7,892,904	386,250	1,522,810	3,521,940	2,461,904	3	5,575
6	Utah	5	3,584,788	107,478	1,287,679	1,208,372	981,259	4	3,173
7	All other states [4]	17	52,681,794	1,596,659	13,850,191	7,107,678	30,127,266	17	53,575

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 2; Louisiana, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Connecticut, 2; Maine, 2; Montana, 1; Nevada, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Vermont, 1; Wyoming, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—SILVERSMITHING AND SILVERWARE. (See also Plated ware.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.: Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.: Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS: Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
99	850	$1,082,579	74	$304,427	776	$778,152	590	$692,030	186	$86,122	11,105	7,195	1
9	20	24,936	5	12,000	15	12,936	8	10,040	7	2,896	219	194	2
18	179	273,794	15	54,191	164	219,603	123	199,616	41	19,987	2,233	1,321	3
27	171	175,419	12	32,872	159	142,547	95	112,282	64	30,265	1,617	1,175	4
28	245	283,849	24	111,110	221	172,739	180	156,262	41	16,477	3,107	1,553	5
4	8	10,200	...	...	8	10,200	8	10,200	...	...	75	75	6
9	139	171,368	12	56,454	127	114,914	106	103,873	21	11,041	2,298	1,662	7
4	88	143,013	6	37,800	82	105,213	70	99,757	12	5,456	1,536	1,215	8

Group 1.—SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING, WHOLESALE. (See also Lard, refined; Sausage; Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
491	11,305	$12,458,332	372	$1,041,176	10,933	$11,417,156	10,026	$10,852,756	907	$564,400	86,128	47,800	1
19	212	252,862	10	32,620	202	220,242	189	212,774	13	7,468	1,184	849	2
1	48	50,993	3	4,800	45	46,193	42	45,293	3	900	265	215	3
6	5	4,212	...	...	5	4,212	4	3,848	1	364	56	42	4
1	13	18,812	3	5,500	10	13,312	8	12,480	2	832	109	73	5
3	1	600	...	...	1	600	1	600	...	...	127	45	6
2	7	9,040	4	5,500	3	3,540	3	3,540	...	...	10	10	7
46	5,614	6,539,145	55	209,618	5,559	6,329,527	5,116	6,034,983	443	294,544	33,875	13,792	8
22	181	234,455	18	42,950	163	191,505	154	187,629	9	3,876	3,450	2,486	9
6	278	296,046	19	51,500	259	244,546	234	231,969	25	12,577	4,070	2,234	10
13	960	961,485	10	52,755	950	908,730	882	865,615	68	43,115	11,235	7,793	11
22	46	44,379	5	9,917	41	34,462	40	34,150	1	312	601	376	12
40	59	58,024	6	8,580	53	49,444	49	46,992	4	2,452	544	463	13
7	304	270,571	12	40,791	292	229,780	260	212,608	32	17,172	2,690	2,266	14
7	57	55,729	3	6,500	54	49,229	46	45,664	8	3,565	458	391	15
18	267	241,581	3	6,000	264	235,581	243	223,759	21	11,822	1,869	600	16
14	595	620,129	26	58,045	569	562,084	529	536,104	40	25,980	5,621	2,836	17
...	869	936,340	7	48,915	862	887,425	803	844,235	59	43,190	6,717	3,542	18
15	64	67,964	10	28,044	54	39,920	45	36,104	9	3,816	406	351	19
49	400	393,706	28	98,066	372	295,640	306	262,886	66	32,754	1,846	1,579	20
51	305	284,668	42	83,070	263	201,598	237	188,304	26	13,294	2,340	1,958	21
7	60	72,914	16	28,425	44	44,489	40	42,313	4	2,176	322	253	22
77	302	324,790	29	68,640	273	256,150	249	245,792	24	10,358	2,257	1,941	23
7	11	11,280	2	2,600	9	8,680	9	8,680	...	...	154	148	24
9	8	7,600	5	4,300	3	3,300	3	3,300	...	...	152	118	25
2	333	323,110	8	22,000	325	301,110	309	286,567	16	14,543	2,416	1,450	26
1	9	10,260	3	5,040	6	5,220	2	3,300	4	1,920	32	29	27
12	30	27,628	4	8,160	26	19,468	24	18,468	2	1,000	265	134	28
9	58	79,096	9	21,000	49	58,096	38	48,796	11	9,300	366	207	29
6	29	19,800	8	9,180	21	10,620	15	9,000	6	1,620	146	117	30
13	140	187,373	21	69,660	119	117,713	111	113,263	8	4,450	2,052	1,137	31
6	40	53,740	3	9,000	37	44,740	35	43,740	2	1,000	493	365	32

Group 1.—SLAUGHTERING, WHOLESALE, NOT INCLUDING MEAT PACKING. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; and special report on Slaughtering and meat packing.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
478	669	$885,570	46	$157,247	623	$728,323	533	$679,505	90	$48,818	5,308	3,473	1
39	75	97,860	13	34,400	62	63,460	56	57,760	6	5,700	292	246	2
3	4	3,920			4	3,920	4	3,920			24	19	3
25	19	20,584			19	20,584	17	19,544	2	1,040	396	231	4
16	14	12,900	2	1,600	12	11,300	12	11,300	...	...	82	69	5
5	6	2,810	1	250	5	2,560	5	2,560	...	...	42	35	6
6	23	22,205	2	3,999	21	18,206	18	17,558	3	648	228	103	7
8	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	8
11	14	8,085			14	8,085	11	7,305	3	780	224	77	9
12	1	312			1	312	...	...	1	312	29	26	10
30	99	121,783	5	17,848	94	103,935	87	98,891	7	5,044	644	413	11
12	6	9,560	1	4,000	5	5,560	4	5,080	1	480	57	43	12
10	13	11,370	2	1,800	11	9,570	8	8,200	3	1,370	67	37	13
10	2	3,000	2	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	53	14
40	32	40,737	2	3,900	30	36,837	29	36,717	1	120	417	251	15
74	263	427,336	8	75,000	255	352,336	205	325,670	50	26,666	1,852	1,150	16
7	3	3,000			3	3,000	3	3,000	...	...	26	17	17
47	11	8,866			11	8,866	8	7,816	3	1,050	133	120	18
100	35	37,106			35	37,106	29	34,038	6	3,068	330	297	19
23	49	54,136	8	11,450	41	42,686	37	40,446	4	2,240	380	278	20

Group 10.—SMELTING AND REFINING, COPPER. (See also special report on Smelting and refining, copper.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
1	809	$1,527,382	39	$205,535	770	$1,321,847	745	$1,298,827	25	$23,020	15,349	10,614	1
	107	218,402	17	61,045	90	157,357	89	155,557	1	1,800	3,102	1,899	2
	21	34,867			21	34,867	21	34,867			433	393	3
	37	50,763			37	50,763	37	50,763			697	611	4
	102	129,187	1	6,000	101	123,187	99	121,787	2	1,400	1,461	1,048	5
	32	97,850	4	21,500	28	76,350	26	74,600	2	1,750	1,758	1,121	6
1	510	996,313	17	116,990	493	879,323	473	861,253	20	18,070	7,898	5,542	7

Includes establishments distributed as follows Alabama, 1, Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1, District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 1, Georgia, 1, Louisiana, 2, Montana, 1, Nebraska, 2; Oklahoma, 2, Tennessee, 1, Texas, 1 Vermont, 2, Virginia, 1, Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1, Wisconsin, 2

Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 3; Idaho, 1; Maryland, 1; Montana, 5, New York, 2; Oregon, 1, Tennessee, 2; Virginia, 1 Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10. SILVERSMITHING AND SILVERWARE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	8,580	$5,265,049	7,280	$4,860,479	1,138	$380,162	162	$24,408	$2,478,873	$145,552	$63,363
2	Maryland	208	111,130	199	109,750	5	910	4	470	37,533	5,584	3,679
3	Massachusetts	1,829	1,087,883	1,600	1,008,096	205	75,116	24	4,671	580,978	18,511	29,113
4	New Jersey	1,403	786,937	1,041	670,901	308	107,430	54	8,606	327,205	44,203	4,616
5	New York	1,808	1,026,093	1,576	951,631	217	72,204	15	2,258	610,601	63,955	3,446
6	Pennsylvania	73	36,103	65	33,951	5	1,632	3	520	8,471	2,875	
7	Rhode Island	1,919	1,439,688	1,707	1,357,357	196	79,844	16	2,487	379,822	8,634	11,967
8	All other states	1,340	777,215	1,092	728,793	202	43,026	46	5,396	534,263	1,790	10,542

Group 1. SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING, WHOLESALE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	69,593	$37,090,399	64,171	$35,355,164	4,459	$1,478,413	963	$256,822	$28,032,248	$290,540	$899,943
2	California	983	650,351	962	643,713	14	4,700	7	1,938	492,702	10,383	13,481
3	Colorado	225	158,330	225	158,330					121,050	300	6,370
4	Delaware	47	25,933	47	25,933					11,068	2,964	1,117
5	District of Columbia	93	69,108	93	69,108					20,920	1,200	605
6	Georgia	63	24,508	59	23,296	2	760	2	452	6,650		1,146
7	Idaho	10	8,160	10	8,160					9,067	75	719
8	Illinois	26,683	14,392,274	23,963	13,472,150	2,700	904,842	80	15,282	12,873,051	78,029	318,782
9	Indiana	3,067	1,321,548	2,736	1,220,541	282	90,701	49	10,306	571,470	6,710	41,643
10	Iowa	3,055	1,302,191	2,788	1,246,114	130	29,850	137	26,227	697,742	7,920	12,896
11	Kansas	9,259	4,757,253	8,251	4,454,223	687	202,537	321	100,493	3,550,017	90	143,640
12	Kentucky	462	238,962	461	238,722	1	240			124,884	1,380	6,440
13	Maryland	512	292,802	508	292,126			4	676	144,411	12,297	7,093
14	Massachusetts	2,333	1,165,205	2,288	1,155,124	20	4,571	25	5,510	646,334	3,000	82,322
15	Michigan	420	217,342	419	216,952	1	390			137,889	2,100	11,733
16	Minnesota	1,320	756,293	1,288	745,052	24	8,518	8	2,723	391,793	2,533	13,304
17	Missouri	4,156	2,334,025	4,068	2,317,068	39	7,565	49	9,392	1,861,971	17,190	18,339
18	Nebraska	5,585	3,156,918	5,200	2,978,405	228	125,362	157	53,151	2,060,648		62,645
19	New Jersey	381	254,050	379	253,322	2	728			149,261	14,000	6,868
20	New York	1,695	932,777	1,532	880,092	163	52,685			921,214	17,796	25,057
21	Ohio	2,112	1,231,630	2,074	1,220,661	35	10,099	3	870	627,881	14,685	31,663
22	Oregon	246	155,498	244	154,678	1	520	1	300	126,178	5,400	6,181
23	Pennsylvania	2,104	1,268,347	2,072	1,258,220	26	8,908	6	1,219	752,942	54,854	25,877
24	Rhode Island	151	82,058	151	82,058					34,022	1,900	1,209
25	Tennessee	46	18,378	45	18,178	1	200			11,662		432
26	Texas	2,019	866,498	1,871	831,511	85	18,741	63	16,246	714,693		22,865
27	Utah	31	20,950	31	20,950					16,595	3,245	342
28	Virginia	158	69,277	150	67,127	4	1,150	4	1,000	54,596	2,000	2,314
29	Washington	335	286,910	332	284,964	3	1,946			190,319	2,540	9,661
30	West Virginia	133	73,628	132	73,420			1	208	18,257	2,780	2,725
31	Wisconsin	1,483	727,164	1,432	714,344	8	2,620	43	10,200	590,285	11,869	18,044
32	All other states	426	232,031	420	230,622	3	780	3	629	102,676	13,300	4,430

Group 1. SLAUGHTERING, WHOLESALE, NOT INCLUDING MEAT PACKING Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	4,541	$3,236,573	4,521	$3,230,489	9	$3,040	11	$3,044	$2,599,111	$278,569	$117,756
2	California	270	240,307	268	239,107			2	1,200	163,080	22,740	5,655
3	Colorado	22	17,089	22	17,089					13,002	175	1,075
4	Illinois	270	168,503	270	168,503					89,479	11,973	710
5	Indiana	73	41,004	71	40,504	2	500			19,628	1,350	1,723
6	Iowa	33	21,277	33	21,277					11,996	2,380	717
7	Kansas	133	78,842	131	78,214	1	380	1	248	174,056	600	1,157
8	Kentucky	10	4,136	9	4,010			1	126	1,974	100	99
9	Maine	147	78,432	144	77,536	2	800	1	96	43,195	2,600	884
10	Maryland	28	15,194	28	15,194					8,012	2,026	145
11	Massachusetts	538	335,880	534	335,040	1	320	3	520	184,357	23,966	12,049
12	Michigan	49	31,617	49	31,617					12,551	506	1,075
13	Minnesota	42	24,340	42	24,340					16,055	2,525	745
14	Missouri	62	35,168	60	34,492	2	676			7,104	2,196	523
15	New Jersey	297	192,004	297	192,004					160,280	20,905	12,656
16	New York	1,805	1,490,708	1,805	1,490,708					1,380,175	111,817	62,582
17	North Carolina	20	8,160	20	8,160					3,936		260
18	Ohio	125	77,391	125	77,391					21,059	2,892	1,817
19	Pennsylvania	309	201,369	308	201,035			1	334	167,379	56,032	3,173
20	All other states	308	175,152	305	174,268	1	364	2	520	121,793	13,786	10,711

Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, COPPER—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	12,752	$10,827,043	12,702	$10,808,442			50	$18,601	$4,748,399	$1,342,753	$374,810
2	Arizona	2,349	2,050,409	2,348	2,050,049			1	360	828,097	4,935	95,367
3	California	413	401,240	413	401,240					77,383		29,041
4	Michigan	650	454,943	650	454,943					407,119		10,826
5	New Jersey	1,243	644,577	1,243	644,577					275,705		16,162
6	Utah	1,416	1,016,052	1,416	1,016,052					63,453	120	17,406
7	All other states	6,681	6,259,822	6,632	6,241,581			49	18,241	3,096,642	1,337,698	206,008

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10. SILVERSMITHING AND SILVERWARE—Continued

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products including custom work and repairing	
			Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$2,261,327	$8,631	$9,010,086	$8,797,206	....	$8,797,206	$130,717	$33,736	$27,544	$20,883	$20,700,703	1
28,270	....	109,964	105,162	....	105,162	1,729	1,726	992	355	308,391	2
528,863	4,491	2,064,897	2,014,095	....	2,014,095	37,279	5,795	5,943	1,785	4,714,214	3
278,236	150	1,137,287	1,100,073	....	1,100,073	15,021	9,367	6,436	6,390	3,103,499	4
539,650	3,550	1,796,003	1,751,741	....	1,751,741	24,893	9,600	9,369	400	4,063,750	5
5,596	....	55,761	53,936	....	53,936	400	1,100	325	......	133,679	6
358,781	440	2,423,361	2,384,577	....	2,384,577	29,400	5,507	2,784	1,093	5,323,264	7
521,931	....	1,422,813	1,387,622	....	1,387,622	21,995	641	1,695	10,860	3,053,906	8

Group 1.—SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING, WHOLESALE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products including custom work and repairing	
$26,827,146	$14,619	$706,230,069	$699,975,823	$580,471,507	$119,504,316	$4,359,332	$104,906	$542,379	$1,247,629	$801,757,137	1
468,838	....	10,324,710	10,219,443	8,265,894	1,953,549	63,795	11,839	5,679	23,954	12,205,716	2
114,380	....	2,405,872	2,380,491	2,208,591	171,900	23,271	1,100	1,010	....	2,859,368	3
6,987	....	476,850	471,102	389,900	81,202	2,822	285	286	2,355	547,700	4
17,295	1,820	475,055	447,540	210,960	236,580	7,085	....	759	19,671	615,464	5
5,504	....	187,408	175,190	171,275	3,915	11,632	....	586	....	273,943	6
8,273	....	120,431	118,815	118,365	450	1,096	480	40	....	158,975	7
12,476,080	100	273,355,866	271,503,731	209,271,689	62,232,042	1,384,615	54,015	185,804	227,703	309,853,630	8
523,117	....	24,793,586	24,583,975	22,160,327	2,423,648	152,315	255	9,852	47,189	27,639,010	9
676,926	....	26,895,711	26,682,472	25,445,835	1,236,637	183,721	4,249	10,385	14,884	29,711,737	10
3,404,062	2,225	83,680,531	82,944,868	73,918,785	9,026,083	659,930	850	65,880	9,003	94,702,378	11
117,064	....	4,421,037	4,389,810	4,313,877	75,933	28,859	....	2,049	319	5,469,911	12
124,166	855	5,466,072	5,319,848	4,424,144	895,704	43,568	800	5,411	96,445	6,332,914	13
559,678	1,334	27,321,077	27,064,042	21,293,036	5,771,006	132,301	1,482	17,212	106,040	30,253,838	14
124,056	....	4,406,112	4,365,970	3,469,412	896,558	25,563	....	2,489	12,090	4,901,435	15
375,956	....	14,373,743	14,280,295	13,021,520	1,258,775	73,759	2,222	6,324	11,143	16,723,276	16
1,826,442	....	53,521,528	52,886,656	47,412,810	5,473,846	508,278	300	37,676	288,618	59,416,759	17
1,998,003	....	61,205,612	60,668,331	56,272,332	4,395,999	465,864	....	71,417	....	69,243,468	18
128,193	200	4,368,777	4,313,086	2,547,145	1,765,941	24,013	2,650	2,790	26,238	5,050,451	19
877,791	570	19,660,621	19,518,579	11,732,562	7,786,017	116,635	8,671	9,842	6,894	22,807,856	20
581,393	140	22,928,214	22,762,828	20,553,879	2,208,949	115,263	1,216	23,518	25,389	26,380,884	21
108,397	6,200	2,389,902	2,279,922	1,865,505	414,417	21,402	240	2,636	85,702	2,907,154	22
671,246	965	20,852,061	20,502,753	15,917,783	4,584,970	134,268	1,813	21,894	191,333	24,411,797	23
30,913	....	2,290,310	2,279,312	1,438,173	841,139	4,801	2,236	641	320	2,499,440	24
11,230	....	229,534	224,967	223,671	1,296	2,941	....	365	1,261	318,052	25
691,828	....	13,593,181	13,353,854	10,039,098	3,314,756	195,687	....	40,513	3,127	15,620,931	26
13,008	....	513,543	504,260	461,660	42,600	4,320	4,160	803	....	653,314	27
50,282	....	1,745,634	1,715,459	1,318,258	397,201	15,190	....	1,855	13,130	1,996,338	28
177,968	150	5,423,134	5,393,075	4,629,181	763,894	17,244	2,629	4,686	5,500	6,251,705	29
12,752	....	1,667,648	1,657,423	1,634,548	22,875	9,651	11	560	....	1,928,017	30
560,372	....	13,684,979	13,560,786	12,426,557	1,134,229	106,530	400	7,157	9,806	16,060,423	31
84,946	....	3,451,330	3,403,940	3,314,735	89,205	22,915	3,000	1,960	19,515	3,958,253	32

Group 1. SLAUGHTERING, WHOLESALE, NOT INCLUDING MEAT PACKING—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products including custom work and repairing	
$2,116,062	$86,724	$99,626,900	$98,037,019	$95,422,169	$2,614,850	$279,983	$12,192	$29,207	$1,268,499	$112,157,487	1
128,649	6,036	8,293,839	8,096,372	8,057,222	39,150	2,754	4,952	732	189,029	9,589,978	2
11,752	....	375,917	370,116	359,916	10,200	1,600	......	111	4,000	464,155	3
74,733	2,063	6,498,693	6,479,513	6,479,292	221	15,306	300	3,574	....	7,352,452	4
16,555	...	1,399,765	1,392,346	1,388,521	3,825	6,618	..	601	200	1,713,583	5
8,899	....	292,948	290,752	278,906	11,846	1,760	..	136	300	359,333	6
172,299	....	1,465,374	1,458,252	1,442,552	15,700	6,663	240	219	....	1,673,261	7
1,775	....	174,429	174,226	173,135	1,091	203			....	223,820	8
39,711	....	475,131	469,389	417,082	52,307	4,621	..	345	776	648,067	9
4,221	1,620	321,527	321,377	318,877	2,500	150	.	....	100	369,147	10
148,342	....	5,921,656	5,893,714	5,786,879	106,835	21,156	2,800	1,503	2,483	6,844,004	11
10,970	....	1,114,535	1,110,865	1,107,765	3,100	2,585		485	600	1,291,845	12
11,160	1,625	684,132	679,613	672,471	7,142	3,201		65	1,250	803,451	13
4,385	....	520,559	513,589	505,419	8,170	5,470	240	1,060	200	614,371	14
97,240	29,479	11,310,804	11,209,237	11,195,834	13,403	7,801	925	510	92,331	12,187,625	15
1,167,125	38,651	45,628,748	44,541,566	42,239,237	2,302,329	138,565	75	14,087	934,155	50,410,342	16
3,676	....	164,895	163,940	156,990	6,950	900		55	...	192,223	17
16,350	....	2,094,110	2,087,893	2,083,629	4,264	1,735	360	622	500	2,348,160	18
100,924	7,250	6,932,141	6,918,127	6,902,040	16,087	10,869		1,420	1,725	7,909,292	19
97,296	....	5,957,597	5,866,132	5,856,402	9,730	41,933	2,300	3,682	40,550	7,161,755	20

Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, COPPER—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products including custom work and repairing	
$2,913,435	$117,401	$196,736,986	$184,142,574	$63,651,337	$120,491,237	$10,061,427	$119,484	$621,653	$1,791,848	$240,780,216	1
623,394	104,401	12,486,782	9,403,263	8,617,371	785,892	2,866,294		97,476	119,749	22,761,981	2
48,342	....	1,317,972	1,047,621	1,023,621	24,000	243,972	23,400	2,979		2,583,524	3
396,293	....	18,807,701	18,508,028	18,437,654	70,374	296,726	.	2,947		21,222,217	4
259,543	....	58,811,990	58,289,944	19,264	58,270,680	480,709		12,870	28,467	62,795,613	5
45,927	....	5,133,999	3,981,242	3,761,778	219,464	1,018,479	27,000	107,278	..	8,498,956	6
1,539,936	13,000	100,178,542	92,912,476	31,791,649	61,120,827	5,155,247	69,084	398,103	1,643,632	122,917,925	7

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, LEAD. (See also special report on Smelting and refining, lead.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	32	$63,822,810	$2,958,080	$18,628,976	$20,941,814	$21,293,940	30	32,648
2	Missouri	8	1,341,292	58,000	160,200	409,500	713,592	6	1,357
3	All other states [1]	24	62,481,518	2,900,080	18,468,776	20,532,314	20,580,348	24	31,291

Group 10.—SMELTING AND REFINING, ZINC. (See also special report on Smelting and refining, zinc.)

1	United States	31	$23,701,586	$2,248,905	$8,545,416	$4,688,300	$8,218,965	31	23,452
2	Illinois	5	2,876,201	263,050	554,000	894,980	1,164,171	5	5,574
3	Kansas	13	10,903,432	1,077,481	5,444,616	1,670,650	2,710,685	13	5,739
4	Missouri	4	602,898	24,000	113,700	119,487	345,711	4	430
5	All other states [2]	9	9,319,055	884,374	2,433,100	2,003,183	3,998,398	9	11,709

Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, NOT FROM THE ORE.

1	United States	65	$9,807,238	$1,142,285	$1,479,220	$1,583,602	$5,602,131	38	18,157
2	Connecticut	6	26,900	3,600	3,000	6,900	13,400	4	55
3	Illinois	9	1,479,267	235,693	421,833	477,341	344,400	5	1,662
4	New Jersey	13	5,469,325	745,959	789,839	868,140	3,065,387	8	14,663
5	New York	11	1,530,921	84,000	107,306	109,424	1,230,191	5	1,280
6	Ohio	3	73,565	1,500	13,633	6,384	52,048	3	35
7	Pennsylvania	18	1,161,022	64,533	134,669	102,450	859,370	10	419
8	All other states [3]	5	66,238	7,000	8,940	12,963	37,335	3	43

Group 8. SOAP. (See also Candles; Grease and tallow; and special report on Chemicals.)

1	United States	436	$54,816,301	$4,699,357	$8,767,115	$9,986,331	$31,363,498	327	24,121
2	California	27	1,408,555	240,675	179,981	377,443	610,456	21	619
3	Colorado	4	137,268	...	10,000	21,100	106,168	3	85
4	Connecticut	14	965,366	33,325	148,916	207,898	575,227	8	1,031
5	Georgia	3	48,593	6,000	7,969	16,447	18,177	2	37
6	Illinois	34	7,604,086	1,008,636	972,025	1,324,176	4,299,249	25	3,970
7	Indiana	15	429,849	30,250	113,232	113,246	173,121	14	559
8	Iowa	7	477,718	32,828	71,406	89,842	283,642	6	185
9	Kansas	4	993,501	109,834	138,005	236,535	509,127	3	276
10	Kentucky	5	490,691	15,717	93,111	89,500	292,563	4	275
11	Louisiana	4	139,277	36,250	53,300	14,367	35,360	3	86
12	Maine	3	19,969	8,000	6,850	1,350	3,769	1	32
13	Maryland	4	170,302	1,000	8,000	52,123	109,179	3	165
14	Massachusetts	36	1,914,416	172,648	445,867	411,413	884,488	25	956
15	Michigan	11	659,187	34,523	129,812	156,499	338,353	10	477
16	Minnesota	5	287,095	32,950	104,000	24,675	125,470	3	90
17	Missouri	10	1,844,028	275,035	307,924	520,941	740,128	6	753
18	Nebraska	4	650,483	16,075	75,345	84,236	474,827	3	142
19	New Hampshire	7	9,475	975	2,300	3,200	3,000	1	18
20	New Jersey	14	1,718,665	182,902	358,250	284,744	892,769	13	1,130
21	New York	67	10,603,276	1,208,778	2,096,141	1,797,565	5,500,792	48	5,526
22	Ohio	43	17,984,850	706,307	2,403,253	3,078,633	11,796,657	40	4,420
23	Oregon	3	110,100	600	3,500	17,145	88,855	2	31
24	Pennsylvania	60	4,410,741	385,799	776,382	700,610	2,547,950	43	2,222
25	Rhode Island	8	362,681	34,500	57,500	49,381	221,300	7	194
26	Tennessee	4	329,162	33,300	50,340	74,893	170,629	4	188
27	Texas	8	134,024	9,900	14,500	23,082	86,542	5	79
28	Washington	5	78,225	12,200	14,500	26,725	24,800	3	105
29	Wisconsin	16	585,970	37,500	62,594	134,925	350,951	13	313
30	All other states [4]	11	248,748	32,850	62,112	53,837	99,949	8	157

Group 14.—SODA WATER APPARATUS.

1	United States	37	$3,414,676	$120,907	$145,392	$651,001	$2,497,376	33	2,041
2	Illinois	7	1,167,465	56,107	76,242	199,837	835,279	7	673
3	New York	16	554,310	26,000	29,000	110,103	389,207	15	231
4	Wisconsin	3	141,697	20,800	16,650	27,717	76,530	2	80
5	All other states [5]	11	1,551,204	18,000	23,500	313,344	1,196,360	9	1,057

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California 1; Colorado, 7; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 3; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Texas, 1; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 2; Nebraska, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, LEAD. (See also special report on Smelting and refining, lead.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
5	524	$887,602	18	$78,027	506	$809,575	498	$802,595	8	$6,980	8,342	6,695	1
.....	41	79,977	8	40,627	33	39,350	33	39,350	.....	.....	533	391	2
5	483	807,625	10	37,400	473	770,225	465	763,245	8	6,980	7,809	6,304	3

Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, ZINC. (See also special report on Smelting and refining, zinc.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
2	354	$581,479	50	$157,807	304	$423,672	287	$413,836	17	$9,836	7,637	5,272	1
.....	74	140,158	9	51,137	65	89,021	64	88,221	1	800	1,697	1,585	2
.....	141	247,433	18	65,701	123	181,732	109	173,932	14	7,800	3,031	1,883	3
2	24	34,316	2	10,400	22	23,916	21	23,016	1	900	431	298	4
.....	115	159,572	21	30,569	94	129,003	93	128,667	1	336	2,478	1,706	5

Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, NOT FROM THE ORE.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
57	225	$354,182	34	$92,357	191	$261,825	170	$250,966	21	$10,859	2,147	1,218	1
7	1	1,000	.....	.....	1	1,000	1	1,000	.....	.....	11	11	2
3	21	41,990	13	31,200	8	10,790	7	10,390	1	400	331	161	3
7	104	142,205	8	25,400	96	116,805	92	114,551	4	2,254	1,242	664	4
13	41	84,354	4	8,457	37	75,897	30	71,725	7	4,172	210	158	5
2	4	3,008	.....	.....	4	3,008	1	2,000	3	1,008	21	18	6
17	50	77,105	9	27,300	41	49,805	35	46,780	6	3,025	300	185	7
8	4	4,520	.....	.....	4	4,520	4	4,520	.....	.....	32	21	8

Group 8. SOAP. (See also Candles; Grease and tallow; and special report on Chemicals.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
399	3,058	$3,502,572	260	$679,069	2,798	$2,823,503	1,897	$2,454,820	901	$368,683	12,909	9,312	1
35	64	86,948	7	12,180	57	74,768	55	73,208	2	1,560	252	197	2
4	10	15,364	1	3,600	9	11,764	6	10,118	3	1,646	32	24	3
15	42	73,472	8	41,250	34	32,222	17	21,351	17	10,871	263	169	4
3	8	6,653	4	3,663	4	2,990	4	2,990	.....	.....	22	6	5
24	568	640,273	23	55,120	545	585,153	419	518,327	126	66,826	2,254	1,341	6
11	33	35,133	12	16,390	21	18,743	12	14,136	9	4,607	234	184	7
4	35	42,326	8	14,440	27	27,886	22	25,955	5	1,931	151	123	8
4	63	89,226	4	16,800	59	72,426	51	68,901	8	3,525	274	196	9
4	10	15,728	4	9,400	6	6,328	5	5,688	1	640	89	60	10
2	12	12,696	5	6,800	7	5,896	7	5,896	.....	.....	50	43	11
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	12
2	22	20,976	8	11,600	14	9,376	11	8,620	3	756	74	70	13
43	138	183,671	15	54,666	123	129,005	103	116,441	20	12,564	607	366	14
6	41	41,530	7	9,650	34	31,880	25	27,124	9	4,756	153	109	15
3	23	37,633	5	17,200	18	20,433	18	20,433	.....	.....	53	40	16
8	150	206,092	11	28,720	139	177,372	129	172,038	10	5,334	622	445	17
1	17	26,260	1	3,000	16	23,260	12	21,100	4	2,160	135	104	18
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	19
8	148	120,430	10	22,363	138	98,067	81	70,066	57	28,001	783	536	20
69	816	697,122	36	157,741	780	539,381	330	387,041	450	152,340	2,868	2,087	21
21	528	743,406	44	96,652	484	646,754	365	597,235	119	49,519	1,913	1,633	22
3	6	8,918	2	3,600	4	5,318	3	4,538	1	780	25	21	23
71	205	253,442	14	34,224	191	219,218	142	202,211	49	17,007	1,365	1,055	24
10	20	31,279	5	13,650	15	17,629	13	16,537	2	1,092	211	150	25
4	38	38,810	6	7,150	32	31,660	30	30,700	2	960	124	86	26
7	6	7,320	3	3,600	3	3,720	2	3,000	1	720	42	29	27
4	5	4,335	2	2,550	3	1,785	2	1,575	1	210	30	18	28
13	38	52,149	9	27,900	29	24,249	27	23,371	2	878	211	165	29
9	12	11,380	6	5,160	6	6,220	6	6,220	.....	.....	59	46	30

Group 14. SODA WATER APPARATUS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
27	333	$205,708	29	$83,726	301	$211,977	218	$169,289	86	$42,688	2,037	976	1
2	143	138,777	13	42,400	130	96,377	95	74,573	35	21,804	923	476	2
18	32	26,529	1	5,000	31	21,529	25	19,356	6	2,173	296	107	3
1	7	9,270	3	5,600	4	3,670	4	3,670			44	35	4
6	151	121,127	12	30,726	139	90,401	94	71,690	45	18,711	774	358	5

---

[a] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 1; Nevada, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 1.

[b] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 2; Massachusetts, 4; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—SMELTING AND REFINING, LEAD—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	7,573	$5,374,691	7,566	$5,371,031	7	$3,660			$897,876	$1,200	$115,030
2	Missouri	489	275,912	489	275,912					64,486		6,601
3	All other states	7,084	5,098,779	7,077	5,095,119	7	3,660			833,390	1,200	108,429

Group 10.—SMELTING AND REFINING, ZINC—Continued

1	United States	6,528	$3,856,466	6,506	$3,851,120	2	$624	20	$4,722	$1,326,621	$3,600	$65,172
2	Illinois	1,643	883,504	1,628	879,627			15	3,877	102,947		15,347
3	Kansas	2,507	1,569,533	2,507	1,569,533					412,310		28,974
4	Missouri	364	233,590	364	233,590					25,560	3,600	2,601
5	All other states	2,014	1,169,839	2,007	1,168,370	2	624	5	845	785,804		18,250

Group 10.—SMELTING AND REFINING, NOT FROM THE ORE—Continued.

1	United States	1,712	$994,951	1,706	$990,768	6	$4,183			$1,222,424	$28,231	$17,615
2	Connecticut	11	7,223	11	7,223					3,412	1,160	172
3	Illinois	250	125,405	250	125,405					71,322	5,940	2,192
4	New Jersey	993	587,036	989	583,625	4	3,411			991,399	1,300	9,632
5	New York	176	100,894	176	100,894					106,938	14,240	3,182
6	Ohio	19	11,200	19	11,200					4,873	1,440	200
7	Pennsylvania	240	150,461	239	150,001	1	460			39,824	3,371	1,905
8	All other states	23	12,732	22	12,420	1	312			4,656	780	332

Group 8.—SOAP—Continued.

1	United States	11,044	$4,762,676	7,512	$3,848,857	3,197	$847,348	335	$66,471	$10,226,146	$185,620	$227,810
2	California	220	134,957	187	122,063	31	12,244	2	650	104,681	7,170	5,344
3	Colorado	27	15,807	21	13,867	6	1,940			27,457	1,732	1,194
4	Connecticut	203	95,768	141	74,425	57	20,146	5	1,197	242,122	745	3,386
5	Georgia	17	4,817	15	4,577	2	240			3,852	180	363
6	Illinois	1,905	886,761	1,178	649,932	687	229,071	40	7,758	2,186,647	21,481	30,234
7	Indiana	200	70,933	96	48,474	95	20,563	9	1,896	97,080	2,730	3,135
8	Iowa	137	61,789	102	53,239	35	8,550			130,760	3,400	2,006
9	Kansas	226	106,185	151	89,661	67	14,886	8	1,638	209,635	72	4,315
10	Kentucky	74	32,989	56	27,868	16	4,861	2	260	27,914	560	2,435
11	Louisiana	48	22,080	48	22,080					7,016		537
12	Maine	4	2,613	4	2,613					1,298		257
13	Maryland	72	22,319	63	20,239	9	2,080			45,247	3,990	841
14	Massachusetts	455	204,768	342	182,538	99	20,434	14	1,796	435,852	5,148	18,102
15	Michigan	131	54,970	93	47,216	34	6,938	4	816	104,440	3,820	4,858
16	Minnesota	50	17,575	26	12,039	24	5,536			37,370	240	1,343
17	Missouri	548	237,002	353	190,405	193	46,233	2	364	375,763	1,539	7,242
18	Nebraska	122	48,791	79	37,295	43	11,496			156,759		628
19	New Hampshire	5	2,145	5	2,145					1,312	10	65
20	New Jersey	619	286,561	481	241,164	84	29,552	54	15,845	1,039,635	5,265	10,800
21	New York	2,402	1,043,411	1,683	874,537	660	155,883	59	12,991	2,257,626	86,260	48,634
22	Ohio	1,774	680,503	1,140	546,221	620	132,042	14	2,240	1,370,842	14,327	60,075
23	Oregon	24	10,320	24	10,320					12,395	1,260	390
24	Pennsylvania	1,184	499,448	788	390,946	323	98,868	73	9,634	1,114,348	14,786	12,102
25	Rhode Island	192	69,106	131	55,560	20	5,546	41	8,000	114,633	1,700	2,316
26	Tennessee	110	29,269	87	24,194	23	5,075			36,386		2,834
27	Texas	35	15,946	30	14,556	3	1,000	2	390	14,291	1,872	659
28	Washington	22	13,476	17	11,976	5	1,500			9,580	132	375
29	Wisconsin	187	72,663	128	60,384	56	11,772	3	507	48,394	6,871	2,069
30	All other states	51	19,704	43	18,323	5	892	3	489	12,811	330	1,271

Group 11.—SODA WATER APPARATUS—Continued.

1	United States	1,469	$834,705	1,354	$800,935	111	$33,051	4	$719	$377,770	$101,054	$10,625
2	Illinois	668	371,922	596	354,241	71	17,506	1	175	163,028	41,385	5,322
3	New York	213	132,713	209	131,485	4	1,228			51,939	17,320	1,505
4	Wisconsin	39	27,136	39	27,136					11,475	900	525
5	All other states	549	302,934	510	288,073	36	14,317	3	544	151,328	41,449	3,273

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, LEAD—Continued.											
$743,712	$37,934	$168,958,076	$164,834,058	$61,335,302	$103,498,756	$3,792,269	$27,366	$98,398	$205,985	$185,826,839	1
46,951	10,934	4,683,846	4,473,821	4,427,655	46,166	162,188	....	21,394	26,443	5,473,586	2
696,761	27,000	164,274,230	160,360,237	56,907,647	103,452,590	3,630,081	27,366	77,004	179,542	180,353,253	3
Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, ZINC—Continued.											
$1,251,359	$6,490	$17,028,418	$14,853,057	$13,729,856	$1,123,201	$1,666,281	....	$137,826	$371,254	$24,791,299	1
87,600	....	3,900,058	3,319,313	3,262,195	57,118	477,223	....	8,089	95,433	5,425,636	2
378,793	4,543	8,448,549	7,739,081	7,183,883	555,198	507,930	....	28,456	173,082	10,999,468	3
17,412	1,947	1,154,366	982,382	959,485	22,897	144,886	....	24,359	2,739	1,624,480	4
767,554	....	3,525,445	2,812,281	2,324,293	487,988	536,242	....	76,922	100,000	6,741,715	5
Group 10. SMELTING AND REFINING, NOT FROM THE ORE—Continued.											
$1,176,578	....	$13,759,805	$13,274,608	$299,059	$12,975,549	$439,296	$3,943	$26,960	$14,998	$17,402,987	1
2,080	....	81,284	78,180	1,500	76,680	2,270	....	64	770	106,455	2
63,190	....	1,586,143	1,516,410	....	1,516,410	62,330	505	5,098	1,800	1,976,054	3
980,467	....	4,842,277	4,515,760	187,503	4,328,257	301,609	486	16,690	7,732	7,034,139	4
89,516	....	4,715,613	4,686,086	1,950	4,684,136	26,493	1,578	1,456	....	5,179,534	5
3,233	....	85,095	80,150	....	80,150	1,970	1,150	325	1,500	125,500	6
34,548	....	2,280,050	2,233,414	108,106	2,125,308	41,221	224	3,022	2,169	2,754,592	7
3,544	....	169,343	164,608	....	164,608	3,403	....	305	1,027	226,713	8
Group 8.—SOAP—Continued.											
$9,784,212	$28,504	$43,625,608	$42,471,454	$55,132	$42,416,322	$822,303	$40,161	$88,106	$203,584	$68,274,700	1
92,167	....	1,069,087	1,043,630	....	1,043,630	18,750	....	1,067	5,640	1,599,596	2
24,431	100	190,337	187,449	....	187,449	2,443	....	200	245	264,087	3
237,991	....	428,464	411,253	25,957	385,296	12,410	86	600	4,115	1,060,800	4
3,309	....	47,414	45,320	....	45,320	884	....	135	1,075	64,721	5
2,134,932	....	9,345,061	9,102,264	....	9,102,264	197,561	27,908	3,261	14,067	14,156,708	6
91,215	....	396,368	383,291	....	383,291	8,697	459	643	3,278	659,128	7
125,354	....	609,973	600,931	....	600,931	6,689	....	346	2,007	1,014,399	8
205,248	....	1,052,821	981,329	....	981,329	24,985	75	3,826	42,606	1,490,637	9
24,919	....	333,402	328,371	....	328,371	3,749	....	1,282	....	483,670	10
6,479	....	104,946	102,043	....	102,043	1,255	....	148	1,500	169,889	11
1,041	....	10,311	10,120	....	10,120	191	....	....	....	18,640	12
40,416	....	148,422	141,589	....	141,589	5,968	....	265	600	253,500	13
412,602	....	1,471,801	1,410,772	....	1,410,772	43,751	3,957	2,765	10,556	2,515,201	14
95,762	....	497,448	484,031	29,056	454,975	12,657	120	640	....	800,210	15
35,787	....	234,021	219,977	....	219,977	6,479	....	20	7,545	349,358	16
366,982	....	1,871,373	1,826,658	....	1,826,658	43,319	....	1,096	300	3,113,480	17
155,781	350	976,375	965,825	....	965,825	8,774	350	1,426	....	1,138,922	18
1,237	....	3,959	3,501	....	3,501	380	....	3	75	10,428	19
1,023,570	....	2,043,406	2,023,927	....	2,023,927	15,369	439	1,649	2,022	4,017,538	20
2,097,433	25,299	8,410,867	8,158,443	....	8,158,443	174,049	5,157	51,736	21,482	13,401,726	21
1,296,165	275	8,394,765	8,210,959	....	8,210,959	146,738	385	5,201	31,482	11,791,223	22
10,745	....	86,223	84,973	....	84,973	700	....	550	....	137,800	23
1,087,060	400	4,054,490	3,945,839	119	3,945,720	52,561	600	7,649	47,841	6,959,438	24
110,617	....	584,838	569,139	....	569,139	9,606	172	2,055	3,866	866,468	25
33,552	....	327,607	321,234	....	321,234	6,153	....	220	....	457,013	26
9,760	2,000	88,901	85,707	....	85,707	2,875	269	50	....	163,366	27
9,073	....	66,753	65,807	....	65,807	865	....	30	51	112,335	28
39,374	80	633,137	620,953	....	620,953	10,402	184	845	753	1,001,896	29
11,210	....	143,038	136,119	....	136,119	4,013	....	398	2,478	202,523	30
Group 11. SODA WATER APPARATUS—Continued.											
$265,791	$300	$1,923,835	$1,853,500	$95,475	$1,758,025	$30,294	$6,331	$11,899	$21,811	$4,634,265	1
116,321	....	669,524	648,882	95,300	553,582	12,960	2,650	2,394	2,638	1,526,282	2
33,114	....	282,393	272,189		272,189	4,878	1,983	1,571	1,772	780,228	3
10,050	....	63,962	62,460		62,460	1,035	322	145		125,885	4
106,306	300	907,956	869,969	175	869,794	11,421	1,376	7,789	17,491	2,201,870	5

TABLE 5. SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—SPORTING GOODS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	152	$4,249,182	$164,198	$458,155	$873,215	$2,753,614	106	3,019
2	California	5	21,546			3,400	18,146	2	3
3	Illinois	15	448,950	37,900	70,296	65,379	275,375	14	275
4	Kentucky	4	30,558	1,500	2,500	10,173	16,385	4	13
5	Maine	5	12,725	1,100	2,000	4,350	5,275	2	7
6	Massachusetts	15	922,247	10,200	39,700	144,399	727,948	13	344
7	Michigan	10	332,135	6,320	33,000	118,736	174,079	10	1,087
8	Missouri	5	39,457			11,371	28,086	4	19
9	New Jersey	6	178,304			43,443	134,861	5	40
10	New York	55	835,405	22,820	83,739	222,567	506,279	30	590
11	Ohio	7	381,205	12,950	31,800	83,184	253,271	6	164
12	Pennsylvania	12	410,494	23,708	94,166	82,152	210,468	6	194
13	All other states [1]	13	636,156	47,700	100,954	84,061	403,441	10	283

Group 3.—SPRINGS, STEEL, CAR AND CARRIAGE.

1	United States	52	$4,016,463	$332,619	$730,468	$1,081,639	$1,871,737	47	6,421
2	Connecticut	4	149,821	9,200	38,800	18,300	83,521	3	135
3	Illinois	5	594,006	9,800	39,450	183,857	360,899	5	1,070
4	Michigan	6	371,544	22,681	74,542	122,673	151,648	6	614
5	New Jersey	5	111,730	15,000	23,000	27,750	45,980	5	183
6	New York	10	586,061	33,263	140,898	148,105	263,795	9	1,381
7	Pennsylvania	11	1,474,585	177,975	322,288	409,999	564,323	10	1,970
8	All other states [2]	11	728,716	64,700	91,490	170,955	401,571	9	1,068

Group 10.—STAMPED WARE. (See also Tinware.)

1	United States	174	$23,107,758	$1,274,550	$3,336,251	$7,718,446	$10,778,511	157	11,203
2	Connecticut	16	2,761,616	124,651	412,949	974,212	1,249,804	16	1,555
3	Illinois	15	1,426,956	196,893	250,132	518,085	461,846	15	437
4	Indiana	3	84,000	10,000	13,000	23,500	37,500	2	55
5	Kentucky	6	53,553	2,000	3,000	23,732	24,821	5	100
6	Maryland	3	1,790,241	115,013	258,026	373,909	1,043,293	3	741
7	Massachusetts	13	478,443	19,149	50,000	192,341	216,953	13	302
8	Michigan	8	695,346	47,714	130,516	191,040	326,076	8	1,186
9	Missouri	7	2,480,249	35,982	269,890	1,593,326	581,051	5	288
10	New Jersey	31	3,091,273	188,748	391,543	1,055,802	1,455,180	28	2,144
11	New York	43	7,693,573	405,500	1,253,742	1,828,187	4,206,144	36	2,346
12	Ohio	10	825,200	48,000	115,753	352,269	309,178	9	1,335
13	Pennsylvania	10	1,418,986	68,800	143,400	492,688	714,098	8	581
14	All other states [4]	9	308,322	12,100	44,300	99,355	152,567	9	133

Group 8.—STARCH. (See also special report on Starch.)

1	United States	131	$7,007,695	$577,640	$1,499,512	$2,004,124	$2,926,419	127	13,799
2	Indiana	4	1,186,868	75,000	131,030	373,300	607,538	4	1,622
3	Iowa	3	863,992	34,975	221,500	391,817	215,700	2	2,250
4	Maine	65	630,157	27,440	245,560	122,550	234,607	65	1,946
5	Michigan	4	1,282,126	138,820	230,916	283,219	629,171	4	1,145
6	Minnesota	12	246,523	8,550	62,700	110,496	64,777	12	578
7	New York	15	1,122,315	151,880	209,340	305,367	455,728	13	3,083
8	Wisconsin	12	155,972	16,950	47,350	70,662	21,010	12	1,658
9	All other states [4]	16	1,519,742	124,025	351,116	346,713	697,888	15	1,517

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Indiana, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11. SPORTING GOODS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
136	361	$318,795	51	$89,858	310	$228,937	225	$188,050	85	$40,887	5,328	3,154	1
3	5	5,700	2	3,000	3	2,700	3	2,700			25	17	2
14	36	30,781	2	3,300	34	27,481	25	22,489	9	4,992	468	252	3
3	2	1,427			2	1,427	1	988	1	439	22	10	4
7											8	5	5
10	59	53,092	6	8,006	53	45,086	39	38,159	14	6,927	1,254	572	6
12	30	29,347	2	6,600	28	22,747	19	19,194	9	3,553	287	161	7
2	15	9,205	6	6,400	9	2,805	8	2,565	1	240	56	30	8
6	16	16,616	1	4,000	15	12,616	12	10,952	3	1,664	133	98	9
54	82	62,116	10	17,548	72	44,568	53	33,766	19	10,802	1,029	667	10
8	26	28,313	5	11,900	21	16,413	13	12,725	8	3,688	325	242	11
9	57	53,363	11	20,104	46	33,259	34	28,689	12	4,570	1,132	789	12
8	33	28,835	6	9,000	27	19,835	18	15,823	9	4,012	589	311	13
Group 3.—SPRINGS, STEEL, CAR AND CARRIAGE.													
28	270	$353,077	51	$116,230	219	$236,847	197	$225,720	22	$11,127	3,006	1,945	1
4	4	9,400	1	4,000	3	5,400	3	5,400			112	82	2
	66	94,149	5	23,400	61	70,749	53	66,537	8	4,212	583	335	3
1	24	28,635	10	16,800	14	11,835	9	9,662	5	2,173	369	232	4
6	6	7,784	2	3,500	4	4,284	4	4,284			89	76	5
5	43	53,260	5	8,250	38	45,010	36	43,870	2	1,140	487	265	6
6	86	110,292	17	37,640	69	72,652	65	70,730	4	1,922	780	589	7
6	41	49,557	11	22,640	30	26,917	27	25,237	3	1,680	586	366	8
Group 10.—STAMPED WARE. (See also Tinware.)													
140	941	$1,276,996	148	$484,679	793	$792,317	618	$709,431	175	$82,886	16,150	11,160	1
9	114	157,380	17	63,110	97	94,270	75	81,760	22	12,510	2,266	1,616	2
8	106	103,470	18	38,740	88	64,730	66	55,447	22	9,283	758	505	3
2	9	21,700	2	16,000	7	5,700	7	5,700			119	78	4
5	7	6,188			7	6,188	6	5,588	1	600	84	48	5
	59	177,830	9	66,000	50	111,830	38	104,868	12	6,962	865	611	6
11	40	41,572	7	11,372	33	30,200	28	27,575	5	2,625	523	313	7
10	43	45,991	10	24,542	33	21,449	31	20,699	2	750	858	642	8
4	46	56,757	7	23,300	39	33,457	33	30,187	6	3,270	755	539	9
26	178	271,085	31	111,285	147	159,800	119	145,945	28	13,855	3,393	2,286	10
48	238	266,186	24	79,150	214	187,036	150	159,915	64	27,121	4,558	3,151	11
	38	51,256	13	25,080	25	26,176	23	24,896	2	1,280	437	268	12
12	41	56,243	4	17,700	37	38,543	35	37,579	2	964	1,188	891	13
5	22	21,338	6	8,400	16	12,938	7	9,272	9	3,666	346	212	14
Group 8.—STARCH. (See also special report on Starch.)													
111	248	$266,395	38	$61,077	210	$205,318	173	$186,615	37	$18,703	3,349	2,070	1
6	42	60,318	3	13,758	39	46,560	33	42,621	6	3,939	553	403	2
	30	38,220	3	5,500	27	32,720	22	30,050	5	2,670	346	274	3
74	21	7,626	6	515	15	7,111	14	6,487	1	624	657	582	4
	29	37,684	5	14,000	24	23,684	21	22,324	3	1,360	182	105	5
3	10	1,915	3	75	7	1,840	7	1,840			147	101	6
19	41	41,849			41	41,849	30	36,039	11	5,810	800	235	7
2	4	1,772	1	300	3	1,472	3	1,472			132	96	8
7	71	77,011	17	26,929	54	50,082	43	45,782	11	4,300	532	274	9

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Iowa, 2; Maine, 2; Rhode Island, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Connecticut, 3; Florida, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1, New Jersey, 1, Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—SPORTING GOODS—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	4,260	$1,641,486	2,281	$1,141,665	1,766	$464,526	213	$35,295	$572,589	$69,545	$15,542
2	California	19	10,901	9	7,030	10	3,871	....	....	3,138	1,878	209
3	Illinois	370	167,775	210	120,064	153	46,291	7	1,420	78,750	7,633	2,244
4	Kentucky	15	7,716	11	6,820	4	896	....	....	4,018	520	148
5	Maine	4	1,547	3	1,275	1	272	....	....	573	200	57
6	Massachusetts	965	380,915	578	276,419	374	101,441	13	3,055	140,759	17,954	4,303
7	Michigan	206	98,186	202	97,199	3	810	1	177	37,159	2,550	2,372
8	Missouri	38	12,384	20	8,474	16	3,700	2	210	2,830	1,473	14
9	New Jersey	121	44,771	102	39,721	19	5,050	....	....	17,495	5,813	185
10	New York	802	347,159	434	242,642	350	101,828	18	2,689	85,767	20,829	2,255
11	Ohio	295	115,804	166	76,386	118	36,768	11	2,650	40,171	1,078	1,113
12	Pennsylvania	979	254,485	275	118,204	555	112,862	149	23,419	77,863	7,607	786
13	All other states	446	199,843	271	147,431	163	50,737	12	1,675	84,066	2,010	1,856

Group 3.—SPRINGS, STEEL, CAR AND CARRIAGE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	2,476	$1,242,553	2,452	$1,235,943	13	$4,500	11	$2,110	$393,257	$35,996	$26,732
2	Connecticut	98	60,218	85	55,718	13	4,500	....	....	17,356	120	1,702
3	Illinois	473	232,810	473	232,810	....	....	....	....	119,281	13,543	1,601
4	Michigan	323	128,284	323	128,284	....	....	....	....	63,593	600	6,232
5	New Jersey	83	57,198	79	55,948	....	....	4	1,250	5,427	2,316	938
6	New York	351	181,354	351	181,354	....	....	....	....	65,345	8,905	3,034
7	Pennsylvania	654	372,949	653	372,869	....	....	1	80	75,385	6,999	9,050
8	All other states	494	209,740	488	208,960	....	....	6	780	46,870	3,513	4,175

Group 10.—STAMPED WARE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	13,560	$5,660,459	9,842	$4,665,554	2,900	$810,572	818	$184,333	$1,561,979	$124,999	$88,559
2	Connecticut	1,945	777,052	1,098	561,406	768	198,814	79	16,832	128,302	4,928	10,924
3	Illinois	589	222,492	423	185,822	152	33,944	14	2,726	193,019	13,962	2,562
4	Indiana	101	26,300	22	14,940	39	7,360	40	4,000	7,312	540	862
5	Kentucky	60	17,207	41	14,432	2	600	17	2,175	5,259	1,481	136
6	Maryland	681	223,228	261	93,111	117	32,090	303	98,027	195,767	240	13,805
7	Massachusetts	402	176,389	282	144,754	106	29,510	14	2,125	32,985	10,212	2,467
8	Michigan	734	325,700	650	307,823	39	9,700	45	8,177	78,310	2,145	6,606
9	Missouri	644	241,654	546	216,969	49	18,318	49	6,367	130,844	7,056	7,176
10	New Jersey	2,886	1,221,990	2,056	998,509	660	195,553	170	27,928	256,247	24,166	15,000
11	New York	3,870	1,763,649	3,117	1,535,582	702	217,189	51	10,878	395,706	50,387	20,410
12	Ohio	338	141,674	319	137,790	15	3,456	4	428	39,761	4,322	4,306
13	Pennsylvania	1,034	423,686	823	375,738	182	43,963	29	3,985	77,575	4,260	3,406
14	All other states	276	99,438	204	78,678	69	20,075	3	685	20,892	1,300	899

Group 8.—STARCH—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	1,803	$866,479	1,535	$799,913	236	$58,534	32	$8,032	$572,313	$1,590	$34,451
2	Indiana	462	248,848	396	231,216	62	17,031	4	601	114,607	300	4,476
3	Iowa	316	160,284	289	153,240	26	6,900	1	144	46,209	180	2,600
4	Maine	107	47,442	105	47,079	2	363	....	....	31,059	100	3,824
5	Michigan	125	54,702	115	52,302	10	2,400	....	....	15,600	....	3,370
6	Minnesota	27	17,975	27	17,975	....	....	....	....	16,226	....	1,355
7	New York	389	168,312	264	138,912	99	22,400	26	7,000	113,862	120	10,656
8	Wisconsin	28	15,136	28	15,136	....	....	....	....	5,980	....	1,543
9	All other states	349	153,780	311	144,053	37	9,440	1	287	228,770	890	6,627

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—SPORTING GOODS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$463,420	$24,082	$2,963,138	$2,879,051	$40,714	$2,838,337	$30,978	$17,488	$16,515	$19,106	$7,032,224	1
1,051		23,396	23,210	320	22,890		156	10	20	60,640	2
68,873		332,744	324,197		324,197	2,224	3,538	849	1,936	662,916	3
3,350		2,761	2,370		2,370	40	326	5	20	22,508	4
316		2,114	1,915	175	1,740	80	50	9	60	9,310	5
108,270	10,232	735,825	720,019	19,965	700,054	3,878	5,028	1,085	5,815	1,614,167	6
31,610	627	100,183	92,789	5,000	87,789	2,687	884	1,584	2,239	363,928	7
1,343		11,767	10,957		10,957	106	649	27	28	54,502	8
11,497		77,764	76,193	36	76,157	162	1,302	107		244,881	9
61,495	1,188	575,123	555,600	7,218	548,382	7,050	3,225	6,902	2,346	1,323,641	10
27,220	10,760	125,383	120,934	5,500	115,434	3,140	646	473	190	468,825	11
69,295	175	601,396	592,757		592,757	3,037	544	4,669	389	1,341,569	12
79,100	1,100	374,682	358,110	2,500	355,610	8,574	1,140	795	6,063	865,247	13

Group 3.—SPRINGS, STEEL, CAR AND CARRIAGE—Continued.

$328,393	$2,136	$2,741,764	$2,486,213		$2,486,213	$203,819	$3,958	$36,360	$11,414	$5,740,836	1
15,534		71,314	64,575		64,575	6,504		235		190,745	2
104,137		496,344	457,593		457,593	31,802	2,414	4,035	500	1,078,191	3
56,761		282,446	243,787		243,787	28,831	225	3,102	6,501	541,134	4
2,173		62,563	54,063		54,063	7,645	144	711		162,481	5
51,406	2,000	262,442	233,865		233,865	22,924	275	4,128	1,250	597,050	6
59,336		1,125,832	1,032,683		1,032,683	73,168	300	19,681		2,284,673	7
39,046	136	440,823	399,647		399,647	32,945	600	4,468	3,163	886,562	8

Group 10.—STAMPED WARE—Continued.

$1,323,528	$24,893	$10,524,880	$10,131,006	$2,250	$10,128,756	$169,456	$35,061	$70,266	$119,091	$21,958,049	1
102,311	10,139	799,880	751,754	2,250	749,504	34,711	2,292	4,199	6,924	2,188,077	2
176,495		541,003	525,265		525,265	7,880	4,503	1,548	1,807	1,138,778	3
5,910		86,549	85,169		85,169	865	100	150	265	158,400	4
3,642		30,575	28,292		28,292	221	1,497	65	500	69,983	5
181,722		1,175,115	1,164,913		1,164,913	9,292		910		2,429,137	6
20,306		190,801	177,116		177,116	6,773	2,496	2,724	1,692	538,837	7
69,559		539,673	520,512		520,512	8,469	190	10,236	266	1,268,641	8
116,612		1,107,336	1,086,787		1,086,787	12,043	2,916	2,099	3,491	1,683,880	9
213,681	3,400	1,701,455	1,645,485		1,645,485	36,618	6,212	8,045	5,095	3,760,493	10
316,355	8,554	3,162,410	3,031,279		3,031,279	21,962	11,516	11,535	86,118	6,353,971	11
31,133		307,612	287,048		287,048	12,438	1,740	2,110	4,276	633,012	12
69,809	100	717,006	674,531		674,531	11,079	120	25,009	6,267	1,378,088	13
15,993	2,700	165,465	152,855		152,855	7,105	1,479	1,636	2,390	356,752	14

Group 8.—STARCH—Continued

$536,272		$5,260,854	$4,933,630	$2,926,174	$2,007,456	$256,165	$4,918	$35,880	$30,261	$8,082,904	1
109,831		1,498,746	1,388,527	1,116,833	271,694	83,691	3,980	14,269	8,279	2,048,072	2
43,429		658,896	619,500	410,355	209,145	30,903	500	3,600	4,393	1,063,055	3
27,135		364,443	347,550	331,250	16,300	15,455	275	1,163		523,994	4
12,230		510,602	466,139	254,837	211,302	29,821	58	1,239	13,345	935,508	5
14,871		141,486	131,582	130,583	999	9,340		513	51	221,355	6
103,086		1,063,494	1,012,548	346,873	665,675	43,157		7,774	15	1,561,913	7
4,437		97,401	89,943	88,980	963	5,593		341	1,524	154,797	8
221,253		925,786	877,841	246,463	631,378	38,205	105	6,981	2,654	1,574,210	9

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—STATIONERY GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	143	$6,928,962	$198,613	$714,316	$1,518,671	$4,497,362	90	4,527
2	Connecticut	4	76,104	3,000	12,000	15,675	45,429	4	35
3	Illinois	33	1,000,115	77,213	48,293	157,789	716,820	16	429
4	Indiana	4	8,675			4,000	4,675	2	12
5	Maryland	3	13,050	300	2,500	3,100	7,150	2	8
6	Massachusetts	10	696,671	15,500	99,007	139,021	443,143	6	524
7	Missouri	5	174,932	884		38,719	135,329	4	34
8	New Jersey	7	53,950	5,700	9,600	14,350	24,300	5	49
9	New York	39	2,001,942	17,791	212,139	455,582	1,316,430	22	1,005
10	Ohio	11	1,255,488	37,343	189,627	296,675	731,843	9	1,276
11	Pennsylvania	16	1,045,219	18,200	69,150	287,460	670,409	13	948
12	All other states[1]	11	602,816	22,682	72,000	106,300	401,834	7	207

Group 9.—STATUARY AND ART GOODS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	135	$1,668,642	$135,150	$166,467	$285,785	$1,081,240	21	527
2	California	15	62,040	21,000	6,500	16,230	18,310	1	2
3	Illinois	7	376,826	10,000	20,000	34,357	312,469	5	120
4	Massachusetts	12	104,559	20,000	22,000	18,760	43,799	2	3
5	Missouri	4	33,648			14,290	19,358	1	3
6	New Jersey	9	70,750	6,500	6,000	17,800	40,450	1	10
7	New York	47	588,930	60,750	76,467	118,910	332,803	8	151
8	Ohio	9	130,028	7,300	20,000	28,193	74,535	1	110
9	Pennsylvania	16	169,096	1,100	1,400	14,220	152,376		
10	Wisconsin	5	80,635	8,500	13,500	5,656	52,979		
11	All other states[2]	11	52,130		600	17,369	34,161	2	128

Group 3.—STEAM FITTINGS AND HEATING APPARATUS. (See also Foundry and machine shop products; Stoves and furnaces.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	176	$28,541,509	$1,749,579	$4,773,958	$6,947,155	$15,070,817	148	12,220
2	Connecticut	10	1,203,960	56,321	168,764	217,843	761,032	9	355
3	Illinois	23	1,651,385	91,007	297,797	462,294	800,287	17	378
4	Indiana	5	421,931	71,600	44,000	128,381	177,950	5	347
5	Iowa	3	35,550	6,000	8,500	8,000	13,050	2	18
6	Maine	3	136,163	8,600	14,600	17,807	95,156	2	33
7	Massachusetts	25	3,615,133	142,050	535,749	816,062	2,121,272	20	1,389
8	Michigan	7	1,175,703	85,825	200,662	283,846	605,370	7	1,388
9	Minnesota	6	43,500	2,900	1,300	14,550	24,750	2	70
10	Missouri	4	337,966	15,000	15,000	132,653	175,313	3	275
11	New Jersey	6	453,338	13,250	63,019	107,336	269,733	6	201
12	New York	33	10,510,446	598,023	1,606,878	2,060,215	6,245,330	30	2,495
13	Ohio	14	3,361,098	255,743	662,367	859,284	1,583,704	12	1,881
14	Pennsylvania	31	5,160,773	381,260	1,115,464	1,633,413	2,030,636	29	3,063
15	Wisconsin	3	29,005			11,797	17,208	1	25
16	All other states[3]	3	405,558	22,000	39,858	193,674	150,026	3	302

Group 14.—STEAM PACKING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	106	$12,253,102	$549,608	$1,254,876	$2,294,120	$8,154,498	87	9,096
2	California	3	27,000		5,500	2,700	18,800	3	43
3	Connecticut	3	12,877	1,100	1,600	7,805	2,372	2	13
4	Illinois	12	168,276	1,000	3,000	30,963	133,313	9	147
5	Massachusetts	10	148,568	1,544	4,500	30,610	111,914	6	125
6	Minnesota	3	168,601	200	5,500	50,392	112,509	3	211
7	New Jersey	8	297,954	4,000	17,511	68,228	208,215	7	390
8	New York	23	4,414,514	278,260	355,804	388,233	3,392,217	18	1,153
9	Ohio	3	87,300	1,300	27,500	23,300	35,200	3	107
10	Pennsylvania	24	4,688,622	122,079	584,332	1,397,675	2,584,536	20	4,794
11	Washington	3	31,053	550		10,470	20,033	3	27
12	All other states[4]	14	2,208,337	139,575	249,629	283,744	1,535,389	13	2,086

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 1; Michigan, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Tennessee, 2; Virginia, 1

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 1; Indiana, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Texas, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—STATIONERY GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
115	685	$750,737	98	$242,710	587	$508,027	437	$443,161	150	$64,866	5,222	3,650	1
3	3	2,700	2	2,400	1	300	1	300			67	35	2
25	136	161,305	22	59,420	114	101,885	89	87,843	25	14,042	897	665	3
4	2	2,040			2	2,040	2	2,040			25	14	4
5	1	200			1	200			1	200	19	15	5
5	73	97,681	11	40,640	62	57,041	56	53,661	6	3,380	879	757	6
2	44	42,838	8	13,530	36	29,308	27	24,456	9	4,852	162	91	7
8	4	4,452			4	4,452	3	4,272	1	180	81	59	8
31	233	206,402	22	48,800	211	157,602	144	129,728	67	27,874	1,155	815	9
12	64	80,790	12	34,400	52	46,390	39	41,360	13	5,030	536	386	10
12	49	65,994	11	25,200	38	40,794	30	37,446	8	3,348	723	395	11
8	76	86,335	10	18,320	66	68,015	46	62,055	20	5,960	678	418	12

Group 9.—STATUARY AND ART GOODS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
191	114	$126,620	27	$49,544	87	$77,076	72	$70,965	15	$6,111	2,152	1,097	1
20	1	775			1	775	1	775			96	40	2
3	34	44,456	9	23,200	25	21,256	21	19,156	4	2,100	414	324	3
17	6	7,200			6	7,200	5	6,450	1	750	153	88	4
4	8	7,844	3	5,176	5	2,668	4	2,200	1	468	183	17	5
10	3	3,030	2	2,250	1	780	1	780			120	54	6
79	29	31,513	3	3,280	26	28,233	22	26,741	4	1,492	636	308	7
17	14	9,482	3	3,848	11	5,634	8	4,693	3	941	115	56	8
20	9	14,170	2	5,750	7	8,420	7	8,420			285	128	9
4	3	1,190	1	1,000	2	190	1	130	1	60	53	46	10
17	7	6,960	4	5,040	3	1,920	2	1,620	1	300	97	36	11

Group 3.—STEAM FITTINGS AND HEATING APPARATUS. (See also Foundry and machine shop products; Stoves and furnaces.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
95	1,491	$1,857,617	206	$615,992	1,285	$1,241,625	1,070	$1,126,045	215	$115,580	11,487	9,032	1
	52	62,248	17	26,296	35	35,952	31	33,312	4	2,640	479	302	2
14	121	154,486	22	61,700	99	92,786	83	83,502	16	9,284	1,223	677	3
4	27	38,456	2	8,000	25	30,456	19	25,656	6	4,800	335	218	4
1	1	810	1	810							18	10	5
1	2	2,020			2	2,020	1	1,500	1	520	42	16	6
14	248	309,150	36	85,583	212	223,567	180	207,360	32	16,207	2,128	1,826	7
2	191	158,264	8	19,690	183	138,574	158	126,185	25	12,389	1,534	815	8
10	21	9,150			21	9,150	14	6,650	7	2,500	66	44	9
2	22	20,492	2	4,000	20	16,492	19	15,867	1	625	218	69	10
6	44	50,970	4	6,750	40	44,220	31	37,556	9	6,664	193	114	11
10	380	556,290	59	220,175	321	336,115	277	313,085	44	23,030	3,907	2,215	12
12	165	201,884	15	69,300	150	132,584	117	115,028	33	17,556	1,117	916	13
15	188	262,393	36	106,988	152	155,405	117	137,164	35	18,241	2,627	1,664	14
3	3	2,380	1	1,300	2	1,080	2	1,080			16	5	15
1	26	28,624	3	5,400	23	23,224	21	22,100	2	1,124	284	141	16

Group 14.—STEAM PACKING.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
56	450	$594,451	99	$247,313	351	$347,138	292	$321,154	59	$25,984	3,320	2,303	1
	1	1,200	1	1,200							23	6	2
1	2	1,255	1	505	1	750	1	750			10	3	3
6	44	40,817	13	13,400	31	27,417	22	23,491	9	3,926	186	101	4
6	17	22,210	7	10,280	10	11,930	9	10,930	1	1,000	125	86	5
	14	14,240	6	7,800	8	6,440	5	5,000	3	1,440	109	61	6
3	31	31,268	8	14,050	23	17,218	18	14,124	5	3,094	114	77	7
22	100	172,472	19	93,310	81	79,162	73	74,684	8	4,478	787	555	8
	11	9,650	5	4,600	6	5,050	5	4,600	1	450	32	16	9
11	175	251,812	30	89,358	145	162,454	122	153,578	23	8,876	1,340	1,067	10
2	20	10,117	2	3,200	18	6,917	15	6,417	3	500	23	21	11
5	35	39,410	7	9,610	28	29,800	22	27,580	6	2,220	571	310	12

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Kentucky, 1, Vermont, 1, Washington, 1.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1, Delaware, 1; Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

TABLE 5.--SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—STATIONERY GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	4,295	$1,499,803	2,167	$976,034	1,916	$493,465	212	$30,304	$1,511,551	$114,509	$20,883
2	Connecticut	47	21,952	35	19,191	12	2,761			10,941	545	215
3	Illinois	727	286,047	427	204,643	278	78,015	22	3,389	311,052	41,595	4,977
4	Indiana	12	3,210	2	988	10	2,222			1,029	804	62
5	Maryland	17	4,072	4	1,270	13	2,802			3,251	560	71
6	Massachusetts	813	234,191	266	112,412	526	117,945	21	3,834	175,138	10,640	2,066
7	Missouri	122	52,257	77	42,718	36	8,233	9	1,306	49,031	5,010	68
8	New Jersey	58	20,234	39	14,900	15	4,804	4	530	3,425	1,740	222
9	New York	1,013	420,613	636	291,690	369	126,914	8	2,009	526,139	39,931	4,087
10	Ohio	461	143,701	240	98,232	186	40,219	35	5,250	102,601	3,189	4,403
11	Pennsylvania	476	139,360	226	95,593	155	33,755	95	10,012	150,653	5,875	2,056
12	All other states	549	174,166	215	94,397	316	75,795	18	3,974	178,291	4,620	2,656

Group 9.—STATUARY AND ART GOODS—Continued

1	United States	1,507	$1,030,481	1,450	$1,013,375	49	$15,797	8	$1,309	$256,185	$78,510	$4,667
2	California	61	56,432	55	52,742	6	3,690			5,771	3,528	179
3	Illinois	379	237,596	373	235,196	6	2,400			59,324	14,284	678
4	Massachusetts	112	86,639	111	86,189	1	450			12,362	8,660	816
5	Missouri	70	40,690	69	40,510			1	180	3,772	1,600	26
6	New Jersey	69	34,259	57	32,090	9	1,627	3	542	14,894	3,935	162
7	New York	458	350,738	443	346,066	13	4,472	2	200	101,775	30,069	1,681
8	Ohio	72	40,881	61	38,607	11	2,274			18,996	2,707	558
9	Pennsylvania	187	126,994	187	126,994					26,205	8,384	132
10	Wisconsin	38	23,494	36	23,107			2	387	4,545	836	242
11	All other states	61	32,758	58	31,874	3	884			8,541	4,507	193

Group 3.—STEAM FITTINGS AND HEATING APPARATUS—Continued

1	United States	11,690	$6,581,578	11,488	$6,523,323	118	$35,120	84	$23,135	$2,728,067	$107,073	$101,062
2	Connecticut	360	202,967	359	202,717	1	250			94,999	4,015	4,500
3	Illinois	938	571,412	935	570,632			3	780	230,990	11,151	4,335
4	Indiana	288	152,112	288	152,112					20,607	150	1,193
5	Iowa	15	9,433	15	9,433					1,462		200
6	Maine	33	19,756	32	19,656			1	100	67,719	300	408
7	Massachusetts	1,942	1,147,206	1,915	1,141,301	26	5,697	1	208	375,985	14,625	24,850
8	Michigan	1,224	692,992	1,223	692,707			1	285	164,376	240	11,718
9	Minnesota	54	30,801	54	30,801					26,541	1,640	268
10	Missouri	162	109,113	161	108,879			1	234	95,246	6,140	772
11	New Jersey	155	89,066	155	89,066					74,309	2,390	858
12	New York	3,059	1,760,658	3,033	1,752,168	24	8,022	2	468	924,111	41,654	27,568
13	Ohio	1,156	598,610	1,156	598,610					262,956	10,007	12,826
14	Pennsylvania	2,063	1,083,459	1,938	1,045,424	50	16,975	75	21,060	364,429	13,101	11,398
15	Wisconsin	11	5,272	11	5,272					8,105	1,300	71
16	All other states	230	108,721	213	104,545	17	4,176			16,232	360	97

Group 14.—STEAM PACKING—Continued

1	United States	2,734	$1,273,144	2,502	$1,208,190	207	$59,604	25	$5,350	$822,367	$66,143	$16,464
2	California	8	5,550	8	5,550					3,183	1,112	67
3	Connecticut	6	3,730	6	3,730					1,048	522	54
4	Illinois	133	67,687	126	66,178	7	1,509			47,355	13,730	575
5	Massachusetts	103	71,107	101	69,807	2	1,300			39,307	5,578	484
6	Minnesota	88	29,827	63	23,256	25	6,571			58,552	15,360	214
7	New Jersey	98	49,696	84	47,046	14	2,650			35,576	4,812	1,015
8	New York	660	305,954	596	285,936	64	20,018			178,811	7,331	5,514
9	Ohio	21	9,590	20	8,790	1	800			4,591	366	315
10	Pennsylvania	1,197	533,125	1,100	507,027	73	20,898	24	5,200	375,031	11,062	5,311
11	Washington	22	14,741	22	14,741					14,024	2,900	282
12	All other states	398	182,137	376	176,129	21	5,858	1	150	64,889	3,370	2,633

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—STATIONERY GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials. Total.	Principal materials. Purchased in raw state.	Principal materials. Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,349,980	$26,179	$3,920,421	$3,793,215	$73,065	$3,720,150	$38,912	$27,211	$11,089	$49,994	$8,867,457	1
10,181	....	32,813	30,367	92	30,275	906	423	143	974	81,517	2
261,589	2,891	732,310	715,850	32,659	683,191	3,820	10,965	1,251	424	1,857,537	3
163	....	5,038	4,807	....	4,807	40	156	10	25	13,341	4
620	2,000	7,829	7,292	....	7,292	306	36	30	165	19,315	5
162,284	148	757,817	748,182	....	748,182	3,325	3,979	1,000	1,331	1,372,064	6
29,453	14,500	55,184	53,379	....	53,379	1,272	307	226	....	233,613	7
1,063	400	46,141	44,725	....	44,725	406	900	110	....	84,200	8
476,221	5,900	1,078,162	1,059,421	2,150	1,057,271	7,737	6,924	1,867	2,213	2,531,513	9
94,934	75	396,306	372,136	21,980	350,156	11,699	600	1,377	10,494	861,297	10
142,457	265	582,582	538,942	6,000	532,942	5,011	351	3,910	34,368	1,019,768	11
171,015	....	226,239	218,114	10,184	207,930	4,390	2,570	1,165	....	793,492	12

Group 9.—STATUARY AND ART GOODS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$115,276	$57,732	$392,374	$364,927	$56,415	$308,512	$16,743	$5,949	$2,051	$2,704	$2,416,730	1
1,329	735	15,776	15,085	50	15,035	218	120	3	350	110,853	2
41,362	3,000	75,584	69,305	....	69,305	2,035	3,972	272	....	510,433	3
2,836	50	17,955	16,825	....	16,825	460	250	20	400	173,094	4
2,146	....	23,391	23,067	....	23,067	252	72	....	....	84,345	5
7,497	3,300	20,816	19,588	8,265	11,323	1,095	....	25	108	94,938	6
33,501	36,524	147,368	138,264	43,100	95,164	5,459	1,405	971	1,269	927,147	7
9,763	5,958	23,069	21,721	....	21,721	1,067	130	54	97	109,597	8
9,904	7,785	33,315	31,784	5,000	26,784	1,045	....	156	330	256,137	9
3,467	....	6,347	6,027	....	6,027	220	....	....	100	47,543	10
3,441	400	28,753	23,261	....	23,261	4,892	....	550	50	102,644	11

Group 3.—STEAM FITTINGS AND HEATING APPARATUS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,405,143	$114,789	$10,425,332	$9,957,301	$42,020	$9,915,281	$305,439	$44,519	$71,125	$46,948	$24,910,857	1
84,484	2,000	348,925	329,782	....	329,782	12,606	939	1,757	3,841	813,895	2
211,004	4,500	1,085,581	1,046,104	....	1,046,104	21,978	5,659	4,306	7,534	2,278,763	3
18,864	400	263,596	241,387	3,715	237,672	19,305	378	1,665	661	712,370	4
1,262	....	9,996	8,744	....	8,744	352	730	170	....	26,200	5
2,011	65,000	10,734	9,750	....	9,750	629	20	335	....	114,958	6
332,690	3,820	1,509,913	1,448,052	....	1,448,052	49,833	5,231	2,788	4,009	3,700,145	7
151,199	1,219	1,092,497	1,045,843	29,494	1,016,349	26,144	127	19,663	720	2,329,615	8
24,633	....	95,245	90,322	....	90,322	1,568	....	305	3,050	198,017	9
88,334	....	161,404	149,960	....	149,960	6,687	4,086	401	270	395,441	10
71,061	....	295,382	285,419	66	285,353	3,430	2,300	2,140	2,093	581,093	11
830,232	24,657	2,721,645	2,587,995	3,583	2,584,412	78,835	22,554	15,531	16,730	7,350,396	12
238,123	2,000	948,973	920,218	....	920,218	19,049	580	7,356	1,770	2,301,644	13
330,737	9,193	1,719,968	1,641,410	5,162	1,636,248	56,303	1,865	14,120	6,270	3,897,549	14
4,734	2,000	11,597	11,010	....	11,010	544	....	43	....	24,809	15
15,775	....	150,076	141,305	....	141,305	8,176	50	545	....	185,962	16

Group 11.—STEAM PACKING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$736,339	$3,421	$3,896,317	$3,447,835	$753,225	$2,694,610	$237,136	$8,862	$28,216	$174,268	$8,951,705	1
2,004	....	15,413	13,320	5,720	7,600	250	890	55	898	29,900	2
472	....	1,709	1,221	200	1,021	56	390	7	35	9,002	3
33,050	....	224,222	211,630	8,803	202,827	6,571	697	624	4,700	473,085	4
32,120	1,125	155,221	150,148	....	150,148	2,553	272	748	1,500	352,528	5
42,978	....	184,351	167,455	....	167,455	16,164	156	576	....	295,864	6
29,749	....	148,752	136,086	60,525	75,561	7,611	320	965	3,770	328,000	7
165,966	....	922,924	870,245	277,099	593,146	42,451	2,205	7,355	668	2,348,763	8
3,310	600	22,618	20,956	16,000	4,956	1,215	180	215	52	70,650	9
356,962	1,696	1,679,945	1,417,479	358,115	1,059,364	91,654	2,596	6,775	161,441	4,058,691	10
10,842	....	57,757	55,767	....	55,767	800	700	490	....	105,540	11
58,886	....	483,405	403,528	26,763	376,765	67,811	456	10,406	1,204	879,079	12

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3. STENCILS AND BRANDS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	103	$683,367	$47,500	$92,800	$302,281	$240,786	40	392
2	California	3	3,260			1,975	1,285		
3	Illinois	7	79,127	500	1,000	32,755	44,872	4	67
4	Louisiana	3	25,000			15,300	9,700	1	5
5	Massachusetts	13	34,870	1,000	2,500	17,950	13,420	5	9
6	Missouri	3	5,950			4,875	1,075	1	2
7	New York	22	95,985			60,178	35,807	8	37
8	Ohio	15	155,750	10,000	54,500	58,400	32,850	8	200
9	Pennsylvania	9	108,864	26,000	14,000	29,782	39,082	4	18
10	Rhode Island	5	10,450			7,700	2,750	1	3
11	Texas	4	13,375			8,000	5,375		
12	All other states[1]	19	150,736	10,000	20,800	65,366	54,570	8	51

Group 6.—STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING. (See also Printing and publishing; Type founding; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	146	$3,297,546	$57,000	$63,000	$1,753,467	$1,424,079	136	3,008
2	California	4	31,040			19,703	11,337	4	25
3	Connecticut	5	140,750	8,000	30,000	61,213	41,537	5	99
4	Illinois	20	665,604			334,805	330,799	19	596
5	Indiana	4	41,660			26,897	14,763	4	38
6	Maryland	4	39,560		3,000	26,500	10,060	4	35
7	Massachusetts	12	239,674	4,000	10,000	127,232	98,442	12	358
8	Minnesota	5	195,460			97,960	97,500	5	101
9	Missouri	4	48,000			30,500	17,500	4	37
10	New Jersey	3	20,246			13,700	6,546	3	24
11	New York	41	1,156,426	45,000	20,000	604,774	486,652	34	1,068
12	Ohio	11	144,388			84,623	59,765	10	158
13	Pennsylvania	15	310,148			203,854	106,294	14	250
14	All other states[2]	18	264,590			121,706	142,884	18	219

Group 3. STOVES AND FURNACES, NOT INCLUDING GAS AND OIL STOVES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	415	$52,971,105	$4,662,580	$8,770,443	$7,263,690	$32,274,392	351	31,394
2	Alabama	7	183,701	19,700	41,500	51,500	71,001	7	261
3	California	7	156,381	12,200	16,500	18,100	109,581	6	138
4	Connecticut	3	106,332	13,000	15,000	11,800	66,532	2	62
5	Georgia	7	348,483	12,200	40,626	62,015	233,642	7	301
6	Illinois	57	6,183,531	625,891	1,102,704	748,950	3,705,986	46	4,399
7	Indiana	23	1,703,877	93,639	280,023	271,562	1,058,653	23	1,576
8	Iowa	11	276,462	5,877	20,798	64,140	185,647	8	114
9	Kansas	3	385,900	22,872	99,767	39,912	223,349	3	99
10	Kentucky	7	726,249	37,893	97,041	73,357	517,958	6	373
11	Maine	4	382,185	27,500	38,500	44,459	271,726	4	205
12	Maryland	5	703,872	37,000	128,533	70,896	467,443	5	187
13	Massachusetts	16	2,532,578	164,750	327,250	186,530	1,854,048	14	1,046
14	Michigan	21	5,126,019	579,427	954,209	389,593	3,202,790	17	5,407
15	Minnesota	10	298,218	13,000	48,099	55,269	181,850	4	98
16	Missouri	22	5,004,450	739,260	599,716	318,740	3,346,734	15	2,256
17	New Jersey	4	958,069	68,430	184,878	104,313	600,448	3	455
18	New York	35	5,447,337	477,543	804,364	539,381	3,626,049	30	2,415
19	Ohio	82	7,224,592	482,499	1,424,218	1,048,138	4,269,737	73	5,890
20	Oregon	3	213,552	10,500	30,828	10,242	161,982	3	28
21	Pennsylvania	53	10,130,871	919,983	1,488,692	2,219,205	5,502,991	44	3,461
22	Tennessee	10	1,158,263	60,316	228,240	216,435	653,272	10	830
23	Virginia	4	474,497	19,800	103,356	67,398	283,943	4	300
24	Wisconsin	11	2,591,149	170,675	529,808	461,663	1,429,003	8	1,061
25	All other states[3]	10	654,537	48,625	165,793	190,092	250,027	9	432

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 2; Kentucky, 2; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 2; Washington, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Michigan, 2; Nebraska, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 2; Virginia, 1; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—STENCILS AND BRANDS.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.[3]										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
116	54	$42,056	6	$5,085	48	$36,971	33	$31,141	15	$5,830	603	483	1
3	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			6	4	2
5	3	2,964	2	2,600	1	364			1	364	141	124	3
3	3	690			3	690	2	570	1	120	11	9	4
13	1	208			1	208			1	208	37	22	5
3	1	425			1	425			1	425	5	5	6
25	15	18,856			15	18,856	15	18,856			140	97	7
20	9	5,162			9	5,162	6	4,062	3	1,100	92	72	8
11	9	3,080	3	1,185	6	1,895	3	533	3	1,362	64	62	9
5											14	13	10
4											8	8	11
24	12	9,471	1	1,300	11	8,171	6	5,920	5	2,251	85	67	12

Group 6.—STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING. (See also Printing and publishing; Type founding; and special report on Printing and publishing.)

132	490	$516,876	82	$162,704	408	$354,172	336	$321,826	72	$32,346	2,906	2,553	1
5	5	4,981			5	4,981	5	4,981			30	21	2
4	16	16,202	3	6,000	13	10,202	10	8,732	3	1,470	122	103	3
8	119	138,780	28	55,582	91	83,198	77	76,119	14	7,079	712	647	4
6	17	16,106	3	4,050	14	12,056	13	11,536	1	520	81	57	5
2	15	12,550	3	3,500	12	9,050	8	8,050	4	1,000	45	38	6
15	47	40,302	6	11,500	41	28,802	30	24,528	11	4,274	257	219	7
3	18	18,882	3	3,900	15	14,982	11	12,614	4	2,368	68	57	8
1	17	16,208	3	7,400	14	8,808	11	7,872	3	936	60	36	9
2	2	2,744	1	1,244	1	1,500	1	1,500			20	16	10
52	139	152,240	14	36,250	125	115,990	109	109,376	16	6,614	950	831	11
10	35	28,864	5	9,360	30	19,504	25	17,094	5	2,410	174	143	12
16	27	33,337	6	8,500	21	24,837	19	23,330	2	1,507	294	241	13
8	33	35,680	7	15,418	26	20,262	17	16,094	9	4,168	173	144	14

Group 3.—STOVES AND FURNACES, NOT INCLUDING GAS AND OIL STOVES.

233	3,206	$4,031,908	522	$1,316,640	2,684	$2,715,268	2,353	$2,551,011	331	$164,257	35,388	22,426	1
1	18	17,315	4	4,050	14	13,265	13	12,785	1	480	240	130	2
7	15	12,705			15	12,705	11	10,425	4	2,280	216	147	3
2	9	9,328	3	5,000	6	4,328	4	3,028	2	1,300	92	67	4
	34	38,380	14	21,500	20	16,880	19	16,360	1	520	360	255	5
25	387	471,016	70	153,534	317	317,482	247	275,989	70	41,493	4,233	2,615	6
9	131	163,701	27	62,260	104	101,441	86	93,287	18	8,154	1,290	845	7
17	34	25,637	6	6,172	28	19,465	23	17,809	5	1,656	225	89	8
2	35	41,440	3	10,000	32	31,440	31	31,080	1	360	239	174	9
2	44	56,620	12	23,220	32	33,400	31	32,776	1	624	606	476	10
1	24	37,844	5	14,000	19	23,844	15	21,494	4	2,350	226	186	11
3	53	58,040	5	11,575	48	46,465	47	46,101	1	364	393	237	12
6	158	228,447	22	82,500	136	145,947	116	136,213	20	9,734	1,545	1,150	13
21	393	513,937	22	106,180	371	407,757	334	390,328	37	17,429	4,525	3,027	14
7	41	41,130	4	7,000	37	34,130	34	32,550	3	1,580	129	88	15
8	337	536,260	35	164,405	302	371,855	276	357,436	26	14,419	2,483	1,301	16
1	54	131,137	11	80,200	43	50,937	40	49,162	3	1,775	780	232	17
17	342	409,179	61	124,454	281	284,725	252	270,012	29	14,713	2,793	1,783	18
52	428	486,794	106	190,409	322	296,385	278	276,047	44	20,338	6,537	3,877	19
2	14	22,244	3	9,000	11	13,244	10	12,044	1	1,200	35	26	20
35	379	411,503	67	149,396	312	262,107	275	247,376	37	14,731	4,893	3,485	21
7	53	60,092	9	18,150	44	41,942	40	40,342	4	1,600	993	632	22
	32	44,106	5	17,800	27	26,306	24	24,976	3	1,330	370	274	23
5	165	184,494	20	43,175	145	141,319	131	136,130	14	5,189	1,755	1,060	24
3	26	30,559	8	12,660	18	17,899	16	17,261	2	638	430	270	25

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Mississippi, 1; New Hampshire, 2; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Vermont, 1; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—STENCILS AND BRANDS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.				
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	530	$285,458	469	$269,668	33	$10,947	28	$4,843	$91,329	$47,305	$3,600
2	California	5	2,790	5	2,790					2,017	864	8
3	Illinois	127	75,264	118	72,412	3	1,370	6	1,482	12,084	7,212	371
4	Louisiana	10	5,622	9	5,544			1	78	2,604	1,920	6
5	Massachusetts	28	16,900	25	16,258	1	200	2	442	6,903	3,850	188
6	Missouri	5	2,912	5	2,912					915	722	46
7	New York	111	59,243	91	53,758	20	5,485			19,959	15,667	453
8	Ohio	82	42,075	73	40,068	4	1,300	5	707	12,560	5,671	1,190
9	Pennsylvania	64	37,727	57	35,289	2	1,560	5	878	16,724	3,367	559
10	Rhode Island	14	5,740	11	5,234	1	200	2	306	1,982	1,930	24
11	Texas	8	5,092	7	4,980			1	112	2,536	1,140	31
12	All other states	76	32,093	68	30,423	2	832	6	838	13,045	4,962	724
	Group 6.—STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING—Continued.											
1	United States	2,679	$1,993,067	2,585	$1,967,202	59	$18,890	35	$6,975	$577,869	$182,232	$11,577
2	California	20	17,731	18	17,211			2	520	5,389	965	56
3	Connecticut	108	77,808	100	76,308	8	1,500			10,956	3,120	667
4	Illinois	685	547,410	670	540,456	13	6,604	2	350	113,351	41,620	3,816
5	Indiana	58	35,004	57	34,796			1	208	24,687	3,829	423
6	Maryland	33	19,916	32	19,760			1	156	9,051	2,105	100
7	Massachusetts	241	158,713	218	151,925	19	6,306	4	482	78,989	14,700	2,183
8	Minnesota	62	40,344	62	40,344					29,986	4,165	426
9	Missouri	57	37,140	55	36,672			2	468	7,958	3,440	215
10	New Jersey	19	14,820	19	14,820					1,833	1,036	47
11	New York	828	661,844	812	659,248	14	2,050	2	546	189,700	73,313	1,985
12	Ohio	151	94,807	151	94,807					28,375	6,573	552
13	Pennsylvania	262	179,622	247	175,705	4	2,118	11	1,799	50,343	15,998	44
14	All other states	155	107,908	144	105,150	1	312	10	2,446	27,251	11,368	1,063
	Group 3.—STOVES AND FURNACES, NOT INCLUDING GAS AND OIL STOVES—Continued.											
1	United States	29,728	$17,823,434	29,441	$17,771,724	22	$7,793	265	$43,917	$6,790,676	$187,027	$266,469
2	Alabama	175	124,887	175	124,887					16,743		736
3	California	167	90,190	167	90,190					9,089	2,560	287
4	Connecticut	75	45,319	75	45,319					15,111	200	1,130
5	Georgia	279	185,281	279	185,281					43,694	330	1,306
6	Illinois	3,562	2,150,907	3,531	2,144,711			31	6,196	1,101,122	21,995	31,146
7	Indiana	1,070	588,547	1,069	588,285			1	262	228,633	6,170	13,969
8	Iowa	134	71,625	133	71,490			1	135	37,118	3,536	512
9	Kansas	206	111,264	206	111,264					55,756	210	3,074
10	Kentucky	540	344,611	534	343,200	2	839	4	572	55,229	1,450	2,908
11	Maine	207	117,599	207	117,599					41,590		2,278
12	Maryland	349	195,561	349	195,561					64,764	3,619	5,892
13	Massachusetts	1,372	938,604	1,368	937,912	4	692			240,589	25,338	21,966
14	Michigan	3,980	2,283,705	3,919	2,269,313			61	14,392	960,230	2,939	36,947
15	Minnesota	109	58,768	109	58,768					28,653	3,195	1,894
16	Missouri	2,147	1,462,372	2,135	1,460,020	1	130	11	2,222	716,831	25,065	27,003
17	New Jersey	665	564,972	665	564,972					190,914		4,270
18	New York	2,413	1,574,453	2,412	1,574,141	1	312			655,315	24,520	21,570
19	Ohio	5,204	2,908,540	5,174	2,901,626	5	2,266	25	4,648	823,806	24,473	40,924
20	Oregon	30	25,500	30	25,500					35,458	2,300	8,540
21	Pennsylvania	4,220	2,503,420	4,176	2,495,305	7	2,410	37	5,705	930,076	30,078	20,496
22	Tennessee	819	404,292	816	403,048	2	1,144	1	100	103,196	3,120	4,745
23	Virginia	299	185,823	293	185,323			6	500	62,687		2,166
24	Wisconsin	1,359	665,652	1,272	656,467			87	9,185	322,362	5,776	10,415
25	All other states	347	221,542	347	221,542					41,710	150	2,295

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—STENCILS AND BRANDS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								VALUE	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$30,132	$10,292	$171,787	$160,880	....	$160,880	$5,848	$3,369	$815	$875	$793,421	1
445	700	1,843	1,673	....	1,673	....	94	1	75	15,050	2
2,691	1,810	25,673	24,977	....	24,977	325	234	137	....	134,716	3
678	....	4,235	4,079	....	4,079	....	156	....	....	18,720	4
1,457	1,408	6,665	6,097	....	6,097	128	436	2	2	49,236	5
147	....	4,519	4,447	....	4,447	12	60	....	....	13,937	6
3,139	700	28,186	26,204	....	26,204	1,251	426	273	32	159,574	7
5,439	260	27,321	24,312	....	24,312	2,088	588	195	138	114,925	8
7,884	4,914	39,469	38,529	....	38,529	800	90	50	....	120,143	9
28	....	2,614	2,215	....	2,215	134	250	15	....	20,100	10
1,365	....	3,859	3,748	....	3,748	58	....	3	50	17,750	11
6,859	500	27,403	24,599	....	24,599	1,052	1,035	139	578	129,270	12

Group 6.—STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$347,198	$36,862	$1,032,053	$905,566	....	$905,566	$34,032	$65,734	$8,566	$18,155	$5,005,338	1
4,368	....	5,037	3,480	....	3,480	385	1,162	10	....	48,705	2
7,169	....	29,203	24,785	....	24,785	2,038	1,610	194	576	187,737	3
67,915	....	229,467	208,115	....	208,115	5,517	12,095	2,069	1,671	1,204,740	4
7,935	12,500	22,755	20,057	....	20,057	500	1,934	199	65	113,636	5
3,846	3,000	8,844	7,043	....	7,043	653	840	78	230	54,651	6
60,006	2,100	95,646	79,731	....	79,731	5,739	7,518	458	2,200	416,672	7
12,395	13,000	26,991	21,292	....	21,292	1,927	1,242	400	2,130	182,615	8
4,303	....	16,378	13,039	....	13,039	609	2,540	160	30	94,221	9
750	....	4,929	4,010	....	4,010	359	500	35	25	31,378	10
108,845	5,557	367,979	333,198	....	333,198	8,510	19,836	1,558	4,877	1,602,801	11
21,250	....	68,410	57,605	....	57,605	1,204	5,709	1,036	2,856	272,883	12
33,596	705	94,277	83,990	....	83,990	4,084	4,113	1,905	185	472,605	13
14,820	....	62,137	49,221	....	49,221	2,507	6,635	464	3,310	322,694	14

Group 3.—STOVES AND FURNACES, NOT INCLUDING GAS AND OIL STOVES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$6,067,005	$270,175	$18,483,865	$17,289,406	$307,775	$16,981,631	$800,297	$43,440	$80,387	$270,335	$54,409,108	1
16,007	....	78,936	63,827	156	63,671	10,573	....	4,090	446	283,197	2
6,242	....	97,535	84,944	300	84,644	11,010	496	785	300	279,450	3
7,781	6,000	23,141	18,392	....	18,392	4,140	....	379	230	121,431	4
42,058	....	119,015	98,650	500	98,150	14,153	240	546	5,426	461,868	5
1,038,140	9,841	2,314,315	2,153,617	7,800	2,145,817	105,906	11,510	9,902	33,380	6,957,542	6
212,494	6,000	807,363	760,121	1,356	758,765	39,735	1,562	2,464	3,481	2,029,841	7
32,370	700	126,120	118,948	....	118,948	6,462	120	375	215	309,960	8
52,472	....	132,803	118,571	....	118,571	9,274	4,340	618	....	371,105	9
50,871	....	201,918	184,014	....	184,014	15,468	....	636	1,800	720,250	10
39,312	....	71,863	63,127	1,462	61,665	7,426	200	1,110	....	304,268	11
53,782	1,471	196,792	182,526	600	181,926	12,033	225	528	1,480	646,451	12
184,285	9,000	1,560,683	1,454,180	12,043	1,442,137	56,881	900	6,466	42,256	3,437,554	13
919,344	1,000	2,378,198	2,255,084	249,885	2,005,199	50,697	75	8,697	63,645	7,112,874	14
23,564	....	101,549	93,781	285	93,496	3,404	1,900	164	2,300	303,856	15
664,763	....	2,085,826	2,028,365	....	2,028,365	48,523	4,090	3,663	1,185	5,932,498	16
186,644	....	439,766	414,089	6,666	407,423	25,280	7	390	....	1,517,665	17
591,722	17,503	1,546,869	1,439,231	5,020	1,434,211	78,038	10,130	3,527	15,943	4,631,848	18
726,406	32,000	2,547,459	2,383,063	2,847	2,380,216	105,112	3,412	12,125	43,747	7,457,128	19
9,971	14,647	20,325	18,260	....	18,260	1,520	485	60	....	139,000	20
715,537	163,965	1,915,213	1,756,074	5,083	1,750,991	115,221	684	12,137	31,097	6,794,165	21
95,331	....	348,737	307,554	1,068	306,486	25,127	75	1,483	14,498	1,115,889	22
60,521	....	180,986	166,982	1,205	165,777	9,328	2,350	1,166	1,160	537,258	23
208,123	8,048	1,051,663	1,004,411	10,575	993,836	32,393		8,220	6,639	2,444,667	24
39,265	....	136,790	121,595	924	120,671	12,593	639	856	1,107	499,353	25

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—STOVES, GAS AND OIL.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	79	$9,981,711	$1,057,219	$1,707,265	$3,339,942	$3,877,285	63	4,586
2	Illinois	3	1,359,290	159,945	247,759	494,694	456,892	3	234
3	Massachusetts	3	377,447	28,473	147,500	90,523	110,951	3	186
4	Michigan	6	966,399	47,000	138,500	181,256	599,643	6	668
5	New York	13	525,603	....	....	177,686	347,917	7	222
6	Ohio	20	4,026,087	525,428	750,869	1,538,927	1,210,863	15	2,326
7	Pennsylvania	25	752,763	65,340	113,784	162,887	410,752	22	504
8	All other states [1]	9	1,974,122	231,033	308,853	693,969	740,267	7	446

Group 14.—STRAW GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States [2]	6	$122,012	$26,500	$39,424	$26,804	$29,284	3	447

Group 3.—STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	775	$76,598,507	$6,249,357	$9,531,191	$15,190,897	$45,627,062	646	83,966
2	California	39	1,236,469	132,500	84,714	297,955	721,300	35	787
3	Connecticut	7	388,138	28,500	35,000	84,803	239,835	6	654
4	District of Columbia	5	203,750	117,000	32,500	21,950	32,300	4	145
5	Georgia	3	96,710	11,750	17,900	29,300	37,760	3	170
6	Illinois	84	6,755,321	964,618	840,840	1,309,547	3,640,316	69	8,243
7	Indiana	24	2,227,410	112,859	249,622	382,335	1,482,594	23	1,744
8	Iowa	10	749,111	15,023	70,165	136,889	527,034	10	632
9	Kansas	3	127,450	47,500	22,500	14,400	43,050	3	59
10	Kentucky	11	1,204,965	87,000	118,325	266,790	732,850	11	990
11	Louisiana	8	104,154	23,300	30,750	18,147	31,957	5	32
12	Maryland	7	578,917	59,359	94,328	111,309	313,921	7	370
13	Massachusetts	27	2,525,918	329,939	432,581	379,169	1,384,229	26	2,828
14	Michigan	12	1,166,062	43,000	153,299	249,623	720,140	12	1,170
15	Minnesota	12	2,509,869	102,944	426,625	699,854	1,280,446	10	1,972
16	Missouri	29	1,787,426	251,448	263,359	396,864	875,755	27	1,932
17	Nebraska	4	281,147	66,000	48,500	26,200	140,447	4	206
18	New Jersey	42	2,911,583	223,454	403,124	592,372	1,692,633	32	3,889
19	New York	221	13,699,864	957,360	1,892,008	2,468,884	8,381,612	153	12,503
20	Ohio	61	7,577,586	666,907	1,174,739	1,664,976	4,070,964	60	8,121
21	Oregon	3	81,300	36,000	21,500	10,000	13,800	3	25
22	Pennsylvania	105	25,031,701	1,684,774	2,448,086	4,485,985	16,412,856	94	32,315
23	Rhode Island	3	109,172	10,500	12,000	32,000	54,672	3	87
24	Tennessee	6	193,490	4,939	21,053	44,373	123,125	5	221
25	Texas	7	190,996	25,750	16,054	42,025	107,167	7	108
26	Virginia	4	553,589	13,000	49,438	201,898	289,253	3	281
27	Washington	4	29,750	8,000	2,700	8,500	10,550	4	21
28	Wisconsin	19	2,180,551	69,533	276,306	483,803	1,350,909	17	3,064
29	All other states [3]	15	2,096,108	156,400	293,175	730,946	915,587	10	1,397

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Maryland, 2; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 1; Rhode Island, 1; West Virginia, 2.
[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—STOVES, GAS AND OIL.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
73	376	$467,190	60	$125,404	316	$341,786	268	$319,865	48	$21,921	4,938	2,402	1
...	30	48,605	4	11,000	26	37,605	21	34,891	5	2,714	509	226	2
1	10	20,426	4	11,026	6	9,400	6	9,400	...	...	239	120	3
3	48	62,098	6	12,800	42	48,298	35	45,022	7	3,276	720	228	4
15	28	26,735	2	4,005	26	22,730	24	22,002	2	728	488	175	5
18	137	164,554	13	26,600	124	137,954	103	127,387	21	10,567	1,696	951	6
27	76	75,146	26	40,628	50	34,518	41	31,707	9	2,811	644	272	7
9	47	69,626	5	18,345	42	51,281	38	49,456	4	1,825	642	430	8

Group 11.—STRAW GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

3	5	$3,328	1	$1,248	4	$2,080	3	$1,680	1	$400	176	50	1

Group 3. STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

652	5,166	$5,799,916	586	$1,484,811	4,580	$4,315,105	4,267	$4,155,755	313	$159,350	45,718	24,421	1
30	70	91,785	27	43,944	43	47,841	39	45,361	4	2,480	786	465	2
5	24	19,110	4	5,200	20	13,910	19	13,338	1	572	252	90	3
6	13	13,530	...	...	13	13,530	12	12,630	1	900	257	95	4
2	11	13,260	3	6,400	8	6,860	8	6,860	...	...	132	93	5
59	572	674,584	75	210,590	497	463,994	459	439,782	38	24,212	5,038	2,973	6
14	168	198,033	28	53,550	140	144,483	124	137,017	16	7,466	1,238	527	7
5	44	55,200	10	20,100	34	35,100	31	33,740	3	1,360	370	231	8
2	9	8,760	3	3,360	6	5,400	6	5,400	...	...	79	61	9
6	100	97,585	15	29,820	85	67,765	73	61,225	12	6,540	815	452	10
8	6	6,155	2	2,800	4	3,355	4	3,355	...	...	84	34	11
10	37	38,256	5	9,520	32	28,736	31	28,480	1	256	397	186	12
22	152	202,758	23	68,525	129	134,233	115	127,408	14	6,825	1,494	854	13
15	85	97,861	5	16,800	80	81,061	73	78,323	7	2,738	1,285	694	14
6	138	150,462	17	47,100	121	103,362	113	98,970	8	4,392	1,453	903	15
11	198	220,640	38	73,085	160	147,555	154	144,486	6	3,069	1,365	798	16
4	19	22,060	2	7,000	17	15,060	15	13,980	2	1,080	195	128	17
31	216	269,201	33	78,040	183	191,161	173	186,131	10	5,030	2,272	1,172	18
233	920	1,061,194	93	245,637	827	815,557	781	790,253	46	25,304	10,169	5,506	19
33	486	544,477	72	163,674	414	380,803	364	358,559	50	22,244	4,753	2,411	20
4	2	1,455	...	...	2	1,455	1	1,200	1	255	45	21	21
103	1,521	1,620,423	79	312,066	1,442	1,308,357	1,370	1,272,862	72	35,495	10,500	5,117	22
3	9	11,194	...	...	9	11,194	7	10,240	2	954	86	40	23
3	17	16,265	6	9,020	11	7,245	10	6,885	1	360	98	62	24
8	13	13,420	10	9,900	3	3,520	2	3,100	1	420	114	57	25
1	72	90,460	12	21,060	60	69,400	57	68,400	3	1,000	361	242	26
3	4	4,850	3	3,600	1	1,250	1	1,250	...	...	55	23	27
14	157	157,461	13	25,900	144	131,561	134	126,832	10	4,729	1,108	595	28
11	103	99,477	8	18,120	95	81,357	91	79,688	4	1,669	917	591	29

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Colorado, 4, Delaware, 2; Maine, 2; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Carolina, 1; Utah, 2; West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3. –STOVES, GAS AND OIL—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	3,676	$1,946,489	3,588	$1,920,879	48	$17,871	40	$7,739	$956,259	$45,127	$36,292
2	Illinois	346	206,766	346	206,766					133,138	2,750	2,134
3	Massachusetts	186	85,695	175	82,577	8	2,543	3	575	43,358		1,894
4	Michigan	492	207,784	489	206,224	3	1,560			68,690	183	9,664
5	New York	375	215,814	375	215,814					132,180	24,156	25
6	Ohio	1,305	725,376	1,298	722,114	7	3,262			310,650	6,543	11,429
7	Pennsylvania	461	219,924	416	207,844	26	9,006	19	3,074	78,698	7,243	1,620
8	All other states	511	285,130	489	279,540	4	1,500	18	4,090	189,545	4,252	9,526

Group 14.–STRAW GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. expenses total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	83	$42,259	44	$27,784	39	$14,475			$33,086	$1,824	$1,103

Group 3.—STRUCTURAL IRONWORK—Continued

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Misc. expenses total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	34,276	$19,760,210	34,146	$19,721,787	33	$11,576	97	$26,847	$6,629,616	$394,544	$288,890
2	California	612	467,208	605	461,987			7	2,221	82,532	23,991	4,307
3	Connecticut	167	95,562	167	95,562					13,757	2,427	2,093
4	District of Columbia	158	75,314	157	75,070			1	244	10,272	900	2,274
5	Georgia	112	44,300	112	44,300					10,817		1,232
6	Illinois	3,999	2,399,284	3,995	2,398,522			4	762	636,655	29,482	27,800
7	Indiana	824	464,097	818	462,251	1	416	5	1,430	332,034	3,779	10,186
8	Iowa	294	157,846	294	157,846					47,133	2,302	1,643
9	Kansas	63	34,314	63	34,314					1,239		904
10	Kentucky	567	235,698	550	231,979	6	1,744	11	1,975	122,280	8,930	3,160
11	Louisiana	51	27,458	50	27,297			1	161	6,652	132	571
12	Maryland	293	152,474	293	152,474					82,778	5,731	4,058
13	Massachusetts	1,144	713,849	1,144	713,849					239,464	16,643	15,083
14	Michigan	943	496,812	943	496,812					147,678	8,857	6,515
15	Minnesota	1,183	757,288	1,183	757,288					127,413	1,057	12,047
16	Missouri	1,041	597,799	1,039	597,335	1	390	1	74	122,476	12,020	8,698
17	Nebraska	167	78,709	167	78,709					6,474	600	1,589
18	New Jersey	1,707	1,074,240	1,706	1,074,006			1	234	430,448	16,362	16,151
19	New York	7,530	4,918,848	7,516	4,913,548	4	942	10	4,358	1,633,093	186,525	43,265
20	Ohio	3,552	1,768,114	3,526	1,760,158	15	5,556	11	2,400	664,674	17,105	38,228
21	Oregon	30	17,072	30	17,072					5,144		390
22	Pennsylvania	7,797	4,187,362	7,767	4,178,550	2	520	28	8,292	1,546,640	36,892	72,350
23	Rhode Island	61	35,611	61	35,611					18,227	720	396
24	Tennessee	66	26,637	66	26,637					27,603	690	655
25	Texas	84	43,580	84	43,580					18,159	900	437
26	Virginia	291	117,039	283	115,417			8	1,622	68,395	1,788	2,972
27	Washington	33	17,191	33	17,191					5,083	375	155
28	Wisconsin	799	403,201	794	401,043	1	208	4	1,950	110,947	8,082	6,787
29	All other states	708	353,303	700	350,379	3	1,800	5	1,124	108,519	8,254	4,944

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3. STOVES, GAS AND OIL—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$809,570	$65,270	$3,786,763	$3,634,508	$23,000	$3,611,508	$44,183	$12,013	$71,534	$24,525	$7,723,097	1
128,254	....	501,070	481,530	....	481,530	2,500	3,958	13,082	....	908,975	2
41,464	....	100,523	90,523	3,000	87,523	5,770	....	1,230	3,000	286,078	3
58,843	....	358,793	338,143	20,000	318,143	4,744	800	3,611	11,495	913,029	4
76,199	31,800	291,926	378,412	....	378,412	6,857	2,249	3,522	886	895,229	5
261,708	30,970	1,457,618	1,414,565	....	1,414,565	10,753	890	30,787	623	2,734,047	6
67,335	2,500	386,288	365,565	....	365,565	7,663	2,817	1,756	8,487	901,500	7
175,767	....	590,545	565,770	....	565,770	5,896	1,209	17,546	34	1,084,839	8

Group 11. STRAW GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

$30,159	....	$54,989	$49,317	$6,680	$42,637	$3,160	....	$119	$2,393	$186,383	1

Group 3. STRUCTURAL IRONWORK—Continued.

$4,909,562	$1,036,620	$47,452,069	$45,382,966	$15,531	$45,367,435	$1,005,182	$156,325	$371,430	$536,166	$90,944,097	1
48,474	5,700	1,013,609	956,147	....	955,147	13,844	26,690	2,076	14,852	1,940,778	2
9,037	200	173,178	154,470	....	154,470	14,579	560	2,609	960	347,778	3
5,023	2,075	90,305	79,800	....	79,800	4,280	250	4,975	1,000	220,154	4
3,585	6,000	52,340	43,300	....	43,300	5,460	....	580	3,000	138,345	5
486,868	92,505	4,789,503	4,529,560	2,554	4,527,006	142,581	32,220	20,826	64,316	9,636,343	6
217,473	100,596	1,234,727	1,153,603	....	1,153,603	32,846	2,798	3,599	41,881	2,534,721	7
43,188	....	407,304	369,554	....	369,554	4,902	2,846	4,047	26,045	767,816	8
3,335	....	32,968	26,912	....	26,912	1,986	1,028	110	2,932	92,839	9
110,190	....	597,088	573,269	....	573,269	13,760	2,398	1,283	6,378	1,218,093	10
5,949	....	43,579	42,711	....	42,711	342	370	156	....	112,144	11
55,571	17,418	479,283	452,656	....	452,656	5,039	680	762	20,146	841,632	12
187,865	19,873	1,262,429	1,209,820	1,000	1,208,820	29,983	5,110	5,717	11,799	2,092,350	13
70,306	62,000	1,362,967	1,319,348	....	1,319,348	24,650	1,073	11,184	6,712	2,295,869	14
89,513	24,796	1,634,113	1,574,930	....	1,574,930	43,176	5,809	5,976	4,222	2,840,362	15
101,758	....	1,063,598	1,001,826	291	1,001,535	29,537	8,909	3,351	19,885	2,230,754	16
4,285	....	126,069	118,416	....	118,416	3,142	883	200	3,428	284,040	17
216,012	181,923	2,238,274	2,148,867	900	2,147,967	52,458	8,437	19,012	9,500	4,365,298	18
1,089,060	314,243	8,787,546	8,480,200	9,836	8,470,364	173,095	27,384	52,160	54,707	19,656,718	19
538,626	70,715	4,935,539	4,698,699	....	4,698,699	102,886	13,274	45,947	74,733	9,060,856	20
2,954	1,800	23,585	21,600	....	21,600	720	1,040	125	100	56,190	21
1,317,532	119,866	13,860,974	13,294,664	950	13,293,714	235,100	3,123	171,959	156,128	23,705,503	22
6,511	10,600	64,465	58,643	....	58,643	904	1,873	727	2,318	146,756	23
26,258	....	98,215	96,745	....	96,745	875	170	275	150	189,910	24
16,822	....	108,736	104,402	....	104,402	2,866	720	298	450	211,095	25
63,635	....	300,883	292,516	....	292,516	6,641	571	600	555	625,433	26
4,553	....	21,145	19,900	....	19,900	368	869	8	....	58,044	27
89,928	6,150	1,587,267	1,535,509	....	1,535,509	33,627	2,497	7,740	7,894	2,841,440	28
95,251	100	1,062,290	1,024,899	....	1,024,899	25,535	4,653	5,128	2,075	1,833,436	29

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—SUGAR AND MOLASSES, REFINING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL. Total.	CAPITAL. Land.	CAPITAL. Buildings.	CAPITAL. Machinery, tools, and implements.	CAPITAL. Cash and sundries.	POWER. Number of establishments reporting.	POWER. Total horsepower.
1	United States	344	$165,468,320	$9,188,103	$12,145,482	$33,530,714	$110,604,021	327	147,861
2	Georgia	4	95,279	1,800	600	23,829	69,050	3	105
3	Illinois	7	491,117	200	1,000	71,436	418,481	6	395
4	Indiana	4	9,925	775	2,600	4,950	1,600	2	50
5	Iowa	12	42,180	1,595	7,710	18,925	13,950	9	241
6	Kentucky	3	100,547	1,400	17,598	13,294	68,255	3	58
7	Louisiana	251	54,872,060	2,369,497	6,558,917	19,985,385	25,958,261	250	113,644
8	Minnesota	7	311,228	11,300	36,330	49,369	214,229	7	163
9	Missouri	3	110,479	40	40	10,169	100,230	2	140
10	New York	8	72,681,586	4,166,981	3,504,847	8,783,861	56,225,897	6	12,633
11	Ohio	3	92,850	6,100	14,350	28,000	44,400	3	153
12	Pennsylvania	6	12,387,699	828,500	628,500	1,367,500	9,563,199	6	5,260
13	Texas	10	2,456,701	435,900	426,730	1,249,189	344,882	9	7,730
14	Vermont	3	43,100	2,000	2,800	4,000	34,300	2	30
15	Wisconsin	5	2,480	325	700	1,110	345	3	58
16	All other states [1]	18	21,771,089	1,361,690	942,760	1,919,697	17,546,942	16	7,201

Group 8.—SULPHURIC, NITRIC, AND MIXED ACIDS. (See also Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

1	United States	32	$12,761,920	$1,431,440	$2,808,457	$4,960,647	$3,561,376	30	5,541
2	California	4	1,524,764	105,045	131,200	601,956	686,563	4	616
3	New York	7	3,666,375	321,153	513,327	1,800,552	1,031,343	7	1,240
4	Pennsylvania	5	899,589	124,562	165,508	406,431	203,088	4	216
5	All other states [2]	16	6,671,192	880,680	1,998,422	2,151,708	1,640,382	15	3,469

Group 11.—SURGICAL APPLIANCES. (See also Artificial limbs.)

1	United States	180	$5,383,203	$215,200	$624,438	$1,116,398	$3,427,167	84	3,089
2	California	12	80,287	4,000	1,868	13,952	60,467	5	23
3	Connecticut	3	6,980	200	1,700	3,450	1,630	.....	.....
4	Illinois	18	589,867	7,500	10,500	125,942	445,925	9	226
5	Kansas	3	114,974	8,000	13,698	26,237	67,039	3	70
6	Maryland	3	13,950	.....	3,775	2,000	8,175	2	12
7	Massachusetts	15	95,769	1,200	2,769	32,758	59,042	9	101
8	Michigan	6	18,375	900	1,200	2,750	13,525	2	16
9	Minnesota	3	7,480	500	1,000	3,000	2,980	1	1
10	Missouri	6	81,564	.....	.....	13,096	68,468	4	37
11	New Hampshire	3	28,150	2,750	4,700	9,000	11,700	2	126
12	New Jersey	11	2,326,577	103,300	417,030	504,825	1,301,422	5	1,617
13	New York	47	537,146	4,500	13,300	84,973	434,373	16	169
14	Ohio	8	40,085	1,500	5,000	9,580	24,005	1	20
15	Pennsylvania	23	1,339,402	67,850	129,398	257,282	884,872	14	544
16	Wisconsin	5	18,149	6,000	1,500	3,205	7,444	3	12
17	All other states [3]	14	84,448	7,000	17,000	24,348	36,100	7	115

Group 3.—TIN AND TERNE PLATE. (See also special report on Tin and terne plate.)

1	United States	36	$10,813,239	$310,000	$1,859,927	$2,912,946	$5,730,366	20	9,231
2	Pennsylvania	19	4,692,369	221,000	384,000	1,046,500	3,040,869	12	5,896
3	All other states [4]	17	6,120,870	89,000	1,475,927	1,866,446	2,689,497	8	3,335

Group 10.—TINFOIL.

1	United States	14	$1,917,839	$272,029	$417,998	$629,687	$598,125	11	1,612
2	New York	7	1,530,160	257,900	354,592	520,153	397,515	4	1,280
3	All other states [5]	7	387,679	14,129	63,406	109,534	200,610	7	332

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 5; Florida, 1; Kansas, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Nebraska, 2; New Jersey, 2; Tennessee, 2; Washington, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Indiana, 1; Kansas, 1; Maryland, 2; New Jersey, 4; Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Virginia, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 1; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Vermont, 2; Washington, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1. SUGAR AND MOLASSES, REFINING.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total		Men.		Women				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
364	1,886	$2,153,679	104	$390,474	1,782	$1,763,205	1,735	$1,736,579	47	$26,626	29,596	17,160	1
1	13	12,450	4	5,060	9	7,390	8	6,790	1	600	63	36	2
5	32	42,799	5	11,600	27	31,199	20	26,882	7	4,317	210	137	3
4											28	28	4
19	4	4,800			4	4,800	4	4,800			128	96	5
2	5	7,400			5	7,400	5	7,400			27	12	6
281	1,004	717,084	52	132,691	952	584,393	946	581,699	6	2,694	19,544	10,934	7
6	19	52,800	4	10,800	15	42,000	15	42,000			119	77	8
2	11	13,866	1	1,800	10	12,066	9	11,374	1	692	46	32	9
9	376	598,072	4	48,333	372	549,739	354	539,338	18	10,401	4,221	2,869	10
1	10	16,650	3	9,900	7	6,750	6	6,150	1	600	33	21	11
8	94	157,350	7	58,250	87	99,100	84	98,230	3	870	1,609	822	12
7	59	47,498	5	11,560	54	35,938	54	35,938			995	555	13
2	3	5,900			3	5,900	3	5,900			24	4	14
7											11	11	15
10	256	477,010	19	100,480	237	376,530	227	370,078	10	6,452	2,535	1,526	16

Group 8.—SULPHURIC, NITRIC, AND MIXED ACIDS. (See also Chemicals; and special report on Chemicals.)

2	308	$556,106	37	$71,775	271	$484,331	261	$479,232	10	$5,099	3,023	1,888	1
	21	43,670	3	12,000	18	31,670	14	29,220	4	2,450	303	172	2
	69	159,437	6	16,080	63	143,357	62	142,421	1	936	834	670	3
	38	57,431	13	14,760	25	42,671	24	42,191	1	480	219	130	4
2	180	295,568	15	28,935	165	266,633	161	265,400	4	1,233	1,667	916	5

Group 11. SURGICAL APPLIANCES. (See also Artificial limbs.)

179	492	$505,750	59	$122,409	433	$383,341	313	$323,289	120	$60,052	3,123	2,568	1
13	11	6,510			11	6,510	9	5,262	2	1,248	44	30	2
3	2	1,800			2	1,800	2	1,800			7	5	3
14	92	137,864	12	27,800	80	110,064	68	103,438	12	6,626	418	357	4
2	12	12,857	3	5,800	9	7,057	9	7,057			62	41	5
5	5	2,236			5	2,236	4	1,924	1	312	14	14	6
17	24	19,196	2	1,755	22	17,441	14	13,715	8	3,726	147	122	7
7	1	1,200	1	1,200							19	13	8
3											5	5	9
6	29	23,441	8	9,100	21	14,341	18	12,520	3	1,821	37	31	10
4											35	25	11
8	98	102,019	5	34,600	93	67,419	74	62,519	19	4,900	893	798	12
43	89	85,198	17	26,958	72	58,240	50	47,431	22	10,809	595	452	13
7	10	5,340	2	3,000	8	2,340	3	1,236	5	1,104	55	24	14
30	99	93,939	5	6,316	94	87,623	52	59,891	42	27,732	695	600	15
5	6	950			6	950	3	750	3	200	7	4	16
12	14	13,200	4	5,880	10	7,320	7	5,746	3	1,574	60	44	17

Group 3.—TIN AND TERNE PLATE. (See also special report on Tin and terne plate.)

1	284	$309,554	21	$67,450	263	$242,104	232	$232,788	31	$9,316	6,161	3,741	1
1	191	218,980	15	57,750	176	161,230	152	154,234	24	6,996	3,121	1,877	2
	93	90,574	6	9,700	87	80,874	80	78,554	7	2,320	3,040	1,864	3

Group 10. TINFOIL.

11	70	$85,653	10	$28,450	60	$57,203	46	$48,819	14	$8,384	832	734	1
10	52	64,720	5	16,850	47	47,870	37	40,506	10	7,364	640	599	2
1	18	20,933	5	11,600	13	9,333	9	8,313	4	1,020	192	135	3

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 3; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1, Missouri, 1; New York, 2; Ohio, 5, West Virginia, 4.

[5] Includes establishments distributed as follows. Illinois, 2; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 1.—SUGAR AND MOLASSES, REFINING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	13,549	$7,575,650	13,011	$7,452,370	406	$98,230	132	$25,050	$8,600,754	$166,672	$575,347
2	Georgia	46	12,100	38	11,163	8	937			14,382	2,040	844
3	Illinois	140	63,502	98	53,464	42	10,038			86,688	18,800	1,500
4	Indiana	3	780	3	780					36	10	18
5	Iowa	18	6,975	18	6,975					6,714	1,020	341
6	Kentucky	19	6,894	17	6,581			2	313	5,305	300	468
7	Louisiana	5,815	3,166,241	5,668	3,139,743	74	14,601	73	11,897	2,919,820	24,335	379,390
8	Minnesota	71	24,713	40	18,312	31	6,401			54,880	480	1,692
9	Missouri	37	17,669	21	13,039	16	4,630			51,265	4,000	590
10	New York	3,707	2,195,218	3,643	2,176,956	59	16,977	5	1,285	2,969,634	15,870	82,325
11	Ohio	26	11,710	15	8,710	1	150	10	2,850	8,300	540	690
12	Pennsylvania	1,270	706,024	1,193	690,416	46	10,113	31	5,495	862,651	6,900	26,815
13	Texas	287	145,775	283	144,986	2	349	2	440	246,362	40	7,109
14	Vermont	13	5,464	13	5,464					8,665	675	207
15	Wisconsin	2	950	2	950					264		21
16	All other states	2,095	1,211,635	1,959	1,174,831	127	34,034	9	2,770	1,365,788	91,662	73,337

Group 8.—SULPHURIC, NITRIC, AND MIXED ACIDS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	2,447	$1,505,406	2,443	$1,504,359	1	$250	3	$797	$712,953	$41,512	$60,511
2	California	237	158,092	237	158,092					44,401		2,785
3	New York	726	436,819	723	435,944	1	250	2	625	201,566	10,000	15,697
4	Pennsylvania	155	84,670	154	84,498			1	172	35,045		6,619
5	All other states	1,329	825,825	1,329	825,825					431,941	31,512	35,410

Group 14.—SURGICAL APPLIANCES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	2,811	$1,154,563	1,216	$689,271	1,546	$455,556	49	$9,736	$1,248,387	$95,127	$14,741
2	California	34	21,221	27	18,595	7	2,626			14,875	4,502	464
3	Connecticut	5	2,142	4	2,024	1	118			2,029		69
4	Illinois	402	153,938	129	80,418	272	73,338	1	182	114,942	20,766	3,145
5	Kansas	52	21,513	23	12,124	29	9,389			28,953		771
6	Maryland	13	4,526	7	3,702	5	720	1	104	1,337	990	53
7	Massachusetts	135	64,049	68	46,281	66	17,488	1	280	38,856	10,783	735
8	Michigan	14	5,991	10	5,169	4	822			5,483	632	106
9	Minnesota	5	2,698	3	2,412	2	286			851	412	34
10	Missouri	33	17,795	22	13,331	11	4,464			12,526	3,404	462
11	New Hampshire	31	11,197	25	9,474	5	1,453	1	270	3,036		130
12	New Jersey	846	283,359	291	127,395	550	154,414	5	1,550	423,592	1,756	4,621
13	New York	514	266,739	280	178,889	229	86,927	5	923	204,339	31,626	1,217
14	Ohio	39	9,122	20	6,080	19	3,042			7,442	1,368	146
15	Pennsylvania	642	269,992	278	169,084	329	94,481	35	6,427	378,261	15,454	2,251
16	Wisconsin	4	1,088	3	880	1	208			3,446	1,050	73
17	All other states	42	19,193	26	13,413	16	5,780			8,419	2,384	464

Group 3.—TIN AND TERNE PLATE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	4,847	$2,383,070	4,212	$2,193,062	579	$179,917	56	$10,091	$389,873	$2,615	$28,267
2	Pennsylvania	2,421	1,206,781	2,096	1,112,001	305	91,289	20	3,491	231,376	1,350	16,104
3	All other states	2,426	1,176,289	2,116	1,081,061	274	88,628	36	6,600	158,497	1,265	12,163

Group 10.—TINFOIL—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	766	$303,307	433	$219,233	322	$82,645	11	$1,429	$276,401	$4,115	$11,922
2	New York	620	241,773	341	167,502	276	73,949	3	322	200,524	1,015	10,839
3	All other states	146	61,534	92	51,731	46	8,696	8	1,107	75,877	3,100	1,083

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—SUGAR AND MOLASSES, REFINING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$7,743,886	$114,849	$244,752,802	$240,250,399	$22,382,180	$217,868,219	$4,123,673	$7,569	$293,598	$77,563	$277,285,449	1
11,498		220,957	219,749	2,100	217,649	1,003		205		279,350	2
66,388		1,471,637	1,459,226	32,672	1,426,554	6,011		200	6,200	1,755,838	3
8		2,897	2,360	860	1,500	537				6,100	4
5,228	125	55,399	48,208	8,665	39,543	2,212		179	4,800	90,630	5
4,537		201,259	200,306		200,306	898		55		233,789	6
2,421,271	94,824	59,508,310	57,076,173	21,545,393	35,530,780	2,222,810	2,454	154,656	52,217	73,786,659	7
52,708		646,076	641,011	3,715	637,296	4,325	150	590		792,171	8
46,675		285,157	278,621	59,687	218,934	2,000		123	4,413	395,993	9
2,871,439		108,454,911	107,459,038	100	107,458,938	963,987	660	30,051	1,175	116,438,838	10
7,070		134,955	133,700	450	133,250	1,220		35		184,450	11
809,036	19,900	33,988,579	33,526,699		33,526,699	369,268	210	83,744	8,658	37,182,504	12
239,213		1,387,730	1,287,187	615,223	671,964	83,958		16,585		1,979,214	13
7,783		126,185	125,535	2,000	123,535	250	400			149,181	14
243		2,495	2,125	1,915	210	355		15		6,150	15
1,200,789		38,266,255	37,790,461	109,400	37,681,061	464,839	3,695	7,160	100	44,004,582	16

Group 8.—SULPHURIC, NITRIC, AND MIXED ACIDS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$603,091	$7,839	$4,972,838	$4,576,941	$1,362,185	$3,214,756	$366,129	$5,549	$23,051	$1,168	$9,052,646	1
41,616		596,469	548,445	165,356	383,089	44,866	2,749	409		915,473	2
175,869		1,302,079	1,191,328	374,396	816,932	105,026	2,800	2,925		2,711,692	3
28,426		265,702	242,459	46,041	196,418	21,583		1,660		560,594	4
357,180	7,839	2,808,588	2,594,709	776,392	1,818,317	194,654		18,057	1,168	4,864,887	5

Group 14.—SURGICAL APPLIANCES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,118,781	$19,738	$2,729,271	$2,627,452	$502,451	$2,125,001	$58,022	$20,156	$7,156	$16,485	$6,385,293	1
8,909	1,000	17,719	17,021	684	16,337	65	596	27	10	74,985	2
1,960		1,887	1,815		1,815	52			20	7,800	3
87,146	3,885	400,241	383,008	85,000	298,008	5,803	9,160	301	1,969	922,100	4
28,182		28,610	27,555		27,555	908		147		137,092	5
294		2,058	1,689		1,689	264		15	90	13,575	6
27,338		68,393	65,306		65,306	1,872	1,140	75		208,928	7
4,745		5,219	4,349		4,349	650	15	15	190	35,177	8
405		2,818	2,780		2,780		36	2		11,100	9
8,660		19,400	19,110		19,110		230	10	50	113,700	10
2,326	580	7,143	6,575		6,575	240		116	212	27,081	11
417,215		1,104,404	1,072,879	383,742	689,137	27,206	78	4,218	23	2,108,250	12
164,823	6,673	277,697	266,002		266,002	6,749	3,095	797	1,054	953,949	13
5,928		8,727	8,225		8,225	324		20	158	62,604	14
353,056	7,500	730,411	702,201		702,201	9,849	5,272	795	12,294	1,576,482	15
2,323		2,650	2,349		2,349	15	174	65	47	13,150	16
5,471	100	51,894	46,588	33,025	13,563	4,025	360	553	368	119,320	17

Group 3.—TIN AND TERNE PLATE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$358,991		$31,375,714	$31,185,173		$31,185,173	$159,786		$30,755		$35,283,360	1
213,922		17,590,077	17,501,368		17,501,368	73,376		15,333		19,341,961	2
145,069		13,785,637	13,683,805		13,683,805	86,410		15,422		15,941,399	3

Group 10.—TINFOIL—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$253,338	$7,026	$1,887,745	$1,857,071	$9,032	$1,848,039	$23,182	$3,200	$4,159	$133	$2,794,828	1
188,670		1,484,155	1,463,904		1,463,904	17,448		2,783	20	2,095,513	2
64,668	7,026	403,590	393,167	9,032	384,135	5,734	3,200	1,376	113	699,315	3

Table 5. SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—TINWARE. (See also Coppersmithing and sheet iron working; Roofing materials; Stamped ware.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	377	$92,555,896	$13,711,959	$22,168,950	$35,225,109	$21,349,878	199	9,918
2	California	13	8,238,747	1,182,158	2,114,900	3,271,419	1,670,270	8	329
3	Connecticut	5	31,289	625	6,800	5,450	18,414	1	15
4	Illinois	49	22,924,830	4,545,805	5,915,113	9,140,091	3,323,821	22	1,985
5	Indiana	12	3,552,307	786,672	944,626	1,413,864	407,145	2	83
6	Iowa	3	5,299,348	1,171,558	1,407,890	2,106,483	613,417	2	312
7	Kansas	3	2,982	500	500	1,225	757	1	5
8	Kentucky	8	172,253	1,000	3,000	71,232	97,021	6	122
9	Maine	4	209,557	11,500	37,250	62,850	97,957	2	173
10	Maryland	43	14,301,608	590,609	3,141,407	5,646,925	4,922,667	26	1,026
11	Massachusetts	23	2,805,932	599,579	713,295	1,099,642	393,416	13	364
12	Michigan	7	422,791	60,950	52,065	108,026	201,750	5	254
13	Missouri	16	2,878,586	174,654	672,475	1,006,425	1,025,022	6	504
14	New Jersey	14	775,515	95,577	183,102	349,991	146,845	8	199
15	New York	78	13,556,945	1,882,444	3,065,735	4,738,629	3,870,137	44	1,630
16	Ohio	23	7,255,627	1,411,825	1,716,907	2,702,381	1,424,514	17	992
17	Pennsylvania	36	3,251,546	216,500	655,611	931,874	1,447,561	14	627
18	Rhode Island	5	118,829	8,500	18,666	28,255	63,408	4	70
19	Tennessee	3	39,052	1,500	2,000	5,950	29,602	1	5
20	Wisconsin	4	835,158	1,500	4,000	277,612	552,046	3	629
21	All other states[1]	28	5,882,994	968,503	1,513,608	2,356,775	1,044,108	14	594

Group 11. TOBACCO, CHEWING AND SMOKING, AND SNUFF. (See also Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; and special report on Tobacco manufactures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	433	$178,847,556	$2,040,974	$7,871,103	$6,255,770	$162,679,709	229	22,316
2	Arizona	3	4,025	.....	.....	725	3,300	.....	.....
3	Illinois	37	3,945,235	70,777	87,914	185,450	3,601,094	17	710
4	Indiana	16	118,065	1,653	3,737	6,260	106,415	4	46
5	Iowa	4	108,841	5,200	16,800	5,339	81,502	2	27
6	Kentucky	54	21,268,822	178,500	877,218	925,779	19,287,325	28	3,086
7	Michigan	10	1,684,501	69,052	209,068	187,414	1,218,967	9	1,357
8	Minnesota	3	7,091	500	1,100	200	5,291	.....	.....
9	Missouri	17	51,784,817	389,151	2,271,453	913,641	48,210,572	8	4,929
10	New Jersey	10	8,582,781	127,361	287,025	215,241	7,953,154	6	869
11	New York	68	8,034,743	173,379	293,554	214,811	7,352,999	23	373
12	North Carolina	39	32,028,980	309,750	1,470,005	1,121,208	29,128,017	26	2,672
13	Ohio	18	7,492,386	49,643	325,268	274,009	6,843,466	12	607
14	Pennsylvania	34	1,288,800	180,550	368,201	159,652	580,397	13	725
15	Tennessee	37	5,659,448	44,811	204,766	156,662	5,253,209	21	1,060
16	Texas	3	23,105	5,000	8,000	2,750	7,355	1	7
17	Virginia	48	10,997,474	129,029	400,773	937,811	9,529,861	38	2,387
18	Wisconsin	10	1,080,367	650	1,000	107,420	971,297	6	447
19	All other states[2]	22	24,738,075	305,968	1,045,221	841,398	22,545,488	15	3,014

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 2; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 1; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Oregon, 1; Texas, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 4.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—TINWARE. (See also Coppersmithing and sheet iron working; Roofing materials; Stamped ware.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
380	1,216	$2,029,543	212	$1,212,668	1,004	$816,875	828	$736,061	176	$80,814	23,368	12,207	1
15	34	124,434	9	92,613	25	31,821	23	30,581	2	1,240	1,565	591	2
5	5	3,325	3	2,150	2	1,175	2	1,175			56	53	3
37	166	378,504	41	252,460	125	126,044	105	114,796	20	11,248	4,188	2,182	4
17	11	44,041	3	36,000	8	8,041	8	8,041			450	160	5
2	11	64,906	5	59,068	6	5,838	5	5,358	1	480	732	298	6
7											9	4	7
3	27	26,130	7	13,930	20	12,200	19	12,110	1	90	238	172	8
2	17	18,052	1	3,000	16	15,052	15	14,740	1	312	202	115	9
47	161	223,763	31	164,792	130	58,971	121	56,253	9	2,718	2,888	1,252	10
29	35	56,270	6	34,383	29	21,887	20	17,810	9	4,077	778	343	11
6	29	27,505	2	3,000	27	24,505	23	22,887	4	1,618	566	314	12
11	64	108,305	10	53,864	54	54,441	43	47,778	11	6,663	1,037	608	13
7	25	34,847	8	17,905	17	16,942	14	15,470	3	1,472	385	222	14
81	193	329,331	38	206,795	155	122,536	109	103,257	46	19,279	4,131	2,137	15
25	107	183,600	17	104,550	90	79,050	70	69,996	20	9,054	2,185	1,454	16
51	129	128,192	8	33,940	121	94,252	92	80,285	29	13,967	1,268	853	17
3	24	18,744	5	7,550	19	11,194	18	10,582	1	612	155	127	18
7	4	3,624			4	3,624	4	3,624			33	32	19
5	119	103,150	3	16,300	116	86,850	103	81,710	13	5,140	627	404	20
20	55	152,820	15	110,368	40	42,452	34	39,608	6	2,844	1,875	886	21

Group 11. TOBACCO, CHEWING AND SMOKING, AND SNUFF. (See also Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; and special report on Tobacco manufactures.)

426	2,107	$2,456,752	189	$530,555	1,918	$1,926,197	1,745	$1,852,946	173	$73,251	29,494	19,187	1
3											2	2	2
39	38	52,637	6	19,767	32	32,870	27	30,144	5	2,726	873	698	3
13	24	21,188	6	7,600	18	13,588	11	11,516	7	2,072	172	128	4
7	19	8,628			19	8,628	19	8,628			38	25	5
50	222	300,357	24	77,630	198	222,727	170	208,602	28	14,125	5,427	2,288	6
4	123	143,568	16	45,640	107	97,928	102	96,138	5	1,790	1,126	791	7
3											2	2	8
11	220	322,491	11	53,000	209	269,491	201	264,526	8	4,965	4,111	3,250	9
8	41	50,062	5	11,700	39	38,362	38	38,102	1	260	466	400	10
69	93	84,818	10	14,969	83	69,849	76	65,702	7	4,147	1,098	843	11
54	469	525,888	14	63,996	455	461,892	417	449,740	38	12,152	7,879	4,415	12
12	118	115,649	18	32,918	100	82,731	82	77,900	18	4,831	1,211	601	13
43	54	72,156	2	4,200	52	67,956	45	63,056	7	4,900	464	414	14
39	85	83,873	18	29,747	67	54,126	61	51,951	6	2,175	997	675	15
4											11	11	16
41	350	378,598	38	99,140	312	279,458	289	269,624	23	9,834	5,246	2,968	17
9	78	93,596	10	31,892	68	61,704	65	59,364	3	2,340	338	252	18
17	170	203,243	11	38,356	159	164,887	142	157,953	17	6,934	2,033	1,424	19

---

[7] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Kansas, 2; Louisiana, 3; Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 1; Nebraska, 1; West Virginia, 3.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—TINWARE—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	16,919	$6,842,491	12,883	$5,890,264	3,480	$852,013	556	$100,214	$2,423,769	$251,696	$98,562
2	California	987	478,488	769	414,680	191	55,788	27	8,020	148,146	34,305	2,948
3	Connecticut	53	28,023	52	27,795			1	228	4,118	50	107
4	Illinois	3,067	1,347,331	2,391	1,160,179	638	181,178	38	5,974	335,849	43,477	24,742
5	Indiana	281	95,656	229	86,647	52	9,009			43,836	1,840	2,803
6	Iowa	416	158,189	321	133,016	95	25,173			60,371	120	1,343
7	Kansas	6	3,718	6	3,718					630	216	38
8	Kentucky	190	72,498	155	65,639	19	4,451	16	2,408	22,966	4,694	958
9	Maine	103	50,048	68	37,549	27	9,615	8	2,884	33,598	469	1,533
10	Maryland	1,758	593,400	1,413	532,858	251	46,035	94	14,507	166,196	20,247	9,107
11	Massachusetts	492	232,793	432	212,694	58	19,662	2	437	61,736	10,965	5,599
12	Michigan	450	139,991	253	103,289	51	11,055	146	25,647	65,679	3,665	3,255
13	Missouri	733	339,656	606	307,510	109	27,650	18	4,496	101,573	14,226	3,456
14	New Jersey	287	119,692	225	106,572	61	13,024	1	96	30,374	2,078	1,772
15	New York	3,288	1,375,375	2,482	1,172,390	802	202,307	4	678	731,790	55,682	12,586
16	Ohio	1,726	605,072	1,151	488,985	556	112,339	19	3,748	189,945	11,279	10,333
17	Pennsylvania	1,082	461,666	803	393,501	205	55,447	74	12,718	198,231	25,574	5,619
18	Rhode Island	140	65,466	114	58,706	26	6,760			25,609	3,040	523
19	Tennessee	33	9,498	21	8,568	5	676	7	254	4,286	1,140	320
20	Wisconsin	540	197,893	390	161,613	89	24,820	61	11,460	76,338	13,819	1,708
21	All other states	1,287	468,038	1,002	414,355	245	47,024	40	6,659	119,498	4,810	9,812

Group 11.—TOBACCO, CHEWING AND SMOKING, AND SNUFF—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total average number.	Total wages.	Men average number.	Men wages.	Women average number.	Women wages.	Children average number.	Children wages.	Miscellaneous expenses total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	23,990	$6,775,325	12,721	$4,212,639	9,127	$2,241,081	2,142	$321,605	$38,553,794	$157,182	$281,961
2	Arizona	2	1,032	2	1,032					2,170	300	
3	Illinois	796	275,310	240	128,667	549	145,426	7	1,217	1,853,588	24,606	7,225
4	Indiana	147	51,654	74	38,383	59	10,917	14	2,354	95,466	1,321	350
5	Iowa	32	8,449	9	3,967	23	4,482			43,385	234	486
6	Kentucky	2,711	760,063	1,748	575,210	725	156,247	238	28,606	4,637,741	8,766	18,111
7	Michigan	937	306,615	292	138,824	620	163,041	25	4,750	1,328,739	11,350	14,818
8	Minnesota	1	485	1	485					800	150	24
9	Missouri	3,574	1,434,021	1,915	818,330	1,446	534,921	213	80,770	7,961,304	4,648	67,035
10	New Jersey	435	176,366	297	137,978	128	36,038	10	2,350	930,491	5,130	6,966
11	New York	957	317,513	394	175,716	561	141,355	2	142	1,642,599	33,576	9,179
12	North Carolina	6,323	1,230,088	3,416	816,980	1,773	272,712	1,134	140,396	9,174,247	1,782	62,590
13	Ohio	1,000	370,596	494	191,833	505	178,555	1	208	2,381,568	11,915	21,852
14	Pennsylvania	428	159,198	125	76,166	286	79,912	17	3,120	511,620	4,759	7,390
15	Tennessee	654	159,884	369	109,216	244	46,438	41	4,230	781,349	4,252	5,786
16	Texas	11	3,125	4	1,600	6	1,350	1	175	6,009	72	250
17	Virginia	3,888	845,006	2,302	587,895	1,212	214,947	374	42,164	3,186,481	23,194	30,323
18	Wisconsin	305	109,545	161	76,252	133	30,592	11	2,701	843,120	16,630	3,076
19	All other states	1,789	566,375	878	334,105	857	224,148	54	8,122	3,173,117	4,497	26,500

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—TINWARE—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,051,511	$22,000	$26,248,253	$25,790,985	$19,487	$25,771,498	$344,412	$43,476	$30,894	$38,486	$41,892,809	1
110,893	....	2,097,955	2,072,691	....	2,072,691	15,921	6,693	1,750	900	3,117,569	2
3,886	75	25,639	24,400	....	24,400	600	....	15	615	69,494	3
267,264	366	5,801,414	5,709,319	....	5,709,319	76,493	8,004	2,901	4,697	8,754,817	4
39,193	....	813,370	809,863	....	809,863	3,451	....	30	26	1,181,127	5
58,908	....	1,080,502	1,073,155	....	1,073,155	7,212	50	....	85	1,526,041	6
376	....	3,680	3,525	....	3,525	50	60	10	35	10,850	7
17,314	....	131,954	128,636	....	128,636	255	2,253	760	50	287,691	8
31,596	....	371,988	356,838	....	356,838	14,734	60	356	....	430,596	9
136,842	....	4,692,594	4,646,414	19,022	4,627,392	32,698	4,385	8,482	615	6,290,940	10
48,172	....	596,745	580,438	....	580,438	9,824	4,920	1,130	433	1,162,603	11
58,759	....	399,427	392,244	....	392,244	5,823	200	833	327	677,770	12
83,566	325	774,558	760,008	....	760,008	10,928	3,035	587	....	1,458,176	13
26,524	....	253,852	238,383	....	238,383	8,264	....	4,704	2,501	496,250	14
657,093	6,429	3,801,401	3,712,771	....	3,712,771	67,114	4,986	3,905	12,625	6,991,752	15
157,728	10,605	1,839,953	1,813,317	465	1,812,852	20,855	300	2,354	3,127	3,271,084	16
167,038	....	1,093,010	1,067,628	....	1,067,628	16,870	1,883	1,150	5,479	2,076,798	17
22,046	....	162,021	153,990	....	153,990	1,186	1,942	12	4,891	305,073	18
2,826	....	26,807	26,400	....	26,400	12	380	15	....	49,744	19
60,611	200	705,606	677,478	....	677,478	26,644	....	1,452	32	1,135,802	20
100,876	4,000	1,575,777	1,543,478	....	1,543,478	25,478	4,325	448	2,048	2,598,632	21

Group 11.—TOBACCO, CHEWING AND SMOKING, AND SNUFF—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$38,083,259	$31,392	$44,954,047	$44,253,102	$31,347,252	$12,905,850	$444,243	$26,144	$37,937	$192,621	$116,767,630	1
1,645	225	2,862	2,722	1,905	817	....	....	....	140	8,200	2
1,821,757	....	1,885,172	1,859,768	1,145,887	713,881	14,758	8,258	1,754	634	4,392,352	3
93,795	....	83,125	81,640	68,127	13,513	567	161	99	658	267,543	4
42,665	....	80,082	77,536	58,712	18,824	610	10	23	1,903	171,502	5
4,605,481	5,383	5,200,595	5,127,054	3,641,189	1,485,865	53,955	187	5,416	13,983	13,117,000	6
1,302,571	....	1,780,476	1,675,813	769,825	905,988	16,635	357	1,630	86,041	3,868,729	7
626	....	1,044	1,044	777	267	....	....	....	....	4,421	8
7,889,621	....	10,889,403	10,796,522	8,113,053	2,683,469	88,405	....	2,845	1,631	27,836,422	9
918,395	....	737,323	719,398	368,344	351,054	13,795	44	1,612	2,474	2,656,798	10
1,599,784	60	1,808,923	1,780,053	1,203,767	576,286	12,097	7,386	1,243	8,144	4,973,314	11
9,088,950	20,925	8,961,772	8,864,494	6,367,009	2,497,485	85,483	1,076	7,203	3,516	25,488,721	12
2,347,801	....	2,746,892	2,688,686	2,024,671	664,015	18,615	4,197	768	34,626	7,247,292	13
494,847	4,624	657,906	633,986	519,209	114,777	4,728	903	1,685	16,604	1,818,214	14
771,136	175	801,364	773,084	552,248	220,836	17,109	105	1,062	10,004	2,355,514	15
5,687	....	14,361	14,311	12,863	1,448	....	50	....	....	29,722	16
3,132,964	....	4,686,516	4,612,915	3,374,968	1,237,947	57,922	532	4,787	10,360	10,662,268	17
823,414	....	568,907	556,740	485,272	71,468	7,527	1,886	2,707	47	1,973,775	18
3,142,120	....	4,047,324	3,987,336	2,639,426	1,347,910	52,037	992	5,103	1,856	9,895,843	19

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 11.—TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. (See also Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff; and special report on Tobacco manufactures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	16,395	$145,135,945	$4,453,980	$8,924,218	$6,665,282	$125,092,465	325	6,862
2	Alabama	32	128,101	11,997	13,345	3,301	99,458		
3	Arizona	11	78,045	2,100	7,700	2,017	66,228		
4	Arkansas	20	23,053	225	689	1,121	21,018		
5	California	379	1,244,645	43,180	32,260	53,757	1,115,448	3	22
6	Colorado	117	299,467	12,640	24,550	14,949	247,328		
7	Connecticut	226	1,173,806	38,235	100,179	28,792	1,006,600	6	24
8	Delaware	19	99,522	1,100	5,100	2,575	90,747		
9	District of Columbia	25	77,034	28,100	17,900	1,960	29,074		
10	Florida	208	7,383,963	134,894	371,480	137,579	6,740,010	6	23
11	Georgia	37	392,998	1,250	3,650	22,301	365,797	1	32
12	Idaho	17	35,986	1,700	6,000	2,215	26,071		
13	Illinois	1,788	5,157,197	552,915	812,660	196,244	3,595,378	10	155
14	Indian Territory	8	6,905	1,000	1,000	893	4,012		
15	Indiana	536	1,368,000	115,238	188,069	54,911	1,009,782	5	99
16	Iowa	440	1,489,923	81,440	187,644	63,592	1,157,247	6	23
17	Kansas	172	512,237	24,095	81,850	26,236	380,056	2	17
18	Kentucky	184	1,422,335	149,410	79,420	48,465	1,145,040	3	50
19	Louisiana	22	2,025,645	19,320	104,135	78,384	1,823,806	2	82
20	Maine	64	136,675	3,160	10,250	10,424	112,841		
21	Maryland	340	5,017,841	80,475	424,241	359,147	4,153,978	3	163
22	Massachusetts	348	2,342,002	63,406	99,955	96,583	2,082,058	16	28
23	Michigan	696	2,462,314	101,547	194,996	128,340	2,037,431	10	80
24	Minnesota	349	1,461,568	83,010	164,168	56,361	1,158,029	6	20
25	Mississippi	4	6,175	300	200	425	5,250		
26	Missouri	544	1,035,807	68,969	125,075	37,261	804,502		
27	Montana	44	71,124	6,500	12,550	4,205	47,869		
28	Nebraska	157	370,172	31,525	44,815	16,746	277,086		
29	Nevada	5	23,952			200	23,752		
30	New Hampshire	45	202,508	3,715	12,100	5,031	181,662		
31	New Jersey	544	11,939,680	169,688	413,393	733,684	10,622,915	12	1,113
32	New Mexico	7	22,245	1,000	200	720	20,325		
33	New York	3,475	45,760,207	1,026,935	1,597,983	1,823,636	41,311,653	88	1,405
34	North Carolina	16	4,048,017	6,300	16,350	173,631	3,851,736	4	161
35	North Dakota	27	34,672	5,100	9,050	2,035	18,487		
36	Ohio	1,311	8,154,358	228,730	439,115	351,176	7,135,337	38	535
37	Oklahoma	39	48,622	13,850	7,120	3,056	24,596		
38	Oregon	54	123,476	6,900	8,250	11,948	96,378	1	3
39	Pennsylvania	2,774	22,082,481	964,762	2,240,682	1,033,877	17,843,160	82	1,327
40	Rhode Island	38	183,910	11,884	28,950	6,439	136,627	2	3
41	South Carolina	7	699,296			90,663	608,633	2	44
42	South Dakota	47	124,674	14,350	8,225	7,704	94,395		
43	Tennessee	40	134,267	9,750	22,400	4,724	97,393		
44	Texas	83	261,567	21,025	54,860	12,286	173,396		
45	Utah	27	106,388	1,300	1,800	5,845	99,443		
46	Vermont	23	48,449	800	3,000	2,343	42,306		
47	Virginia	95	12,480,175	52,690	502,374	846,968	11,078,143	9	1,380
48	Washington [1]	103	191,806	19,625	24,960	9,435	137,786		
49	West Virginia	79	541,970	49,700	85,375	13,900	392,995	3	55
50	Wisconsin	757	2,072,889	187,745	332,650	77,652	1,474,842	5	18
51	Wyoming	12	27,796	400	1,500	1,545	24,351		

[1] Includes 1 establishment in Alaska.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. (See also Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff; and special report on Tobacco manufactures.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
18,586	7,129	$6,343,082	506	$1,085,236	6,623	$5,258,446	5,612	$4,852,067	1,011	$406,379	163,982	115,218	1
37	13	10,370	2	3,300	11	7,070	11	7,070			211	149	2
13	5	8,480	1	3,600	4	4,880	4	4,880			90	66	3
24	2	1,028			2	1,028	2	1,028			67	47	4
695	72	65,541	10	15,500	62	50,041	52	45,212	10	4,829	2,199	1,517	5
128	23	27,740	6	8,490	17	19,250	14	18,080	3	1,170	566	421	6
253	73	70,268	4	5,200	69	65,068	64	62,340	5	2,728	1,402	1,193	7
21	4	2,610			4	2,610	4	2,610			263	156	8
25	2	1,050			2	1,050	2	1,050			84	58	9
284	746	765,354	56	173,495	690	591,859	618	577,065	72	14,794	15,487	7,081	10
45	28	15,823			28	15,823	27	15,589	1	234	352	184	11
19	3	1,320	2	780	1	540	1	540			61	44	12
1,993	333	262,540	30	45,955	303	216,585	244	195,287	59	21,298	8,292	5,844	13
9											12	8	14
609	100	74,956	7	11,080	93	63,876	76	56,982	17	6,894	3,125	2,311	15
499	137	117,883	18	21,384	119	96,499	108	91,363	11	5,136	2,588	1,771	16
206	23	17,066	1	900	22	16,166	20	15,316	2	850	713	546	17
193	75	70,966	14	21,137	61	49,829	53	46,855	8	2,974	1,545	1,094	18
17	136	68,594	7	17,085	129	51,509	81	41,527	48	9,982	1,669	1,132	19
75	8	5,276			8	5,276	6	4,308	2	968	319	209	20
386	166	124,573	6	10,500	160	114,073	141	105,175	19	8,898	3,630	1,986	21
592	164	199,851	21	44,993	143	154,858	110	137,867	33	16,991	4,190	3,017	22
782	282	231,448	40	54,866	242	176,582	198	164,011	44	12,571	6,639	4,667	23
390	115	119,626	12	17,750	103	101,876	78	91,050	25	10,826	2,145	1,549	24
5	1	225			1	225	1	225			18	16	25
606	87	72,091	22	22,677	65	49,414	60	47,722	5	1,692	2,024	1,497	26
46	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			122	89	27
176	16	15,216	1	1,200	15	14,016	13	13,300	2	716	616	475	28
5	1	180			1	180	1	180			23	10	29
53	3	1,809			3	1,809	3	1,809			396	292	30
562	234	231,184	16	39,071	218	192,113	191	178,946	27	13,167	7,062	5,076	31
10											29	14	32
3,843	1,973	1,888,359	98	294,267	1,875	1,594,092	1,586	1,459,912	289	134,180	38,102	27,665	33
18	65	58,909	5	6,724	60	52,185	55	49,755	5	2,430	1,100	895	34
30											44	27	35
1,171	504	417,309	32	56,288	472	361,021	388	330,327	84	30,694	12,755	8,755	36
47											85	56	37
65	5	3,950	1	1,000	4	2,950	3	2,650	1	300	191	135	38
3,096	1,324	1,044,682	61	166,035	1,260	878,647	1,059	792,114	201	86,533	35,918	26,721	39
43	4	5,616	2	3,650	2	1,966	2	1,966			248	174	40
5	25	22,874	1	1,215	24	21,659	18	19,910	6	1,749	515	382	41
55	5	4,620			5	4,620	5	4,620			205	152	42
46	11	9,196			11	9,196	10	8,776	1	420	291	197	43
96	10	15,554			10	15,554	10	15,554			140	314	44
33	9	6,925			9	6,925	9	6,925			190	125	45
26	3	2,652			3	2,652	3	2,652			94	66	46
104	171	140,657	13	19,974	158	120,683	144	113,888	14	6,795	5,224	3,419	47
115	4	3,900			4	3,900	4	3,900			326	234	48
81	31	26,186	5	5,920	26	20,266	23	18,969	3	1,297	1,311	1,070	49
840	131	107,625	9	11,200	122	96,425	108	91,162	14	5,263	2,970	2,300	50
14	1	400			1	400	1	400			34	22	51

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 11.—TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	135,118	$55,864,978	72,970	$38,198,064	57,174	$16,889,901	5,274	$777,013	$41,591,222	$2,555,016	$333,098
2	Alabama	169	77,263	152	74,532	9	1,785	8	946	32,803	5,461	868
3	Arizona	73	45,520	57	41,793	11	2,825	5	902	28,104	1,750	501
4	Arkansas	55	35,184	43	32,619	1	520	11	2,045	25 230	2,184	141
5	California	1,785	822,633	1,423	713,050	310	97,387	52	12,196	557,667	82,000	5,707
6	Colorado	481	308,327	380	267,763	90	38,146	11	2,418	116,932	18,583	2,097
7	Connecticut	1,267	765,542	1,018	689,942	226	71,552	23	4,048	290,775	33,915	2,900
8	Delaware	113	42,747	56	24,624	50	17,075	7	1,048	28,799	3,414	207
9	District of Columbia	60	30,113	58	29,986	1	375	1	52	13,779	2,560	610
10	Florida	9,657	5,577,106	7,938	5,057,648	1,700	516,599	19	2,859	2,366,743	49,068	15,008
11	Georgia	255	81,323	83	40,247	160	39,631	12	1,445	60,588	3,504	2,286
12	Idaho	42	29,736	34	27,244	4	1,305	4	1,187	11,816	1,980	286
13	Illinois	6,675	3,463,018	5,985	2,950,313	1,329	472,405	261	40,300	1,795,083	217,586	24,303
14	Indian Territory	7	2,958	5	2,574	2	384			2,065	482	117
15	Indiana	2,521	988,393	1,411	752,906	941	214,625	169	20,862	542,063	43,695	10,030
16	Iowa	2,040	838,699	1,266	636,669	676	188,335	98	13,695	556,129	57,065	10,882
17	Kansas	594	238,110	364	176,799	188	55,075	42	6,236	139,119	18,743	3,504
18	Kentucky	1,258	465,823	645	324,625	491	123,691	122	17,507	307,506	23,381	6,434
19	Louisiana	1,335	329,648	293	105,273	930	203,007	112	21,368	244,283	9,421	7,203
20	Maine	244	122,810	189	109,143	55	13,667			55,757	7,845	804
21	Maryland	2,844	1,033,703	1,402	621,440	1,283	388,048	159	24,215	1,130,004	45,108	12,952
22	Massachusetts	3,575	2,331,446	2,519	1,939,739	1,033	387,481	23	4,226	912,247	92,436	16,154
23	Michigan	5,491	2,160,501	2,358	1,279,215	2,690	829,074	443	52,212	1,516,429	90,105	20,205
24	Minnesota	1,779	836,968	1,296	694,697	459	139,081	24	3,190	601,720	43,621	7,820
25	Mississippi	6	2,648	4	2,466	2	182			1,369	365	6
26	Missouri	1,685	871,447	1,368	792,998	169	54,084	148	24,365	421,721	64,827	6,583
27	Montana	95	66,017	86	63,924	1	200	8	1,893	40,335	5,930	949
28	Nebraska	516	237,531	366	197,878	110	33,640	40	6,013	132,415	17,689	3,003
29	Nevada	13	11,760	12	11,552			1	208	6,352	2,256	349
30	New Hampshire	342	198,235	282	177,822	58	20,049	2	364	71,571	5,807	651
31	New Jersey	6,073	1,864,763	1,745	837,970	3,977	976,116	351	50,677	1,915,733	88,925	10,951
32	New Mexico	18	10,703	17	10,547			1	156	4,697	1,540	96
33	New York	32,989	14,228,994	17,495	8,784,590	15,248	5,400,410	246	43,994	12,753,625	867,797	47,184
34	North Carolina	970	227,291	285	87,029	530	115,993	155	24,269	445,442	8,399	5,588
35	North Dakota	30	16,019	27	15,734	1	150	2	135	11,097	1,620	423
36	Ohio	10,175	3,541,820	3,775	1,873,526	5,994	1,609,141	406	59,153	2,726,413	170,569	31,609
37	Oklahoma	59	24,543	48	22,698	3	706	8	1,139	16,217	2,343	456
38	Oregon	163	92,242	120	76,743	33	13,276	10	2,223	51,548	8,239	792
39	Pennsylvania	30,320	10,278,800	14,387	6,095,798	14,336	3,956,441	1,597	226,561	7,810,258	329,621	38,618
40	Rhode Island	217	128,817	158	107,836	58	20,825	1	156	50,246	2,906	2,978
41	South Carolina	446	74,113	39	9,199	358	58,797	49	6,117	64,866	3,570	525
42	South Dakota	167	86,936	143	81,614	15	3,585	9	1,737	48,933	6,954	718
43	Tennessee	234	127,546	200	120,039	13	4,694	21	2,813	63,439	5,380	726
44	Texas	336	155,398	228	131,807	90	20,975	18	2,616	76,929	7,598	1,667
45	Utah	140	108,533	116	102,528	13	3,514	11	2,491	32,506	4,921	502
46	Vermont	77	39,715	72	38,170	3	805	2	740	19,679	5,189	376
47	Virginia	4,043	984,233	1,080	348,458	2,688	588,815	275	46,960	2,323,487	12,520	10,552
48	Washington	258	176,725	231	167,475	26	8,990	1	260	82,353	12,098	1,762
49	West Virginia	1,194	580,541	722	482,937	340	82,106	132	15,498	382,806	12,769	3,359
50	Wisconsin	2,505	1,086,203	1,867	949,550	467	113,554	171	23,099	695,448	59,178	11,543
51	Wyoming	27	15,534	22	14,335	2	780	3	419	6,096	1,099	113

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$38,470,299	$232,809	$81,134,561	$80,347,137	$69,291,011	$11,056,126	$324,996	$117,761	$17,593	$327,074	$214,350,051	1
26,424	50	74,354	73,579	62,518	11,061	157	49	15	554	244,370	2
25,853	...	37,869	36,946	31,250	5,696	25	...	...	898	144,970	3
22,905	...	85,142	84,480	74,346	10,134	157	25	10	470	227,234	4
469,710	250	1,097,194	1,087,384	928,511	158,873	938	1,558	123	7,191	3,192,331	5
95,720	532	336,305	332,525	287,482	45,043	684	275	...	2,821	979,051	6
253,690	270	852,251	838,976	763,278	75,698	5,853	1,405	7	6,010	2,349,710	7
25,178	...	62,604	61,319	53,513	7,806	330	277	...	678	160,676	8
10,609	...	32,853	32,111	28,156	3,955	226	35	...	481	98,318	9
2,301,980	687	6,595,555	6,555,281	5,932,305	622,976	574	1,504	...	38,196	16,764,276	10
54,798	...	124,180	123,119	105,619	17,500	70	690	15	286	296,417	11
9,550	...	42,532	41,066	35,500	5,566	74	41	...	1,351	104,471	12
1,552,594	600	4,109,626	4,052,028	3,514,204	537,824	37,641	4,829	276	14,852	11,669,485	13
1,466	...	5,487	5,438	4,533	905	49	...	...	...	11,375	14
488,243	95	1,497,856	1,483,035	1,299,712	183,323	7,281	2,037	198	5,305	3,637,078	15
487,574	608	1,199,642	1,184,314	1,052,238	132,076	6,289	951	25	8,063	3,187,522	16
116,828	44	340,650	335,102	293,333	41,769	2,679	190	39	2,640	910,121	17
277,691	...	713,881	709,712	618,023	91,689	1,699	1,144	41	985	1,796,049	18
227,659	...	569,854	566,771	495,069	71,702	524	1,342	...	1,217	1,427,803	19
47,108	...	181,524	178,952	156,714	22,238	1,196	501	...	875	449,563	20
1,068,370	3,574	1,634,305	1,619,127	1,337,919	281,208	5,508	6,659	249	2,762	4,648,003	21
799,158	4,499	2,491,623	2,470,450	2,234,455	235,995	7,461	3,039	74	10,599	6,577,810	22
1,394,907	11,212	3,067,010	3,037,341	2,690,719	346,622	13,940	4,391	753	10,585	7,995,230	23
550,279	...	1,097,278	1,077,743	916,953	160,790	7,744	3,791	100	7,900	3,200,933	24
998	...	3,707	3,637	3,137	500	10	...	60	...	9,310	25
349,891	420	1,072,429	1,063,434	921,997	141,437	3,966	426	519	4,084	3,047,760	26
33,456	...	105,032	102,132	91,173	10,959	477	283	...	2,140	271,281	27
111,723	...	338,183	330,433	287,347	43,086	3,763	804	...	3,183	899,867	28
3,747	...	12,198	11,913	9,481	2,432	105	...	...	180	41,076	29
64,888	225	261,102	259,765	241,512	18,253	477	171	25	664	569,980	30
1,815,757	100	3,071,130	3,036,964	2,575,884	461,080	23,042	8,136	737	2,251	8,331,611	31
3,061	...	12,442	12,046	10,591	1,455	...	...	75	321	36,731	32
11,703,779	134,865	23,431,395	23,283,108	19,956,007	3,327,101	71,134	30,326	5,983	40,844	60,623,617	33
431,455	...	1,187,579	1,169,223	751,094	418,129	930	5,116	2,904	9,406	2,599,248	34
9,054	...	29,200	28,383	24,622	3,761	408	72	...	337	76,443	35
2,505,011	19,224	4,753,047	4,708,892	4,077,842	631,050	20,936	9,430	597	13,192	13,241,230	36
13,418	...	48,231	46,685	40,149	6,536	783	35	60	668	116,094	37
42,517	...	179,173	175,660	159,740	15,920	900	...	125	2,488	395,597	38
7,387,749	54,270	15,278,966	15,121,618	12,955,416	2,166,202	66,384	20,274	2,157	68,533	39,079,122	39
44,362	...	135,019	133,976	112,479	21,497	696	35	15	297	358,124	40
60,771	...	108,289	107,088	85,742	21,346	30	1,156	5	10	257,078	41
41,056	205	127,336	125,326	111,353	13,973	683	136	...	1,191	327,817	42
57,095	238	134,622	132,900	118,648	14,252	650	80	...	992	404,241	43
67,613	51	196,365	192,619	165,811	26,808	373	2	28	3,343	519,931	44
27,083	...	110,722	108,572	96,839	11,733	155	90	...	1,905	297,918	45
14,114	...	45,591	44,556	39,093	5,463	687	50	...	298	127,492	46
2,300,415	...	1,977,069	1,960,739	1,605,558	355,181	10,422	1,978	2,260	1,670	6,105,936	47
68,493	...	228,730	220,461	190,543	29,918	1,684	...	30	6,555	610,078	48
366,678	...	405,424	375,619	344,555	31,064	1,292	740	88	27,685	1,505,429	49
632,937	790	1,617,341	1,590,081	1,385,914	204,167	13,910	3,388	...	9,962	4,372,139	50
4,884	...	14,664	14,508	12,134	2,374	...	...	...	156	49,105	51

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—TOOLS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Files; Hardware; Saws.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	584	$22,919,371	$1,984,088	$3,400,900	$6,952,652	$10,581,731	496	23,753
2	California	8	21,975	2,000	1,500	10,425	8,050	5	35
3	Colorado	3	3,605	800	930	1,475	400	1	2
4	Connecticut	31	2,003,441	82,715	283,561	295,529	1,341,636	29	2,290
5	Illinois	53	778,875	44,930	104,803	235,368	393,774	47	764
6	Indiana	13	679,867	38,800	124,191	252,193	264,683	13	848
7	Iowa	13	215,996	10,875	24,400	56,061	124,660	11	226
8	Kentucky	3	13,300			7,000	6,300	3	29
9	Maine	9	116,069	2,675	11,600	49,581	52,213	9	357
10	Massachusetts	97	6,576,081	1,025,407	1,029,771	1,943,357	2,577,546	88	6,621
11	Michigan	21	419,213	18,575	46,531	136,582	217,525	18	426
12	Minnesota	6	85,145	16,750	14,460	22,338	31,597	4	30
13	Missouri	17	556,197	107,155	100,143	175,632	173,267	11	343
14	New Hampshire	6	119,893	9,550	32,000	40,237	38,106	4	93
15	New Jersey	38	1,114,736	88,531	141,838	396,551	487,816	35	1,316
16	New York	113	1,794,325	103,949	183,368	601,831	905,177	86	1,725
17	Ohio	41	3,161,932	107,933	474,795	934,042	1,645,162	37	3,468
18	Pennsylvania	73	4,537,232	264,333	744,159	1,572,533	1,956,207	60	4,649
19	Rhode Island	12	91,571	1,000	13,560	32,757	44,254	12	53
20	Vermont	7	238,981	36,300	29,800	109,995	62,886	7	192
21	Washington	3	8,050	1,010	790	3,750	2,500	3	9
22	Wisconsin	8	266,937	16,500	33,700	31,150	185,587	5	116
23	All other states[1]	9	115,950	4,300	5,000	44,265	62,385	8	161

Group 14.—TOYS AND GAMES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	161	$4,830,761	$566,701	$892,937	$936,056	$2,435,067	89	4,969
2	Connecticut	12	206,440	13,700	40,614	57,905	94,221	10	*216
3	Illinois	19	146,021	5,000	20,000	33,983	87,038	3	187
4	Indiana	4	256,668	12,000	45,000	41,050	158,618	2	208
5	Maryland	4	18,250	200	1,350	2,900	13,800	2	7
6	Massachusetts	14	586,915	21,550	111,600	92,500	361,265	12	621
7	Michigan	5	288,673	19,300	56,886	51,580	160,907	4	318
8	Missouri	5	36,800	7,000	8,000	10,550	11,250	1	80
9	New Hampshire	5	85,040	2,500	15,360	38,193	28,987	5	128
10	New Jersey	12	120,809	2,950	9,600	21,692	86,567	7	140
11	New York	41	1,380,970	320,600	148,026	231,404	680,940	16	1,143
12	Ohio	10	258,230	19,976	79,622	64,695	93,937	7	263
13	Pennsylvania	14	644,316	51,100	188,074	115,362	289,780	8	698
14	Vermont	4	308,003	29,025	70,414	82,462	126,102	4	518
15	Wisconsin	3	208,974	12,000	45,179	39,729	112,066	2	210
16	All other states[2]	9	284,652	49,800	53,212	52,051	129,589	6	232

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 2; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905 Continued.

Group 3.—TOOLS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Files; Hardware; Saws.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
599	1,083	$1,264,593	203	$423,403	880	$841,190	688	$753,476	192	$87,714	13,603	10,033	1
13											16	11	2
3											2	2	3
32	112	151,114	19	44,397	93	106,717	74	97,513	19	9,204	1,285	1,069	4
54	68	63,565	20	30,890	48	32,675	32	25,663	16	7,012	550	371	5
9	29	34,294	4	9,890	25	24,401	23	23,036	2	1,368	417	264	6
15	28	19,884	5	4,640	23	15,244	17	12,992	6	2,252	158	110	7
2	5	3,700	1	900	4	2,800	4	2,800			19	10	8
12	5	3,636			5	3,636	4	3,036	1	600	64	45	9
97	264	349,529	47	118,227	217	231,302	168	206,271	49	25,031	3,456	2,779	10
19	29	31,736	8	18,790	21	12,946	16	11,706	5	1,240	361	256	11
6	3	720	1	120	2	600	2	600			23	16	12
14	19	26,183	1	5,640	18	20,543	13	18,494	5	2,049	223	160	13
11	2	1,761			2	1,761	2	1,761			117	87	14
31	60	77,483	10	23,100	50	54,383	41	50,619	9	3,764	721	609	15
133	104	94,396	14	23,104	90	71,292	67	60,882	23	10,410	1,250	772	16
35	143	167,029	35	67,612	108	99,417	84	89,559	24	9,858	1,867	1,348	17
71	181	208,104	26	60,693	155	147,411	128	135,093	27	12,318	2,515	1,778	18
14	5	4,727			5	4,727	2	3,491	3	1,236	162	76	19
6	13	12,668	6	7,000	7	5,668	5	4,660	2	1,008	146	117	20
3											10	4	21
8	5	7,500	5	7,500							89	59	22
11	8	6,564	1	900	7	5,664	6	5,300	1	364	122	90	23

Group 14.—TOYS AND GAMES.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
133	329	$366,376	64	$128,943	265	$237,433	212	$214,863	53	$22,570	5,925	2,979	1
8	28	25,717	7	9,590	21	16,127	17	14,487	4	1,640	382	203	2
14	22	21,034	6	6,270	16	14,764	11	11,278	5	3,486	243	82	3
	19	15,552	7	8,390	12	7,162	5	4,910	7	2,252	266	198	4
3	1	1,300	1	1,300							28	13	5
13	53	61,505	10	22,880	43	38,625	35	35,723	8	2,902	868	396	6
2	20	19,317	2	3,504	18	15,813	16	15,245	2	568	323	51	7
4	2	1,170			2	1,170	2	1,170			64	31	8
2	4	4,288	1	2,000	3	2,288	2	1,508	1	780	115	37	9
8	11	10,665	2	2,315	9	8,350	5	6,552	4	1,798	223	99	10
39	61	99,649	10	34,100	51	65,549	47	63,829	4	1,720	1,060	604	11
12	14	15,215	3	6,000	11	9,215	7	7,635	4	1,580	547	228	12
12	44	47,873	8	21,200	36	26,673	27	22,448	9	4,225	873	532	13
	22	22,401	4	7,294	18	15,107	17	11,782	1	325	369	178	14
5	5	6,536			5	6,536	4	6,172	1	364	183	114	15
11	23	14,154	3	4,100	20	10,054	17	9,124	3	930	381	213	16

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Maine, 2; Minnesota, 2; Rhode Island, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—TOOLS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	11,643	$6,048,587	10,977	$5,874,995	485	$129,094	181	$44,498	$2,350,253	$124,518	$117,477
2	California	12	6,938	12	6,938					3,364	1,165	79
3	Colorado	2	1,500	2	1,500					574	248	26
4	Connecticut	1,188	638,146	1,087	610,319	46	12,342	55	15,485	396,335	6,348	10,625
5	Illinois	454	252,748	439	249,272	12	2,758	3	718	80,990	11,377	2,235
6	Indiana	346	153,083	340	151,703			6	1,380	57,770	1,090	1,594
7	Iowa	125	67,780	101	62,240	21	5,000	3	540	33,340	920	1,230
8	Kentucky	12	4,550	12	4,550					2,481	324	70
9	Maine	54	28,854	54	28,854					16,915	1,041	609
10	Massachusetts	3,057	1,678,460	2,882	1,627,297	164	48,792	11	2,371	618,566	19,731	60,784
11	Michigan	300	125,143	228	110,801	72	14,342			67,123	4,980	2,320
12	Minnesota	16	10,143	16	10,143					3,318	506	527
13	Missouri	192	116,581	179	112,321			13	4,260	40,762	2,928	1,772
14	New Hampshire	98	44,699	78	37,462	19	7,187	1	50	7,875	200	638
15	New Jersey	666	398,666	636	390,852	22	5,441	8	2,373	107,870	9,699	3,493
16	New York	1,009	529,876	966	518,292	35	9,720	8	1,864	187,815	32,926	4,460
17	Ohio	1,553	724,159	1,485	710,337	58	12,338	10	1,484	249,129	9,735	14,148
18	Pennsylvania	2,169	1,071,138	2,086	1,050,700	27	7,636	56	12,802	415,264	15,584	10,359
19	Rhode Island	85	42,540	82	42,171	1	88	2	281	12,424	1,866	304
20	Vermont	133	63,991	129	61,991	4	2,000			17,474	810	1,244
21	Washington	3	1,669	3	1,669					295	50	70
22	Wisconsin	70	34,969	68	33,969	2	1,000			13,379	1,136	497
23	All other states	99	52,954	92	51,614	2	450	5	890	17,190	1,854	393

Group 14.—TOYS AND GAMES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	4,330	$1,614,706	3,006	$1,277,990	999	$280,583	325	$56,133	$559,543	$57,285	$24,687
2	Connecticut	266	95,654	182	75,826	54	13,334	30	6,494	33,060	2,870	1,399
3	Illinois	149	66,796	79	47,731	67	18,240	3	825	44,633	5,122	302
4	Indiana	232	81,178	184	71,457	1	62	47	9,659	26,530	712	2,083
5	Maryland	16	6,413	13	5,753	1	478	2	182	2,708	1,122	24
6	Massachusetts	656	251,568	485	197,540	149	51,736	22	2,292	55,171	9,931	4,158
7	Michigan	169	69,651	144	64,076	17	4,299	8	1,276	58,706	2,072	3,217
8	Missouri	10	4,295	6	3,120	1	151	3	1,024	4,371	437	248
9	New Hampshire	65	26,194	42	20,457	16	4,797	7	940	4,383	75	444
10	New Jersey	148	43,799	75	28,541	65	13,746	8	1,512	16,584	3,416	310
11	New York	826	323,813	511	237,551	299	84,538	16	1,724	164,895	22,368	5,167
12	Ohio	379	126,572	265	99,665	108	26,282	6	625	26,678	2,722	1,310
13	Pennsylvania	696	230,550	485	187,386	68	18,829	143	24,335	71,577	3,812	1,661
14	Vermont	283	119,303	227	101,197	44	15,640	12	2,466	5,956	370	1,273
15	Wisconsin	139	43,925	117	40,405	17	3,010	5	510	27,384		1,327
16	All other states	296	124,995	191	97,285	92	25,441	13	2,269	16,907	2,256	1,764

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—TOOLS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$1,920,023	$188,235	$7,249,567	$6,518,702	$59,850	$6,458,852	$428,437	$51,961	$168,322	$82,145	$20,407,372	1
2,120	....	10,336	8,510	....	8,510	1,397	213	116	100	32,123	2
300	....	1,612	1,330	....	1,330	252	30	....	....	7,566	3
211,443	167,919	716,848	647,175	13,676	633,499	34,054	1,391	31,523	2,705	2,168,295	4
66,324	1,054	388,729	368,727	375	368,352	8,434	7,524	2,676	1,368	1,028,971	5
55,086	....	275,130	256,946	2,854	254,092	13,874	1,080	2,992	238	529,975	6
31,190	....	153,296	135,470	....	135,470	9,478	157	515	7,676	367,040	7
2,087	....	3,870	3,415	500	2,915	258	50	17	130	15,900	8
15,165	100	50,116	42,683	4,600	38,083	3,425	2,200	558	1,250	131,424	9
537,200	851	1,761,880	1,598,328	11,411	1,586,917	82,538	8,106	50,570	22,338	5,648,222	10
59,223	600	204,848	184,936	....	184,936	9,794	2,077	6,512	1,529	552,722	11
2,285	....	11,228	9,906	....	9,906	722	524	36	40	38,748	12
33,812	2,250	192,984	179,648	....	179,648	10,682	1,046	1,107	501	408,835	13
6,687	350	23,952	22,636	....	22,636	693	300	276	47	96,459	14
94,428	250	398,412	354,924	89	354,835	25,132	6,143	11,152	1,061	1,164,909	15
139,863	10,566	522,206	477,265	12,500	464,765	21,011	8,760	6,857	8,313	1,630,001	16
222,886	2,360	833,672	676,857	7,400	669,457	108,398	2,232	26,524	19,661	2,294,398	17
387,721	1,600	1,482,655	1,348,580	5,925	1,342,655	91,025	5,776	23,704	13,570	3,701,522	18
10,254	....	16,590	13,336	....	13,336	385	2,535	249	85	101,431	19
15,215	205	56,541	50,720	500	50,220	2,352	1,004	1,465	1,000	171,000	20
175	....	3,004	2,464	....	2,464	360	120	35	25	12,782	21
11,626	120	73,907	71,870	20	71,850	654	300	1,081	2	136,925	22
14,933	10	67,751	62,976	....	62,976	3,519	393	357	506	168,124	23

Group 11. TOYS AND GAMES—Continued.

$127,691	$49,880	$2,289,439	$2,184,922	$16,652	$2,168,270	$53,351	$5,097	$15,555	$30,514	$5,577,693	1
18,464	10,327	134,459	130,019	....	130,019	2,800	324	526	790	257,057	2
24,323	14,886	104,870	97,355	1,500	95,855	6,255	404	506	350	269,477	3
16,085	7,650	117,412	114,977	....	114,977	955	....	1,180	300	284,430	4
1,462	100	6,454	5,986	....	5,986	92	21	5	350	24,856	5
40,863	219	325,020	312,391	....	312,391	5,077	775	2,650	4,127	838,636	6
53,417	....	81,328	69,551	6,100	63,451	5,050	....	4,385	2,342	252,754	7
3,414	272	2,406	2,145	....	2,145	241	....	10	10	14,977	8
3,114	750	52,867	51,500	....	51,500	971	180	206	10	97,058	9
12,739	119	73,786	69,316	1,080	68,236	2,592	372	520	986	201,363	10
128,623	8,737	808,051	777,030	....	777,030	13,968	1,804	954	14,295	1,644,382	11
22,646	....	131,764	126,770	....	126,770	3,295	532	787	380	353,060	12
59,284	6,820	218,741	206,066	....	206,066	7,903	100	2,416	2,256	630,479	13
1,313	....	107,682	104,081	3,000	101,081	1,740	....	861	1,000	305,569	14
26,057	....	45,367	40,879	1,972	35,907	1,415	....	101	2,972	132,250	15
12,887	....	79,232	76,856	....	76,856	997	585	448	346	271,345	16

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—TRUNKS AND VALISES. (See also Leather goods.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	373	$11,018,937	$684,359	$1,017,833	$1,144,769	$8,171,976	164	5,276
2	California	19	386,347	43,700	46,500	44,201	251,946	7	128
3	Colorado	6	58,345	2,000	2,000	2,845	51,500	1	2
4	Connecticut	3	13,800	....	....	2,500	11,300	1	3
5	Georgia	6	108,224	....	....	13,567	94,657	4	125
6	Illinois	23	733,939	91,500	149,000	94,132	399,307	13	617
7	Indiana	4	23,142	800	2,500	1,800	18,042	2	25
8	Iowa	5	85,670	6,000	3,500	1,750	74,420	1	5
9	Kansas	3	29,600	3,500	5,000	2,800	18,300	1	15
10	Kentucky	6	144,840	4,500	16,700	11,473	112,167	4	97
11	Louisiana	5	53,045	....	....	3,608	49,437	3	32
12	Maine	6	419,785	6,689	40,299	126,469	246,328	5	736
13	Maryland	10	87,136	4,000	6,000	7,900	69,236	2	59
14	Massachusetts	13	318,654	9,740	21,465	14,615	272,834	8	64
15	Michigan	5	173,892	9,902	18,000	8,549	137,441	4	105
16	Minnesota	9	115,508	3,500	15,000	6,647	90,361	5	22
17	Missouri	15	602,319	15,500	12,500	35,406	538,913	8	350
18	New Jersey	15	857,750	50,400	54,600	154,100	598,650	6	336
19	New York	86	1,410,209	10,800	41,800	164,149	1,193,460	25	323
20	Ohio	21	324,058	10,319	18,520	24,881	270,338	11	123
21	Oregon	5	17,900	....	....	1,200	16,700	....	....
22	Pennsylvania	39	844,432	34,000	65,924	139,923	604,585	13	289
23	Tennessee	11	174,701	3,500	20,000	16,075	135,126	10	104
24	Texas	8	71,691	....	....	14,167	57,524	3	41
25	Utah	4	21,786	....	....	1,725	20,061	....	....
26	Virginia	6	1,152,206	42,844	121,515	93,185	894,662	6	512
27	Washington	7	47,694	....	....	3,032	44,662	1	3
28	Wisconsin	16	2,571,097	250,665	335,510	142,373	1,842,549	12	1,095
29	All other states[1]	17	171,167	80,500	21,500	11,697	57,470	8	65

Group 8.—TURPENTINE AND ROSIN. (See also special report on Turpentine and rosin.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,287	$6,961,185	$183,548	$926,350	$1,743,778	$4,107,509	182	1,175
2	Alabama	144	767,048	13,150	88,705	218,860	446,333	27	151
3	Florida	406	2,939,275	63,253	443,185	663,681	1,769,156	32	349
4	Georgia	432	2,373,880	46,229	251,950	636,505	1,439,196	61	362
5	Louisiana	15	75,570	22,820	4,800	14,290	33,660	....	....
6	Mississippi	124	598,146	30,295	118,595	134,252	315,004	59	300
7	North Carolina	87	115,629	4,133	11,635	36,200	63,661	1	4
8	South Carolina	79	91,637	3,668	7,480	39,990	40,499	2	9

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 2; North Dakota, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—TRUNKS AND VALISES. (See also Leather goods.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
406	961	$1,010,971	129	$270,045	832	$740,926	721	$689,598	111	$51,328	10,487	7,660	1
21	14	16,076	1	1,200	13	14,876	12	14,516	1	360	229	189	2
7	4	4,200			4	4,200	4	4,200			40	36	3
4	1	780			1	780	1	780			21	13	4
4	20	21,600	5	7,700	15	13,900	14	13,300	1	600	200	98	5
22	69	102,206	10	36,800	59	65,406	53	62,168	6	3,238	1,166	854	6
8	3	1,625			3	1,625	2	1,425	1	200	28	25	7
5	1	1,200			1	1,200	1	1,200			16	13	8
6											13	11	9
8	13	14,694			13	14,694	10	13,574	3	1,120	182	87	10
4	19	18,172	6	11,100	13	7,072	10	5,672	3	1,400	78	54	11
4	33	31,400	8	7,450	25	23,950	20	20,936	5	3,014	304	196	12
11	15	12,824	2	4,000	13	8,824	11	7,824	2	1,000	139	91	13
17	60	41,112	8	10,107	52	34,005	47	31,561	5	2,444	324	160	14
4	23	27,674	5	12,600	18	15,074	14	12,638	4	2,436	234	81	15
8	16	11,153	2	2,100	14	9,053	11	8,053	3	1,000	85	66	16
20	71	67,375	7	15,976	64	51,399	57	46,721	7	4,678	591	385	17
17	80	98,498	4	17,050	76	81,448	66	76,826	10	4,622	669	449	18
107	133	118,399	9	27,200	124	91,199	106	83,397	18	7,802	1,822	1,305	19
24	48	42,168	6	6,010	42	36,158	34	32,795	8	3,363	354	289	20
6	1	1,800	1	1,800							35	19	21
51	71	55,960	14	19,522	57	36,438	49	33,048	8	3,390	665	555	22
4	25	25,905	11	14,800	14	11,105	13	10,685	1	420	440	219	23
7	5	5,280	4	4,800	1	480			1	480	95	47	24
5	3	1,428			3	1,428	2	1,068	1	360	24	21	25
3	89	90,084	10	23,430	79	66,654	70	62,984	9	3,670	1,239	1,152	26
6	4	3,270	3	2,170	1	1,100	1	1,100			35	26	27
6	129	181,856	13	44,230	116	137,626	102	131,895	14	5,731	1,306	1,108	28
17	11	11,232			11	11,232	11	11,232			153	111	29

Group 8.—TURPENTINE AND ROSIN. (See also special report on Turpentine and rosin.)

1,997	2,147	$1,152,222	47	$49,740	2,100	$1,102,482	2,098	$1,101,982	2	$500	44,232	28,704	1
229	194	99,234	3	1,960	191	97,274	190	97,074	1	200	3,773	2,436	2
668	1,073	573,538	31	36,080	1,042	537,458	1,042	537,458			20,795	12,178	3
707	627	314,738	11	8,200	616	306,538	616	306,538			15,731	10,891	4
13	20	12,320			20	12,320	20	12,320			414	194	5
183	220	145,592	2	3,500	218	142,092	218	142,092			2,929	2,635	6
219	4	2,700			4	2,700	3	2,400	1	300	305	165	7
87	9	4,100			9	4,100	9	4,100			285	205	8

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 14.—TRUNKS AND VALISES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	9,091	$4,139,034	8,009	$3,862,972	841	$229,121	241	$46,941	$1,782,559	$374,272	$48,991
2	California	210	126,627	183	118,097	24	7,895	3	635	34,410	9,635	1,218
3	Colorado	34	23,156	34	23,156					11,750	4,168	496
4	Connecticut	10	3,908	8	3,008	2	900			999	530	6
5	Georgia	159	49,270	145	45,154	14	4,116			25,307	6,436	833
6	Illinois	986	507,400	834	466,099	102	29,559	50	11,742	173,779	21,532	5,455
7	Indiana	27	12,240	25	11,908	2	332			4,208	1,180	202
8	Iowa	15	7,516	15	7,516					3,136	1,400	351
9	Kansas	12	5,772	11	5,200	1	572			3,054	1,320	434
10	Kentucky	141	59,494	107	52,230	19	4,619	15	2,645	35,037	6,380	723
11	Louisiana	67	26,155	60	24,859	2	520	5	776	13,068	6,210	451
12	Maine	255	115,247	226	107,461	29	7,786			44,718	2,640	1,227
13	Maryland	110	33,099	101	31,311	3	831	6	957	10,131	5,615	351
14	Massachusetts	266	130,705	215	117,413	46	12,436	5	856	64,956	12,165	2,200
15	Michigan	182	121,625	156	110,736	20	8,241	6	2,648	48,199	8,000	3,026
16	Minnesota	71	36,099	71	36,099					20,720	5,205	465
17	Missouri	487	245,200	439	229,121	45	15,179	3	900	172,872	60,554	2,717
18	New Jersey	600	347,335	571	338,948	26	7,960	3	427	114,228	21,521	3,850
19	New York	1,560	773,566	1,465	741,935	87	29,846	8	1,785	287,398	102,468	3,185
20	Ohio	312	142,308	257	128,896	52	12,758	3	654	72,926	18,177	982
21	Oregon	26	14,800	18	11,580	8	3,220			7,733	6,072	195
22	Pennsylvania	612	275,703	581	267,207	21	6,602	10	1,894	141,264	25,630	1,467
23	Tennessee	296	95,413	272	91,604	14	1,906	10	1,903	37,124	9,356	813
24	Texas	61	25,266	59	24,966			2	300	21,444	8,400	430
25	Utah	23	9,459	17	8,220	2	520	4	719	5,641	3,530	346
26	Virginia	1,196	425,863	1,090	406,191	54	12,967	52	6,705	180,458	1,127	6,439
27	Washington	29	18,470	28	18,270	1	200			13,839	8,760	354
28	Wisconsin	1,217	458,322	923	392,522	239	54,587	55	11,213	211,546	7,970	9,589
29	All other states	127	49,016	98	43,265	28	5,569	1	182	22,614	8,291	1,186

Group 8.—TURPENTINE AND ROSIN—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	Total average number	Total wages	Men average number	Men wages	Women average number	Women wages	Children average number	Children wages	Misc. total	Rent of works	Taxes
1	United States	33,382	$8,382,700	33,237	$8,365,468	16	$2,210	129	$15,022	$1,639,014	$8,353	$54,149
2	Alabama	2,919	745,283	2,913	744,618	6	665			162,132	3,579	6,473
3	Florida	15,541	3,713,584	15,438	3,701,572	8	1,245	95	10,767	657,976	665	18,923
4	Georgia	11,736	3,041,498	11,711	3,038,166	1	200	24	3,132	593,056	2,623	22,073
5	Louisiana	236	69,615	231	69,065	1	100	4	450	23,632		357
6	Mississippi	2,633	737,008	2,628	736,485			5	523	177,611	347	4,793
7	North Carolina	148	38,700	148	38,700					8,729	914	779
8	South Carolina	169	37,012	168	36,862			1	150	15,878	225	751

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—TRUNKS AND VALISES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.									
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies.	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$1,350,961	$8,335	$9,107,785	$8,902,728		$8,902,728	$68,525	$23,892	$10,573	$102,067	$18,643,580	1
23,557		175,249	168,508		168,508	1,014	1,597	640	3,490	435,664	2
7,086		24,325	21,995		21,995	75	240	5	2,010	89,655	3
463		7,959	7,751		7,751	7	36	31	134	16,819	4
18,038		104,517	98,919		98,919	250	575	127	4,646	255,067	5
146,792		858,699	836,506		836,506	4,294	2,717	752	14,430	1,906,611	6
2,706	120	20,535	20,315		20,315	150	60	10		47,900	7
1,385		8,769	8,342		8,342	122	180	25	100	25,594	8
1,300		9,240	8,375		8,375	230	60		575	23,575	9
27,934		167,091	160,469		160,469	2,047		148	4,427	320,069	10
6,407		28,720	28,200		28,200		520			87,077	11
40,851		220,943	206,578		206,578	13,313	650	402		520,048	12
3,965	200	58,234	56,908		56,908	511	50	27	738	152,020	13
50,591		396,387	393,802		393,802	966	1,100	23	496	721,018	14
37,173		230,367	224,280		224,280	1,550	889	687	2,961	439,444	15
15,050		57,072	54,176		54,176	440	1,080	5	1,371	146,606	16
109,601		454,846	441,910		441,910	5,642	1,359	662	5,273	1,057,440	17
88,857		695,704	685,866		685,866	5,834	230	654	3,120	1,513,945	18
180,610	1,135	2,012,511	1,987,972		1,987,972	9,983	4,033	1,925	8,598	3,711,486	19
53,767		237,238	231,247		231,247	1,540	1,273	167	3,011	623,495	20
1,466		16,760	16,220		16,220	100	30	90	320	62,060	21
114,167		678,344	668,588		668,588	4,778	1,169	672	3,137	1,295,230	22
26,955		153,366	147,255		147,255	1,186	1,504	117	3,304	377,036	23
12,614		37,889	35,026		35,026	125	1,530	101	1,107	113,072	24
1,765		14,035	13,675		13,675	10	50		300	42,300	25
172,802		918,471	889,697		889,697	2,115	1,460	1,157	24,042	1,747,161	26
4,725		27,172	26,785		26,785	110	72		205	86,922	27
193,987		1,438,614	1,411,680		1,411,680	11,055	656	1,801	13,422	2,561,060	28
6,257	6,880	54,728	51,683		51,683	1,078	772	345	850	175,326	29

Group 8.—TURPENTINE AND ROSIN—Continued.

$1,524,669	$51,843	$3,774,637	$3,692,754	$2,463,089	$1,229,665	$73,187		$3,027	$5,669	$23,937,024	1
131,178	20,902	511,467	500,301	338,093	162,208	8,788		1,553	825	2,434,365	2
631,896	6,492	724,654	711,824	416,671	295,153	10,140		544	2,146	9,901,905	3
549,640	18,720	1,156,009	1,130,040	572,316	557,721	24,120		553	1,296	7,705,643	4
23,275		37,295	36,945	22,050	14,895	350				211,820	5
168,081	4,390	393,791	378,268	260,874	117,394	14,581		172	770	2,365,720	6
7,036		577,853	567,187	520,140	47,047	9,934		100	632	743,421	7
13,563	1,339	373,568	368,189	332,945	35,244	5,274		105		574,150	8

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—TYPE FOUNDING. (See also Stereotyping and electrotyping.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	21	$4,916,723	$51,328	$150,000	$1,882,335	$2,833,060	18	1,382
2	California	4	97,566			51,298	46,268	3	12
3	Illinois	3	1,848,358			472,666	1,375,692	2	379
4	Missouri	3	615,038			331,854	283,184	3	168
5	New York	4	369,819			109,390	260,429	3	37
6	All other states[1]	7	1,985,942	51,328	150,000	917,127	867,487	7	786

Group 3. TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	66	$16,641,892	$498,413	$1,645,272	$3,192,887	$11,305,320	62	5,447
2	Connecticut	6	2,290,625	227,579	140,223	811,785	1,111,038	6	1,184
3	Illinois	12	1,875,959	5,900	68,096	326,048	1,475,915	11	657
4	New Jersey	3	318,230	20,000	50,000	82,000	166,230	2	341
5	New York	31	9,959,071	215,852	1,243,692	1,401,372	7,098,155	29	2,454
6	Pennsylvania	5	430,289		38,175	140,379	251,735	5	182
7	All other states[2]	9	1,767,718	29,082	105,086	431,303	1,202,247	9	629

Group 11.—UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	204	$8,951,442	$857,576	$1,009,294	$1,890,814	$5,193,758	127	2,722
2	Connecticut	3	12,350			5,650	6,700	2	9
3	Illinois	4	31,100			8,250	22,850	2	6
4	Maryland	9	467,987	26,000	11,000	16,487	414,500	7	83
5	Massachusetts	5	180,226			17,609	162,617	4	11
6	Michigan	5	89,333			2,145	87,188	4	14
7	Missouri	3	110,961	2,000	1,000	2,350	105,611	3	5
8	New Jersey	6	54,450	12,000	14,000	7,210	21,240	4	47
9	New York	99	1,272,338	1,000	500	167,275	1,103,563	52	245
10	Ohio	12	502,497	3,000	21,119	68,528	409,850	10	122
11	Oregon	4	32,592			850	31,742	1	1
12	Pennsylvania	37	6,080,897	805,276	956,975	1,584,924	2,733,722	31	2,084
13	Wisconsin	3	27,400	300	4,500	1,325	21,275	1	14
14	All other states[3]	14	89,311	8,000	200	8,211	72,900	6	81

Group 2.—UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS. (See also Woolen goods; Worsted goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	236	$9,203,120	$674,919	$1,325,586	$2,599,733	$4,692,882	218	15,898
2	California	7	87,884	19,000	12,400	16,040	40,444	6	101
3	Connecticut	4	240,654	16,500	35,500	95,812	92,842	3	230
4	Florida	4	33,660	5,600	5,575	11,550	10,935	4	83
5	Illinois	12	511,471	32,000	92,254	192,005	195,212	10	1,131
6	Indiana	4	52,654	1,400	6,550	18,336	26,368	4	355
7	Iowa	9	118,697	5,642	52,308	36,051	24,696	9	576
8	Kentucky	4	93,628	14,000	22,500	13,380	43,748	2	140
9	Louisiana	11	103,210	20,700	16,000	21,350	45,160	11	409
10	Maryland	6	826,330	21,000	34,000	27,350	743,980	6	546
11	Massachusetts	10	217,714	18,000	47,021	44,833	107,860	8	683
12	Michigan	7	121,205	3,700	21,642	30,041	65,822	7	700
13	Minnesota	8	98,661	3,400	60,400	21,749	13,112	8	335
14	Missouri	7	72,490	6,800	12,701	30,091	22,898	7	447
15	New Hampshire	9	169,888	27,100	26,700	35,022	81,066	9	858
16	New Jersey	10	967,787	118,007	107,269	215,326	527,185	10	818
17	New York	34	1,093,814	60,425	143,700	316,958	572,731	29	1,151
18	Ohio	10	638,560	52,960	129,852	106,397	349,351	10	912
19	Oregon	3	49,300	500	5,400	9,500	33,900	3	90
20	Pennsylvania	24	2,393,747	129,950	222,121	889,661	1,152,015	21	1,432
21	Rhode Island	4	578,107	25,000	100,000	180,190	272,917	4	271
22	Tennessee	4	42,877	1,700	3,800	19,500	17,877	4	202
23	Virginia	10	153,122	5,850	19,375	70,938	56,959	10	1,040
24	Wisconsin	15	283,584	20,150	79,743	97,435	86,256	15	1,605
25	All other states[4]	20	344,076	65,535	68,775	100,218	109,548	18	1,783

Group 8. VARNISHES. (See also Paints; and special report on Chemicals.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horse-power.
1	United States	190	$19,702,955	$1,403,641	$2,651,344	$1,649,785	$13,998,185	107	4,030
2	California	4	177,150	15,000	10,500	7,100	144,550	1	5
3	Connecticut	10	368,955	20,200	47,709	39,718	261,328	6	170
4	Illinois	24	3,511,836	348,676	578,101	295,283	2,289,776	20	704
5	Indiana	5	405,591	30,157	104,325	36,003	235,106	4	135
6	Kentucky	3	261,887	6,504	39,908	15,762	199,713	2	100
7	Massachusetts	10	232,320	3,800	27,997	19,486	181,037	5	122
8	Michigan	6	2,061,445	38,380	297,835	112,185	1,613,045	2	230
9	Missouri	10	209,502	17,000	11,000	23,041	158,461	2	55
10	New Jersey	22	3,415,805	247,672	535,597	337,428	2,295,108	12	625
11	New York	39	5,154,246	369,442	591,381	390,133	3,803,290	23	839
12	Ohio	26	1,809,547	97,368	221,556	148,146	1,342,477	13	213
13	Pennsylvania	24	1,962,714	200,942	164,085	212,638	1,385,049	14	768
14	All other states	7	131,957	8,500	21,350	12,862	89,245	3	64

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 2; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Iowa, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 3; Wisconsin, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Montana, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—TYPE FOUNDING. (See also Stereotyping and electrotyping.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC. Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	WAGE-EARNERS. Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
14	274	$279,779	12	$40,520	262	$239,259	218	$220,964	44	$18,295	1,694	1,007	1
4	6	4,185	1	900	5	3,285	4	3,010	1	275	33	26	2
2	95	93,034	4	20,500	91	72,534	90	72,014	1	520	417	191	3
...	44	42,716	3	14,500	41	28,216	29	24,016	12	4,200	282	227	4
1	23	26,100	1	1,500	22	24,600	19	22,416	3	2,184	101	93	5
7	106	113,744	3	3,120	103	110,624	76	99,508	27	11,116	858	470	6

Group 3.—TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
29	1,248	$1,246,129	74	$200,130	1,174	$1,045,999	861	$897,958	313	$148,041	7,252	5,306	1
...	104	131,760	5	20,055	99	111,705	67	96,528	32	15,177	1,843	1,249	2
9	580	502,161	11	36,350	569	465,811	441	402,177	128	63,634	931	745	3
2	32	26,502	9	5,638	23	20,864	22	20,240	1	624	148	117	4
12	376	463,332	38	122,395	338	340,937	255	297,250	83	43,687	3,285	2,532	5
2	20	21,953	3	4,000	17	17,953	11	15,144	6	2,809	208	167	6
4	136	100,421	8	11,692	128	88,729	65	66,619	63	22,110	837	496	7

Group 11.—UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
242	527	$473,878	53	$93,443	474	$380,435	372	$334,796	102	$45,639	6,326	4,399	1
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	18	2
2	1	225	1	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	29	3
14	65	40,153	...	...	65	40,153	43	33,279	22	6,874	402	315	4
6	32	29,394	3	2,693	29	26,701	24	24,392	5	2,309	137	68	5
6	12	11,835	3	3,000	9	8,835	9	8,835	...	...	82	28	6
2	13	7,243	...	...	13	7,243	11	6,411	2	832	18	26	7
4	6	4,120	...	...	6	4,120	3	2,920	3	1,200	165	87	8
136	192	158,943	11	20,620	181	138,323	153	122,364	28	15,959	1,830	1,190	9
9	80	75,933	7	8,140	73	67,793	53	60,496	20	7,297	375	195	10
4	1	1,040	...	...	1	1,040	1	1,040	...	...	8	8	11
37	110	131,112	23	51,365	87	79,747	68	70,259	19	9,488	3,090	2,310	12
2	3	2,820	2	2,400	1	420	...	...	1	420	47	42	13
14	12	11,060	3	5,000	9	6,060	7	4,800	2	1,260	110	83	14

Group 2. UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS. (See also Woolen goods; Worsted goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
244	449	$525,968	60	$126,874	389	$399,094	326	$363,613	63	$35,481	5,850	4,235	1
5	5	4,420	...	...	5	4,420	5	4,420	...	...	41	31	2
2	19	20,912	6	7,866	13	13,046	10	11,122	3	1,924	153	88	3
5	4	2,100	...	...	4	2,100	3	1,860	1	240	47	26	4
3	67	100,398	7	17,738	60	82,660	51	74,878	9	7,782	781	670	5
3	3	2,868	2	2,400	1	468	...	...	1	468	46	37	6
6	10	4,840	2	500	8	4,340	8	4,340	...	...	103	49	7
3	3	2,400	1	1,000	2	1,400	2	1,400	...	...	104	49	8
13	7	5,290	...	...	7	5,290	7	5,290	...	...	159	94	9
6	26	44,700	4	18,000	22	26,700	22	26,700	...	...	718	553	10
11	5	7,085	...	...	5	7,085	4	6,735	1	350	199	114	11
6	7	6,751	5	5,140	2	1,611	2	1,611	...	...	101	72	12
7	3	2,100	2	1,500	1	600	1	600	...	...	94	31	13
8	7	4,670	1	1,250	6	3,420	6	3,420	...	...	59	27	14
11	1	700	...	...	1	700	1	700	...	...	117	80	15
10	36	46,506	4	10,300	32	36,206	29	34,802	3	1,404	350	284	16
18	77	89,596	3	17,000	74	72,596	52	61,543	22	11,053	822	519	17
12	28	42,100	7	21,500	21	20,600	16	17,600	5	3,000	290	206	18
3	3	2,220	1	780	2	1,440	...	...	2	1,440	26	19	19
37	72	76,424	3	3,640	69	72,784	60	71,576	9	1,208	777	639	20
3	26	19,081	2	800	24	18,281	20	15,749	4	2,532	172	137	21
4	5	4,780	2	2,700	3	2,080	2	1,600	1	480	35	30	22
14	5	3,760	...	...	5	3,760	5	3,760	...	...	165	130	23
12	14	11,262	2	2,400	12	8,862	11	8,502	1	360	208	154	24
12	16	20,945	6	12,360	10	8,585	9	8,345	1	240	283	193	25

Group 8. VARNISHES. (See also Paints; and special report on Chemicals.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate. Number.	Aggregate. Salaries.	Officers of corporations. Number.	Officers of corporations. Salaries.	Total. Number.	Total. Salaries.	Men. Number.	Men. Salaries.	Women. Number.	Women. Salaries.	Greatest number employed.	Least number employed.	
111	1,364	$2,023,162	201	$649,858	1,163	$1,373,304	905	$1,252,909	258	$120,395	2,009	1,724	1
3	1	1,500			1	1,500	1	1,500		..	20	16	2
6	24	44,200	6	10,700	18	33,500	17	32,800	1	700	58	50	3
9	262	371,174	27	82,780	235	288,394	195	266,085	40	22,309	271	233	4
	39	53,213	14	19,800	25	33,413	24	33,049	1	364	42	35	5
	23	16,774	1	2,400	22	14,374	16	11,774	6	2,600	79	72	6
4	33	48,536	12	30,000	21	18,536	18	17,172	3	1,364	52	41	7
2	102	78,203	11	26,160	91	52,043	80	37,951	11	14,092	162	139	8
8	10	19,192	5	14,000	5	5,192	4	4,812	1	380	44	32	9
4	323	490,258	26	90,600	297	399,658	242	365,309	55	34,349	308	286	10
31	298	504,453	42	177,146	256	327,307	198	297,058	58	30,249	581	495	11
16	135	210,709	37	124,940	98	85,769	65	73,821	33	11,948	189	160	12
23	101	171,696	15	54,332	86	117,364	69	107,094	17	10,270	181	175	13
5	13	13,264	5	8,000	8	5,264	6	4,484	2	780	52	21	14

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Delaware, 1; Georgia, 2; Kansas, 2; Maine, [illegible]; Mississippi, 2; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 2; South Carolina, 1; Vermont, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 2; Minnesota, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
	Group 10.—TYPE FOUNDING—Continued.											
1	United States	1,446	$883,595	1,052	$774,649	318	$97,327	76	$11,619	$309,952	$75,300	$12,743
2	California	30	21,628	22	19,328	8	2,300			4,846	1,860	201
3	Illinois	347	227,766	264	198,421	81	28,929	2	416	120,158	23,394	4,313
4	Missouri	252	121,430	150	95,468	79	23,345	23	2,617	42,194	8,800	1,109
5	New York	99	59,106	70	50,871	28	8,024	1	211	32,002	15,250	529
6	All other states	718	453,665	546	410,561	122	34,729	50	8,375	110,752	25,996	6,591
	Group 3.—TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.											
1	United States	6,232	$3,468,784	5,682	$3,284,901	514	$176,172	36	$7,711	$1,546,421	$55,928	$39,973
2	Connecticut	1,507	809,147	1,243	733,959	233	68,621	31	6,567	185,411	3,943	5,780
3	Illinois	850	464,544	797	445,091	53	19,453			536,690	9,635	4,749
4	New Jersey	132	79,976	125	77,976	7	2,000			54,252	3,020	860
5	New York	2,861	1,708,509	2,730	1,656,931	131	51,578			532,670	19,420	25,665
6	Pennsylvania	182	84,300	173	81,388	7	2,496	2	416	35,365	4,520	617
7	All other states	700	322,308	614	289,556	83	32,024	3	728	202,033	15,390	4,302
	Group 14.—UMBRELLAS AND CANES—Continued.											
1	United States	5,386	$1,826,043	2,147	$947,215	2,986	$830,143	253	$48,685	$1,297,932	$204,995	$18,223
2	Connecticut	22	9,200	22	9,200					802	552	
3	Illinois	27	10,168	6	4,168	20	5,792	1	208	8,339	1,845	55
4	Maryland	371	94,136	86	29,464	263	62,203	22	2,469	162,962	12,690	1,996
5	Massachusetts	108	39,556	37	18,157	71	21,399			38,370	4,204	914
6	Michigan	64	22,022	19	11,250	44	10,580	1	192	20,257	5,490	231
7	Missouri	36	15,347	10	6,890	25	8,208	1	249	12,513	1,780	412
8	New Jersey	119	42,865	40	24,726	75	17,557	4	582	14,447	4,030	593
9	New York	1,499	617,010	729	363,044	765	252,962	5	1,004	380,331	108,787	634
10	Ohio	280	88,423	116	43,904	163	44,359	1	160	79,236	13,745	1,174
11	Oregon	8	4,122	1	780	7	3,342			8,846	7,140	380
12	Pennsylvania	2,736	841,780	1,041	414,934	1,480	383,503	215	43,343	538,932	37,088	11,334
13	Wisconsin	44	13,858	16	6,260	28	7,598			12,789	1,700	109
14	All other states	72	27,556	24	14,438	45	12,640	3	478	20,108	5,944	391
	Group 2.—UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS—Continued.											
1	United States	4,712	$1,867,082	3,231	$1,428,825	1,322	$414,103	159	$24,154	$819,410	$106,308	$42,574
2	California	32	17,551	29	16,355	3	1,196			3,749	1,528	285
3	Connecticut	111	45,431	76	37,194	31	7,718	4	519	20,751	2,537	1,175
4	Florida	35	8,879	17	6,851	6	780	12	1,248	3,173	48	165
5	Illinois	715	285,426	305	156,571	399	125,268	11	3,587	116,088	25,315	3,749
6	Indiana	42	19,940	42	19,940					4,182	525	619
7	Iowa	52	17,916	52	17,916					3,230	240	244
8	Kentucky	77	24,667	77	24,667					10,081	100	480
9	Louisiana	86	24,375	53	17,655	23	5,020	10	1,700	9,331	1,408	574
10	Maryland	624	183,118	557	172,888	28	7,530	39	2,700	52,860	8,694	4,265
11	Massachusetts	150	58,328	119	51,135	30	7,078	1	115	20,472	1,876	1,682
12	Michigan	80	38,695	80	38,695					10,183	335	1,365
13	Minnesota	36	13,335	36	13,335					3,644	86	266
14	Missouri	32	14,863	32	14,863					4,759	1,700	494
15	New Hampshire	94	39,463	94	39,463					13,315	675	957
16	New Jersey	318	126,751	213	97,594	102	28,444	3	715	125,792	5,200	6,271
17	New York	663	306,700	356	201,017	301	104,629	6	1,054	105,198	24,000	2,224
18	Ohio	234	90,834	165	77,220	66	13,300	3	314	41,075	5,124	4,733
19	Oregon	17	9,381	16	8,975	1	406			3,745	1,000	300
20	Pennsylvania	696	293,131	384	191,181	249	90,736	63	11,214	153,795	17,361	3,187
21	Rhode Island	156	59,239	75	38,281	81	20,958			45,292	1,600	3,245
22	Tennessee	24	8,038	24	8,038					3,025	935	230
23	Virginia	109	36,968	109	36,968					5,484	350	374
24	Wisconsin	134	73,986	134	73,986					19,388	1,421	2,228
25	All other states	195	70,067	186	68,037	2	1,040	7	990	40,798	4,250	3,462
	Group 8.—VARNISHES—Continued.											
1	United States	1,852	$1,200,431	1,767	$1,177,331	77	$21,418	8	$1,682	$3,595,970	$64,191	$79,121
2	California	18	15,997	18	15,997					1,814	600	629
3	Connecticut	53	28,460	51	28,160	1	50	1	250	55,383	1,870	2,202
4	Illinois	247	176,088	238	173,525	6	1,939	3	624	657,495	5,560	15,222
5	Indiana	43	24,198	43	24,198					91,010	372	2,700
6	Kentucky	55	28,032	55	28,032					90,369	390	2,194
7	Massachusetts	48	25,703	47	25,403	1	300			88,291	6,925	1,147
8	Michigan	151	80,967	136	77,379	15	3,588			428,380	350	5,424
9	Missouri	37	22,919	32	21,839	5	1,080			23,948	3,447	1,028
10	New Jersey	293	187,721	288	186,135	5	1,586			663,675	9,800	14,041
11	New York	539	358,407	507	349,024	28	8,575	4	808	978,813	24,183	15,729
12	Ohio	170	106,336	156	102,626	14	3,710			212,082	4,165	12,328
13	Pennsylvania	174	129,739	174	129,739					274,044	5,441	5,922
14	All other states	24	15,864	22	15,274	2	590			30,666	1,088	555

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—TYPE FOUNDING—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$221,909		$746,176	$693,005		$693,005	$27,267	$13,275	$5,935	$6,694	$2,727,759	1
2,785		18,820	16,444		16,444	1,536	792	48		58,251	2
92,451		229,471	214,467		214,467	5,757	1,942	611	6,694	808,953	3
32,285		103,992	98,126		98,126	4,076	1,418	372		365,468	4
16,223		33,785	31,175		31,175	1,140	1,150	320		170,885	5
78,165		360,108	332,793		332,793	14,758	7,973	4,584		1,324,202	6

Group 3.—TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,443,830	$6,690	$1,870,261	$1,695,343	$650	$1,694,693	$80,589	$17,911	$53,324	$23,094	$10,640,495	1
177,688		354,862	322,141		322,141	13,007	4,278	9,125	6,311	1,637,055	2
521,806	500	243,946	210,607		210,607	10,331	1,490	20,512	1,006	2,106,877	3
47,972	2,400	125,396	120,569		120,569	3,241	880	706		314,500	4
484,085	3,500	861,805	790,669	650	790,019	44,184	5,280	9,520	12,143	5,352,380	5
30,228		59,988	55,956		55,956	1,545	1,520	967		201,841	6
182,051	290	224,264	195,401		195,401	8,281	4,463	12,485	3,634	1,027,832	7

Group 11.—UMBRELLAS AND CANES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,060,139	$14,575	$8,250,246	$8,151,629	$129,822	$8,021,807	$35,361	$23,274	$18,483	$21,499	$13,296,046	1
250		11,550	10,185		10,185	350	830	35	150	28,250	2
6,439		11,361	11,000		11,000	40	246	75		39,100	3
147,801	475	799,648	794,792	50	794,742	878	2,040	113	1,825	1,271,389	4
33,252		207,409	205,749		205,749		1,102	3	555	369,378	5
14,321	215	163,501	162,150		162,150	300	424	67	560	240,469	6
10,321		82,985	80,371		80,371	216	355	16	2,027	133,121	7
9,824		116,939	115,275		115,275	790	697	82	95	200,569	8
258,610	12,300	2,857,284	2,827,761	54,629	2,773,132	4,278	10,189	14,717	339	4,711,028	9
64,317		487,557	476,927	25	476,902	1,948	1,580	452	6,650	832,775	10
1,326		14,776	14,595		14,595	70	36	25	50	35,708	11
488,925	1,585	3,318,512	3,276,032	75,006	3,201,026	25,784	5,317	2,853	8,526	5,133,223	12
10,980		80,750	80,200		80,200	480		20	50	118,580	13
13,773		97,974	96,592	112	96,480	227	458	25	672	182,456	14

Group 2.—UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$648,518	$22,010	$7,977,193	$7,676,424	$5,154,053	$2,522,371	$131,613	$35,534	$58,704	$74,918	$12,677,510	1
1,936		96,715	95,292	81,741	13,551	622	488	213	100	159,915	2
17,039		109,847	106,551		106,551	727	700	272	1,597	231,724	3
1,960	1,000	24,185	22,805	19,200	3,605	1,300		80		46,915	4
87,024		965,158	941,862	492,739	449,123	10,764	7,050	4,982	500	1,638,436	5
3,038		31,738	26,227	25,900	327	2,141		380	2,600	73,925	6
2,746		34,734	30,580	28,952	1,628	1,771		1,043	1,337	70,835	7
9,501		123,196	120,587	120,277	310	1,739		870		167,797	8
7,349		204,347	199,381	195,570	3,811	3,073	250	863	780	277,242	9
39,901		963,216	909,196	877,726	31,470	13,868		2,652	37,500	1,347,759	10
16,714	200	349,567	340,983	321,654	19,329	6,346	400	1,417	421	461,414	11
8,483		53,820	45,273	6,198	39,075	6,663		1,014	870	144,263	12
3,292		16,642	15,950	14,252	1,698	450		242		45,162	13
2,565		26,768	24,219	23,089	1,130	1,716		627	206	58,665	14
6,183	5,500	87,609	85,302	81,899	3,403	554		751	1,002	176,895	15
114,321		849,707	821,325	269,151	552,174	15,016	2,250	5,998	5,118	1,239,162	16
75,764	3,210	893,516	855,866	226,289	629,577	10,872	8,091	5,173	13,514	1,658,722	17
31,218		511,581	503,500	471,351	32,149	5,765		2,316		763,638	18
2,445		13,595	12,525	10,050	2,475	550	360	160		42,050	19
133,247		1,593,789	1,535,350	1,088,511	446,839	23,858	9,769	21,106	3,706	2,398,630	20
40,447		475,660	468,704	353,354	115,350	4,133	2,147	231	445	582,937	21
1,860		32,925	28,400	7,400	21,000	2,080	480	465	1,500	81,304	22
4,760		71,373	67,091	64,203	2,888	1,875	650	1,757		161,861	23
15,739		206,797	195,405	190,155	5,250	7,239	623	2,398	1,132	379,444	24
20,986	12,100	240,708	224,050	184,392	39,658	8,188	2,276	3,604	2,500	468,815	25

Group 8.—VARNISHES—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$3,307,165	$55,493	$13,520,491	$13,223,125	$3,320,103	$9,903,022	$125,818	$7,497	$14,307	$149,741	$23,561,699	1
585		109,424	107,874	37,014	70,860	1,525		25		118,406	2
51,311		301,829	275,546	60,963	214,583	8,254	122	2,025	15,882	514,670	3
635,213	1,500	2,132,672	2,101,182	497,762	1,603,420	21,454	2,655	1,441	2,940	3,840,753	4
87,938		301,631	295,346	119,216	176,130	1,308	60	2,089	2,828	522,475	5
87,785		300,793	282,193	78,803	203,390	2,325		275	16,000	300,645	6
80,219		215,554	210,647	46,796	163,851	2,953	308	143	1,503	313,884	7
422,606		1,889,724	1,817,940	347,461	1,470,479	11,226		947	59,611	3,131,248	8
19,473		148,864	146,319	28,124	118,195	1,772	60	63	600	255,412	9
630,834		1,762,267	1,721,276	548,568	1,172,708	16,684	590	2,955	20,782	3,455,404	10
937,901	1,000	3,649,561	3,609,230	1,042,724	2,566,506	32,370	2,577	2,113	3,271	6,390,574	11
194,789	800	1,154,106	1,135,394	287,806	847,588	9,657	968	139	7,618	1,928,714	12
210,488	52,193	1,405,859	1,373,686	212,019	1,161,667	11,824		1,730	18,619	2,208,148	13
29,023		148,207	146,492	12,847	133,645	1,466	157	92		230,266	14

Table 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—VAULT LIGHTS AND VENTILATORS. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	24	$240,809	$23,513	$17,243	$69,487	$130,566	10	181
2	Illinois	4	26,065	4,000	6,000	4,600	11,465	2	16
3	New York	11	116,301	2,000	1,000	27,518	85,783	5	74
4	Pennsylvania	3	50,065	14,513	2,218	17,083	16,251	1	75
5	All other states [1]	6	48,378	3,000	8,025	20,286	17,067	2	16

Group 1.—VINEGAR AND CIDER.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	568	$7,519,853	$740,028	$1,790,728	$2,250,545	$2,738,552	503	10,750
2	Alabama	3	46,339	....	....	3,500	42,839	2	10
3	California	8	96,024	13,700	21,200	17,448	43,676	6	47
4	Connecticut	38	114,043	12,812	34,700	32,400	34,131	36	497
5	Georgia	4	28,770	5,000	15,000	760	8,010	....	....
6	Illinois	19	904,881	143,756	212,342	314,592	234,191	19	604
7	Indiana	12	28,606	6,850	5,930	7,325	8,501	10	191
8	Iowa	4	55,750	1,400	11,900	13,850	28,600	2	27
9	Kansas	9	89,120	7,980	16,561	22,841	41,738	9	133
10	Kentucky	9	557,704	47,220	111,030	85,373	314,081	8	316
11	Louisiana	4	35,506	10,000	8,000	3,850	13,656	1	60
12	Maine	7	12,350	600	2,900	5,800	3,050	7	125
13	Massachusetts	72	469,942	40,186	141,575	126,966	161,215	69	1,162
14	Michigan	61	624,612	28,459	167,911	174,457	253,785	60	1,393
15	Minnesota	3	164,548	50,000	40,000	14,532	60,016	1	160
16	Missouri	10	245,132	23,500	17,100	64,856	139,676	7	137
17	New Hampshire	8	24,900	1,500	7,700	8,150	7,550	6	111
18	New Jersey	23	80,745	9,525	24,260	22,600	24,360	19	347
19	New York	154	2,814,815	243,801	692,480	1,025,724	852,810	143	3,302
20	North Carolina	3	17,310	10,000	2,150	3,010	2,150	1	10
21	Ohio	20	221,149	10,995	31,200	44,504	134,450	17	413
22	Oregon	6	99,459	14,114	14,000	24,577	46,768	6	161
23	Pennsylvania	46	276,517	27,770	85,265	77,285	86,197	40	840
24	Tennessee	3	46,300	3,000	2,000	16,000	25,300	1	25
25	Vermont	9	39,087	1,125	7,300	17,100	13,562	7	118
26	Virginia	6	37,935	1,535	3,625	11,050	21,725	5	54
27	Washington	6	50,130	4,900	9,700	9,800	25,730	5	53
28	Wisconsin	5	217,013	12,275	76,249	77,602	50,887	5	299
29	All other states [2]	16	121,166	8,025	28,650	24,593	59,898	11	155

Group 6.—WALL PAPER.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	44	$12,354,329	$334,998	$1,487,334	$3,325,299	$7,206,698	43	5,329
2	Illinois	7	850,605	40,000	85,000	240,463	485,142	7	511
3	New Jersey	4	2,400,863	125,000	336,225	523,412	1,416,226	4	945
4	New York	14	5,533,796	74,596	655,791	1,343,770	3,459,639	13	2,159
5	Pennsylvania	12	2,711,698	71,002	299,316	1,013,196	1,328,184	12	1,129
6	All other states	7	857,367	24,400	111,002	204,458	517,507	7	585

Group 11.—WASHING MACHINES AND CLOTHES WRINGERS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	92	$2,951,641	$305,067	$473,975	$500,197	$1,672,402	60	3,822
2	Illinois	11	89,789	12,300	9,570	13,933	53,986	5	41
3	Indiana	12	176,795	9,840	34,730	52,950	79,255	12	414
4	Iowa	8	372,123	30,013	46,645	56,856	238,609	6	460
5	Massachusetts	3	13,265	2,000	3,000	5,500	2,765	1	10
6	Michigan	9	66,065	3,900	17,000	11,925	33,240	6	162
7	Minnesota	4	35,560	....	....	12,074	23,486	3	53
8	Missouri	6	51,442	3,200	3,300	26,847	18,095	3	187
9	New York	8	399,288	32,927	87,542	73,674	205,145	6	492
10	Ohio	12	70,317	8,000	21,565	15,732	25,020	7	163
11	Pennsylvania	7	714,966	48,250	112,242	105,500	448,974	3	766
12	All other states [3]	12	962,031	154,637	138,361	125,206	543,827	8	1,074

Group 10.—WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS. (See also Clocks; Watch cases; Watches.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	17	$425,838	$28,850	$46,400	$99,891	$250,697	17	168
2	Illinois	4	35,455	1,500	6,200	13,291	14,464	4	9
3	Massachusetts	4	73,987	4,550	17,700	13,600	38,137	4	49
4	New Jersey	3	276,363	22,000	20,000	50,000	184,363	3	80
5	All other states	6	40,033	800	2,500	23,000	13,733	6	30

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 1; Washington, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 2; Colorado, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Idaho, 1; Maryland, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1; Utah, 2; West Virginia, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—VAULT LIGHTS AND VENTILATORS. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
28	28	$30,860	5	$10,120	23	$20,740	17	$17,936	6	$2,804	293	183	1
2	3	5,560	3	5,560							40	29	2
18	13	14,213			13	14,213	9	12,105	4	2,108	170	120	3
2	4	3,416			4	3,416	3	2,916	1	500	52	14	4
6	8	7,671	2	4,560	6	3,111	5	2,915	1	196	45	20	5

Group 4.—VINEGAR AND CIDER.

645	341	$359,114	68	$111,717	273	$247,397	234	$226,282	39	$21,115	3,820	1,813	1
1	11	13,556	3	7,400	8	6,156	6	4,656	2	1,500	8	8	2
14	4	2,205	1	300	3	1,905	2	1,780	1	125	27	14	3
40	8	2,850			8	2,850	8	2,850			117	71	4
6	2	3,170			2	3,170	2	3,170			4	4	5
19	34	49,856	8	19,329	26	30,527	23	28,755	3	1,772	187	140	6
14	2	1,200	2	1,200							35	21	7
2	16	10,755	2	2,400	14	8,355	11	6,855	3	1,500	9	8	8
10	6	6,400			6	6,400	6	6,400			74	26	9
3	80	88,453	16	26,000	64	62,453	56	58,234	8	4,219	207	72	10
4											15	13	11
8											26	15	12
82	13	11,179	2	3,500	11	7,679	6	5,177	5	2,502	316	167	13
79	17	13,885	1	1,800	16	12,085	15	11,617	1	468	692	242	14
3	2	6,500	1	5,000	1	1,500	1	1,500			21	18	15
7	32	42,524	12	18,000	20	24,524	13	19,604	7	4,920	60	42	16
9	1	750			1	750	1	750			30	11	17
27											52	34	18
182	49	41,958	5	7,388	44	34,570	40	33,270	4	1,300	1,273	525	19
3											13	10	20
24	8	9,394	1	1,500	7	7,894	6	7,374	1	520	153	58	21
2	4	3,480	1	1,800	3	1,680	3	1,680			69	33	22
59	9	8,040			9	8,040	7	7,016	2	1,024	152	105	23
3	9	6,000	2	2,200	7	3,800	6	2,900	1	900	19	19	24
13											41	30	25
6	6	4,865	2	3,000	4	1,865	3	1,500	1	365	69	21	26
8	2	2,400	2	2,400							16	9	27
5	14	15,154	5	6,400	9	8,754	9	8,754			61	46	28
12	12	14,540	2	2,100	10	12,440	10	12,440			74	51	29

Group 6.—WALL PAPER.

15	497	$691,792	79	$239,812	418	$451,980	361	$428,083	57	$23,897	4,852	2,522	1
	54	76,143	13	34,510	41	41,633	34	37,131	7	4,502	342	189	2
2	84	127,796	4	40,600	80	87,196	69	83,810	11	3,386	816	366	3
5	217	293,258	35	95,405	182	197,853	160	188,270	22	9,583	2,135	1,077	4
8	89	139,215	17	49,100	72	90,115	63	86,533	9	3,582	1,177	697	5
	53	55,380	10	20,197	43	35,183	35	32,339	8	2,844	382	193	6

Group 11.—WASHING MACHINES AND CLOTHES WRINGERS.

68	171	$148,199	26	$44,251	145	$103,948	105	$88,378	40	$15,570	1,941	1,304	1
8	14	12,076	2	3,400	12	8,676	8	6,664	4	2,012	44	25	2
7	19	13,610	3	2,790	16	10,820	12	9,745	4	1,075	167	108	3
5	53	44,162	5	9,424	48	34,738	31	28,836	17	5,902	310	134	4
2											2	2	5
8	4	3,100	2	2,400	2	700	2	700			50	18	6
4	2	1,655			2	1,655	1	875	1	780	33	15	7
5	11	6,147	3	1,347	8	4,800	8	4,800			50	29	8
1	20	24,297	3	7,460	17	16,837	11	13,972	6	2,865	255	196	9
11	19	11,772	4	2,430	15	9,342	11	8,142	4	1,200	74	45	10
7	19	24,248	3	14,000	16	10,248	13	9,052	3	1,196	428	379	11
7	10	7,132	1	1,000	9	6,132	8	5,592	1	540	528	373	12

Group 10.—WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS. (See also Clocks; Watch cases; Watches.

21	25	$31,794	5	$12,700	20	$19,094	13	$15,259	7	$3,835	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
4											66	54	2
5	11	11,314			11	11,314	6	8,259	5	3,055	194	157	3
1	12	19,492	5	12,700	7	6,792	6	6,220	1	572	110	86	4
11	2	988			2	988	1	780	1	208	[illegible]	46	5

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 1; Nebraska, 1; Rhode Island, 1; West Virginia, [illegible] Wisconsin.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Kentucky, 1; New York, [illegible] Pennsylvania, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 3.—VAULT LIGHTS AND VENTILATORS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	222	$154,334	222	$154,334					$48,884	$11,619	$295
2	Illinois	34	26,592	34	26,592					3,906	600	103
3	New York	135	96,004	135	99,004					28,065	9,384	75
4	Pennsylvania	28	14,673	28	14,673					2,869	1,205	70
5	All other states	25	14,065	25	14,065					14,044	430	47
	Group 1.—VINEGAR AND CIDER—Continued.											
1	United States	1,528	$725,148	1,353	$684,953	170	$39,641	5	$554	$709,875	$28,645	$30,258
2	Alabama	8	2,112	8	2,112					8,937	1,620	116
3	California	19	10,611	18	10,431	1	180			5,496	650	336
4	Connecticut	33	14,572	33	14,572					7,238	100	562
5	Georgia	3	830	3	830					3,975	635	225
6	Illinois	128	71,599	122	70,047	6	1,552			139,497	1,540	5,811
7	Indiana	13	4,453	13	4,453					3,244	374	227
8	Iowa	9	3,635	9	3,635					4,016	167	160
9	Kansas	37	10,280	33	9,080	4	1,200			11,501	144	514
10	Kentucky	113	53,150	95	51,028	18	2,122			175,242	2,792	2,034
11	Louisiana	12	6,055	11	5,875	1	180			5,928	2,130	130
12	Maine	5	1,449	5	1,449					891	130	120
13	Massachusetts	88	40,956	88	40,956					53,981	126	3,647
14	Michigan	214	78,837	149	65,263	65	13,574			19,974	126	3,233
15	Minnesota	20	16,984	19	16,360	1	624			15,081	504	1,202
16	Missouri	43	28,465	40	27,825	3	640			26,748	2,870	893
17	New Hampshire	10	3,975	10	3,975					1,637		164
18	New Jersey	16	6,223	15	6,173			1	50	3,846	180	671
19	New York	434	212,569	404	205,812	29	6,689	1	68	105,665	6,772	6,207
20	North Carolina	6	2,258	5	2,108			1	150	338	102	91
21	Ohio	59	29,015	41	22,731	18	6,284			32,078	950	441
22	Oregon	39	21,659	31	19,059	8	2,600			9,455		443
23	Pennsylvania	73	35,638	73	35,638					16,678	255	1,099
24	Tennessee	16	7,516	15	7,360			1	156	11,395	2,340	95
25	Vermont	10	2,885	10	2,885					1,508	22	134
26	Virginia	17	4,174	17	4,174					9,448	400	186
27	Washington	9	5,460	9	5,460					2,438	370	283
28	Wisconsin	51	28,890	45	27,304	5	1,456	1	130	15,634		722
29	All other states	43	20,898	32	18,358	11	2,540			17,996	3,346	492
	Group 6.—WALL PAPER—Continued.											
1	United States	3,913	$1,868,213	3,148	$1,668,245	462	$140,029	303	$59,939	$2,102,816	$104,286	$35,969
2	Illinois	266	138,842	219	127,389	47	11,453			123,987	16,820	3,517
3	New Jersey	615	298,868	502	259,928	77	31,340	36	7,600	306,944		7,838
4	New York	1,799	834,772	1,498	751,598	229	66,302	72	16,872	1,097,501	49,208	15,642
5	Pennsylvania	963	453,806	692	394,963	91	26,410	180	32,433	465,246	31,758	2,982
6	All other states	270	141,925	237	134,367	18	4,524	15	3,034	109,138	6,500	5,990
	Group 14.—WASHING MACHINES AND CLOTHES WRINGERS—Continued.											
1	United States	1,622	$684,252	1,504	$663,853	7	$2,410	111	$17,989	$357,158	$17,288	$10,041
2	Illinois	31	15,741	29	14,825	2	916			50,952	3,278	284
3	Indiana	129	57,562	129	57,562					32,648	2,820	1,174
4	Iowa	267	123,685	253	120,435			14	3,250	110,942	2,760	2,037
5	Massachusetts	1	900	1	900					697	93	54
6	Michigan	33	13,475	32	13,075			1	400	11,598	156	594
7	Minnesota	16	6,600	16	6,600					11,238	1,665	58
8	Missouri	42	20,048	38	19,064	1	384	3	600	3,519	2,659	195
9	New York	225	100,819	223	100,069	2	750			30,729	564	1,368
10	Ohio	56	22,332	52	21,814	2	360	2	158	8,199	1,823	722
11	Pennsylvania	391	145,590	310	133,890			81	11,700	72,346	120	1,165
12	All other states	431	177,500	421	175,619			10	1,881	24,290	1,350	2,390
	Group 10.—WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS—Continued.											
1	United States	385	$182,475	186	$116,631	197	$65,568	2	$276	$14,478	$2,369	$1,703
2	Illinois	63	27,182	29	18,460	34	8,722			198	108	6
3	Massachusetts	164	68,473	48	25,847	114	42,350	2	276	2,991	120	561
4	New Jersey	97	60,981	77	54,145	20	6,836			8,691	875	1,081
5	All other states	61	25,839	32	18,179	29	7,660			2,598	1,266	55

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
Group 3. VAULT LIGHTS AND VENTILATORS—Continued.											
$32,343	$4,627	$160,604	$156,403	....	$156,403	$1,820	$1,695	$408	$278	$484,466	1
3,203	......	34,414	34,279	....	34,279	100	30	35	...	81,116	2
13,979	4,627	102,422	100,302	....	100,302	812	1,163	145	....	333,480	3
1,594	....	12,814	11,833	....	11,833	730	....	177	74	38,647	4
13,567	......	10,924	9,989	......	9,989	178	502	51	204	31,223	5
Group 1.—VINEGAR AND CIDER—Continued.											
$647,743	$3,249	$3,852,233	$3,647,113	$1,381,183	$2,265,930	$100,722	$5,251	$9,438	$89,709	$7,265,469	1
7,201	....	47,091	46,915	....	46,915	....	120	6	50	111,998	2
4,200	250	28,510	26,527	11,278	15,249	530	375	16	1,062	73,013	3
6,480	96	36,660	34,770	32,002	2,768	1,394	....	228	268	97,091	4
3,115	....	3,549	3,307	....	3,307	32	....	10	200	30,280	5
132,146	....	449,891	431,295	290,769	140,526	15,819	75	1,167	1,535	777,541	6
2,643	....	15,710	15,009	9,611	5,398	650	....	51	....	35,970	7
3,689	....	27,458	26,120	2,150	23,970	1,133	....	30	175	59,000	8
10,843	....	64,884	59,103	16,229	42,874	1,795	8	318	3,660	98,067	9
170,416	....	470,858	451,713	41,505	410,208	6,995	....	710	11,440	912,541	10
3,668	....	13,744	13,434	....	13,434	300	....	10	....	38,583	11
641	....	6,246	5,855	4,850	1,005	355	....	34	2	16,794	12
49,208	1,000	142,961	136,776	89,272	47,504	3,594	900	571	1,120	350,705	13
16,615	....	384,307	367,256	192,325	174,931	7,746	291	949	8,065	707,503	14
13,375	....	138,207	133,682	....	133,682	3,575	....	700	650	189,425	15
22,885	100	207,800	192,633	24,487	168,146	3,836	322	146	10,863	357,538	16
1,473	....	7,202	6,491	3,225	3,266	320	9	107	275	20,662	17
2,995	....	21,209	19,246	15,490	3,756	1,116	....	272	615	50,074	18
90,883	1,803	996,592	924,976	430,148	494,828	26,843	1,647	2,722	40,404	1,910,650	19
145	....	3,010	2,953	2,050	903	37	10	10	....	8,600	20
30,687	....	281,968	276,939	15,329	261,610	3,785	340	204	700	430,142	21
9,022	....	53,314	52,320	36,710	15,610	879	....	115	....	116,546	22
15,324	....	202,925	189,216	69,233	119,983	5,241	120	848	7,500	371,060	23
8,960	....	19,080	18,420	620	17,800	530	120	10	....	59,000	24
1,352	....	15,198	11,329	9,584	1,745	730	....	139	....	28,028	25
8,862	....	30,925	30,532	11,140	19,392	280	75	28	....	60,600	26
1,785	....	11,479	9,343	8,373	970	1,300	821	15	....	33,482	27
14,912	....	118,778	109,566	47,927	61,639	8,435	....	292	485	183,443	28
14,158	....	52,677	48,387	16,876	31,511	3,472	18	100	640	127,093	29
Group 6. WALL PAPER—Continued.											
$1,961,773	$788	$6,658,165	$6,476,660	$41,851	$6,434,809	$130,819	$15,277	$30,246	$5,163	$12,636,580	1
103,650	....	665,563	638,392	14,341	624,051	14,893	967	9,511	1,800	1,093,835	2
299,106	....	1,032,221	1,011,227	....	1,011,227	17,191	....	3,803	....	2,093,950	3
1,031,863	788	2,794,837	2,726,343	27,510	2,698,833	50,437	7,588	10,469	....	5,595,093	4
430,506	....	1,776,906	1,736,338	....	1,736,338	30,621	6,722	3,225	....	3,022,824	5
96,648	....	388,628	364,360	....	364,360	17,677	....	3,238	3,363	830,278	6
Group 14.—WASHING MACHINES AND CLOTHES WRINGERS—Continued.											
$293,669	$36,160	$2,213,390	$2,141,078	$460,825	$1,680,253	$31,457	$1,503	$12,803	$26,549	$3,838,624	1
14,890	32,500	30,908	28,406	....	28,406	819	206	138	1,339	140,576	2
28,654	....	98,751	91,597	....	91,597	3,348		673	133	231,413	3
106,145	....	344,582	331,133	....	331,133	3,963	427	1,157	7,002	691,472	4
150	400	1,640	1,465	....	1,465	105		25	15	1,425	5
10,123	725	34,475	30,864	....	30,864	2,780	70	440	321	69,790	6
9,365	150	23,556	23,001	....	23,001	5	500	50	....	42,813	7
665	....	42,085	40,945	....	40,945	965	....	175	....	96,875	8
28,797	....	409,448	389,964	....	389,964	4,781	100	1,021	13,582	701,282	9
5,554	100	37,722	36,169	......	36,169	705	180	283	85	97,831	10
71,061	....	487,991	475,080	120,000	355,080	6,255	20	6,504	132	809,940	11
18,265	2,285	702,232	688,854	340,825	348,029	7,731	....	2,337	3,310	952,177	12
Group 10. WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS—Continued.											
$10,406	....	$107,361	$101,961	$1,330	$100,631	$3,285	$1,141	$929	$45	$428,692	1
84	....	5,084	4,670	830	3,840	160	234	20		12,952	2
2,310	....	28,212	26,685	500	26,185	1,054	380	73	20	160,476	3
6,735	....	64,762	62,341		62,341	1,590	75	756		169,505	4
1,277	....	9,303	8,265	..	8,265	481	452	80	25	55,759	5

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 10.—WATCH CASES. (See also Watch and clock materials; Watches.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	28	$12,649,771	$431,550	$1,223,242	$2,263,603	$8,731,376	27	2,948
2	Illinois	5	873,179	15,000	46,578	222,373	589,228	5	252
3	New Jersey	3	3,644,565	85,000	336,000	648,575	2,574,990	3	870
4	New York	11	3,506,809	121,550	204,253	431,705	2,749,301	10	434
5	Ohio	3	1,529,953	55,000	379,741	385,302	709,910	3	547
6	Pennsylvania	3	2,724,062	150,000	206,670	505,398	1,861,994	3	589
7	All other states [1]	3	371,203	5,000	50,000	70,250	245,953	3	256

Group 10.—WATCHES. (See also Clocks.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	14	$19,409,931	$490,000	$2,473,614	$6,655,883	$9,790,434	13	4,646
2	Illinois	3	7,730,320	154,000	1,164,784	2,602,829	3,808,707	3	1,504
3	New Jersey	3	1,265,003	61,000	189,386	448,126	566,491	3	348
4	All other states [2]	8	10,414,608	275,000	1,119,444	3,604,928	5,415,236	7	2,794

Group 11. WHALEBONE CUTTING. (See "All other industries," at end of table.)

Group 12. WHEELBARROWS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	26	$1,045,087	$76,956	$149,319	$273,979	$544,833	25	1,432
2	Michigan	3	579,878	45,031	95,378	112,916	326,553	3	830
3	New York	7	82,725	5,000	18,650	20,600	38,475	7	151
4	Ohio	4	136,832	13,100	17,400	24,500	81,832	4	161
5	Pennsylvania	3	136,515	10,200	8,750	88,360	29,205	3	92
6	All other states [3]	9	109,137	3,625	9,141	27,603	68,768	8	198

Group 14. WHIPS.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	58	$3,367,957	$110,302	$342,595	$430,852	$2,484,208	43	1,068
2	California	4	27,070	12,800	3,100	1,470	9,700	1	3
3	Illinois	3	40,166	8,000	4,000	7,497	20,669	2	8
4	Massachusetts	26	2,156,246	40,706	142,369	255,555	1,717,616	22	358
5	New York	9	342,645	20,750	56,169	45,221	220,505	5	88
6	Ohio	4	347,606	12,796	37,516	28,947	268,347	4	330
7	Pennsylvania	6	305,989	6,000	82,783	79,565	137,641	4	222
8	All other states [4]	6	148,235	9,250	16,658	12,597	109,730	5	59

Group 14. WINDMILLS. (See also Agricultural implements; and special report on Agricultural implements.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	53	$5,837,150	$394,599	$814,031	$1,251,696	$3,376,824	48	3,874
2	California	4	42,150	9,000	1,700	8,050	23,400	1	80
3	Illinois	11	2,354,116	175,830	291,124	659,100	1,228,062	11	1,637
4	Indiana	6	1,434,022	75,619	247,409	235,691	875,303	6	995
5	Iowa	5	290,133	19,408	40,440	59,961	170,324	5	306
6	Michigan	7	217,109	14,012	28,431	39,802	134,864	6	122
7	Nebraska	4	636,446	21,375	64,666	55,051	495,354	3	149
8	Ohio	3	234,070	11,200	14,800	45,987	162,083	3	95
9	Wisconsin	8	497,673	51,755	98,561	113,497	233,860	8	402
10	All other states [5]	5	131,431	16,400	26,900	34,557	53,574	5	88

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Colorado, 1; Kentucky, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; New York, 1; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 1; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 1; Vermont, 1; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10. WATCH CASES. (See also Watch and clock materials; Watches.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year	
					Total.		Men.		Women				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
20	381	$494,783	35	$164,563	346	$330,220	237	$285,453	109	$44,767	4,675	3,963	1
4	41	44,352	4	11,200	37	33,152	26	28,297	11	4,855	513	280	2
....	83	120,600	7	50,900	76	69,700	45	55,950	31	13,750	1,444	1,331	3
10	75	124,116	8	38,750	67	85,366	56	80,631	11	4,735	762	610	4
....	53	55,845	9	20,700	44	35,145	33	31,960	11	3,185	865	820	5
2	102	105,946	4	26,113	98	79,833	58	63,791	40	16,042	868	699	6
4	27	34,924	3	7,900	24	27,024	19	24,824	5	2,200	223	223	7

Group 10. WATCHES. (See also Clocks.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
3	366	$614,356	29	$130,010	337	$484,346	266	$451,490	71	$32,856	11,371	10,204	1
....	120	202,260	4	27,000	116	175,260	105	171,513	11	3,747	3,867	3,517	2
2	45	54,032	3	13,000	42	41,032	28	33,909	14	7,123	976	819	3
1	201	358,064	22	90,010	179	268,054	133	246,068	46	21,986	6,528	5,868	4

Group 11. WHALEBONE CUTTING. (See "All other industries," at end of table.)

Group 12. WHEELBARROWS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
12	69	$76,116	21	$40,444	48	$35,672	35	$28,260	13	$7,412	703	483	1
....	23	20,380	4	6,700	19	13,680	11	8,900	8	4,780	400	292	2
6	14	26,252	2	15,000	12	11,252	11	10,732	1	520	67	50	3
2	10	8,820	5	6,400	5	2,420	5	2,420	...	......	67	52	4
1	6	4,608	2	1,200	4	3,408	3	3,096	1	312	38	19	5
3	16	16,056	8	11,144	8	4,912	5	3,112	3	1,800	131	70	6

Group 11. WHIPS.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
43	174	$183,882	43	$73,783	131	$110,099	87	$89,114	44	$20,985	1,796	1,398	1
5	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	13	13	2
1	7	5,891	4	4,156	3	1,735	1	435	2	1,300	86	43	3
20	68	80,007	24	46,777	44	33,230	14	19,167	30	14,063	965	803	4
9	27	28,621	1	3,000	26	25,621	20	22,271	6	3,350	201	150	5
....	15	16,310	5	7,250	10	9,060	7	7,760	3	1,300	189	158	6
4	39	32,649	3	5,800	36	26,849	33	25,877	3	972	120	99	7
4	18	20,404	6	6,800	12	13,604	12	13,604	...	....	222	132	8

Group 11. WINDMILLS. (See also Agricultural implements; and special report on Agricultural Implements.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number	Least number	
25	387	$392,236	52	$88,060	335	$304,176	287	$281,243	48	$22,933	2,299	1,579	1
4	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	26	18	2
6	140	152,048	10	22,920	130	129,128	114	120,401	16	8,727	900	607	3
....	100	103,805	13	24,410	87	79,395	76	74,575	11	4,820	781	458	4
1	24	25,488	5	9,450	19	16,038	16	14,279	3	1,759	82	33	5
5	19	15,750	8	8,985	11	6,765	7	4,825	4	1,940	147	85	6
3	73	62,723	4	8,000	69	54,723	60	51,279	9	3,441	311	206	7
....	8	6,595	5	5,120	3	1,475	1	225	2	1,250	51	43	8
3	17	20,279	4	6,900	13	13,379	11	12,539	2	840	128	85	9
3	6	5,548	3	2,275	3	3,273	2	3,120	1	153	73	44	10

[5] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Maryland, 1; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Utah, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[6] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Kansas, 2; Minnesota, 2, New Jersey, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
	Group 10.—WATCH CASES—Continued											
1	United States	4,221	$2,170,507	3,204	$1,852,868	930	$302,520	87	$15,119	$751,026	$16,311	$16,472
2	Illinois	348	189,967	283	173,482	57	15,595	8	890	76,315	2,220	1,590
3	New Jersey	1,391	744,921	1,058	643,794	293	94,235	40	6,892	178,707		3,621
4	New York	683	442,966	583	406,890	82	31,879	18	4,197	295,381	11,521	3,410
5	Ohio	833	361,879	622	284,166	209	77,363	2	350	67,899	1,240	4,713
6	Pennsylvania	743	345,680	463	266,624	262	76,448	18	2,608	118,272	590	2,828
7	All other states	223	85,094	195	77,912	27	7,000	1	182	14,452	740	310
	Group 10.—WATCHES—Continued											
1	United States	10,724	$6,024,400	5,457	$4,088,638	5,245	$1,931,430	22	$4,332	$1,445,659	$4,300	$171,960
2	Illinois	3,660	2,139,376	1,854	1,480,627	1,799	656,879	7	1,870	711,010		48,257
3	New Jersey	865	495,612	490	346,738	365	147,314	10	1,560	52,099	1,800	2,320
4	All other states	6,199	3,389,412	3,113	2,261,273	3,081	1,127,237	5	902	682,550	2,500	121,383
	Group 14.—WHALEBONE CUTTING—Continued.											
	Group 12.—WHEELBARROWS—Continued.											
1	United States	584	$295,959	571	$292,479	2	$450	11	$3,030	$118,827	$5,133	$11,709
2	Michigan	354	192,035	342	188,585	2	450	10	3,000	83,324	160	9,520
3	New York	59	27,891	59	27,891					8,141	2,600	379
4	Ohio	58	34,674	58	34,674					8,018	160	1,108
5	Pennsylvania	26	12,626	26	12,626					3,274	293	274
6	All other states	87	28,733	86	28,703			1	30	16,070	1,920	428
	Group 14.—WHIPS—Continued.											
1	United States	1,554	$603,203	1,054	$464,678	442	$125,161	58	$13,364	$660,963	$23,279	$16,360
2	California	10	7,196	8	5,696	2	1,500			815	360	82
3	Illinois	70	24,681	38	18,683	8	2,418	24	3,580	4,854	1,688	108
4	Massachusetts	866	375,565	585	284,850	251	81,731	30	8,984	456,560	16,176	9,975
5	New York	172	63,794	99	46,103	73	17,691			75,005	3,150	2,253
6	Ohio	177	48,430	106	33,690	71	14,740			105,861		2,873
7	Pennsylvania	108	28,783	69	22,225	35	5,758	1	800	12,857	1,725	550
8	All other states	151	54,754	149	53,431	2	1,323			5,011	180	519
	Group 11.—WINDMILLS—Continued.											
1	United States	1,929	$968,850	1,929	$968,850					$493,494	$18,294	$27,573
2	California	19	14,350	19	14,350					1,535	282	220
3	Illinois	738	394,689	738	394,689					179,405	13,763	14,711
4	Indiana	534	236,707	534	236,707					190,752		4,513
5	Iowa	57	30,743	57	30,743					27,408	2,150	1,155
6	Michigan	113	54,281	113	54,281					19,841	1,655	1,794
7	Nebraska	259	121,042	259	121,042					42,984		1,894
8	Ohio	47	21,932	47	21,932					6,423		710
9	Wisconsin	103	56,010	103	56,010					17,719	144	1,474
10	All other states	59	39,096	59	39,096					7,427	300	1,093

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—WATCH CASES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$718,043	$200	$4,428,627	$4,319,511	$358,230	$3,961,281	$40,431	$21,728	$35,472	$11,485	$8,426,504	1
72,305	200	309,506	302,270		302,270	4,198	692	1,653	693	677,048	2
175,086		1,344,702	1,282,214	358,230	923,984	6,689	17,250	27,954	10,595	2,718,686	3
280,450		1,376,834	1,358,550		1,358,550	12,222	2,706	3,356		2,361,032	4
61,946		445,148	436,092		436,092	7,246	360	1,053	397	982,000	5
114,854		782,630	773,223		773,223	8,076	150	1,181		1,406,217	6
13,402		170,007	167,162		167,162	2,000	570	275		390,864	7

Group 10.—WATCHES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$1,269,399		$2,258,683	$2,114,612		$2,114,612	$88,531	$9,156	$34,245	$12,139	$11,866,400	1
662,753		681,840	649,926		649,926	16,204		12,665	3,045	4,278,643	2
47,979		173,584	150,453		150,453	4,197		17,810	1,124	953,185	3
558,667		1,403,259	1,314,233		1,314,233	68,130	9,156	3,770	7,970	6,634,572	4

Group 11.—WHALEBONE CUTTING—Continued.

Group 12.—WHEELBARROWS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$101,060	$925	$494,313	$471,141	$30,000	$441,141	$10,363	$1,551	$6,848	$4,410	$1,177,780	1
73,644		244,860	230,647		230,647	8,438		5,775		652,688	2
4,237	925	37,891	36,826		36,826	341	560	159	5	108,997	3
6,750		90,489	89,676	30,000	59,676	390		348	75	178,168	4
2,707		24,586	22,305		22,305	509	273	193	1,306	33,623	5
13,722		96,487	91,687		91,687	685	718	373	3,024	204,304	6

Group 14.—WHIPS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$619,680	$1,611	$1,253,118	$1,206,089	$212,006	$994,083	$12,978	$7,105	$4,402	$22,544	$3,147,328	1
373		8,465	8,430		8,430		30	5		20,335	2
3,058		21,681	20,656	5,560	15,096	105	469	17	434	66,928	3
430,246	130	762,749	740,386	116,795	623,591	6,205	5,362	2,997	7,799	1,936,240	4
68,121	1,481	126,671	122,790	13,282	109,508	1,159	325	279	2,118	366,788	5
102,988		114,715	107,626	3,225	104,401	2,559		759	3,771	317,822	6
10,582		62,950	59,294	12,000	47,294	2,122	159	275	1,100	176,510	7
4,312		155,887	146,907	61,144	85,763	828	760	70	7,322	262,705	8

Group 14.—WINDMILLS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials")	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products including custom work and repairing.	
$446,952	$675	$2,307,579	$2,162,674		$2,162,674	$56,288	$2,572	$20,076	$65,969	$4,795,048	1
1,024		18,955	18,890		18,890	40			25	45,400	2
150,256	675	988,296	906,373		906,373	22,681	78	8,285	50,879	2,118,989	3
186,239		631,785	614,349		614,349	11,685	96	875	4,780	1,260,852	4
24,103		100,240	99,014		99,014	673	361	192		199,847	5
16,392		141,159	128,800		128,800	4,901	1,110	800	5,548	278,899	6
41,090		167,176	149,369		149,369	8,823		8,864	120	398,004	7
5,713		92,931	90,958		90,958	1,145		288	540	159,629	8
16,101		110,170	99,840		99,840	5,808	60	583	3,879	231,151	9
6,034		56,867	55,081		55,081	532	867	189	198	102,277	10

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
	Group 14.—WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.								
1	United States	144	$5,976,748	$288,759	$628,266	$1,056,811	$4,002,912	64	2,812
2	California	19	118,211	6,500	4,700	14,792	92,219	8	51
3	Illinois	22	624,114	45,500	48,500	51,911	478,203	7	332
4	Maryland	5	102,442	2,000	3,500	2,894	94,048	3	3
5	Massachusetts	13	103,643	1,200	8,256	15,368	78,829	5	18
6	Michigan	3	169,707	7,850	35,000	21,382	105,475	3	342
7	Missouri	3	9,225			675	8,550	1	1
8	New Jersey	7	1,263,157	42,700	97,601	113,605	1,009,251	4	420
9	New York	35	2,411,830	119,359	353,765	582,892	1,355,814	14	1,139
10	Ohio	4	114,005			5,500	108,505	2	51
11	Pennsylvania	16	273,165	41,000	34,400	20,390	177,375	5	8
12	All other states [1]	17	787,249	22,650	42,544	227,402	494,643	12	447
	Group 3.—WIRE. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on Iron and steel.)								
1	United States	25	$14,898,817	$938,289	$1,833,278	$4,570,793	$7,556,457	25	27,219
2	Illinois	4	5,413,701	390,440	514,644	2,214,221	2,294,396	4	14,043
3	Massachusetts	5	1,214,533	62,500	143,260	230,279	778,494	5	2,985
4	New Jersey	4	2,047,126	86,184	374,477	570,094	1,016,371	4	4,150
5	New York	6	4,787,751	255,850	632,531	1,231,828	2,667,542	6	4,131
6	Pennsylvania	3	273,403	29,820	37,176	52,996	153,411	3	280
7	All other states [2]	3	1,162,303	113,495	131,190	271,375	646,243	3	1,630
	Group 3.—WIREWORK, INCLUDING WIRE ROPE AND CABLE. (See also Mattresses and spring beds.)								
1	United States	649	$26,893,614	$1,488,811	$3,312,212	$6,795,911	$15,296,680	398	21,399
2	California	19	1,159,558	104,000	104,100	323,334	628,124	9	481
3	Connecticut	29	2,443,645	120,252	340,739	705,240	1,277,414	23	2,951
4	District of Columbia	5	7,300			2,975	4,325	1	2
5	Illinois	62	2,537,222	131,165	295,639	668,453	1,441,965	32	2,475
6	Indiana	25	1,059,146	68,350	118,082	283,727	588,987	19	785
7	Iowa	23	283,215	12,450	30,200	64,526	176,039	18	215
8	Kansas	7	116,979	10,720	10,000	46,048	50,211	4	63
9	Kentucky	6	17,690			8,290	9,400	3	27
10	Maryland	13	203,178	17,400	17,600	67,025	101,153	7	96
11	Massachusetts	42	2,893,535	125,305	459,508	562,408	1,746,314	34	2,729
12	Michigan	30	2,426,262	43,105	277,770	389,559	1,715,828	28	1,480
13	Minnesota	7	95,524	9,550	5,000	30,299	50,675	5	55
14	Missouri	23	2,630,978	199,967	276,359	493,016	1,661,636	12	1,137
15	Nebraska	8	81,892	500	4,100	18,089	59,203	6	59
16	New Hampshire	3	32,800	500	2,000	17,100	13,200	2	22
17	New Jersey	25	1,423,019	47,228	151,826	405,445	818,520	15	916
18	New York	143	2,382,966	158,292	309,048	585,056	1,330,570	68	1,070
19	Ohio	50	2,772,286	162,525	399,351	808,940	1,401,470	36	3,968
20	Oregon	5	42,950	1,000	3,000	13,750	25,200	1	20
21	Pennsylvania	68	3,229,590	199,657	398,099	1,027,431	1,604,403	47	2,214
22	Rhode Island	7	186,322	1,175	2,795	78,373	103,979	4	77
23	Tennessee	4	7,217			3,975	3,242	1	3
24	Texas	10	52,420	14,450	3,800	9,095	25,075	3	23
25	Washington	3	9,550		1,500	1,850	6,200	2	13
26	Wisconsin	16	608,475	27,250	78,496	145,507	357,222	11	398
27	All other states [3]	16	189,895	33,970	23,200	36,400	96,325	7	120
	Group 4.—WOOD CARPET.								
1	United States	20	$330,514	$28,300	$17,620	$52,763	$231,831	17	473
2	Illinois	3	92,503	24,800	15,000	14,350	38,353	2	180
3	New York	12	143,163			27,163	116,000	11	182
4	All other states [4]	5	94,848	3,500	2,620	11,250	77,478	4	111

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Indiana, 2; Maine, 2; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Vermont, 2; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Indiana, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
132	409	$479,806	64	$141,050	345	$338,756	285	$303,684	60	$35,072	3,038	2,195	1
18	18	8,199	10	4,244	8	3,955	8	3,955			65	47	2
18	46	72,821	8	17,080	38	55,741	22	44,471	16	11,270	446	315	3
6	14	11,144	2	2,136	12	9,008	11	8,332	1	676	39	32	4
13	14	10,210	2	2,200	12	8,010	8	6,248	4	1,762	109	67	5
	16	20,735	2	6,000	14	14,735	12	13,235	2	1,500	259	87	6
5											25	14	7
5	39	56,692	5	25,500	34	31,192	27	27,500	7	3,692	408	347	8
37	140	178,987	14	54,730	126	124,257	114	117,413	12	6,844	922	698	9
5	20	19,400			20	19,400	14	16,400	6	3,000	89	89	10
14	47	35,263	6	11,083	41	24,180	38	22,900	3	1,280	164	155	11
11	55	66,355	15	18,077	40	48,278	31	43,230	9	5,048	512	344	12

Group 3.—WIRE. See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; and special report on iron and steel.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
7	581	$793,250	34	$152,412	547	$640,838	507	$615,772	40	$25,066	5,873	3,648	1
	371	418,492	5	13,800	366	404,692	356	398,212	10	6,480	2,620	1,208	2
3	37	53,636	2	9,500	35	44,136	27	40,464	8	3,672	670	538	3
	59	86,004	6	23,000	53	63,004	48	60,324	5	2,680	707	553	4
2	68	176,329	11	79,115	57	97,214	48	90,418	9	6,796	1,339	1,035	5
2	13	18,640	4	11,597	9	7,043	5	4,185	4	2,858	111	93	6
	33	40,149	6	15,400	27	24,749	23	22,169	4	2,580	423	221	7

Group 3. WIREWORK, INCLUDING WIRE ROPE AND CABLE. (See also Mattresses and spring beds.)

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
652	1,936	$2,117,325	273	$639,617	1,663	$1,477,708	1,276	$1,303,704	387	$174,004	16,591	11,186	1
25	94	108,896	4	6,875	90	102,021	86	99,949	4	2,072	220	145	2
20	136	209,750	28	103,790	108	105,960	79	94,779	29	11,181	1,451	1,108	3
5	5	2,388			5	2,388	3	1,972	2	416	31	16	4
49	171	200,992	33	80,417	138	120,575	92	98,783	46	21,792	1,341	683	5
22	95	83,581	20	34,908	75	48,673	51	41,543	24	7,130	685	333	6
25	32	39,175	4	6,000	28	33,175	25	31,900	3	1,275	161	92	7
4	10	7,820	3	3,800	7	4,020	5	3,360	2	660	36	22	8
5	4	4,132	2	2,008	2	2,124	2	2,124			61	34	9
19	29	19,949			29	19,949	19	15,999	10	3,950	209	144	10
49	173	214,291	21	55,160	152	159,131	116	138,841	36	20,290	2,391	1,684	11
21	216	200,464	14	32,525	202	167,939	150	146,043	52	21,896	1,299	651	12
5	7	3,690	2	1,500	5	2,190	4	1,830	1	360	51	23	13
28	146	211,691	14	74,200	132	137,491	119	130,236	13	7,255	698	469	14
8	3	2,450			3	2,450	2	1,950	1	500	64	29	15
4	1	500			1	500			1	500	8	6	16
16	99	122,873	22	38,385	77	84,488	56	73,592	21	10,896	1,380	961	17
176	281	265,497	29	58,619	252	206,878	184	176,393	68	30,485	2,536	1,629	18
35	202	175,915	34	55,970	168	119,945	123	98,493	45	21,452	1,631	1,594	19
6	3	3,400	1	2,400	2	1,000	2	1,000			20	11	20
68	165	160,440	29	49,510	136	110,930	112	101,292	24	9,638	1,586	1,113	21
10	12	10,958	2	3,800	10	7,158	7	5,598	3	1,560	141	107	22
4	2	2,280			2	2,280	2	2,280			24	11	23
9	5	3,200	1	1,200	4	2,000	4	2,000			52	24	24
4	1	250			1	250	1	250			8	3	25
19	30	46,493	7	23,800	23	22,693	21	21,997	2	696	364	210	26
16	14	16,250	3	4,750	11	11,500	11	11,500			143	84	27

Group 4.—WOOD CARPET.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
22	50	$45,016	6	$8,520	44	$36,496	40	$34,580	4	$1,916	597	239	1
5	10	8,120			10	8,120	8	7,080	2	1,040	63	53	2
12	26	24,778	5	7,200	21	17,578	20	16,902	1	676	394	120	3
5	14	12,118	1	1,320	13	10,798	12	10,598	1	200	140	66	4

---

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Colorado, 2; Delaware, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, 2; Montana, 1; Nevada, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[4] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 11.—WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States.	2,624	$1,086,232	1,853	$876,845	692	$193,240	79	$16,147	$738,274	$90,391	$23,431
2	California	49	32,588	39	28,434	10	4,154			26,116	7,468	567
3	Illinois	367	159,696	187	105,000	163	51,350	17	3,346	144,035	14,520	3,331
4	Maryland	30	9,466	20	7,219	7	1,893	3	354	17,495	4,244	374
5	Massachusetts	86	53,976	68	46,900	17	6,634	1	442	18,072	7,475	428
6	Michigan	225	84,568	146	62,046	79	22,522			19,219		2,333
7	Missouri	17	7,024	5	4,016	6	1,500	6	1,508	1,756	984	115
8	New Jersey	381	207,075	330	194,810	17	4,724	34	7,541	105,615	8,100	2,747
9	New York	811	276,005	610	227,248	200	48,707	1	50	244,497	18,606	7,640
10	Ohio	89	33,102	42	20,497	47	12,605			32,383	6,620	953
11	Pennsylvania	160	69,193	131	60,103	23	7,972	6	1,118	31,581	7,988	1,201
12	All other states	409	153,539	275	120,572	123	31,179	11	1,788	97,505	14,386	3,742

Group 3.—WIRE—Continued.

1	United States	4,737	$2,858,743	4,513	$2,793,209	198	$58,077	26	$7,457	$1,394,278	$13,050	$49,627
2	Illinois	1,905	1,340,084	1,897	1,338,620	5	1,300	3	764	745,488	150	20,451
3	Massachusetts	605	328,900	588	324,265	17	4,635			109,722	5,500	13,663
4	New Jersey	619	316,234	555	299,369	50	13,521	14	3,344	164,939	1,400	4,282
5	New York	1,179	637,179	1,045	595,594	126	38,621	8	2,964	224,461	6,000	8,430
6	Pennsylvania	103	55,978	102	55,593			1	385	24,160		631
7	All other states	326	179,768	326	179,768					125,508		2,170

Group 3.—WIREWORK, INCLUDING WIRE ROPE AND CABLE—Continued.

1	United States	13,379	$6,099,869	10,769	$5,351,236	2,135	$654,562	475	$94,071	$2,834,634	$253,281	$128,185
2	California	179	101,617	161	96,677	2	540	16	4,400	139,594	6,514	4,619
3	Connecticut	1,261	575,123	868	473,825	325	88,329	68	12,969	184,617	18,436	9,425
4	District of Columbia	20	8,626	16	7,626			4	1,000	2,260	1,640	62
5	Illinois	1,012	488,134	885	449,081	104	34,137	23	4,916	290,059	19,909	6,458
6	Indiana	472	209,269	445	202,708	12	3,547	15	3,014	79,256	3,431	5,402
7	Iowa	110	55,320	109	55,220	1	100			72,069	2,731	1,310
8	Kansas	23	12,583	22	12,323	1	260			14,141	145	862
9	Kentucky	47	18,769	45	18,460			2	309	3,526	1,640	87
10	Maryland	172	72,448	122	58,883	19	9,211	31	4,354	28,722	6,593	1,591
11	Massachusetts	1,990	919,299	1,381	712,168	513	184,135	96	22,996	341,439	18,042	31,778
12	Michigan	984	392,309	835	361,927	115	24,177	34	6,205	302,437	6,106	15,333
13	Minnesota	31	20,187	31	20,187					3,089	1,294	335
14	Missouri	584	290,938	497	264,826	66	22,089	21	4,023	236,968	4,967	8,586
15	Nebraska	43	20,636	43	20,636					9,714	1,517	555
16	New Hampshire	7	4,884	6	4,584	1	300			7,733	100	95
17	New Jersey	1,141	532,962	953	486,653	154	39,858	34	6,451	211,005	16,083	5,804
18	New York	1,985	960,714	1,553	822,762	412	134,543	20	3,409	295,592	86,197	6,006
19	Ohio	1,379	555,739	1,253	519,745	106	30,767	20	5,227	310,423	16,901	16,494
20	Oregon	13	8,750	13	8,750					5,879	1,815	187
21	Pennsylvania	1,342	569,355	990	482,736	278	75,105	74	11,514	167,461	20,022	8,578
22	Rhode Island	124	61,839	115	59,940	2	624	7	1,275	30,267	5,196	485
23	Tennessee	16	7,564	16	7,564					1,929	1,500	18
24	Texas	29	13,149	26	12,804			3	345	17,699	1,349	384
25	Washington	6	4,872	6	4,872					2,004	1,380	104
26	Wisconsin	306	142,925	277	134,781	24	6,840	5	1,304	61,686	3,937	2,382
27	All other states	103	51,858	101	51,498			2	360	15,065	5,836	1,245

Group 4.—WOOD CARPET—Continued.

1	United States	373	$268,886	369	$267,911	2	$662	2	$313	$61,265	$24,811	$498
2	Illinois	57	39,044	57	39,044					13,494	3,745	295
3	New York	218	157,703	217	157,530			1	173	40,433	17,460	103
4	All other states	98	72,139	95	71,337	2	662	1	140	7,338	3,606	100

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd. Rent of offices, interest, etc.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd. Contract work.	COST OF MATERIALS USED. Aggregate.	Principal materials. Total.	Principal materials. Purchased in raw state.	Principal materials. Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$615,188	$9,264	$5,946,478	$5,848,105	$250,500	$5,597,605	$57,156	$12,782	$6,501	$21,934	$8,930,630	1
13,931	4,150	193,054	183,792	10,500	173,292	......	1,392	91	7,779	300,307	2
125,894	200	945,144	929,457	......	929,457	5,137	5,070	205	5,275	1,445,335	3
12,717	160	112,513	111,617	......	111,617	6	225	5	660	173,712	4
6,969	3,200	276,611	274,185	......	274,185	1,948	219	54	205	383,293	5
16,886	......	359,802	352,916	......	352,916	3,763	......	481	2,642	507,642	6
657	......	13,493	13,365	......	13,365	75	48	5	......	50,500	7
94,768	......	767,481	758,253	240,000	518,253	6,914	359	1,955	......	1,262,428	8
218,251	......	1,993,958	1,967,917	......	1,967,917	18,908	3,804	1,852	1,477	2,882,858	9
24,810	......	227,790	226,650	......	226,650	1,010	......	130	......	361,000	10
22,102	200	296,137	294,606	......	294,606	1,059	457	15	......	495,019	11
78,203	1,174	760,495	735,347	......	735,347	18,336	1,208	1,708	3,896	1,068,536	12

Group 3.—WIRE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,327,289	$4,312	$30,062,487	$29,351,373		$29,351,373	$555,752	$6,646	$104,162	$44,554	$37,914,419	1
724,887	......	10,051,888	9,693,872		9,693,872	294,082	712	28,500	34,722	14,099,566	2
89,059	1,500	1,038,553	963,611	......	963,611	51,662	......	23,280	......	1,617,108	3
159,257	......	9,889,142	9,792,541	......	9,792,541	60,817	......	35,784	......	11,103,959	4
207,219	2,812	8,004,850	7,883,552	......	7,883,552	98,563	2,400	11,283	9,052	9,400,572	5
23,529	......	114,969	108,876	......	108,876	4,693	......	620	780	245,715	6
123,338	......	963,085	908,921		908,921	45,935	3,534	4,695	......	1,447,499	7

Group 3. WIREWORK, INCLUDING WIRE ROPE AND CABLE—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$2,423,344	$29,824	$17,856,211	$17,352,749	$159,503	$17,193,246	$248,314	$70,357	$76,516	$108,275	$33,038,495	1
128,461	......	468,408	457,945	......	457,945	1,376	7,220	1,837	30	889,740	2
154,028	2,728	1,249,225	1,192,503	1,200	1,191,303	31,427	10,188	4,989	10,118	2,600,267	3
558	......	19,815	19,444	......	19,444	179	180	8	4	36,520	4
262,295	1,397	2,415,821	2,371,293	......	2,371,293	23,971	11,356	4,573	4,628	3,759,895	5
67,375	3,048	1,136,232	1,122,614	......	1,122,614	6,579	2,559	1,878	2,602	1,696,289	6
67,028	1,000	344,292	339,383	......	339,383	3,095	718	293	803	614,693	7
12,759	375	78,131	75,733	......	75,733	1,296	184	169	749	140,557	8
1,729	70	17,617	16,652	......	16,652	187	704	24	50	52,951	9
19,631	907	86,742	80,218	......	80,218	3,473	564	572	1,915	250,297	10
291,119	500	1,896,679	1,833,254	......	1,833,254	48,776	2,631	7,029	4,989	3,708,586	11
280,248	750	1,990,253	1,931,455	......	1,931,455	20,124	4,459	7,828	26,387	3,459,024	12
1,460	......	78,226	72,951	......	72,951	1,408	1,161	136	2,570	123,666	13
223,415	......	1,233,528	1,210,420	3	1,210,417	14,022	1,092	7,144	850	2,336,207	14
7,452	190	128,324	125,042	......	125,042	1,836	......	318	1,128	188,319	15
7,438	100	9,590	9,000	......	9,000	375	150	40	25	42,664	16
189,118	......	1,129,506	1,093,772	......	1,093,772	14,165	2,540	13,337	5,692	2,261,225	17
198,248	5,141	1,427,995	1,381,756	900	1,380,856	17,186	12,897	5,422	10,734	3,638,901	18
277,008	20	1,277,635	1,236,855	......	1,236,855	9,480	5,003	4,089	22,208	2,517,151	19
3,877	......	30,843	30,210	......	30,210	160	400	73	......	64,520	20
125,263	13,598	2,264,510	2,196,636	156,800	2,039,836	39,750	2,385	15,315	10,424	3,511,990	21
24,586	......	90,057	86,583	......	86,583	326	1,925	279	944	208,006	22
411	......	6,617	6,297	......	6,297	49	66	5	200	26,622	23
15,966	......	17,339	16,777	......	16,777	115	172	175	100	76,470	24
520	......	8,521	8,200	......	8,200	200	96	25	......	23,100	25
55,367	......	360,568	351,595	600	350,995	7,094	448	644	787	652,676	26
7,984	......	89,737	86,161	......	86,161	1,665	1,259	314	338	211,159	27

Group 4.—WOOD CARPET—Continued

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$35,756	$200	$350,937	$331,905		$331,905	$2,123	$5,852	$1,032	$10,025	$801,266	1
9,454	......	62,707	61,226		61,226	1,225	......	256	......	150,886	2
22,870	......	187,084	182,649		182,649	733	3,210	467	25	449,519	3
3,432	200	101,146	88,030		88,030	165	2,642	309	10,000	200,861	4

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8. WOOD DISTILLATION, NOT INCLUDING TURPENTINE AND ROSIN. (See also special report on Chemicals.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	141	$10,506,979	$761,402	$1,311,702	$4,394,964	$4,038,911	112	4,634
2	Florida	4	114,080	9,250	11,500	85,000	8,330	4	135
3	Georgia	9	269,902	12,000	23,100	188,847	45,955	9	460
4	Michigan	9	1,333,999	16,345	173,000	838,714	305,940	7	366
5	New York	32	3,199,359	217,406	414,657	889,035	1,678,261	31	706
6	North Carolina	7	139,845	12,855	18,900	93,475	14,615	3	125
7	Pennsylvania	63	5,009,357	476,425	607,866	2,073,366	1,851,700	47	2,311
8	South Carolina	5	44,310	750	5,700	26,950	10,910	5	162
9	All other states[1]	12	396,127	16,371	56,979	199,577	123,200	6	369

Group 4.—WOOD PRESERVING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	26	$2,934,935	$153,533	$177,367	$1,392,973	$1,211,062	22	3,494
2	New York	4	380,883	....	8,000	168,888	203,995	4	431
3	Texas	5	707,710	31,263	71,757	365,480	239,210	3	615
4	Virginia	3	436,625	72,000	16,890	168,455	179,280	3	1,180
5	Washington	3	215,100	30,000	14,500	98,000	72,600	1	52
6	All other states[2]	11	1,194,617	20,270	66,220	592,150	515,977	11	1,216

Group 1.—WOOD, TURNED AND CARVED. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	1,097	$16,842,528	$1,431,286	$2,752,550	$4,493,037	$8,165,655	985	47,896
2	Alabama	10	93,160	6,400	13,000	31,250	42,510	10	628
3	Arkansas	21	264,442	16,000	28,810	77,819	141,813	21	1,370
4	California	18	64,502	7,400	9,500	25,685	21,917	12	228
5	Connecticut	39	383,995	44,388	84,415	133,011	122,181	37	1,117
6	Georgia	7	64,600	2,700	5,000	33,100	23,800	6	262
7	Illinois	69	639,374	66,180	84,686	176,937	311,571	52	2,076
8	Indiana	64	1,326,484	127,950	194,021	361,412	643,101	60	4,902
9	Iowa	12	129,930	18,425	14,800	36,903	59,802	9	555
10	Kentucky	18	953,656	93,000	185,636	201,943	473,077	17	1,577
11	Louisiana	3	22,819	3,000	2,600	7,600	9,619	3	73
12	Maine	58	1,721,557	71,979	370,407	393,815	885,356	56	4,124
13	Maryland	7	23,295	1,200	10,300	5,400	6,395	4	90
14	Massachusetts	91	1,693,239	179,542	253,555	414,601	845,541	79	3,396
15	Michigan	74	1,635,584	106,750	202,244	371,604	954,986	74	3,911
16	Minnesota	3	10,550	1,000	1,500	3,850	4,200	2	25
17	Mississippi	8	49,801	3,300	5,625	18,900	21,976	7	305
18	Missouri	39	487,538	42,774	57,974	117,222	269,568	36	1,555
19	New Hampshire	26	683,674	41,147	85,223	170,217	387,087	26	1,855
20	New Jersey	38	342,698	47,650	79,803	86,877	128,368	31	704
21	New York	157	889,739	70,050	147,917	301,538	370,234	131	2,453
22	North Carolina	40	333,886	25,062	33,970	124,610	150,244	37	1,401
23	Ohio	83	1,459,909	103,765	226,836	361,285	768,023	81	4,785
24	Oregon	7	84,306	20,600	6,800	25,400	31,506	7	130
25	Pennsylvania	84	1,428,620	149,379	309,261	422,666	547,314	75	3,517
26	Rhode Island	11	407,308	61,000	50,737	89,588	205,983	10	485
27	South Carolina	6	136,660	3,450	24,666	60,458	48,086	6	480
28	Tennessee	24	480,826	40,360	99,444	136,815	204,207	22	1,857
29	Texas	8	144,846	21,300	30,250	58,187	35,109	8	251
30	Vermont	26	326,886	18,650	50,800	79,467	177,969	23	1,541
31	Virginia	13	85,287	6,665	17,400	31,200	30,022	12	612
32	Washington	11	37,914	275	1,240	19,100	17,299	10	154
33	West Virginia	6	251,346	16,720	35,011	62,980	136,635	6	883
34	Wisconsin	9	104,675	4,625	16,550	33,825	49,675	8	422
35	All other states[3]	7	79,422	8,600	12,569	17,772	40,481	7	172

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Connecticut, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Vermont, 2; Washington, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—WOOD DISTILLATION, NOT INCLUDING TURPENTINE AND ROSIN. (See also special report on Chemicals.)

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations.		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
82	301	$297,528	77	$114,494	224	$183,034	212	$177,758	12	$5,276	2,835	2,134	1
2	8	9,800	3	6,500	5	3,300	5	3,300			48	38	2
2	15	12,472	6	6,000	9	6,472	9	6,472			88	63	3
4	32	32,360	7	7,980	25	24,380	24	24,200	1	180	339	274	4
19	66	93,046	9	40,998	57	52,048	52	49,323	5	2,725	542	494	5
6	8	5,840	1	2,000	7	3,840	6	3,340	1	500	67	47	6
12	135	110,661	43	43,261	92	67,400	90	66,925	2	475	1,551	1,117	7
4	5	2,912	2	1,200	3	1,712	3	1,712			40	20	8
3	32	30,437	6	6,555	26	23,882	23	22,486	3	1,396	160	81	9

Group 4.—WOOD PRESERVING.

7	115	$158,227	20	$51,660	95	$106,567	85	$100,683	10	$5,884	1,198	354	1
	19	32,407	4	10,580	15	21,827	13	20,447	2	1,380	105	30	2
1	22	28,120	1	1,800	21	26,320	20	26,020	1	300	449	151	3
	17	23,336	4	9,600	13	13,736	11	12,956	2	780	172	66	4
1	3	2,800			3	2,800	3	2,800			50	22	5
5	54	71,564	11	29,680	43	41,884	38	38,460	5	3,424	422	85	6

Group 4.—WOOD, TURNED AND CARVED. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.)

1,226	924	$829,071	214	$275,613	710	$553,458	591	$505,853	119	$47,605	19,488	12,505	1
14	9	10,580			9	10,580	8	9,980	1	600	199	146	2
22	26	20,983	4	4,625	22	16,358	19	15,279	3	1,079	549	387	3
17	4	4,184			4	4,184	4	4,184			102	40	4
42	20	12,375	5	3,050	15	9,325	12	8,205	3	1,120	377	227	5
12	7	5,940	3	2,880	4	3,060	4	3,060			99	54	6
78	43	35,846	6	8,849	37	26,997	30	23,463	7	3,534	867	560	7
59	108	89,247	28	32,428	80	56,819	67	52,152	13	4,667	1,668	985	8
25	7	3,614	4	2,640	3	974	2	558	1	416	130	82	9
9	53	55,283	11	21,775	42	33,508	30	27,948	12	5,560	830	611	10
2	4	2,880			4	2,880	4	2,880			58	19	11
57	39	36,439	6	5,900	33	30,539	28	28,881	5	1,658	2,120	1,130	12
8	3	2,604			3	2,604	3	2,604			43	33	13
108	44	33,098	3	4,100	41	28,998	32	25,492	9	3,506	1,556	1,052	14
79	92	82,368	24	38,938	68	43,430	54	38,356	14	5,074	1,693	979	15
4	3	2,500			3	2,500	3	2,500			16	13	16
3	7	5,040	1	1,200	6	3,840	6	3,840			106	81	17
57	44	39,883	9	10,970	35	28,913	34	28,901	1	12	588	331	18
26	13	13,609	1	1,000	12	12,609	11	12,219	1	390	684	480	19
46	13	10,088	3	2,648	10	7,440	7	6,168	3	1,272	308	198	20
194	35	29,431	9	10,060	26	19,371	25	18,851	1	520	1,130	702	21
19	24	14,895	7	5,400	17	9,495	11	7,635	3	1,860	627	344	22
87	119	132,337	40	70,001	79	62,336	58	53,282	21	9,054	1,559	1,160	23
1	9	7,540	4	3,120	5	4,420	5	4,420			60	29	24
114	72	59,878	19	10,929	53	48,949	48	47,238	5	1,711	1,662	1,210	25
13	13	11,004	3	4,000	10	7,004	8	6,016	2	988	326	282	26
1	8	7,687	2	2,500	6	5,187	5	4,887	1	300	215	122	27
11	46	41,364	11	13,600	35	27,764	31	26,244	4	1,520	797	521	28
8	4	7,997			4	7,997	3	7,600	1	397	68	42	29
36	15	11,511	6	7,120	9	4,391	6	3,941	3	450	458	305	30
13	12	6,055	1	480	11	5,575	10	5,350	1	225	152	81	31
11	3	3,900	2	2,400	1	1,500	1	1,500			54	33	32
1	12	13,531	1	1,500	11	12,031	10	11,719	1	312	204	161	33
9	8	12,320	1	3,500	7	8,820	5	7,800	2	1,020	118	69	34
7	5	3,060			5	3,060	4	2,700	1	360	65	36	35

---

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 1; California, 2; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 2; Louisiana, 2; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 1.
[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Indian Territory, 1; Kansas, 2; Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 8.—WOOD DISTILLATION, NOT INCLUDING TURPENTINE AND ROSIN—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	2,272	$1,066,786	2,272	$1,066,786					$631,437	$3,859	$47,010
2	Florida	34	13,797	34	13,797					7,554	120	368
3	Georgia	54	16,653	54	16,653					10,900	60	513
4	Michigan	291	156,125	291	156,125					85,547		11,219
5	New York	489	218,031	489	218,031					233,347	300	14,827
6	North Carolina	51	16,469	51	16,469					6,630		890
7	Pennsylvania	1,249	597,743	1,249	597,743					229,079	1,758	16,970
8	South Carolina	21	4,222	21	4,222					2,176	200	211
9	All other states	83	43,746	83	43,746					56,144	1,421	2,012

Group 4.—WOOD PRESERVING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	737	$314,664	731	$313,699			6	$965	$232,633	$28,010	$11,494
2	New York	64	39,098	64	39,098					48,938	19,799	4,011
3	Texas	304	117,025	298	116,060			6	965	79,388		1,947
4	Virginia	123	31,458	123	31,458					20,373	600	877
5	Washington	29	18,750	29	18,750					4,399	931	618
6	All other states	217	108,333	217	108,333					79,535	6,680	4,041

Group 4.—WOOD, TURNED AND CARVED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	14,687	$6,031,148	13,977	$5,870,480	424	$106,061	286	$54,607	$1,346,844	$152,110	$85,364
2	Alabama	165	51,999	165	51,999					4,156		442
3	Arkansas	403	153,716	399	152,996			4	720	30,345	1,698	1,000
4	California	63	48,538	62	48,460			1	78	9,031	5,427	377
5	Connecticut	274	118,465	267	116,835	7	1,630			24,824	3,315	1,367
6	Georgia	70	23,412	70	23,412					6,678	825	418
7	Illinois	629	338,647	585	327,723	41	10,209	3	715	96,432	23,650	2,181
8	Indiana	1,221	514,456	1,177	504,874	32	7,061	12	2,521	114,948	2,809	8,809
9	Iowa	82	39,003	78	38,067	4	936			7,860	1,125	566
10	Kentucky	702	276,447	700	276,167			2	280	43,296	641	3,537
11	Louisiana	44	25,064	44	25,064					5,393	72	50
12	Maine	1,454	577,499	1,326	543,520	116	31,797	12	2,182	109,918	3,667	9,209
13	Maryland	34	13,884	33	13,728			1	156	1,534	384	197
14	Massachusetts	1,281	457,641	1,206	443,464	30	6,890	45	7,287	140,849	14,359	8,377
15	Michigan	1,226	527,520	1,165	515,973	48	9,115	13	2,432	142,386	5,190	13,917
16	Minnesota	15	5,600	15	5,600					728	283	109
17	Mississippi	74	29,429	74	29,429					3,393	1	179
18	Missouri	421	198,807	419	198,452			2	355	36,103	3,303	1,901
19	New Hampshire	568	224,088	561	222,524	6	1,380	1	184	34,434	3,113	2,008
20	New Jersey	236	128,095	213	121,195	11	4,336	12	2,564	32,060	5,352	2,104
21	New York	805	443,115	788	440,045	12	1,998	5	1,072	99,538	43,806	2,809
22	North Carolina	377	91,804	344	87,992			33	3,812	10,659	949	1,361
23	Ohio	1,207	489,543	1,188	486,144	12	2,072	7	1,327	159,095	8,434	10,323
24	Oregon	43	24,110	42	23,850	1	260			3,814	1,404	236
25	Pennsylvania	1,359	515,608	1,228	479,546	61	19,531	70	16,531	89,625	10,153	4,391
26	Rhode Island	308	114,158	291	109,603	1	200	16	4,355	35,450	1,001	1,401
27	South Carolina	162	43,128	160	42,948			2	180	8,678	860	697
28	Tennessee	618	212,357	570	202,973	26	5,844	22	3,540	27,852	1,198	1,870
29	Texas	45	31,868	45	31,868					6,176	340	384
30	Vermont	351	131,231	326	127,048	16	2,802	9	1,381	22,473	3,941	2,502
31	Virginia	97	28,605	93	28,223			4	382	4,570	568	248
32	Washington	39	21,891	38	21,657			1	234	5,588	2,076	155
33	West Virginia	173	64,271	164	61,952			9	2,319	14,544	1,600	1,358
34	Wisconsin	92	44,546	92	44,546					4,779	86	491
35	All other states	49	22,603	49	22,603					9,635	480	390

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—WOOD DISTILLATION, NOT INCLUDING TURPENTINE AND ROSIN—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
			Principal materials.								
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
$558,598	$21,970	$4,847,770	$4,193,905	$1,806,652	$2,387,253	$578,251	$850	$23,480	$51,284	$7,813,483	1
7,066		31,127	26,327	21,065	5,262	4,300		500		85,240	2
10,387		35,857	34,087	25,075	9,012	1,133		637		80,674	3
52,828	21,500	350,854	235,162	195,092	40,070	97,096	300	6,112	12,184	738,254	4
218,220		2,479,941	2,338,080	316,139	2,021,941	132,226	500	3,055	6,080	3,357,087	5
5,740		26,764	18,736	11,816	6,920	3,591		320	4,117	74,531	6
209,881	470	1,708,505	1,339,654	1,193,034	146,620	328,731	50	12,042	28,028	3,092,687	7
1,765		6,809	5,746	4,629	1,117	825		238		14,418	8
52,711		207,913	196,113	39,802	156,311	10,349		576	875	370,592	9

Group 4.—WOOD PRESERVING—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$186,646	$6,483	$2,462,860	$2,345,063	$119,415	$2,225,648	$99,737	$420	$9,863	$7,777	$3,368,480	1
25,128		251,523	235,863		235,863	10,882	120	977	3,681	391,672	2
75,631	1,810	1,238,938	1,183,447		1,183,447	54,574		887	30	1,502,978	3
18,896		246,419	237,320		237,320	8,299	300	500		352,371	4
2,000	850	180,110	178,490	114,350	64,140			1,620		222,650	5
64,991	3,823	545,870	509,943	5,065	504,878	25,982		5,879	4,066	898,809	6

Group 1.—WOOD, TURNED AND CARVED—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
$1,037,192	$72,178	$8,578,415	$8,114,127	$2,337,978	$5,776,149	$108,433	$52,062	$112,697	$191,096	$20,169,173	1
3,714		70,660	68,379	31,096	37,283	300		1,981		148,714	2
23,147	4,500	201,336	186,874	163,796	23,078	1,270		3,112	10,080	533,579	3
3,027	200	36,000	33,275	1,100	32,175	1,162	1,248	290	25	130,434	4
20,142		109,887	100,402	18,492	81,910	4,551	1,909	1,259	1,766	352,590	5
5,435		29,680	28,535	13,500	15,035	700		445		77,335	6
48,426	22,175	453,381	432,146	73,852	358,294	6,247	8,495	3,023	3,470	1,139,665	7
100,113	3,217	872,875	801,105	441,591	359,514	9,828	670	11,253	50,019	1,903,464	8
6,169		81,241	67,430	24,074	43,356	2,254		738	10,819	154,509	9
36,568	2,550	599,418	590,336	44,285	546,051	1,282	2,040	2,347	3,413	1,123,238	10
5,271		25,110	24,191	12,480	11,711	53		251	615	75,150	11
86,026	11,016	667,607	640,641	209,569	431,072	3,425	752	10,204	12,585	1,640,816	12
953		14,557	13,610	650	12,960	690		257		39,012	13
115,584	2,529	474,310	448,860	12,959	435,901	4,362	7,527	6,663	6,898	1,279,827	14
117,839	5,440	588,809	525,895	203,080	322,815	18,560	3,617	14,371	26,366	1,566,962	15
336		6,057	5,287		5,287	170		600		16,200	16
2,651	562	69,673	66,512	20,689	45,823			2,401	760	115,351	17
30,114	785	310,381	291,115	166,507	124,608	3,131	260	5,319	10,556	703,750	18
29,238	75	285,547	274,054	14,935	259,119	1,599	675	4,870	4,349	633,653	19
23,604	1,000	152,019	141,514	8,424	133,090	6,389	1,063	1,650	1,403	401,863	20
50,089	2,834	438,833	412,353	73,874	338,479	7,280	12,169	4,361	2,670	1,298,572	21
8,349		187,901	179,955	84,945	95,010	1,733	296	2,555	3,362	397,729	22
135,938	4,400	1,062,140	1,031,581	394,368	637,213	10,199	2,975	8,376	9,009	2,213,514	23
2,174		19,888	18,549	3,000	15,549	450	384	205	300	72,530	24
74,681	400	563,443	534,952	96,329	438,623	12,557	3,588	5,303	7,043	1,469,113	25
21,655	8,393	145,883	140,102	840	139,262	2,114	810	752	2,105	337,874	26
6,101	1,020	42,514	38,832	29,215	9,617	2,830		852		105,502	27
24,784		464,020	442,000	92,884	349,116	1,605		11,053	9,362	927,347	28
5,452		41,115	39,035		39,035	1,309		256	515	106,499	29
16,030		163,298	154,776	34,595	120,181	207	1,020	3,306	3,989	392,879	30
3,754		28,474	27,189	12,787	14,402	616		459	210	78,762	31
3,307	50	17,692	16,014	1,620	14,394	23	859	188	608	59,291	32
10,554	1,032	231,015	225,039	33,610	191,429	816		3,115	2,045	390,989	33
4,202		85,285	79,331	16,072	63,259	551		558	4,845	177,747	34
8,765		38,366	34,258	2,760	31,498	170	1,705	324	1,909	104,713	35

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—WOODENWARE, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED. (See also Cooperage.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	202	$7,223,604	$1,156,737	$1,217,836	$1,748,681	$3,100,350	175	18,185
2	Illinois	17	212,845	6,500	60,688	49,199	96,458	15	548
3	Indiana	5	32,540	790	1,800	1,850	28,100	5	341
4	Maine	15	323,794	10,913	47,420	84,588	180,873	13	845
5	Massachusetts	17	304,606	34,550	79,080	65,647	125,329	16	1,003
6	Michigan	34	2,120,602	378,672	277,541	486,539	977,850	34	6,359
7	Missouri	3	86,380	15,075	40,175	30,530	600	2	514
8	New Hampshire	6	32,643	5,100	4,200	8,600	14,743	6	275
9	New Jersey	9	43,966	10,000	8,850	7,630	17,486	2	13
10	New York	27	603,332	35,622	113,854	143,834	310,022	22	1,503
11	Ohio	5	108,800	25,600	12,500	27,800	42,900	4	83
12	Pennsylvania	32	554,747	50,375	100,549	149,709	254,114	26	1,505
13	Vermont	12	294,400	40,100	53,800	120,450	80,050	12	982
14	Virginia	3	1,713,800	454,653	184,942	368,384	705,821	3	1,510
15	Wisconsin	5	473,956	44,942	175,828	99,427	153,759	5	1,900
16	All other states[1]	12	317,193	43,845	56,609	104,494	112,245	10	804

Group 2.—WOOL PULLING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	34	$2,534,029	$229,258	$283,986	$193,556	$1,827,229	25	1,350
2	Illinois	3	33,200	3,500	6,000	1,700	22,000	....	....
3	Massachusetts	3	371,539	51,200	82,800	27,009	210,530	3	245
4	Missouri	3	30,300	6,500	10,200	1,100	12,500	1	35
5	New York	4	259,872	9,000	17,000	24,365	209,507	3	210
6	Pennsylvania	8	1,370,208	127,250	110,000	79,200	1,053,758	8	300
7	All other states[2]	13	468,910	31,808	57,986	60,182	318,934	10	560

Group 2.—WOOL SCOURING.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	27	$1,187,716	$133,969	$192,626	$466,390	$394,731	26	3,488
2	California	4	83,683	....	....	40,809	42,874	4	253
3	Massachusetts	6	398,120	94,419	67,326	179,981	56,394	6	1,500
4	New Mexico	3	146,000	3,500	29,000	62,500	51,000	3	241
5	All other states[3]	14	559,913	36,050	96,300	183,100	244,463	13	1,494

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; North Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 2; Connecticut, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Utah, 2; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 4.—WOODENWARE, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED. See also Cooperage.

Proprietors and firm members.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	
					Total.		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.			
205	327	$359,708	69	$130,763	258	$228,945	200	$205,184	58	$23,761	8,283	5,777	1
13	26	23,807	4	7,800	22	16,007	17	13,857	5	2,150	332	139	2
6	4	2,100	3	1,500	1	600	1	600			40	30	3
19	10	8,177	1	800	9	7,377	9	7,377			331	140	4
26	15	10,236			15	10,236	9	8,186	6	2,050	249	179	5
33	85	122,105	20	50,250	65	71,855	52	65,749	13	6,106	2,581	1,946	6
2	7	9,358	3	7,583	4	1,775	4	1,775			209	26	7
6											50	28	8
10	2	1,686			2	1,686	2	1,686			32	19	9
27	31	29,506	8	12,240	23	17,266	15	12,680	8	4,586	701	438	10
3	12	11,360	3	5,000	9	6,360	6	5,200	3	1,160	107	72	11
35	36	31,514	10	11,490	26	20,024	18	17,284	8	2,740	597	349	12
13	16	13,600	2	3,600	14	10,000	7	7,700	7	2,300	438	264	13
1	23	33,478	5	14,800	18	18,678	18	18,678			1,016	864	14
1	29	32,350	4	10,000	25	22,350	22	21,150	3	1,200	1,093	759	15
10	31	30,431	6	5,700	25	24,731	20	23,262	5	1,469	447	313	16

Group 2. WOOL PULLING.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
40	65	$74,415	16	$26,739	49	$47,676	43	$43,876	6	$3,800	944	462	1
4	1	600			1	600	1	600			44	18	2
5	6	6,820			6	6,820	6	6,820			91	29	3
3	1	1,000			1	1,000			1	1,000	33	7	4
5	7	11,339	1	889	6	10,450	6	10,450			115	55	5
9	13	18,500	3	9,600	10	8,900	9	8,500	1	400	286	185	6
11	37	36,156	12	16,250	25	19,906	21	17,506	4	2,400	375	168	7

Group 2.—WOOL SCOURING.

Proprietors and firm members.	Aggregate Number.	Aggregate Salaries.	Officers Number.	Officers Salaries.	Total Number.	Total Salaries.	Men Number.	Men Salaries.	Women Number.	Women Salaries.	Greatest number.	Least number.	
18	55	$77,694	15	$28,760	40	$48,934	37	$47,414	3	$1,520	1,067	649	1
6	8	8,354			8	8,354	7	7,834	1	520	172	23	2
2	20	28,340	2	2,260	18	26,140	16	25,140	2	1,000	417	302	3
	5	11,400	2	7,800	3	3,600	3	3,600			114	41	4
10	22	29,600	11	18,700	11	10,840	11	10,840			364	283	5

---

[5] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 2; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 4.—WOODENWARE, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total.		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	6,594	$2,357,494	5,351	$2,077,633	980	$224,688	263	$55,173	$718,412	$28,725	$77,909
2	Illinois	217	102,554	214	101,829	2	500	1	225	39,556	9,630	874
3	Indiana	21	6,675	14	5,425			7	1,250	1,495	700	230
4	Maine	200	74,420	139	57,606	54	15,174	7	1,640	21,995	1,786	1,183
5	Massachusetts	198	93,267	189	91,192	1	600	8	1,475	23,923	716	3,249
6	Michigan	2,167	736,119	1,614	608,874	459	108,830	94	18,415	232,161	402	23,165
7	Missouri	54	32,291	41	25,991			13	6,300	2,586	36	607
8	New Hampshire	31	14,124	31	14,124					2,143		267
9	New Jersey	25	14,992	25	14,992					4,390	556	273
10	New York	558	213,188	482	195,136	75	17,672	1	380	45,335	5,047	1,954
11	Ohio	90	31,309	85	30,257	3	702	2	350	18,458	1,960	428
12	Pennsylvania	416	165,790	320	140,160	81	21,970	15	3,660	45,476	5,735	1,681
13	Vermont	323	106,679	193	78,532	113	25,947	17	2,200	20,688	655	986
14	Virginia	982	249,081	837	223,361	138	25,263	7	457	105,948		2,100
15	Wisconsin	948	387,847	888	371,195			60	16,652	91,071		38,396
16	All other states	364	129,158	279	118,959	54	8,030	31	2,169	63,187	1,502	2,516

Group 2.—WOOL PULLING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	681	$364,754	680	$364,394			1	$360	$128,396	$15,462	$6,723
2	Illinois	28	13,067	28	13,067					3,610	1,937	452
3	Massachusetts	53	24,735	53	24,735					18,324	600	2,044
4	Missouri	12	5,200	12	5,200					4,718		308
5	New York	93	51,230	92	50,870			1	360	23,594	4,600	637
6	Pennsylvania	232	112,401	232	112,401					31,683	1,900	1,989
7	All other states	263	158,121	263	158,121					46,467	6,425	1,293

Group 2.—WOOL SCOURING—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total: Average number.	Total: Wages.	Men: Average number.	Men: Wages.	Women: Average number.	Women: Wages.	Children: Average number.	Children: Wages.	Misc. expenses: Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
1	United States	779	$397,811	702	$375,578	67	$19,610	10	$2,623	$149,155	$17,460	$8,001
2	California	92	51,676	65	42,886	27	8,790			22,160	9,910	189
3	Massachusetts	357	179,170	351	177,672			6	1,498	78,698	900	4,515
4	New Mexico	64	24,482	30	15,257	34	9,225			12,235		772
5	All other states	266	142,483	256	139,763	6	1,595	4	1,125	36,062	6,650	2,525

STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 1.—WOODENWARE, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work.	Aggregate.	Principal materials.			Fuel.	Rent of power and heat.	Mill supplies.	Freight.		
			Total.	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$535,161	$76,617	$3,878,015	$3,708,223	$1,117,059	$2,591,164	$38,572	$6,188	$35,239	$89,793	$8,531,492	1
27,622	1,430	197,193	184,202	......	184,202	3,737	1,741	1,031	6,479	431,179	2
565	......	14,548	13,975	10,000	3,975	508	30	35	..	30,088	3
18,999	27	95,063	89,211	33,865	55,346	2,161	1,444	1,221	1,026	231,077	4
19,958	....	159,600	150,257	1,260	148,997	4,595	169	3,371	1,208	379,717	5
133,504	75,000	1,259,038	1,164,363	545,530	618,833	8,683	......	13,492	72,500	2,966,225	6
1,943	..	16,629	15,680	400	15,280	900	.	49	...	8[illegible],350	7
1,876	...	8,578	8,379	3,375	5,004	10	.	184	5	63,202	8
3,501	60	17,470	16,170	1,928	14,242	912	190	35	163	47,805	9
38,234	100	370,484	359,061	18,304	340,757	5,151	220	2,160	3,892	739,190	10
16,070	...	48,006	45,591	....	45,591	1,080	610	285	440	123,474	11
38,060	......	258,610	248,311	43,779	204,532	4,474	879	2,566	2,380	610,517	12
19,047	...	98,853	95,540	32,360	63,180	225	..	2,888	200	265,560	13
103,848	.	529,287	525,131	119,062	406,069	1,844	.	2,112	200	923,012	14
52,675	..	627,408	621,411	231,856	389,555	1,417	300	4,280	...	1,181,035	15
59,169	....	177,248	170,941	75,340	95,601	2,875	602	1,530	1,300	486,052	16

Group 2.—WOOL PULLING—Continued.

$106,211	.	$103,981	$72,820		$72,820	$20,434	$408	$3,168	$7,154	$881,706	1
1,221	....	2,412	1,934		1,934	452		26	.	34,124	2
15,680	....	4,754	50		50	2,529	.	348	1,827	66,615	3
4,410	..	875	200		200	665	.	10	......	13,440	4
18,357	....	5,363	1,756		1,756	2,404	187	849	167	105,897	5
27,794	....	24,887	12,185		12,185	7,344	..	758	4,600	291,080	6
38,749	...	65,603	56,695		56,695	7,010	221	1,177	500	370,250	7

Group 2.—WOOL SCOURING—Continued.

$123,694	.	$214,624	$125,552	.	$125,552	$58,781	$15,789	$11,111	$3,391	$1,052,909	1
12,061	...	29,552	20,209	.	20,209	6,579	429	2,335	.	120,277	2
73,283	.	71,778	35,391	...	35,391	19,432	12,778	1,686	2,491	432,201	3
11,463	.	18,287	11,563		11,563	3,942	2,582	200		90,898	4
26,887	..	95,007	58,389	.	58,389	28,828	.	6,890	900	409,533	5

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—WOOLEN GOODS. (See also Carpets and rugs, other than rag; Felt goods; Hosiery and knit goods; Worsted goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	CAPITAL.					POWER.	
			Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	792	$140,302,488	$10,223,761	$21,226,953	$35,090,559	$73,761,215	784	163,793
2	Arkansas	4	28,150	1,150	2,750	16,300	7,950	4	93
3	California	7	961,281	75,000	129,696	295,825	460,760	7	1,025
4	Connecticut	48	10,651,584	528,640	1,722,541	2,370,208	6,030,195	48	13,289
5	Georgia	8	814,694	35,025	128,118	271,556	379,995	8	1,181
6	Illinois	9	1,029,851	65,776	96,986	292,546	574,543	9	1,150
7	Indiana	13	1,644,517	51,200	275,760	535,017	782,540	13	1,992
8	Iowa	10	713,225	35,550	93,778	199,437	384,460	10	1,102
9	Kentucky	21	1,935,902	216,122	296,783	612,078	810,919	20	2,201
10	Maine	66	14,990,211	897,994	2,210,444	3,447,179	8,434,594	66	16,444
11	Maryland	4	1,686,684	135,738	232,048	395,738	923,160	4	2,210
12	Massachusetts	131	42,537,589	3,630,643	5,918,608	9,328,163	23,660,175	131	48,381
13	Michigan	15	767,350	20,600	103,672	200,298	412,780	15	1,286
14	Minnesota	16	633,726	136,125	108,100	155,175	234,326	16	941
15	Missouri	5	511,664	35,600	65,013	114,908	296,143	5	332
16	New Hampshire	41	10,850,596	1,090,333	1,640,003	2,996,171	5,124,089	41	13,365
17	New Jersey	16	3,669,760	171,650	682,438	1,014,338	1,801,334	16	4,768
18	New York	41	6,213,044	322,275	925,585	1,329,268	3,635,916	38	8,427
19	North Carolina	12	418,733	43,267	76,618	137,834	161,014	12	849
20	Ohio	23	1,707,826	133,637	356,742	438,164	779,283	23	1,842
21	Oregon	7	1,271,982	67,397	131,044	324,545	748,996	7	955
22	Pennsylvania	144	16,998,765	869,374	2,342,603	4,831,197	8,955,591	142	17,914
23	Rhode Island	32	6,810,265	687,726	960,780	2,047,355	3,114,404	32	7,357
24	Tennessee	27	2,309,772	44,595	838,962	492,238	933,977	26	2,843
25	Utah	3	446,915	25,250	67,500	94,500	259,665	3	623
26	Vermont	17	5,659,649	643,356	931,995	1,624,856	2,459,442	17	7,133
27	Virginia	24	1,046,094	47,250	181,264	307,901	509,679	24	1,666
28	West Virginia	12	425,611	16,880	88,119	127,807	192,805	12	726
29	Wisconsin	26	1,807,341	107,430	251,512	452,578	995,821	26	2,198
30	All other states[1]	10	1,759,707	88,178	367,491	637,379	666,659	9	1,500

Group 2.—WORSTED GOODS. (See also Woolen goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States	226	$162,464,929	$11,766,470	$20,201,406	$41,595,093	$88,901,960	225	130,629
2	Connecticut	11	4,379,180	90,300	384,536	801,455	3,102,889	11	2,160
3	Maine	6	2,562,193	34,388	283,283	522,266	1,722,256	6	2,812
4	Massachusetts	49	59,563,759	6,399,921	8,121,171	15,592,832	29,449,835	49	46,474
5	New Hampshire	3	3,560,636	121,668	430,000	736,187	2,272,781	3	5,628
6	New Jersey	15	14,382,076	281,049	2,401,175	4,033,862	7,665,990	15	9,649
7	New York	10	9,448,732	238,000	707,027	3,180,782	5,322,923	9	10,317
8	Pennsylvania	74	27,385,436	946,711	2,900,385	6,921,198	16,617,142	74	21,590
9	Rhode Island	50	38,789,543	3,588,035	4,558,882	9,654,097	21,588,529	50	29,528
10	Wisconsin	3	538,691	21,608	67,423	194,888	254,772	3	343
11	All other states[2]	5	1,854,683	44,790	347,524	557,526	904,843	5	2,119

ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES.

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.	Machinery, tools, and implements.	Cash and sundries.	Number of establishments reporting.	Total horsepower.
1	United States[3]	5	$460,237	$58,208	$236,430	$8,100	$157,499	2	666

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Delaware, 2; Idaho, 1; Kansas, 2; Mississippi, 1; North Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Washington, 1.
[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Ohio, 2; Texas, 1; West Virginia, 2.

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—WOOLEN GOODS. (See also Carpets and rugs, other than rag; Felt goods; Hosiery and knit goods; Worsted goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

Proprietors and firm members	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.										WAGE-EARNERS		
	Aggregate.		Officers of corporations		General superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.						Greatest number employed at any one time during the year	Least number employed at any one time during the year	
					Total		Men.		Women.				
	Number.	Salaries	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries.	Number.	Salaries	Number.	Salaries.			
729	2,477	$3,430,855	458	$1,040,766	2,019	$2,390,089	1,782	$2,263,495	237	$126,594	82,241	62,865	1
6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	20	2
1	25	33,385	10	16,270	15	17,115	13	16,280	2	835	614	230	3
38	202	293,213	50	110,450	152	182,763	147	179,973	5	2,790	6,231	4,809	4
4	17	21,598	5	11,200	12	10,398	12	10,398	....	....	731	633	5
8	37	53,001	4	11,000	33	42,001	30	40,851	3	1,150	507	398	6
10	35	49,252	13	25,720	22	23,532	20	22,400	2	1,132	1,161	945	7
5	17	15,946	6	5,900	11	10,046	10	9,546	1	500	285	226	8
26	47	69,282	18	42,090	29	27,192	26	25,552	3	1,640	990	801	9
34	228	325,216	40	80,655	188	244,561	172	237,563	16	6,998	8,183	6,013	10
3	38	41,687	4	14,800	34	26,887	30	25,471	4	1,416	905	802	11
100	585	932,049	106	295,848	479	636,201	406	597,111	73	39,090	24,831	18,572	12
20	27	24,060	10	9,136	17	14,924	10	13,556	7	1,368	553	410	13
15	28	34,300	3	6,000	25	28,300	25	28,300	....	....	368	343	14
2	15	11,510	2	2,400	13	9,110	11	8,180	2	930	245	146	15
32	177	213,706	23	37,868	154	175,838	129	162,592	25	13,246	5,643	4,810	16
13	52	81,387	9	24,432	43	56,955	41	56,360	2	595	3,097	2,408	17
41	160	241,258	25	98,151	135	143,107	98	115,260	37	27,847	3,838	2,900	18
15	23	21,040	6	8,025	17	13,015	15	12,215	2	800	420	351	19
34	41	54,342	16	26,890	25	27,452	24	26,852	1	600	813	606	20
3	25	42,605	5	15,600	20	27,005	18	25,625	2	1,380	641	533	21
186	295	362,462	38	72,304	257	290,158	233	278,764	24	11,394	10,796	8,049	22
26	111	134,754	13	22,936	98	111,818	91	108,391	7	3,427	4,001	2,989	23
22	44	54,350	14	30,700	30	23,650	28	23,130	2	520	1,718	1,293	24
1	9	8,240	1	1,800	8	6,440	7	5,900	1	540	299	279	25
17	98	152,600	10	21,600	88	131,000	80	126,268	8	4,732	2,539	1,914	26
23	29	28,537	4	7,300	25	21,237	25	21,237	....	....	699	537	27
13	21	24,190	6	11,500	15	12,690	15	12,690	....	....	325	256	28
27	53	60,448	10	14,100	43	46,348	38	44,284	5	2,064	1,029	811	29
4	38	46,437	7	16,091	31	30,346	28	28,746	3	1,600	744	581	30

Group 2. WORSTED GOODS. (See also Woolen goods; and special report on Wool manufactures.)

Proprietors and firm members	Aggregate Number	Aggregate Salaries	Officers Number	Officers Salaries	Total Number	Total Salaries	Men Number	Men Salaries	Women Number	Women Salaries	Greatest number	Least number	
188	1,847	$2,904,960	207	$712,129	1,640	$2,192,831	1,479	$2,108,380	161	$84,451	78,244	58,859	1
1	78	122,534	16	44,800	62	77,734	57	75,702	5	2,032	1,978	1,546	2
2	55	65,772	6	11,392	49	54,380	43	51,338	6	3,042	1,793	1,556	3
40	451	767,016	46	166,358	405	600,658	346	570,970	59	29,688	24,312	17,242	4
....	30	43,666	4	13,001	26	30,665	24	29,636	2	1,029	2,009	1,183	5
24	216	358,961	20	80,500	196	278,461	189	275,171	7	3,290	6,780	5,491	6
20	146	214,797	8	7,880	138	206,917	129	201,732	9	5,185	4,138	3,445	7
83	503	749,175	55	207,970	448	541,205	409	521,161	39	20,044	16,198	11,622	8
18	325	519,658	42	156,563	283	363,095	254	345,244	29	17,851	19,947	15,671	9
....	11	23,160	2	7,000	9	16,160	7	15,440	2	720	248	174	10
....	32	40,221	8	16,665	24	23,556	21	21,986	3	1,570	1,241	929	11

ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Proprietors and firm members	Aggregate Number	Aggregate Salaries	Officers Number	Officers Salaries	Total Number	Total Salaries	Men Number	Men Salaries	Women Number	Women Salaries	Greatest number	Least number	
5	14	$9,243			14	$9,243	11	$7,543	3	$1,700	86	37	1

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Millstones, 2; pulp, from fiber other than wood, 1; whalebone cutting, 2.

TABLE 5.—SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, BY

Group 2.—WOOLEN GOODS—Continued.

	STATE OR TERRITORY	WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.								MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
		Total		Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over.		Children under 16 years.		Total.	Rent of works.	Taxes, not including internal revenue.
		Average number.	Wages	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.	Average number.	Wages.			
1	United States	72,747	$28,827,556	44,452	$19,850,052	24,552	$8,184,449	3,743	$793,055	$8,218,766	$288,640	$646,223
2	Arkansas	11	2,947	6	1,742	4	995	1	210	475	....	155
3	California	430	159,400	256	104,547	168	53,429	6	1,424	109,146	1,460	4,745
4	Connecticut	5,618	2,296,483	3,828	1,702,339	1,627	556,742	163	37,402	565,872	21,150	41,168
5	Georgia	647	129,187	293	65,912	247	49,694	107	13,581	35,868	460	2,880
6	Illinois	446	162,065	230	104,129	212	57,327	4	609	50,294	2,660	4,841
7	Indiana	993	305,702	401	163,988	571	138,426	21	3,288	117,586	360	9,009
8	Iowa	246	89,231	137	57,765	109	31,466	....	....	33,664	3	2,595
9	Kentucky	917	261,458	299	123,336	483	114,398	135	23,724	131,375	....	6,408
10	Maine	7,087	2,876,065	4,654	2,029,697	2,283	797,750	150	48,618	1,015,149	4,700	70,444
11	Maryland	848	235,558	485	157,828	246	61,726	117	16,004	70,016	....	9,905
12	Massachusetts	21,969	9,494,489	14,220	6,635,962	6,883	2,609,940	866	248,587	2,249,956	84,267	254,665
13	Michigan	482	169,676	268	112,341	212	56,849	2	486	83,997	4,000	7,056
14	Minnesota	343	129,137	180	75,474	161	53,097	2	566	51,923	800	4,743
15	Missouri	160	50,740	102	37,415	58	13,325	....	....	18,685	....	1,167
16	New Hampshire	4,982	2,220,103	3,344	1,634,420	1,531	561,789	107	23,894	556,738	6,870	44,243
17	New Jersey	2,676	970,704	1,476	603,380	1,043	342,372	157	24,952	242,295	8,264	19,340
18	New York	3,473	1,422,969	2,127	970,405	1,259	434,637	87	17,927	585,608	13,645	23,740
19	North Carolina	343	70,813	167	43,145	150	24,556	26	3,112	24,433	200	2,647
20	Ohio	722	236,794	326	131,074	377	102,741	19	2,979	170,391	....	10,591
21	Oregon	566	219,742	311	150,788	216	63,078	39	5,876	122,853	2,400	6,388
22	Pennsylvania	9,674	3,604,199	5,334	2,374,188	3,302	1,021,068	1,038	208,943	943,243	97,010	34,676
23	Rhode Island	3,623	1,559,559	2,436	1,129,347	1,077	408,717	110	21,495	375,517	28,545	27,819
24	Tennessee	1,415	327,202	507	160,017	564	116,664	344	50,521	147,334	236	12,013
25	Utah	284	89,254	139	54,100	119	31,191	26	3,963	23,564	100	2,735
26	Vermont	2,235	922,825	1,565	689,135	624	223,662	46	10,028	188,379	7,175	13,487
27	Virginia	649	179,242	357	118,254	238	53,638	54	7,350	49,285	450	5,989
28	West Virginia	290	105,944	203	85,001	80	19,846	7	1,097	22,435	45	1,795
29	Wisconsin	928	310,450	467	192,765	415	109,793	46	7,892	153,203	1,240	9,985
30	All other states	690	225,618	334	141,558	293	75,533	63	8,527	79,482	2,600	10,994
	Group 2.—WORSTED GOODS—Continued.											
1	United States	69,251	$26,269,787	29,883	$14,493,965	32,130	$10,379,154	7,238	$1,396,668	$8,301,579	$432,728	$500,069
2	Connecticut	1,811	701,941	1,176	507,622	517	172,185	118	22,134	220,040	17,550	13,490
3	Maine	1,656	637,774	836	392,941	656	217,996	164	26,837	211,886	4,045	5,630
4	Massachusetts	21,182	8,328,364	10,105	4,827,373	9,546	3,148,040	1,531	352,951	1,626,340	81,043	239,374
5	New Hampshire	1,599	534,959	399	162,158	1,124	354,182	76	18,619	240,215	2,100	23,023
6	New Jersey	6,024	1,857,461	2,083	935,281	3,325	835,121	616	87,059	893,573	6,740	25,878
7	New York	3,708	1,324,312	1,558	675,320	1,914	600,371	236	48,621	634,663	123,048	25,157
8	Pennsylvania	14,029	4,971,943	4,767	2,418,191	6,837	2,098,094	2,425	455,658	2,066,250	127,580	31,544
9	Rhode Island	17,987	7,542,920	8,654	4,423,374	7,547	2,776,710	1,786	342,836	2,088,286	70,622	128,457
10	Wisconsin	209	70,929	82	43,798	110	24,851	17	2,280	26,804	....	1,843
11	All other states	1,046	299,184	223	107,907	554	151,604	269	39,673	293,522	....	5,673
	ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES—Continued.											
1	United States	64	$33,916	64	$33,916	......	......	......	......	$18,462	$2,900	$2,136

STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2.—WOOLEN GOODS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—cont'd		COST OF MATERIALS USED.								Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Principal materials			Fuel	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight		
			Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").						
$6,873,819	$516,284	$87,830,825	$82,875,780	$47,875,088	$35,000,692	$2,662,161	$74,181	$1,319,706	$898,997	$142,196,658	1
220	100	13,887	12,987	11,185	1,802	650	180	70		20,245	2
90,691	12,250	467,011	434,190	341,238	92,952	10,862	7,329	8,372	6,258	754,190	3
384,361	20,193	6,976,287	6,511,670	3,662,173	2,849,497	241,695	600	123,822	98,500	11,166,965	4
32,528	......	424,211	396,474	227,111	169,363	12,126	1,000	9,690	4,921	655,998	5
42,793	....	495,291	470,481	320,609	149,872	15,413	2,461	2,976	3,960	783,396	6
108,217	....	997,267	951,584	808,397	143,187	34,791	300	6,905	3,687	1,597,197	7
31,066	....	364,568	339,571	277,658	61,913	18,260	....	2,748	3,989	572,936	8
124,967	....	774,987	721,261	412,454	308,807	30,086	95	13,508	10,037	1,273,241	9
933,370	6,635	8,528,645	7,952,192	5,173,090	2,779,102	306,223	7,854	130,648	131,728	13,969,690	10
60,111	....	743,224	710,697	544,253	166,444	19,824	....	3,620	9,083	1,119,971	11
1,633,176	277,868	27,048,506	25,454,744	12,764,572	12,690,172	897,671	2,983	463,539	229,569	41,653,940	12
72,941	....	594,593	551,587	469,997	81,590	33,133	360	5,242	4,271	977,497	13
75,814	506	462,672	445,799	382,434	63,365	12,998	2,542	440	893	791,224	14
17,518	....	175,155	164,994	114,622	50,372	5,176	....	491	4,494	265,292	15
497,522	8,103	7,009,271	6,704,381	3,661,796	3,042,585	184,263	2,535	53,277	64,815	11,013,982	16
214,691	....	2,088,628	1,888,341	829,319	1,059,022	85,702	9,500	77,012	28,073	3,577,674	17
588,223	....	4,319,422	4,067,313	2,665,474	1,401,839	112,283	414	77,423	61,989	7,384,755	18
21,586	....	405,677	379,549	305,618	73,931	11,671	1,501	6,983	5,973	556,245	19
158,900	900	836,887	782,926	414,058	368,868	24,222	....	19,473	10,266	1,382,871	20
114,065	....	496,338	479,216	383,936	95,280	11,821	400	730	4,171	1,034,356	21
783,125	28,432	12,563,521	12,044,418	7,462,880	4,581,538	229,269	28,077	157,324	104,433	19,222,465	22
281,604	37,549	5,502,606	5,230,227	3,025,315	2,204,912	136,220	5,850	85,301	45,008	8,163,167	23
135,085	....	945,483	910,899	594,880	316,019	19,220	....	8,239	7,125	1,706,396	24
20,729	....	170,220	159,048	118,188	40,860	9,806	50	1,250	66	268,340	25
150,438	17,279	2,794,111	2,630,115	1,109,693	1,520,422	115,337	....	25,204	23,455	4,098,405	26
42,836	....	759,520	737,872	531,948	205,924	13,015	....	3,750	4,883	1,249,786	27
20,505	....	218,370	208,811	125,530	83,281	8,026	25	1,311	197	369,347	28
141,749	229	1,045,281	981,434	726,186	255,248	37,980	125	13,968	11,774	1,805,983	29
65,888	....	609,186	552,999	410,474	142,525	24,508	....	16,390	15,289	1,061,185	30

Group 2.—WORSTED GOODS—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$6,687,346	$681,436	$109,658,481	$105,526,220	$64,958,627	$40,567,593	$2,101,694	$168,780	$1,378,129	$483,658	$165,745,052	1
132,671	6,329	3,096,932	2,971,550	410,088	2,561,462	62,527	....	42,108	20,747	4,316,534	2
202,211	....	2,282,590	2,169,778	740,226	1,429,552	68,629	9,442	10,324	24,417	3,609,990	3
1,241,019	64,904	33,753,591	32,422,125	22,065,202	10,356,923	737,680	72,874	403,617	117,295	51,973,944	4
215,092	....	2,469,627	2,394,859	2,166,236	228,623	51,658	15,580	6,106	1,424	3,270,498	5
798,465	66,490	7,961,876	7,667,682	5,933,434	1,734,248	152,486	1,260	55,001	85,447	11,925,126	6
486,158	....	3,882,942	3,624,050	2,912,035	712,015	85,502	....	112,725	60,665	7,858,622	7
1,437,433	469,063	24,090,803	23,278,534	15,235,229	8,043,305	336,636	42,826	380,796	52,011	35,683,015	8
1,815,187	74,020	30,433,626	29,368,746	14,306,683	15,062,063	571,608	20,798	363,697	102,777	44,477,596	9
24,964	....	355,130	339,544	263,913	75,631	11,274	....	658	3,654	491,643	10
287,849	....	1,331,364	1,289,352	925,581	363,771	23,694	....	3,097	15,221	2,138,084	11

ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES—Continued.

Rent of offices, interest, etc.	Contract work	Aggregate	Total	Purchased in raw state.	Purchased in partially manufactured form (including "all other materials").	Fuel	Rent of power and heat	Mill supplies	Freight	Value of products, including custom work and repairing	
$13,426	....	$199,255	$196,099	$121,024	$75,075	$2,885		$271		$313,363	1

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.

Group I. FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	45,790	$1,173,151,276	53,224	$51,456,814	354,054	$164,601,803	264,682	79,804	9,568	$131,773,642	$2,304,416,564	$2,845,234,900
Alabama	117	1,313,842	128	105,549	925	292,501	719	158	48	137,766	3,125,695	4,127,259
Alaska	64	10,285,986	175	291,951	1,811	957,641	1,770	29	12	1,827,640	3,556,658	7,762,032
Arizona	32	675,621	22	25,462	136	101,914	127	8	1	53,372	966,496	1,266,938
Arkansas	232	1,931,578	99	84,841	762	268,265	561	176	25	198,418	3,860,155	5,037,615
California	1,593	51,610,911	2,458	2,958,140	16,785	8,708,877	10,254	6,155	376	5,886,458	87,131,636	116,022,535
Colorado	337	21,833,157	440	599,348	3,015	1,968,349	2,499	478	38	1,390,385	15,140,272	22,392,929
Connecticut	578	5,529,742	515	363,825	2,874	1,553,913	2,325	517	32	688,440	9,454,048	13,420,087
Delaware	186	2,558,942	110	78,316	1,753	490,852	867	765	121	216,532	4,106,819	5,387,475
District of Columbia	111	2,759,354	99	114,311	1,129	683,342	1,009	111	9	319,916	4,237,569	5,904,813
Florida	120	755,404	54	42,674	554	188,137	364	136	54	106,775	952,943	1,579,855
Georgia	254	3,543,797	308	263,268	2,221	556,425	1,337	605	279	415,867	9,636,939	11,899,203
Idaho	76	4,318,111	127	113,073	304	218,439	281	17	6	144,854	2,221,553	3,013,588
Illinois	2,656	149,855,373	9,367	10,172,798	49,204	25,436,322	39,497	9,233	474	20,652,794	386,396,937	459,096,503
Indian Territory	79	960,974	43	42,206	212	108,786	208	4	....	86,636	2,304,890	2,844,939
Indiana	1,483	29,378,088	1,430	1,206,196	12,203	4,774,738	9,063	2,862	278	3,008,175	68,546,957	83,470,214
Iowa	1,469	27,897,602	1,891	1,162,190	9,964	4,153,405	7,806	1,801	357	2,564,014	66,432,498	79,696,294
Kansas	777	42,922,167	1,692	1,683,918	12,723	6,503,635	11,353	993	377	5,230,266	127,278,695	145,750,702
Kentucky	704	12,019,722	621	549,376	3,929	1,451,725	2,951	852	126	1,356,418	23,588,348	30,099,764
Louisiana	606	64,655,968	1,519	1,274,937	8,823	4,358,784	7,912	675	236	3,895,153	76,362,231	95,862,974
Maine	646	6,455,129	537	373,071	4,711	1,856,951	2,840	1,520	351	756,649	10,755,754	15,627,513
Maryland	1,218	15,129,161	1,046	831,783	13,308	3,484,549	6,534	5,488	1,286	1,663,164	27,471,570	37,063,850
Massachusetts	1,744	40,913,777	2,451	2,189,257	16,639	7,831,583	11,355	4,833	451	5,634,515	79,849,484	104,265,845
Michigan	1,743	34,222,711	1,677	1,444,952	10,461	4,416,736	7,534	2,764	163	4,988,719	50,453,649	67,495,082
Minnesota	1,547	48,111,994	1,965	1,891,743	9,840	5,319,980	8,496	1,287	57	6,497,237	143,161,417	165,120,192
Mississippi	88	1,369,479	95	56,151	1,062	292,159	501	367	194	141,993	1,524,369	2,403,520
Missouri	1,497	47,796,051	2,766	2,799,718	14,358	6,696,349	10,752	3,145	461	5,813,719	107,091,932	129,992,910
Montana	67	1,646,471	67	84,906	282	197,125	189	84	9	173,099	2,459,590	3,422,911
Nebraska	455	33,883,296	1,373	1,401,368	8,045	4,336,092	7,136	684	225	3,053,829	77,321,860	90,272,059
Nevada	25	615,081	20	26,940	88	77,273	84	4	....	60,236	904,082	1,180,041
New Hampshire	247	1,693,316	65	33,658	645	324,088	535	100	10	129,570	3,980,693	4,812,545
New Jersey	1,456	40,477,989	1,059	1,054,848	10,249	5,032,298	8,042	1,954	253	3,358,553	59,531,380	75,311,784
New Mexico	42	209,605	3	1,600	73	38,098	60	12	1	14,182	407,029	553,724
New York	7,310	206,336,668	6,127	6,674,543	52,267	25,397,723	37,613	14,146	508	21,052,370	341,335,349	421,935,561
North Carolina	308	2,388,817	112	70,237	947	255,0[illegible]	767	134	46	150,774	6,619,892	7,771,931
North Dakota	158	2,842,434	123	105,885	522	302,981	453	67	2	258,137	6,218,769	7,508,599
Ohio	2,673	49,511,572	2,606	2,328,144	16,975	7,525,239	12,494	4,282	199	7,459,094	96,050,249	122,055,317
Oklahoma	168	3,597,826	168	157,843	663	359,138	620	35	8	278,352	8,693,381	10,415,124
Oregon	393	10,009,387	490	482,741	2,143	1,177,604	1,697	395	51	886,625	15,612,230	19,893,415
Pennsylvania	5,293	80,524,199	4,170	3,687,966	27,349	12,342,943	20,431	5,853	1,065	9,626,464	139,845,590	180,697,034
Rhode Island	249	3,057,925	146	120,245	1,562	893,346	1,327	226	9	376,546	6,298,199	8,456,495
South Carolina	108	1,037,502	84	60,091	1,538	250,708	606	653	279	77,028	1,883,146	2,520,592
South Dakota	232	3,274,587	224	111,581	759	413,232	660	91	8	322,399	7,604,531	9,429,401
Tennessee	548	9,933,402	516	449,509	3,280	1,164,511	2,629	582	69	1,293,419	26,194,222	32,077,927
Texas	510	21,437,328	1,073	1,134,493	5,421	2,410,441	4,688	590	143	2,423,471	40,830,853	49,950,442
Utah	188	8,633,473	281	230,853	1,496	661,019	938	486	72	478,942	6,335,527	9,048,652
Vermont	416	3,284,475	215	97,801	1,093	508,690	919	164	10	295,955	9,769,640	11,295,983
Virginia	695	9,385,190	492	390,158	4,472	1,154,940	2,434	1,800	238	758,197	23,012,010	27,341,598
Washington	463	14,022,798	552	629,397	3,080	1,911,293	2,505	535	40	1,616,320	25,262,528	31,818,635
West Virginia	348	3,913,160	187	149,963	1,230	506,008	905	303	22	259,726	7,975,254	10,109,597
Wisconsin	3,445	32,314,281	1,424	1,241,985	10,114	4,648,189	7,985	1,642	487	3,665,481	74,232,012	90,175,541
Wyoming	36	315,853	12	11,005	55	39,399	50	3	2	28,998	429,034	575,361

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 2. TEXTILES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States...	17,042	$1,744,169,234	61,907	$69,281,415	1,156,305	$419,841,630	492,161	582,630	81,514	$199,066,264	$1,246,562,061	$2,147,441,418
Alabama	70	26,046,729	313	388,371	12,518	2,675,332	5,336	3,921	3,261	1,084,163	12,850,291	18,073,790
Arkansas	10	508,135	26	23,160	175	52,917	61	80	34	37,042	290,558	443,854
California	269	8,414,746	428	449,383	6,441	2,730,172	2,195	3,990	256	1,042,948	8,950,656	14,756,075
Colorado	21	475,476	69	65,482	420	165,728	78	331	11	77,237	533,526	970,172
Connecticut	348	87,791,272	2,256	3,050,143	47,505	18,431,226	23,472	22,188	1,845	4,903,809	44,409,355	79,125,869
Delaware	29	2,454,252	127	125,652	2,221	701,914	957	1,002	262	244,539	1,443,684	2,919,821
District of Columbia	8	231,480	18	18,542	93	47,886	38	55	......	7,852	96,005	228,719
Florida	5	34,210	4	2,100	37	10,079	19	6	12	3,373	27,185	53,415
Georgia	163	47,067,414	797	977,817	28,725	6,292,703	12,061	10,660	6,004	2,780,633	28,718,159	42,296,733
Idaho	5	15,635	4	2,280	23	8,801	4	19	......	1,813	9,786	24,705
Illinois	1,178	43,026,970	4,902	5,076,172	40,376	18,169,835	14,511	24,803	1,062	13,055,409	55,679,805	103,070,393
Indiana	153	11,303,019	723	706,340	11,192	3,147,605	2,509	8,117	566	1,384,869	10,314,573	16,805,282
Iowa	98	3,213,554	309	202,392	2,361	718,732	615	1,716	30	378,065	2,292,550	4,031,180
Kansas	41	625,140	46	33,577	577	186,293	195	380	2	80,036	528,751	924,287
Kentucky	208	10,540,916	459	466,297	7,187	2,017,851	1,939	4,734	514	1,182,305	6,649,759	11,501,093
Louisiana	75	4,741,359	221	197,049	3,081	740,397	573	2,231	277	487,080	6,275,624	8,208,941
Maine	185	42,289,571	611	883,415	24,270	8,571,738	12,151	11,187	932	2,776,020	22,059,415	37,064,835
Maryland	336	26,602,612	1,712	1,500,251	24,124	6,897,322	8,074	13,620	2,430	4,392,768	25,263,802	41,800,879
Massachusetts	1,112	368,370,021	5,352	8,074,190	183,238	70,587,609	90,652	82,510	10,076	22,604,940	203,757,198	333,304,585
Michigan	217	11,140,908	970	892,267	11,688	3,629,088	2,449	9,017	222	2,137,033	9,902,792	18,917,501
Minnesota	122	6,065,716	331	365,441	4,179	1,408,610	1,050	3,068	61	494,531	7,454,247	10,834,247
Mississippi	28	6,564,536	138	136,776	3,326	800,117	1,134	1,493	699	437,282	2,693,753	4,209,605
Missouri	215	13,234,154	930	994,590	10,930	3,855,040	2,278	8,305	347	1,826,231	15,486,662	25,408,441
Nebraska	30	1,121,341	50	56,756	1,059	339,709	147	896	16	134,804	2,258,578	2,928,744
New Hampshire	129	50,850,556	712	970,941	31,017	11,796,021	15,368	14,932	717	3,182,311	31,875,840	50,714,083
New Jersey	801	110,045,206	3,722	4,661,174	76,478	29,470,720	35,779	37,101	3,598	12,881,645	68,639,467	127,512,957
New Mexico	3	146,000	5	11,400	64	24,482	30	34	......	12,235	18,287	90,898
New York	6,708	296,809,480	20,470	20,701,280	265,605	113,915,102	117,116	145,220	3,269	76,874,593	314,711,949	592,071,319
North Carolina	305	63,306,018	1,156	1,243,567	42,342	8,731,784	17,565	15,476	9,301	3,190,978	37,874,590	54,882,408
North Dakota	6	297,620	9	14,000	88	39,071	52	36	......	6,375	100,533	206,398
Ohio	746	33,019,456	2,502	2,707,883	24,736	9,069,359	7,700	16,197	839	6,565,450	31,135,537	55,742,456
Oregon	32	2,811,316	82	109,929	1,265	501,108	539	639	87	226,200	2,224,895	3,433,390
Pennsylvania	2,250	209,892,681	8,068	8,387,191	155,206	53,111,283	55,002	82,402	17,802	19,670,113	156,902,311	268,449,297
Rhode Island	280	116,345,673	1,625	2,553,003	57,717	22,499,611	29,450	23,674	4,593	6,602,090	64,366,416	105,015,927
South Carolina	158	84,337,333	832	1,076,543	39,026	8,069,878	18,999	10,860	9,167	3,396,212	35,317,774	51,341,689
South Dakota	4	36,806	8	4,761	27	10,960	9	18	......	6,568	36,880	72,265
Tennessee	120	10,618,517	357	378,741	8,033	1,759,983	2,411	4,392	1,230	809,382	7,329,762	11,715,603
Texas	51	4,176,549	130	152,189	2,062	567,809	617	1,199	246	300,141	2,188,029	3,695,731
Utah	20	768,267	64	53,542	556	172,946	186	334	36	52,802	511,765	846,002
Vermont	58	11,791,241	256	319,483	6,078	2,134,620	2,535	3,431	112	588,636	6,290,348	10,537,261
Virginia	90	10,691,672	225	217,596	7,830	1,929,455	3,074	3,819	937	693,401	6,807,267	10,875,790
Washington	41	562,437	58	45,706	378	179,308	146	232		62,611	471,134	888,026
West Virginia	35	1,887,519	92	107,409	1,529	391,645	585	878	66	184,113	1,371,566	2,337,436
Wisconsin	273	13,860,921	733	872,491	10,457	3,256,775	2,189	7,373	595	2,195,772	10,384,136	19,013,947
All other states and territories[1]	6	31,800	5	4,140	65	20,006	11	54	....	9,554	56,861	95,369

---

[1] Includes states and territories distributed as follows: Arizona, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Montana, 2; Oklahoma, 2.

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3. IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States....	14,239	$2,331,498,157	82,112	$100,444,686	857,298	$482,357,503	830,274	18,510	8,514	$166,896,587	$1,179,981,458	$2,176,739,726
Alabama	111	35,742,588	770	1,002,258	13,528	5,753,566	13,299	3	226	1,785,898	20,849,008	34,052,898
Arizona	7	172,419	9	10,320	78	57,097	78	....	....	17,207	76,250	194,000
Arkansas	33	762,326	28	30,795	363	199,632	357	....	6	44,792	216,678	663,870
California	446	19,859,988	1,033	1,363,421	8,063	5,849,150	7,946	17	100	1,613,469	9,416,942	21,542,283
Colorado	105	30,504,455	392	704,916	3,405	2,097,662	3,352	3	50	1,621,862	7,152,476	13,238,684
Connecticut	511	96,482,078	3,762	4,803,244	47,004	24,647,590	41,886	4,278	840	8,058,793	24,916,488	71,293,742
Delaware	43	13,461,836	373	425,525	3,392	1,599,715	3,345	....	47	447,890	3,173,423	6,059,988
District of Columbia	20	398,250	27	24,118	313	164,383	308	....	5	29,183	184,127	479,424
Florida	19	496,568	36	37,099	297	151,534	296	....	1	25,079	231,703	547,488
Georgia	103	7,218,165	372	425,075	3,963	1,694,449	3,925	2	36	570,198	3,239,425	7,237,214
Idaho	6	99,613	8	11,380	58	44,081	58	....	....	7,924	38,889	114,823
Illinois	1,240	178,942,578	9,146	11,130,484	72,299	43,449,817	70,754	1,266	279	17,894,333	116,867,348	218,361,724
Indian Territory	10	65,135	3	2,780	45	31,558	44	....	1	4,221	24,128	85,278
Indiana	458	57,583,261	2,473	2,688,982	24,653	12,738,644	24,073	398	182	4,160,767	31,216,998	56,121,823
Iowa	265	7,930,567	616	578,418	3,767	1,966,375	3,649	88	30	813,852	3,420,990	8,013,250
Kansas	102	3,509,271	195	207,920	1,838	1,058,652	1,826	3	9	390,104	1,831,360	4,036,070
Kentucky	120	11,361,792	468	512,201	5,774	2,965,079	5,677	38	59	849,415	7,401,777	12,958,659
Louisiana	79	4,121,093	180	248,582	1,690	977,127	1,687	....	3	396,693	1,294,151	3,323,853
Maine	133	6,309,117	222	268,832	3,412	1,729,896	3,374	35	3	495,136	2,216,950	5,541,393
Maryland	156	18,630,399	692	716,713	7,364	4,171,724	7,164	83	117	1,824,706	14,888,217	24,136,203
Massachusetts	1,099	125,277,846	4,750	6,297,934	57,142	32,630,404	54,310	2,234	598	10,111,376	43,051,544	106,578,484
Michigan	566	38,706,287	2,625	2,820,854	24,765	12,965,852	24,043	395	327	4,838,170	24,040,187	51,207,629
Minnesota	217	10,087,645	670	668,876	4,247	2,582,717	4,216	29	2	836,867	4,838,893	10,407,532
Mississippi	37	1,028,016	65	78,300	598	311,837	596	....	2	78,673	387,034	1,034,225
Missouri	346	32,122,581	1,746	2,277,914	13,133	7,308,347	12,836	105	192	3,384,794	13,066,402	21,557,278
Montana	11	700,771	41	61,200	354	227,797	353	....	1	47,362	377,841	896,948
Nebraska	58	1,026,099	72	75,048	580	320,806	569	7	4	92,993	569,480	1,323,255
New Hampshire	97	5,701,023	302	318,672	3,048	1,590,420	2,951	91	6	401,071	1,887,671	4,969,724
New Jersey	660	140,039,570	4,089	5,410,626	50,017	27,933,953	47,165	2,287	565	8,857,627	56,009,701	110,157,258
New Mexico	3	77,279	1	1,200	58	34,321	58	....	....	7,434	22,500	70,618
New York	2,180	267,833,582	10,288	12,693,708	94,075	55,135,750	91,497	2,193	385	19,279,587	94,737,345	214,650,381
North Carolina	71	2,491,090	149	153,409	1,260	560,543	1,235	9	16	229,839	1,388,837	2,737,553
North Dakota	19	161,427	4	2,980	71	42,113	71	....	....	14,230	66,745	181,502
Ohio	1,402	295,002,309	10,744	12,840,376	111,093	63,614,008	108,582	2,013	498	22,368,782	180,504,306	308,974,046
Oklahoma	17	209,113	1	300	77	45,796	74	2	1	13,104	51,860	148,487
Oregon	55	2,299,185	89	110,232	936	671,819	931	....	5	119,641	892,794	2,066,035
Pennsylvania	2,069	761,807,498	20,283	24,784,502	234,367	131,957,478	229,133	1,996	3,238	45,097,235	442,636,620	708,760,252
Rhode Island	188	37,509,386	1,088	1,496,289	12,822	6,774,310	11,991	673	158	2,253,405	8,169,451	22,013,533
South Carolina	38	512,439	28	28,771	452	213,013	435	16	7	27,132	173,612	549,059
South Dakota	13	196,715	5	7,440	126	125,486	126	....	....	13,779	55,477	226,115
Tennessee	133	11,876,770	516	555,957	6,011	2,603,640	5,968	7	36	842,554	6,203,524	11,266,511
Texas	128	5,072,139	193	248,165	2,124	1,289,336	2,109	6	9	524,617	2,329,220	5,287,299
Utah	26	475,767	25	43,045	300	212,612	300	....	....	20,604	266,782	630,361
Vermont	73	7,826,651	311	350,100	3,264	1,811,364	3,228	33	3	654,173	1,594,785	5,635,500
Virginia	98	11,549,114	440	576,723	6,071	2,726,997	6,024	....	47	747,899	6,690,533	12,291,957
Washington	134	3,904,868	232	284,554	1,647	1,202,104	1,640	2	5	284,310	2,013,883	4,402,518
West Virginia	105	15,804,738	327	382,159	7,719	4,521,846	7,437	112	170	907,443	17,188,886	25,265,293
Wisconsin	424	58,407,933	2,215	2,674,619	19,600	10,858,809	19,263	92	245	3,782,109	22,064,364	45,347,612
All other states and territories[1]	5	138,817	8	7,670	35	36,294	35	....	....	8,155	43,853	100,394

---

[1] Includes states and territories distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; Nevada, 2; Wyoming, 2.

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group I. LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
					Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	32,726	$1,013,827,138	45,555	$48,571,861	735,945	$336,058,173	708,357	16,673	10,915	$130,870,824	$518,908,150	$1,223,730,336
Alabama	716	14,786,950	820	856,565	17,091	5,803,708	16,468	264	359	2,762,183	5,537,999	19,111,549
Alaska	6	205,238	4	8,000	63	71,870	62	....	1	8,573	77,914	245,880
Arizona	12	2,416,408	41	78,373	648	472,909	647	....	1	138,151	481,524	1,406,159
Arkansas	902	31,270,247	1,453	1,504,348	25,305	10,800,492	24,921	52	332	5,363,284	10,193,858	34,052,755
California	785	41,954,005	1,338	1,649,655	21,169	14,400,363	20,754	206	209	3,724,665	14,485,470	40,465,669
Colorado	136	2,112,872	119	109,566	1,645	1,061,911	1,612	24	9	332,431	1,046,989	3,061,839
Connecticut	263	4,907,284	284	270,348	3,352	1,739,890	3,265	77	10	641,371	3,336,064	6,843,066
Delaware	112	3,338,561	56	68,010	1,258	388,628	1,166	48	44	139,356	928,100	1,973,406
District of Columbia	17	321,999	25	25,130	325	187,622	320	3	2	30,889	183,811	512,782
Florida	257	13,216,915	680	734,272	12,060	4,373,605	11,821	141	98	1,796,031	4,253,427	13,539,934
Georgia	1,024	18,090,303	1,189	1,198,234	22,242	7,085,325	21,649	131	462	2,832,089	8,266,774	25,160,253
Idaho	107	3,516,425	98	120,355	1,449	875,932	1,441	6	2	732,741	906,383	3,142,423
Illinois	1,174	49,401,251	3,250	3,606,390	35,621	18,170,918	34,121	1,043	457	6,426,413	37,349,262	73,826,442
Indian Territory	53	332,136	19	15,882	414	213,816	412	2	....	99,784	363,863	879,488
Indiana	1,368	35,641,758	1,933	1,917,664	25,454	10,709,307	23,945	988	521	3,575,246	22,754,588	45,471,075
Iowa	255	17,210,662	669	707,406	6,851	3,144,073	6,398	226	227	1,959,078	8,972,551	16,375,950
Kansas	74	2,002,452	126	134,864	1,354	634,216	1,246	34	74	202,038	1,729,650	3,064,928
Kentucky	1,089	20,578,321	970	953,844	15,632	6,089,246	15,206	112	314	2,459,348	12,352,366	26,153,088
Louisiana	566	41,901,175	2,005	2,393,508	29,429	13,481,440	29,040	32	357	6,789,703	12,279,583	41,791,778
Maine	1,032	20,850,515	717	558,262	15,973	7,135,061	15,636	294	43	3,069,634	10,272,494	24,514,179
Maryland	454	9,050,559	509	550,578	8,601	3,459,125	8,045	176	380	1,134,818	7,534,560	14,457,111
Massachusetts	1,063	33,722,843	1,226	1,328,169	19,207	9,843,136	17,716	1,274	217	2,995,203	19,479,059	38,790,575
Michigan	1,488	74,253,813	3,004	3,325,147	55,953	25,362,078	53,416	1,578	959	9,390,831	38,562,828	80,012,348
Minnesota	463	39,764,530	1,343	1,564,521	23,341	11,097,174	23,111	185	45	7,379,262	20,680,395	47,894,660
Mississippi	684	25,399,926	1,251	1,331,482	22,902	9,398,992	22,650	59	193	3,815,941	7,267,896	26,795,080
Missouri	718	23,423,888	1,454	1,565,726	19,091	8,542,077	17,942	457	692	3,397,628	12,266,400	30,382,462
Montana	49	4,880,554	145	198,127	2,226	1,517,511	2,224	2	....	520,423	463,128	3,142,493
Nebraska	47	727,171	58	60,595	641	363,303	628	8	5	70,486	661,820	1,318,743
Nevada	5	1,072,426	15	21,077	147	109,973	147	....	....	24,735	257,378	527,660
New Hampshire	562	11,501,013	296	277,836	8,885	3,870,833	8,692	138	55	1,710,799	6,490,869	14,405,285
New Jersey	126	9,939,267	493	543,673	6,211	3,083,125	5,623	481	107	886,998	6,582,051	12,634,542
New Mexico	31	1,944,879	78	93,344	1,170	565,169	1,153	....	17	224,254	318,821	1,434,861
New York	3,176	88,384,957	4,158	4,764,473	55,945	28,253,142	53,050	2,599	296	9,976,271	57,203,012	116,367,240
North Carolina	1,544	17,378,096	1,094	907,657	23,068	6,661,433	22,186	187	695	2,987,498	10,128,127	26,609,942
North Dakota	3	68,773	4	2,063	49	31,086	48	....	1	5,654	51,674	104,021
Ohio	1,888	49,046,515	2,797	2,766,110	31,424	11,589,935	29,626	1,398	400	5,565,319	30,557,140	62,211,885
Oklahoma	12	484,549	26	28,920	143	86,536	139	4	....	47,092	103,354	606,413
Oregon	520	14,282,577	491	587,587	9,197	5,812,703	9,122	51	24	1,459,885	6,455,978	16,811,717
Pennsylvania	2,577	68,224,068	2,780	2,677,892	43,738	20,391,922	40,123	2,580	1,035	9,245,018	37,477,271	84,119,495
Rhode Island	71	1,649,896	82	81,329	1,115	575,132	1,084	14	17	213,624	1,088,766	2,277,366
South Carolina	522	8,832,559	440	390,134	11,209	3,030,020	11,107	7	95	903,097	2,790,910	8,903,963
South Dakota	28	250,712	13	11,626	195	116,795	195	....	....	46,984	98,233	283,240
Tennessee	1,230	25,278,005	1,111	1,134,955	21,614	8,032,462	20,997	187	430	3,298,460	11,580,873	28,176,373
Texas	454	22,258,291	1,122	1,271,581	15,680	6,994,328	15,519	76	85	2,776,239	7,002,057	21,911,452
Utah	62	529,010	29	19,408	250	152,201	229	16	5	28,923	265,868	525,222
Vermont	574	10,447,550	287	280,733	7,791	3,162,298	7,458	282	51	1,136,731	5,862,668	12,212,840
Virginia	1,038	16,827,268	767	693,789	18,044	5,748,445	17,167	400	477	2,170,837	8,391,447	21,865,254
Washington	1,163	45,984,698	1,452	1,756,721	30,822	20,211,718	30,702	95	25	5,884,522	20,114,565	56,496,925
West Virginia	813	15,598,759	690	648,049	12,794	5,770,372	12,669	53	72	2,743,113	6,924,982	20,195,872
Wisconsin	1,011	68,019,353	2,471	2,749,739	47,102	21,630,897	45,364	723	1,015	7,555,287	33,065,379	77,742,403
Wyoming	32	345,096	21	27,900	305	150,918	304	1		172,854	65,783	465,308

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5.—LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	4,945	$440,777,194	17,233	$18,372,722	255,368	$116,694,140	182,126	65,843	7,399	$40,737,343	$471,112,921	$705,747,470
Alabama	10	1,010,779	11	10,596	301	94,413	296	....	5	88,376	712,250	1,014,886
Arkansas	7	174,143	9	10,328	62	37,430	60	2	....	20,165	104,719	210,175
California	179	10,009,495	322	400,987	3,341	1,944,638	2,707	592	42	570,939	8,333,050	12,641,564
Colorado	20	321,730	32	31,801	155	112,321	153	....	2	50,032	243,604	512,767
Connecticut	42	3,367,316	127	190,147	1,072	506,113	808	225	39	322,429	2,267,546	3,528,472
Delaware	24	6,799,194	202	258,991	2,909	1,205,503	1,978	829	102	304,607	8,030,301	10,438,297
Georgia	62	3,516,920	83	85,417	1,680	522,973	1,437	153	90	146,660	3,542,724	4,823,722
Illinois	248	20,040,547	799	878,235	9,995	4,750,261	7,362	2,411	222	1,695,769	18,643,968	28,232,228
Indian Territory	12	64,595	....	....	36	24,781	36	....	....	9,601	80,448	155,296
Indiana	113	3,274,386	156	149,513	1,712	675,130	1,297	370	45	275,323	2,554,797	4,083,311
Iowa	47	1,794,808	165	143,932	1,163	486,354	783	349	31	314,489	1,681,237	2,910,421
Kansas	23	619,444	37	31,201	238	122,277	225	13	....	55,892	396,883	732,653
Kentucky	75	6,312,596	214	214,387	2,087	848,122	1,694	294	99	638,858	5,106,770	7,685,224
Louisiana	20	867,723	121	95,135	603	243,847	479	77	47	68,580	983,710	1,523,490
Maine	100	6,318,265	407	418,036	6,544	2,951,773	4,638	1,862	44	636,512	10,503,529	15,330,031
Maryland	66	3,222,594	163	140,201	1,649	628,991	1,298	307	44	221,382	2,583,249	4,028,241
Massachusetts	1,117	89,397,654	4,598	4,603,226	80,795	41,441,593	56,222	23,203	1,370	11,541,268	135,894,069	210,930,541
Michigan	103	9,677,089	358	408,013	4,129	1,855,730	3,206	696	227	929,929	10,415,068	14,671,399
Minnesota	62	4,487,930	352	347,922	2,446	1,083,017	1,708	726	12	542,815	4,031,582	6,452,310
Mississippi	9	67,825	4	3,240	35	16,530	31	3	1	3,826	58,776	104,009
Missouri	115	12,963,474	823	938,933	12,101	5,267,277	7,526	3,593	982	1,375,024	18,705,898	29,862,526
Montana	8	73,334	....	....	28	26,532	28	....	....	5,869	55,932	112,663
Nebraska	24	1,052,907	95	84,518	367	194,549	319	44	4	130,674	701,768	1,248,173
Nevada	4	46,650	....	....	22	16,920	21	1	....	2,258	24,944	62,890
New Hampshire	81	11,622,124	622	599,760	11,975	5,033,229	8,216	3,610	149	1,173,933	18,096,092	26,458,136
New Jersey	211	17,744,601	769	1,027,641	11,135	5,319,519	8,513	2,132	490	1,614,982	21,137,798	32,195,239
New York	918	55,480,299	2,372	2,446,706	35,322	15,434,864	23,939	10,897	486	5,820,041	55,492,108	88,372,286
North Carolina	56	3,075,472	67	90,810	841	248,488	802	26	13	147,841	2,671,439	3,575,760
North Dakota	4	111,020	14	8,000	49	28,228	43	....	6	13,901	86,100	153,606
Ohio	201	21,835,074	1,376	1,437,006	17,919	7,112,776	11,120	5,913	886	3,060,266	22,764,539	37,950,972
Oregon	39	843,596	36	36,420	379	248,817	366	13	....	69,331	936,849	1,442,083
Pennsylvania	455	83,897,359	1,550	1,683,642	25,519	10,571,281	20,000	4,184	1,335	5,480,947	66,891,168	89,163,801
Rhode Island	22	872,658	36	43,801	379	189,305	278	87	14	47,737	580,814	1,060,440
South Carolina	6	44,580	3	650	21	7,486	20	....	1	1,009	26,208	48,772
Tennessee	60	4,968,761	129	151,863	1,403	498,630	1,273	79	51	299,374	4,337,958	5,894,519
Texas	64	2,070,842	144	142,754	753	478,986	718	20	15	248,357	2,091,095	3,408,580
Utah	18	225,675	11	10,136	171	85,090	131	34	6	16,891	209,577	385,211
Vermont	10	743,849	34	31,040	310	134,883	211	99	....	75,604	704,188	1,057,299
Virginia	72	5,985,789	182	213,388	3,254	828,352	2,555	598	101	363,807	7,199,467	9,275,544
Washington	41	479,194	28	25,390	264	143,603	196	68	....	67,792	404,528	772,079
West Virginia	43	8,967,496	58	98,274	1,055	477,531	1,028	20	7	276,055	5,024,609	6,461,561
Wisconsin	140	36,132,965	713	865,890	11,075	4,741,937	8,332	2,313	430	1,990,161	26,675,472	36,517,815
Wyoming	4	38,400	2	1,632	19	15,903	19	....	....	3,273	29,355	59,835
All other states and territories[1]	10	156,042	9	13,160	55	38,157	54	....	1	14,764	96,735	198,643

---

[1] Includes states and territories distributed as follows: Arizona, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 2; New Mexico, 1; Oklahoma, 2; South Dakota, 2.

Table 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	30,787	$798,758,312	80,000	$81,808,311	350,205	$185,547,791	250,375	90,580	9,250	$138,245,437	$308,269,655	$857,112,256
Alabama	245	1,507,363	281	247,491	943	477,807	758	120	65	273,741	437,259	1,977,737
Alaska	5	12,575	1	1,000	11	9,280	10	....	1	2,861	3,526	25,752
Arizona	50	396,951	43	51,336	189	160,646	168	12	9	39,515	106,983	469,839
Arkansas	277	1,314,601	104	92,555	895	437,812	668	166	61	172,174	320,149	1,443,138
California	1,152	13,579,965	2,403	2,415,158	8,007	5,687,452	6,044	1,655	308	3,094,664	5,195,751	20,841,850
Colorado	430	4,214,789	640	736,427	2,098	1,481,545	1,697	289	112	777,852	1,444,960	5,835,498
Connecticut	458	14,725,736	999	1,148,598	7,318	3,577,477	4,655	2,429	234	1,506,211	7,025,936	15,537,715
Delaware	56	3,969,407	95	125,008	901	413,265	720	162	19	121,914	1,580,897	2,615,716
District of Columbia	158	3,586,480	556	635,885	1,433	875,459	1,085	319	29	1,196,671	730,476	4,446,786
Florida	155	1,413,734	173	172,891	543	271,267	431	83	29	139,218	209,931	1,139,103
Georgia	369	4,729,440	587	529,824	2,538	1,081,024	1,893	537	108	709,468	1,817,094	5,334,026
Idaho	93	491,072	44	43,573	262	179,406	200	43	19	75,306	108,843	553,256
Illinois	2,661	51,234,653	8,802	8,830,531	29,643	17,232,438	20,984	7,869	790	14,908,127	22,369,284	75,080,709
Indian Territory	163	476,952	61	47,353	352	175,747	286	50	16	62,466	121,637	607,782
Indiana	945	17,018,991	1,795	1,491,242	8,375	3,934,849	6,099	2,110	166	2,[illegible]41,737	6,583,581	16,953,828
Iowa	1,130	7,796,900	1,116	945,668	4,587	2,141,784	3,187	1,226	174	1,138,234	2,215,673	8,951,555
Kansas	732	3,878,486	455	359,496	2,675	1,190,325	1,845	747	83	543,337	1,189,046	4,552,629
Kentucky	407	5,385,176	713	652,779	2,811	1,411,434	2,171	486	154	814,858	1,252,923	5,215,512
Louisiana	251	2,221,861	519	461,993	1,453	876,900	1,178	190	85	496,879	816,109	3,358,544
Maine	269	45,530,675	715	935,928	10,240	5,172,441	8,557	1,606	77	3,424,936	16,614,112	28,979,902
Maryland	383	12,824,858	1,128	1,068,495	4,909	2,243,235	3,798	919	192	1,303,233	4,800,463	10,947,016
Massachusetts	1,437	80,611,209	6,093	6,974,801	35,034	18,148,755	21,636	12,708	690	12,666,960	36,705,368	86,568,096
Michigan	1,023	19,628,061	1,976	1,811,811	10,588	4,880,345	7,511	2,826	251	2,616,498	9,389,573	22,238,460
Minnesota	959	11,176,668	1,917	1,562,224	5,665	3,184,558	4,306	1,273	86	2,195,415	3,914,105	13,876,047
Mississippi	211	732,560	70	53,399	549	253,611	425	67	57	79,503	194,823	916,043
Missouri	1,324	18,154,967	3,025	3,118,964	11,409	5,989,928	7,666	3,168	575	4,585,389	8,062,859	27,113,031
Montana	94	1,030,485	129	191,770	487	545,553	431	45	11	222,520	309,332	1,497,475
Nebraska	640	3,840,687	608	606,950	2,279	1,171,436	1,596	625	58	904,380	1,406,969	5,266,750
Nevada	31	174,887	22	22,825	72	67,499	66	3	3	20,886	35,016	266,947
New Hampshire	167	15,636,455	258	314,481	3,565	1,793,330	2,994	563	8	847,314	6,001,088	10,592,946
New Jersey	716	20,733,055	1,400	1,513,865	8,617	4,292,769	6,293	2,051	273	1,780,451	7,876,123	18,882,183
New Mexico	57	279,871	35	29,426	151	94,081	139	6	6	28,635	55,763	299,040
New York	4,609	212,984,030	24,204	26,267,746	86,790	49,135,113	62,492	23,286	1,012	49,315,799	78,368,303	239,890,775
North Carolina	261	1,302,087	241	166,149	1,012	412,787	808	108	96	180,807	401,050	1,604,232
North Dakota	230	1,081,949	76	69,326	518	314,266	415	81	22	124,270	238,048	1,116,439
Ohio	1,724	49,604,301	4,900	4,550,559	22,565	10,917,194	15,626	6,562	377	7,797,277	18,924,211	50,963,966
Oklahoma	261	1,231,101	113	87,299	796	400,765	592	161	43	278,290	354,709	1,501,515
Oregon	252	4,691,513	346	492,906	1,716	1,057,369	1,471	220	25	582,721	1,313,542	4,371,767
Pennsylvania	2,479	81,546,976	7,420	7,473,584	35,715	17,744,705	24,605	9,241	1,869	12,300,832	30,424,530	82,554,968
Rhode Island	191	3,563,676	494	425,449	2,372	1,133,482	1,587	716	69	403,786	1,603,959	4,628,874
South Carolina	153	1,289,555	210	161,692	766	311,481	623	90	53	96,554	334,450	1,278,079
South Dakota	280	1,345,471	109	85,591	593	311,687	425	153	15	150,477	241,941	1,222,839
Tennessee	349	4,511,158	676	671,570	2,541	1,288,498	1,893	568	80	855,811	1,432,605	5,520,221
Texas	860	6,464,022	909	777,575	3,543	2,118,156	2,976	391	176	1,165,403	2,014,868	8,325,566
Utah	106	1,119,387	238	239,641	571	378,658	458	92	21	285,123	342,278	1,565,549
Vermont	136	6,524,681	216	228,133	1,955	916,682	1,660	286	9	361,056	2,930,734	4,954,606
Virginia	331	9,629,165	636	582,507	3,766	1,404,882	2,577	1,099	90	862,957	3,259,649	7,416,252
Washington	396	4,593,333	686	574,493	2,226	1,635,170	1,948	251	27	819,531	1,506,044	5,771,763
West Virginia	232	3,994,574	196	172,670	1,543	727,945	1,180	309	54	251,179	1,127,701	2,897,885
Wisconsin	852	34,705,000	1,547	1,555,073	12,499	5,801,101	9,453	2,586	460	3,282,720	14,410,865	29,205,924
Wyoming	47	266,343	29	32,508	119	84,389	89	27	3	39,691	51,986	313,105

Table 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	6,381	$659,547,620	12,647	$21,421,353	68,340	$45,146,285	66,309	1,191	840	$223,446,420	$139,854,147	$501,266,605
Alabama	67	1,621,538	81	89,813	375	148,014	358	4	13	367,862	416,597	1,320,528
Arizona	13	98,022	5	5,000	17	13,390	17	....	....	13,499	35,354	85,250
Arkansas	70	453,729	21	18,230	145	60,179	133	2	10	113,204	117,359	468,282
California	531	23,922,062	537	736,092	2,837	2,159,046	2,786	43	8	3,912,438	7,136,858	17,230,894
Colorado	59	5,379,421	74	152,668	408	317,627	402	....	6	812,216	593,162	2,552,434
Connecticut	104	4,576,688	134	227,097	607	435,655	604	1	2	911,184	988,578	3,527,758
Delaware	23	1,499,010	28	48,384	131	89,035	131	....	....	330,604	195,200	821,528
District of Columbia	12	3,330,969	51	102,942	314	242,916	312	1	1	535,957	444,186	1,454,387
Florida	45	427,894	13	15,960	120	48,576	117	....	3	46,088	126,887	379,528
Georgia	141	2,191,779	119	124,477	723	258,366	671	24	28	529,516	747,229	2,368,685
Idaho	20	482,615	8	11,325	72	60,499	64	1	7	106,895	83,660	332,347
Illinois	353	59,934,625	1,024	1,827,221	6,075	4,270,696	5,971	75	29	57,953,874	19,015,665	88,701,306
Indian Territory	40	143,983	9	5,640	73	27,856	65	....	8	24,491	58,701	184,605
Indiana	148	11,341,772	364	547,994	1,852	1,080,885	1,782	24	46	19,504,545	4,981,521	27,263,405
Iowa	98	3,947,719	136	190,348	624	371,263	600	16	8	928,789	1,033,749	3,178,651
Kansas	74	536,179	25	15,570	177	76,919	151	12	14	71,986	136,953	436,412
Kentucky	256	25,270,740	587	648,336	2,334	1,091,297	2,196	98	40	5,364,269	6,015,393	15,500,324
Louisiana	62	4,103,397	89	146,103	553	372,784	523	5	25	1,433,218	1,184,995	3,943,853
Maine	32	350,588	23	19,597	101	53,492	98	1	2	24,722	177,755	350,656
Maryland	70	10,494,660	269	447,804	1,265	872,538	1,258	3	4	2,302,387	2,953,061	7,974,072
Massachusetts	165	25,861,980	435	758,568	2,034	1,627,873	2,017	12	5	5,262,949	4,316,236	14,173,925
Michigan	177	10,410,990	310	436,034	1,522	1,007,772	1,469	43	10	3,619,137	2,372,685	9,150,843
Minnesota	171	15,468,224	325	454,435	1,295	812,934	1,263	30	2	2,457,135	2,818,441	7,958,639
Mississippi	35	263,992	35	26,162	124	45,295	109	4	11	23,771	101,084	298,721
Missouri	227	45,709,892	753	1,356,467	6,204	3,736,437	5,870	103	231	10,443,842	7,017,835	26,104,857
Montana	39	2,433,610	66	144,029	276	308,607	275	....	1	547,464	577,319	1,938,385
Nebraska	56	3,067,950	83	154,950	391	260,579	376	2	13	2,786,151	845,784	4,409,594
Nevada	16	228,293	11	12,300	34	32,266	34	....	....	36,354	77,641	200,888
New Hampshire	15	2,297,931	52	84,978	317	219,916	316	....	1	799,387	701,346	2,327,798
New Jersey	203	32,542,256	521	1,074,290	2,545	2,017,725	2,531	5	9	8,203,444	4,445,227	19,146,270
New Mexico	13	173,298	6	7,618	24	15,162	23	....	1	32,750	31,843	131,149
New York	819	131,603,627	2,346	4,981,141	11,646	8,408,635	11,571	63	12	37,162,268	25,224,254	86,107,814
North Carolina	85	443,339	26	18,419	235	69,192	226	1	8	488,828	244,284	988,528
North Dakota	16	140,940	12	9,631	36	20,896	35	....	1	29,159	43,515	155,636
Ohio	339	43,268,109	1,076	1,559,145	5,118	3,509,828	4,983	130	5	19,686,236	11,230,544	41,050,822
Oklahoma	34	938,147	16	15,925	103	54,989	93	1	9	99,791	114,098	326,951
Oregon	50	2,260,772	36	67,639	191	158,435	189	2	....	268,170	471,610	1,257,143
Pennsylvania	688	83,144,591	1,401	2,631,472	7,398	4,828,813	7,256	98	44	15,714,028	13,251,635	43,477,293
Rhode Island	40	5,049,251	78	125,796	528	393,070	520	6	2	751,007	825,377	3,059,937
South Carolina	42	364,716	27	24,725	205	48,027	186	....	19	703,615	252,593	1,194,718
South Dakota	21	1,040,267	20	25,474	99	61,574	99	....	....	131,948	180,371	500,283
Tennessee	91	3,483,033	105	149,797	654	283,550	623	5	26	878,312	871,098	2,851,268
Texas	188	6,011,410	165	270,026	947	547,233	917	7	23	1,613,442	1,431,828	5,140,952
Utah	17	991,151	41	56,740	185	115,412	179	....	6	244,815	227,455	778,963
Vermont	9	78,465	3	2,330	28	13,253	27	....	1	9,231	49,407	111,780
Virginia	134	3,242,073	81	109,910	532	228,382	510	7	15	739,200	629,833	2,086,589
Washington	67	6,128,599	100	183,700	551	552,106	551	....	....	1,240,527	1,143,282	4,848,990
West Virginia	63	3,907,366	93	109,978	469	289,271	447	1	21	918,415	624,323	2,511,368
Wisconsin	328	68,674,811	822	1,182,773	5,824	3,410,395	5,353	361	110	13,247,767	13,259,032	40,803,394
Wyoming[1]	15	211,177	5	6,300	22	17,625	22	....	....	19,533	31,304	98,202

---

[1] Includes 2 establishments in Alaska.

Table 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	9,680	$1,504,728,510	45,071	$49,864,233	210,165	$93,965,248	187,881	20,491	1,793	$128,879,323	$600,351,169	$1,031,965,263
Alabama	258	10,708,036	671	508,470	5,227	1,426,151	5,205	18	4	792,440	7,091,168	11,533,129
Arizona	3	127,582	3	2,520	7	6,077	7	....	....	12,768	8,321	30,715
Arkansas	62	5,605,167	254	230,311	1,061	385,928	1,048	4	9	378,682	4,312,180	5,380,763
California	331	57,423,078	1,539	1,718,498	4,609	3,052,919	4,287	292	30	3,548,363	16,509,197	29,012,729
Colorado	35	8,343,755	184	161,643	321	259,727	306	13	2	363,193	1,115,253	2,254,052
Connecticut	149	17,504,558	509	688,693	1,884	941,035	1,683	194	7	1,617,862	4,006,841	9,023,243
Delaware	27	2,858,986	85	106,329	564	265,212	551	10	3	205,261	851,982	1,527,464
District of Columbia	15	1,374,080	60	127,885	552	336,714	516	36	....	380,862	840,653	2,403,797
Florida	447	5,985,389	1,224	715,941	16,071	3,881,976	15,946	18	107	891,579	2,733,551	12,716,885
Georgia	671	32,676,583	1,633	1,327,299	17,125	4,544,611	16,999	88	38	2,882,634	20,074,390	34,210,075
Illinois	632	139,731,440	4,522	5,257,829	11,931	6,363,338	9,254	2,552	125	14,621,324	39,016,284	78,106,869
Indian Territory	17	1,505,199	56	58,987	292	103,524	292	....	....	101,964	1,198,764	1,567,174
Indiana	250	37,824,040	1,044	1,183,729	5,151	2,915,966	4,369	765	17	3,299,619	21,776,311	31,633,337
Iowa	152	11,973,956	499	452,065	1,454	712,319	1,236	215	3	1,394,122	3,919,516	7,676,957
Kansas	86	6,913,278	233	219,948	1,502	733,893	1,361	128	13	755,853	3,912,057	6,280,458
Kentucky	93	12,283,546	390	402,829	1,248	478,084	1,121	114	13	1,288,317	6,401,780	10,563,900
Louisiana	117	15,275,034	577	609,816	2,947	1,087,939	2,746	149	52	1,179,394	13,465,064	17,300,847
Maine	131	3,558,671	141	99,229	642	275,504	517	123	2	139,721	1,235,847	2,464,722
Maryland	174	37,574,965	976	1,099,882	3,955	1,590,672	3,112	810	33	3,365,292	14,893,077	23,988,721
Massachusetts	495	56,528,477	1,600	2,006,211	7,242	3,806,676	6,020	1,171	51	7,657,921	20,083,617	38,950,958
Michigan	277	55,366,200	2,301	2,250,056	10,072	4,753,960	8,293	1,720	59	5,170,863	14,395,971	36,039,464
Minnesota	140	17,766,230	633	519,240	1,531	734,246	1,298	233	....	1,592,194	9,151,029	14,005,108
Mississippi	251	10,580,147	730	650,599	5,564	1,582,093	5,550	7	7	1,059,743	11,408,797	16,252,983
Missouri	279	63,052,093	1,987	1,845,091	5,627	2,593,753	4,550	1,001	76	4,964,630	16,890,256	29,995,988
Montana	8	311,894	11	12,613	37	27,749	34	1	2	46,545	75,528	193,286
Nebraska	60	8,284,441	188	177,718	643	289,509	549	94	....	638,646	1,824,310	3,118,193
Nevada	9	181,830	2	3,000	32	22,735	32	....	....	6,608	32,287	82,907
New Hampshire	[illegible]	2,299,506	73	71,660	261	138,017	237	24	....	216,773	444,070	1,071,926
New Jersey	350	135,872,123	3,503	4,470,019	16,300	8,683,726	14,654	1,353	293	10,550,532	75,299,204	113,079,257
New York	1,365	360,521,824	7,936	10,295,966	32,509	17,112,255	27,713	4,554	242	30,107,719	112,398,773	205,238,652
North Carolina	210	9,014,959	350	275,760	2,575	753,921	2,549	20	6	648,048	6,407,608	8,799,200
North Dakota	4	131,620	12	10,980	10	5,808	10	....	....	19,639	31,427	102,108
Ohio	750	82,131,145	3,035	3,647,965	11,493	5,646,294	9,791	1,538	164	6,787,177	37,894,666	62,228,797
Oklahoma	23	2,524,063	79	69,570	255	110,839	251	4	....	102,144	1,225,996	1,701,277
Oregon	24	2,826,275	35	44,663	111	81,055	110	1	....	160,010	656,568	1,249,869
Pennsylvania	890	166,923,907	1,227	1,624,067	21,061	10,674,829	18,727	2,020	314	12,486,945	83,153,297	128,585,669
Rhode Island	63	8,858,032	299	302,852	1,568	796,037	1,353	169	46	901,277	3,703,703	6,655,315
South Carolina	213	13,592,152	534	441,045	2,660	690,516	2,657	1	2	570,836	7,702,375	9,918,399
South Dakota	11	661,849	18	13,250	52	28,319	51	....	1	54,506	53,157	173,264
Tennessee	112	12,166,578	577	669,366	2,947	928,305	2,533	400	14	1,840,515	7,211,163	12,385,128
Texas	244	28,882,095	1,006	1,071,169	1,250	1,952,972	1,169	80	1	1,972,940	20,533,593	26,456,195
Utah	19	1,588,729	33	39,445	150	90,409	137	13	....	68,747	181,171	369,107
Vermont	43	1,919,277	103	131,082	352	150,613	265	87	....	608,417	1,316,456	2,591,616
Virginia	118	12,262,395	385	410,490	4,319	1,115,919	4,180	134	5	1,097,660	7,467,713	9,201,922
Washington	33	7,920,975	130	97,341	207	137,660	185	20	2	149,589	555,896	1,007,979
West Virginia	53	5,650,842	137	133,655	705	311,113	661	32	12	180,597	1,738,980	2,663,310
Wisconsin	165	23,499,942	548	512,403	2,030	931,077	1,719	282	29	1,481,014	4,062,409	8,712,533
Wyoming	1	369,500	16	23,740	23	17,784	23	....	....	14,235	62,703	139,659
All other states and territories[1]	4	[illegible]	13	15,420	21	18,607	21	....	....	9,092	[illegible]	118,779

---

[1] Includes states and territories distributed as follows: Alaska 1, Idaho 2, New Mexico 1.

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	10,775	$553,846,682	18,768	$21,555,724	285,365	$148,471,903	265,049	10,854	9,462	$37,822,036	$123,124,392	$391,230,422
Alabama	105	3,810,699	155	160,994	2,127	645,170	2,017	5	105	163,862	526,173	1,815,444
Alaska												
Arizona	6	112,920	3	3,800	39	27,478	39			13,272	23,375	72,881
Arkansas	87	1,341,603	67	62,463	803	311,167	782		21	122,921	344,037	1,225,172
California	239	17,291,716	420	533,425	5,320	3,417,087	5,189	86	45	820,110	3,145,380	10,061,644
Colorado	128	3,249,869	112	150,130	1,556	1,028,717	1,501	6	49	211,534	991,013	2,929,550
Connecticut	149	5,648,291	250	273,206	3,144	1,607,569	2,915	177	52	414,916	1,246,044	4,208,359
Delaware	34	703,283	34	32,842	549	244,950	544		5	93,492	143,400	634,303
District of Columbia	30	1,098,596	28	24,269	524	237,839	513		11	62,501	191,027	605,616
Florida	33	529,526	41	39,120	563	191,215	556		7	39,042	188,800	572,795
Georgia	157	6,851,463	347	336,641	4,669	1,569,539	4,498		171	626,117	1,390,795	5,020,286
Idaho	22	127,177	10	6,300	86	51,603	85		1	10,929	33,515	142,155
Illinois	806	35,524,334	1,353	1,660,149	18,293	10,771,542	17,568	225	500	3,382,058	8,697,518	29,125,164
Indian Territory	39	565,615	33	32,662	319	152,389	305	4	10	50,173	146,996	463,303
Indiana	763	29,550,629	1,055	1,204,595	21,265	10,909,893	19,512	794	959	1,779,068	9,367,907	27,200,746
Iowa	390	7,173,347	252	219,201	3,440	1,683,083	3,393	4	43	473,867	1,358,341	4,977,409
Kansas	143	8,938,947	284	302,553	3,795	1,966,933	3,684	46	65	589,843	1,526,044	5,376,265
Kentucky	170	4,151,266	203	198,442	3,153	1,193,507	3,029	68	56	350,921	1,213,747	3,640,838
Louisiana	79	1,629,477	79	64,951	1,211	495,327	1,161		50	131,488	382,365	1,329,991
Maine	141	5,831,696	150	166,896	3,838	2,119,115	3,826	6	6	325,867	1,261,275	4,621,043
Maryland	157	9,425,194	305	415,023	4,696	2,137,201	4,342	149	205	419,814	1,723,931	5,597,484
Massachusetts	402	15,313,110	618	688,477	9,319	5,332,044	9,080	188	51	1,491,021	3,619,926	13,260,716
Michigan	331	16,310,346	426	432,892	4,426	2,340,650	4,353	36	37	964,924	2,937,202	8,181,684
Minnesota	212	4,441,227	167	155,743	2,813	1,542,825	2,791	3	19	299,316	1,310,845	4,284,221
Mississippi	88	958,291	74	52,315	995	315,133	922		73	53,238	253,967	972,600
Missouri	337	25,082,531	771	947,768	9,513	5,190,117	9,264	31	218	1,465,152	4,316,395	13,068,609
Montana	30	521,156	13	21,300	189	156,183	186	1	2	33,793	96,667	378,482
Nebraska	144	1,870,557	68	55,350	1,119	613,995	1,095	2	22	92,727	504,883	1,682,082
Nevada	9	144,605	5	9,000	46	39,057	46			14,101	19,333	101,703
New Hampshire	98	2,219,818	64	61,280	1,778	924,563	1,750	26	2	184,247	569,981	2,039,884
New Jersey	337	41,759,001	1,477	1,788,461	20,777	10,755,181	18,680	1,210	887	2,415,076	8,975,893	27,796,433
New Mexico	11	95,670	6	6,600	80	37,626	73		7	3,216	18,605	91,191
New York	956	57,036,099	1,992	2,482,166	29,192	17,554,444	27,919	922	351	5,000,481	16,759,921	49,094,221
North Carolina	146	1,216,938	85	63,576	1,649	461,628	1,566	6	77	104,176	331,304	1,357,002
North Dakota	21	321,677	18	13,600	153	83,354	152		1	15,998	68,387	246,223
Ohio	1,176	64,721,547	2,502	2,825,898	37,612	18,715,344	32,463	4,220	929	4,969,552	13,749,370	46,559,996
Oklahoma	44	986,547	47	27,956	319	143,565	318		1	65,923	138,367	482,250
Oregon	61	827,024	22	28,500	466	275,227	456	6	4	93,998	287,966	873,774
Pennsylvania	1,257	124,552,480	3,307	3,974,295	53,785	27,771,125	48,603	1,787	3,395	6,832,258	24,005,674	71,775,382
Rhode Island	35	1,305,136	62	78,445	975	623,802	967	6	2	111,337	369,067	1,392,088
South Carolina	64	814,152	52	50,852	1,160	294,208	1,076	8	76	69,599	305,873	1,005,283
South Dakota	26	321,927	21	11,646	143	86,363	143			22,976	106,218	297,720
Tennessee	151	2,534,073	139	141,766	2,796	1,045,152	2,725	5	66	268,267	872,974	2,879,441
Texas	184	3,548,095	193	173,641	2,356	1,000,433	2,302		54	376,586	1,026,168	3,344,268
Utah	67	1,074,867	44	42,130	481	287,872	456	3	22	82,982	233,866	776,082
Vermont	255	15,066,680	404	428,248	8,444	4,595,215	8,435	2	7	842,996	2,196,971	10,057,664
Virginia	139	6,417,927	269	271,069	4,378	1,641,213	4,153	12	213	433,126	1,510,673	4,547,977
Washington	88	3,016,690	112	119,973	1,071	684,239	1,068	1	2	180,247	535,210	1,892,955
West Virginia	122	9,353,713	351	432,544	5,952	3,123,475	4,660	805	487	722,491	2,014,654	7,230,572
Wisconsin	300	8,300,215	268	274,992	3,948	2,046,543	3,848	4	96	512,150	2,056,863	5,832,707
Wyoming	6	158,935	10	7,579	40	30,003	40			18,287	29,486	106,764

TABLE 6. GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 10. METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	6,310	$598,340,758	19,471	$24,854,590	211,706	$117,590,837	176,478	31,348	3,880	$11,595,062	$644,367,583	$922,262,456
Alabama	14	246,516	23	21,915	169	84,563	169	....	....	12,298	424,738	617,950
Arizona	7	9,310,839	107	218,402	2,349	2,050,109	2,348	....	1	828,097	12,486,782	22,761,981
Arkansas	9	67,235	1	600	59	40,641	59	....	....	6,354	43,960	124,646
California	252	15,525,436	440	634,966	4,263	3,099,361	3,945	235	83	634,452	42,117,547	49,948,658
Connecticut	218	73,526,196	2,376	3,142,459	33,785	17,382,508	26,238	6,782	765	5,857,068	52,175,596	85,546,354
Delaware	10	192,653	21	18,764	150	70,146	120	25	5	23,368	121,405	256,669
District of Columbia	28	213,054	38	33,242	252	154,521	242	1	9	21,377	131,149	426,744
Florida	11	66,448	9	7,276	110	58,771	108	2	....	7,284	73,631	217,222
Georgia	21	1,311,464	31	43,953	492	186,415	455	31	6	51,198	426,674	776,937
Idaho	3	278,300	9	18,500	42	43,154	42	....	....	10,927	282,857	389,071
Illinois	574	60,366,086	1,932	2,431,020	19,500	10,913,685	15,839	3,495	166	3,702,161	41,233,605	65,418,907
Indian Territory	6	13,280	....	....	23	17,555	23	....	....	5,529	44,012	84,491
Indiana	133	5,944,827	294	382,913	2,153	1,037,272	1,869	233	51	427,309	2,137,040	4,446,465
Iowa	52	6,205,183	97	117,206	1,049	485,553	924	120	5	160,137	1,782,750	2,893,719
Kansas	46	11,973,455	178	280,168	2,764	1,711,211	2,754	9	1	459,497	9,344,734	12,180,756
Kentucky	58	929,029	100	93,060	779	315,629	661	78	40	80,796	646,424	1,423,659
Louisiana	34	401,733	70	42,322	337	202,196	325	3	9	57,337	415,219	901,201
Maine	24	518,712	42	42,427	302	160,380	256	37	9	63,504	531,499	816,154
Maryland	133	20,013,717	430	647,875	4,977	2,086,509	4,139	422	416	643,361	30,720,787	36,368,604
Massachusetts	484	30,962,561	1,364	1,753,166	16,816	9,085,625	11,600	5,022	194	2,741,329	12,746,466	31,556,297
Michigan	167	10,325,239	536	650,398	6,110	2,947,152	5,524	305	281	1,607,800	26,200,212	34,395,205
Minnesota	102	2,405,252	143	145,513	1,207	624,571	1,122	82	3	187,496	1,085,458	2,438,990
Mississippi	3	5,150	....	....	5	2,310	5	....	....	523	1,852	8,290
Missouri	200	11,658,771	556	662,345	4,433	2,467,403	3,991	296	146	749,479	12,814,807	18,445,777
Nebraska	25	17,030,627	33	59,006	495	336,588	489	3	3	46,919	34,641,528	35,802,994
New Hampshire	23	1,110,692	51	57,517	596	271,633	432	159	5	59,379	303,351	768,733
New Jersey	417	57,999,135	1,657	2,161,158	17,953	9,481,887	14,161	3,246	546	4,388,596	114,650,688	140,370,334
New Mexico	6	133,896	4	4,663	44	29,824	44	....	....	9,984	78,275	137,015
New York	1,506	81,116,182	3,662	4,657,932	37,347	20,180,689	32,226	4,811	310	8,249,662	92,482,403	138,135,180
North Carolina	13	97,866	4	2,460	93	40,079	93	....	....	5,714	107,408	194,455
North Dakota	7	35,070	3	1,700	40	26,384	40	....	....	5,229	43,604	93,547
Ohio	368	21,521,184	1,073	1,237,065	9,717	4,714,124	8,320	1,340	57	1,538,036	10,510,724	20,630,282
Oklahoma	15	82,982	5	1,388	53	39,428	53	....	....	8,756	67,315	152,176
Oregon	28	1,561,066	32	55,224	324	213,396	282	42	....	35,638	561,025	969,213
Pennsylvania	545	39,054,960	1,627	1,839,508	15,605	8,193,569	13,586	1,616	403	3,031,506	22,215,400	40,419,343
Rhode Island	291	21,693,161	1,091	1,241,351	9,289	5,251,791	6,617	2,554	118	1,766,547	14,135,805	26,093,879
South Carolina	9	55,021	1	1,200	39	21,112	39	....	....	6,041	29,547	70,000
South Dakota	3	61,350	2	1,160	11	8,880	11	....	....	1,353	15,387	39,896
Tennessee	53	2,451,133	73	86,065	1,022	467,285	954	12	56	121,333	2,071,429	3,279,626
Texas	87	1,545,533	97	101,357	1 281	705,893	1,271	1	9	139,070	5,980,581	8,016,739
Utah	19	9,568,518	71	174,101	2,158	1,662,695	2,150	1	7	120,037	14,853,214	20,387,317
Vermont	11	317,237	16	10,120	184	82,343	169	15	....	12,308	75,965	254,925
Virginia	30	3,012,498	56	83,560	763	346,364	680	73	10	143,269	851,921	1,721,669
Washington	69	3,515,715	76	117,113	1,234	959,085	1,210	17	7	139,567	10,304,915	12,817,177
West Virginia	20	2,555,640	136	155,826	1,152	460,604	1,010	107	35	92,418	2,929,621	3,961,186
Wisconsin	117	5,249,278	366	371,191	2,748	1,344,308	2,478	173	97	185,674	1,086,037	6,935,953
All other states and territories[1]	59	62,987,875	548	1,039,105	7,132	7,541,276	7,105	....	27	2,816,445	65,382,303	88,476,070

---

[1] Includes states and territories distributed as follows: Colorado, 50; Montana, 9.

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—TOBACCO.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States...	16,828	$323,983,501	9,236	$8,800,434	159,408	$62,640,303	85,691	66,301	7,416	$80,145,016	$126,088,608	$331,117,681
Alabama	32	128,101	13	10,370	169	77,263	152	9	8	32,803	74,354	244,370
Arizona	14	82,070	5	8,480	75	46,552	59	11	5	30,274	40,731	153,170
Arkansas	29	23,053	2	1,028	55	35,184	43	1	11	25,230	85,142	227,234
California	381	1,266,215	77	69,456	1,811	831,508	1,431	328	52	574,407	1,146,127	3,274,243
Colorado	119	302,038	23	27,740	484	310,185	383	90	11	119,687	539,629	987,726
Connecticut	226	1,173,806	73	70,268	1,267	765,542	1,018	226	23	290,775	852,251	2,349,710
Delaware	20	5,572,880	10	10,749	174	70,269	117	50	7	148,045	435,342	688,321
District of Columbia	25	77,034	2	1,050	60	30,413	58	1	1	13,779	32,853	98,318
Florida	209	7,391,463	746	765,354	9,658	5,577,426	7,939	1,700	19	2,367,010	6,596,730	16,766,476
Georgia	38	397,098	28	15,823	258	81,997	86	160	12	61,594	125,207	299,280
Idaho	17	35,986	3	1,320	42	29,736	34	4	4	11,816	42,532	104,471
Illinois	1,825	9,102,432	371	315,177	7,471	3,738,328	5,325	1,878	268	3,648,671	5,994,798	16,061,837
Indian Territory	8	6,905	....	....	7	2,958	5	2	....	2,065	5,487	14,375
Indiana	552	1,486,065	124	96,144	2,668	1,040,047	1,485	1,000	183	637,529	1,580,981	3,904,621
Iowa	444	1,598,764	156	126,511	2,072	847,148	1,275	699	98	599,514	1,279,724	3,359,024
Kansas	174	518,637	23	17,066	594	238,110	364	188	42	139,530	341,739	912,041
Kentucky	238	22,691,157	297	371,323	3,969	1,225,886	2,393	1,216	360	4,945,247	5,914,476	14,913,049
Maine	64	136,675	8	5,276	244	122,810	189	55	....	55,757	181,524	449,563
Massachusetts	349	2,372,592	168	202,611	3,586	2,337,480	2,530	1,033	23	923,402	2,511,388	6,643,308
Michigan	706	4,146,815	405	375,016	6,428	2,467,116	2,650	3,310	468	2,815,168	4,847,486	11,863,959
Minnesota	352	1,468,659	115	119,626	1,780	857,453	1,297	459	24	602,520	1,098,322	3,205,354
Mississippi	4	6,175	1	225	6	2,648	4	2	....	1,369	3,707	9,310
Missouri	561	52,820,624	307	394,582	5,259	2,305,468	3,283	1,615	361	8,383,025	11,961,832	30,884,182
Montana	44	71,124	1	1,200	95	66,017	86	1	8	40,335	105,032	271,281
Nebraska	158	370,477	16	15,216	517	237,843	367	110	40	134,535	339,963	903,117
Nevada	5	23,952	1	180	13	11,760	12	....	1	6,352	12,198	41,076
New Hampshire	45	202,598	3	1,809	342	198,235	282	58	2	71,571	261,102	569,980
New Jersey	554	20,522,461	278	281,246	6,508	2,041,129	2,042	4,105	361	2,846,224	3,808,453	10,988,409
New Mexico	7	22,245	....	....	18	10,703	17	....	1	4,697	12,442	36,731
New York	3,543	53,794,950	2,066	1,973,177	33,946	14,546,507	17,889	15,809	248	14,396,224	25,240,318	65,596,931
North Carolina	55	36,076,997	534	584,797	7,293	1,457,379	3,701	2,303	1,289	9,619,689	10,149,351	28,087,969
North Dakota	27	34,672	....	....	30	16,019	27	1	2	11,097	29,203	76,443
Ohio	1,329	15,646,744	622	532,958	11,175	3,912,416	4,269	6,499	407	5,107,981	7,499,939	20,488,522
Oklahoma	39	48,622	....	....	59	24,543	48	3	8	16,217	48,231	116,094
Oregon	54	123,476	5	3,950	163	92,242	120	33	10	51,548	179,173	395,597
Pennsylvania	2,808	23,371,281	1,378	1,116,838	30,748	10,437,998	14,512	14,622	1,611	8,321,878	15,936,872	40,897,336
Rhode Island	38	183,910	4	5,616	217	128,817	158	58	1	50,246	135,019	358,124
South Carolina	7	699,296	25	22,874	446	74,113	39	358	49	64,866	108,289	257,078
South Dakota	47	124,674	5	4,620	167	86,936	143	15	9	48,933	127,336	327,817
Tennessee	77	5,793,715	96	93,069	888	287,430	569	257	62	844,788	935,986	2,759,755
Texas	86	284,672	10	15,554	347	158,523	232	96	19	82,938	210,726	549,653
Utah	27	106,388	9	6,925	140	108,533	116	13	11	32,506	110,722	297,918
Vermont	23	48,449	3	2,652	77	39,715	72	3	2	19,679	45,591	127,492
Virginia	143	23,477,649	521	519,255	7,931	1,829,239	3,382	3,900	649	5,509,968	6,663,585	16,768,204
Washington	102	190,806	3	3,309	256	175,425	229	26	1	81,621	225,730	603,578
West Virginia	82	3,703,005	80	78,340	1,547	690,246	801	596	150	1,039,395	884,875	3,188,876
Wisconsin	767	3,153,256	209	201,221	2,810	1,195,748	2,028	600	182	1,538,568	2,186,248	6,345,914
Wyoming	12	27,796	1	400	27	15,534	22	2	3	6,096	14,664	49,105
All other states and territories[1]	371	23,075,132	409	330,042	5,511	1,775,726	2,408	2,796	307	3,737,847	5,325,201	13,600,739

---

[1] Includes states and territories distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; Louisiana, 25; Maryland 345.

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued

Group 12.—VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Number	Salaries.	Total		Average number					
					Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over	Children under 16 years.			
United States	7,285	$447,697,020	24,632	$24,331,118	384,577	$221,860,517	381,283	2,196	1,098	$29,107,649	$334,244,377	$643,924,442
Alabama	44	2,747,654	292	274,574	5,973	3,195,575	5,941	7	25	222,193	3,813,318	7,659,901
Arizona	8	534,827	40	56,000	1,169	969,091	1,169			24,849	297,980	1,348,603
Arkansas	46	1,308,388	185	191,220	2,968	1,719,402	2,959		9	67,552	1,705,632	3,849,100
California	241	6,089,130	425	472,653	10,155	7,511,498	10,145	1	9	100,820	4,651,841	13,665,559
Colorado	76	2,455,316	267	309,660	3,635	2,677,576	3,616	11	8	146,866	3,239,504	6,489,562
Connecticut	129	9,068,491	370	413,906	5,598	3,453,336	5,584	6	8	709,957	3,558,403	8,130,380
Delaware	34	1,067,644	206	205,155	3,083	1,941,649	3,067	14	2	201,552	2,743,644	5,479,128
District of Columbia	11	497,410	45	41,522	864	472,549	829	34	1	16,380	324,812	877,070
Florida	38	693,962	58	56,638	1,342	676,074	1,338	1	3	40,577	602,563	1,549,289
Georgia	105	3,882,147	329	343,854	6,142	2,903,936	6,107	15	20	228,212	3,627,398	7,581,725
Idaho	8	183,141	40	45,900	713	539,313	713			2,676	325,781	913,670
Illinois	479	15,484,338	2,386	2,481,637	35,605	22,254,769	35,410	175	20	2,636,657	40,367,494	70,804,151
Indian Territory	5	97,060	22	22,430	281	185,823	281			315	324,263	534,631
Indiana	318	37,931,207	1,833	1,761,765	25,002	13,356,473	24,580	279	143	2,206,674	25,764,039	45,848,471
Iowa	157	8,154,672	625	594,714	7,973	4,643,083	7,948	22	3	617,276	5,361,404	11,649,934
Kansas	67	3,554,206	272	243,082	6,475	4,074,542	6,466	1	8	135,415	7,413,935	11,956,666
Kentucky	159	7,915,006	465	444,610	7,530	3,735,029	7,359	90	81	538,409	5,959,623	11,586,238
Louisiana	58	1,737,356	226	201,443	2,743	1,449,118	2,741		2	68,650	1,282,836	3,101,605
Maine	177	1,947,080	52	49,511	1,616	878,993	1,614	2		84,056	1,205,454	2,557,789
Maryland	144	5,324,583	367	317,196	7,002	3,649,594	6,967	12	23	241,471	4,959,133	9,405,755
Massachusetts	368	14,736,650	572	569,799	10,366	6,382,239	10,243	95	28	975,715	9,216,103	18,405,422
Michigan	308	27,469,931	1,241	1,237,761	18,500	9,588,091	18,256	179	65	3,394,360	24,802,704	43,488,614
Minnesota	186	9,804,265	504	483,350	7,178	4,031,570	7,148	26	4	206,944	5,039,488	10,167,139
Mississippi	39	1,810,373	135	139,213	2,971	1,552,379	2,963		8	57,079	1,545,212	3,380,372
Missouri	302	21,815,185	1,066	1,304,433	15,952	9,526,181	15,809	104	39	1,832,968	19,521,510	31,500,224
Montana	16	1,115,366	82	104,165	1,062	819,368	1,061		1	10,198	707,546	1,679,538
Nebraska	51	6,283,286	397	203,542	3,461	2,221,819	3,459		2	208,793	2,069,952	4,772,836
Nevada	7	253,888	25	26,224	315	279,887	315			3,940	222,893	534,289
New Hampshire	57	2,524,193	90	89,257	1,975	1,096,111	1,971	1	3	91,183	1,870,464	3,341,055
New Jersey	254	13,741,563	664	659,913	8,677	5,033,117	8,623	35	19	803,079	6,838,826	14,180,860
New Mexico	14	998,003	71	93,183	1,693	1,248,588	1,688		5	65,324	1,152,642	2,575,695
New York	810	40,384,118	2,197	2,208,795	30,246	17,358,134	30,038	176	32	2,835,158	21,872,939	46,864,136
North Carolina	142	2,973,823	167	141,414	3,425	1,525,339	3,339	11	75	121,618	2,595,369	4,824,567
North Dakota	4	137,890	20	19,283	150	104,885	150			390	84,284	209,982
Ohio	581	38,894,831	2,728	2,687,580	35,345	19,350,849	34,841	479	25	3,750,177	31,466,533	62,371,450
Oklahoma	10	112,327	28	31,444	497	275,078	497			3,174	220,080	513,613
Oregon	30	625,130	57	68,116	1,185	864,586	1,185			153,060	600,852	1,715,420
Pennsylvania	834	81,954,333	3,417	3,367,934	58,406	34,287,394	57,841	300	265	3,872,324	54,903,961	98,362,702
Rhode Island	36	531,736	36	33,742	630	372,557	627	3		25,883	264,403	803,664
South Carolina	16	802,166	107	84,872	1,477	695,471	1,451	14	12	33,903	722,085	1,629,216
South Dakota	9	161,531	15	16,520	203	118,212	203			2,060	140,542	282,012
Tennessee	146	5,253,782	346	347,364	6,950	3,543,586	6,891	29	30	317,663	5,500,355	10,195,722
Texas	84	1,911,626	411	507,962	8,828	5,510,812	8,828			149,723	4,617,991	10,873,180
Utah	12	548,840	91	98,984	1,320	1,016,054	1,317	1	2	3,040	869,827	1,991,271
Vermont	30	841,480	30	21,982	944	510,221	944			20,670	433,690	1,028,070
Virginia	123	4,845,179	493	402,066	8,735	4,165,331	8,669	12	54	215,866	5,798,811	11,044,283
Washington	39	1,988,796	78	84,588	1,574	1,066,901	1,572	2		50,839	2,004,114	3,311,475
West Virginia	63	3,022,516	228	194,077	5,153	2,609,492	5,125	9	19	188,717	3,447,549	6,847,092
Wisconsin	379	16,125,517	714	671,665	10,214	5,497,346	10,149	50	15	985,937	8,418,418	17,322,365
Wyoming[1]	11	962,078	84	103,820	1,246	921,193	1,246			137,117	572,177	1,735,921

[1] Includes 1 establishment in Alaska.

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	1,097	$121,623,700	2,480	$3,339,741	50,754	$29,241,087	49,915	65	774	$5,255,506	$37,463,179	$82,769,239
Alabama	7	309,406	6	12,240	174	92,100	174			10,892	66,395	218,355
Connecticut	46	1,704,643	80	104,579	1,998	987,253	1,998			86,917	2,806,690	4,560,404
Delaware	10	2,629,792	60	91,724	1,122	563,409	1,111	2	9	133,304	894,907	1,780,914
District of Columbia	3	990			7	4,185	7			540	3,455	9,244
Florida	14	548,659	12	16,780	348	159,803	348			45,704	145,185	414,961
Idaho	3	17,200			5	4,133	5			144	8,871	19,015
Illinois	22	2,337,877	103	56,101	518	295,654	517	1		82,288	347,032	887,919
Indiana	10	254,471	17	17,864	302	124,253	302			41,415	218,965	477,726
Iowa	9	169,597	19	12,836	109	57,520	109			24,428	62,966	170,589
Kentucky	9	72,830	7	6,580	115	71,394	115			5,487	47,657	150,996
Louisiana	20	146,067	12	15,830	272	181,789	267		5	11,319	131,498	445,201
Maine	139	1,881,108	64	101,727	2,297	1,313,945	2,295	2		222,845	2,428,515	4,427,381
Maryland	35	4,225,620	140	173,075	2,772	1,340,492	2,753		19	245,228	1,784,861	4,541,165
Michigan	57	3,911,547	150	134,992	1,998	1,068,253	1,970	4	24	308,843	1,079,064	2,972,865
Minnesota	28	319,370	16	14,670	224	132,957	224			16,668	101,658	342,113
Mississippi	13	39,750			125	85,069	124		1	4,643	98,875	245,747
Missouri	6	23,733	2	2,880	133	69,489	133			7,097	44,272	158,964
New Hampshire	5	5,965			5	2,612	4	1		279	4,104	11,898
New Jersey	78	10,890,674	316	488,266	4,863	3,032,702	4,863			382,178	3,461,805	7,735,330
New York	210	11,744,357	337	470,743	6,428	4,387,033	6,415	11	2	1,021,210	3,988,925	11,265,303
North Carolina	12	71,570	2	1,170	73	37,404	73			3,492	22,977	83,273
Oregon	11	119,710	4	6,900	169	121,760	169			7,500	122,961	297,231
Pennsylvania	33	18,007,264	321	481,998	6,511	3,473,296	6,135	6	370	880,500	5,180,488	10,326,592
Rhode Island	16	876,033	44	58,916	746	428,504	733	13		20,242	370,874	945,270
Texas	8	10,905			30	22,605	30			1,900	16,209	51,344
Virginia	24	23,027,616	142	156,442	7,422	3,430,715	7,128	7	287	259,370	4,357,260	8,933,177
Washington	40	3,302,577	65	88,363	1,384	906,873	1,384			191,051	1,228,553	2,695,024
West Virginia	3	125,614	8	7,682	85	38,006	85			2,356	47,503	115,785
Wisconsin	33	2,345,981	30	42,226	597	328,327	586		11	62,904	227,603	783,459
All other states and territories[1]	193	32,503,974	517	775,157	9,922	6,449,552	9,858	18	46	1,174,762	8,163,053	17,703,934

---

[1] Includes states and territories distributed as follows: California, 41; Georgia, 2; Massachusetts, 125; Ohio, 22; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2.

TABLE 6.—GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
United States	12,377	$974,316,571	47,406	$50,655,229	390,831	$187,511,312	303,957	79,398	7,476	$101,198,364	$460,205,501	$941,604,873
Alabama	86	5,402,658	199	177,903	2,653	1,112,285	2,604	38	11	284,342	4,533,123	7,402,126
Arizona	14	423,343	13	11,855	74	55,852	73	....	1	35,246	58,936	262,588
Arkansas	62	1,545,821	79	60,011	436	194,586	414	18	4	98,525	204,910	728,790
Connecticut	256	47,277,179	1,728	2,293,928	24,197	11,913,521	16,299	7,454	444	6,315,270	34,258,011	61,986,952
Delaware	23	819,190	41	33,802	268	113,656	192	53	23	80,751	234,702	577,246
Illinois	1,073	132,862,295	6,558	6,835,934	42,905	22,787,865	36,978	5,373	554	11,525,689	48,078,319	103,567,977
Indiana	360	33,538,720	1,621	1,673,848	12,192	5,613,037	10,666	1,290	236	4,040,237	12,708,749	27,271,101
Iowa	219	6,360,098	572	495,290	4,067	1,586,361	3,159	832	76	786,723	3,029,943	6,707,380
Kansas	136	2,688,455	155	133,128	858	386,065	668	149	41	218,663	850,102	2,041,125
Kentucky	148	7,770,381	359	357,193	3,246	1,544,401	2,996	143	107	656,204	3,994,421	7,861,624
Maine	72	1,729,948	83	66,590	768	349,660	671	95	2	109,808	597,917	1,295,036
Michigan	283	22,324,165	1,256	1,250,240	8,589	3,996,014	7,002	1,397	190	3,199,976	8,681,510	19,485,007
Minnesota	186	13,335,561	660	738,936	3,890	1,850,533	2,856	1,029	5	1,185,440	5,868,069	10,871,482
Mississippi	47	1,430,089	90	70,184	428	160,831	350	52	26	98,213	260,740	822,940
Missouri	357	11,510,883	933	942,827	5,024	2,466,260	4,027	846	151	1,293,149	5,011,357	12,073,708
Nebraska	71	1,676,468	151	123,894	663	335,921	591	67	5	195,423	904,733	1,781,380
New Hampshire	53	1,430,272	78	87,258	957	434,195	735	213	9	139,004	726,686	1,528,911
New Jersey	538	62,749,973	3,248	3,821,548	26,006	11,990,950	18,478	6,927	601	7,583,296	33,192,562	64,428,369
New York	3,084	167,429,342	9,877	10,526,799	85,629	42,895,460	64,041	20,762	826	20,484,405	108,787,687	212,755,780
North Carolina	64	1,163,567	85	73,046	526	160,249	496	20	10	73,048	325,768	853,926
North Dakota	8	38,745	1	364	39	16,216	25	14	....	6,461	30,900	63,410
Oklahoma	30	761,286	39	28,097	149	79,597	147	1	1	50,581	103,260	348,796
Oregon	53	739,521	44	37,617	275	164,391	206	69	....	71,268	280,520	748,409
Pennsylvania	1,317	172,935,391	6,132	6,538,118	47,874	22,174,254	38,533	7,639	1,702	14,708,199	50,717,890	107,962,168
Rhode Island	97	14,404,899	425	473,844	7,398	3,049,873	4,654	2,543	201	1,006,753	10,966,408	19,318,671
Texas	210	5,991,364	270	251,243	1,485	711,415	1,399	51	32	140,675	1,300,412	3,516,988
Utah	25	573,939	39	23,340	274	213,899	243	24	7	30,295	591,775	1,132,309
Vermont	61	3,738,706	175	199,004	2,586	1,152,132	2,398	167	21	297,910	1,159,409	3,218,485
Virginia	142	7,615,647	281	247,853	3,768	1,372,824	3,522	129	117	407,825	2,808,980	5,186,329
Washington	75	1,341,135	86	81,987	505	318,799	446	55	4	166,423	595,653	1,191,543
West Virginia	127	9,935,891	309	228,204	3,025	1,229,458	2,985	24	16	500,398	3,118,700	5,266,893
Wisconsin	324	41,858,498	2,151	2,278,964	12,343	5,777,353	10,227	1,771	345	4,885,612	12,158,724	28,400,114
All other states and territories[1]	2,776	190,912,841	9,665	10,492,080	87,734	41,506,399	65,876	20,150	1,708	20,222,249	104,070,595	220,311,270

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; California, 399; Colorado, 90; District of Columbia, 43; Florida, 58; Georgia, 106; Idaho, 2; Indian Territory, 33; Louisiana, 99; Maryland, 201; Massachusetts, 763; Montana, 5; Nevada, 2; New Mexico, 10; Ohio, 786; South Carolina, 32; South Dakota, 10; Tennessee, 133; Wyoming, 3.

TABLE 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
ALABAMA.												
The state.	1,882	$105,382,859	3,763	$3,867,139	62,173	$21,878,451	53,496	4,547	4,130	$8,048,819	$60,458,368	$109,169,922
1. Food and kindred products.	117	1,313,842	128	105,549	925	292,501	719	158	48	137,766	3,125,695	4,127,259
2. Textiles	70	26,046,729	313	388,371	12,518	2,675,332	5,336	3,921	3,261	1,084,163	12,850,291	18,073,790
3. Iron and steel and their products.	111	35,742,588	770	1,002,258	13,528	5,753,566	13,299	3	226	1,785,898	20,849,008	34,052,898
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	716	14,786,950	820	856,565	17,091	5,803,708	16,468	264	359	2,762,183	5,537,999	19,111,549
5. Leather and its finished products.	10	1,010,779	11	10,596	301	94,413	296		5	88,376	712,250	1,014,886
6. Paper and printing	245	1,507,363	281	247,491	943	477,807	758	120	65	273,741	437,259	1,977,737
7. Liquors and beverages	67	1,621,538	81	89,813	375	148,014	358	4	13	367,862	416,597	1,320,528
8. Chemicals and allied products	258	10,708,036	671	508,470	5,227	1,426,154	5,205	18	4	792,440	7,091,168	11,533,129
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	105	3,810,699	155	160,994	2,127	645,170	2,017	5	105	163,862	526,173	1,815,444
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	14	246,516	23	21,945	169	84,563	169			42,298	424,738	617,950
11. Tobacco	32	128,101	13	10,370	169	77,263	152	9	8	32,803	74,354	244,370
12. Vehicles for land transportation	44	2,747,654	292	274,574	5,973	3,195,575	5,941	7	25	222,193	3,813,318	7,659,901
13. Shipbuilding	7	309,406	6	12,240	174	92,100	174			10,892	66,395	218,355
14. Miscellaneous industries	86	5,402,658	199	177,903	2,653	1,112,285	2,604	38	11	284,342	4,533,123	7,402,126
ALASKA.												
The territory	82	$10,684,799	195	$321,909	1,938	$1,095,579	1,895	29	14	$1,851,716	$3,741,946	$8,244,524
1. Food and kindred products	64	10,285,986	175	291,951	1,841	957,641	1,770	29	12	1,827,640	3,556,658	7,762,032
2. Textiles												
3. Iron and steel and their products												
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	6	205,238	4	8,000	63	71,870	62		1	8,573	77,914	245,380
5. Leather and its finished products												
6. Paper and printing	5	12,575	1	1,000	11	9,280	10		1	2,861	3,526	25,752
7. Liquors and beverages												
8. Chemicals and allied products												
9 Clay, glass, and stone products												
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel												
11. Tobacco												
12 Vehicles for land transportation												
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	7	181,000	15	20,958	53	56,788	53			12,642	103,848	211,360
ARIZONA.												
The territory	169	$11,395,654	291	$471,548	4,793	$3,969,248	4,742	33	18	$1,208,320	$14,595,057	$28,083,192
1. Food and kindred products	32	675,621	22	25,462	136	101,914	127	8	1	53,372	966,496	1,266,938
2. Textiles												
3. Iron and steel and their products	7	172,419	9	10,320	78	57,097	78			17,207	76,250	94,000
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	12	2,416,468	41	78,373	648	472,909	647		1	138,151	481,524	1,406,159
5. Leather and its finished products[2]	3	14,592			12	7,833	10	2		2,130	12,325	31,068
6. Paper and printing	50	306,951	43	51,336	189	160,646	168	12	9	39,515	106,983	469,839
7. Liquors and beverages	13	98,022	5	5,000	17	13,390	17			13,499	35,354	85,250
8. Chemicals and allied products	3	127,582	3	2,520	7	6,077	7			12,708	8,321	30,715
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	6	112,920	3	3,800	39	27,478	39			13,272	23,375	72,881
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	7	9,340,839	107	218,492	2,349	2,050,409	2,348		1	828,097	12,486,782	22,761,981
11. Tobacco	14	82,070	5	8,480	75	46,552	59	11	5	30,274	40,731	153,170
12. Vehicles for land transportation	8	531,827	40	56,000	1,169	969,091	1,169			24,849	297,980	1,348,603
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries	14	423,343	13	11,855	74	55,852	73		1	35,246	58,936	262,588
ARKANSAS.												
The state	1,907	$16,306,116	2,328	$2,309,890	33,089	$14,543,635	32,066	501	522	$6,648,343	$21,799,346	$53,864,394
1. Food and kindred products	232	1,931,578	99	84,841	762	268,265	561	176	25	198,118	3,860,155	5,037,615
2. Textiles	10	508,135	26	23,160	175	52,917	61	80	34	37,042	290,558	443,854
3. Iron and steel and their products	33	762,326	28	30,795	363	199,632	357		6	44,792	216,678	663,870
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	992	31,270,247	1,153	1,504,348	25,305	10,800,492	24,921	52	332	5,363,284	10,193,858	34,052,755
5. Leather and its finished products	7	174,143	9	10,328	62	37,430	60	2		20,165	104,719	210,175
6. Paper and printing	277	1,311,691	104	92,555	895	437,812	668	166	61	172,174	320,149	1,443,138
7. Liquors and beverages	70	153,729	21	18,230	145	60,179	133	2	10	113,204	117,359	468,282
8. Chemicals and allied products	62	5,605,167	254	230,311	1,061	385,928	1,048	4	9	378,682	4,312,189	5,389,763
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	87	1,341,603	67	62,463	803	311,167	782		21	122,921	344,037	1,225,172
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	9	67,235	1	600	59	40,641	59			6,354	43,960	124,646
11. Tobacco	20	23,053	2	1,028	55	35,184	43	1	11	25,230	85,142	227,234
12. Vehicles for land transportation	46	1,308,388	185	191,220	2,968	1,719,402	2,959		9	67,552	1,705,632	3,849,100
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries	62	1,545,821	79	60,011	436	194,586	414	18	4	98,525	204,910	728,790

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 1, group 14; iron and steel and their products, 1, group 3; liquors and beverages, 2, group 7; chemicals and allied products, 1, group 8; tobacco, 1, group 11; vehicles for land transportation, 1, group 12.

[2] Includes establishments as follows: Leather and its finished products, 2, group 5; textiles, 1, group 2.

Table 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Number.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Salaries.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Average number.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Wages.	Average number: Men 16 years and over.	Average number: Women 16 years and over.	Average number: Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	6,839	$282,647,201	12,283	$14,399,157	100,355	$64,656,686	84,688	14,084	1,583	$27,145,650	$215,726,411	$367,218,494
1. Food and kindred products	1,893	51,610,911	2,458	2,958,140	16,785	8,708,877	10,254	6,155	376	5,886,458	87,131,636	116,022,535
2. Textiles	269	8,414,746	428	449,383	6,441	2,730,172	2,195	3,990	256	1,042,948	8,950,656	14,756,075
3. Iron and steel and their products	146	19,859,988	1,033	1,363,421	8,063	5,849,150	7,946	17	100	1,613,469	9,416,942	21,542,283
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	785	41,954,005	1,338	1,649,655	21,169	14,400,363	20,754	206	209	3,724,665	14,485,470	40,465,069
5. Leather and its finished products	179	10,009,495	322	400,987	3,341	1,944,638	2,707	592	42	570,939	8,333,050	12,641,564
6. Paper and printing	1,152	13,579,995	2,403	2,415,158	8,007	5,687,452	6,044	1,655	308	3,094,664	5,195,731	20,844,850
7. Liquors and beverages	531	23,922,062	537	736,092	2,837	2,159,046	2,786	43	8	3,912,438	7,136,858	17,230,894
8. Chemicals and allied products	331	57,423,078	1,539	1,718,498	4,609	3,052,919	4,287	292	30	3,548,363	16,309,197	29,012,729
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	239	17,291,716	420	533,425	5,320	3,417,087	5,189	86	45	820,110	3,145,389	10,064,644
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	252	15,525,436	440	634,966	4,263	3,099,361	3,945	235	83	634,452	42,117,547	49,948,658
11. Tobacco	381	1,266,215	77	69,456	1,811	831,508	1,431	328	52	574,407	1,146,127	3,274,243
12. Vehicles for land transportation	241	6,089,130	425	472,653	10,155	7,511,498	10,145	1	9	400,820	4,654,841	13,635,559
13. Shipbuilding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	440	15,700,424	863	997,323	7,554	5,264,615	7,005	484	65	1,321,917	7,702,959	17,781,791

COLORADO.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Number.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Salaries.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Average number.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Wages.	Average number: Men 16 years and over.	Average number: Women 16 years and over.	Average number: Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	1,606	$107,663,500	2,677	$3,549,043	21,813	$15,100,365	20,164	1,343	306	$6,519,100	$63,114,397	$100,143,999
1. Food and kindred products	337	21,833,157	440	599,348	3,015	1,968,349	2,499	478	38	1,390,385	15,140,272	22,392,929
2. Textiles	21	475,476	69	65,482	420	165,728	78	331	11	77,237	533,526	970,172
3. Iron and steel and their products	105	30,504,455	392	704,916	3,405	2,097,662	3,352	3	50	1,621,862	7,152,476	13,238,684
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	136	2,112,872	119	109,566	1,645	1,061,911	1,612	24	9	332,431	1,046,989	3,061,839
5. Leather and its finished products	20	321,730	32	31,801	155	112,321	153	..	2	50,032	243,604	512,767
6. Paper and printing	430	4,214,789	640	736,427	2,098	1,481,545	1,697	289	112	777,852	1,444,960	5,835,498
7. Liquors and beverages	59	5,379,421	74	152,668	408	317,627	402	......	6	812,216	593,162	2,552,434
8. Chemicals and allied products	35	8,343,755	184	164,643	324	259,727	309	13	2	363,493	1,115,253	2,254,052
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	128	3,249,869	112	150,130	1,556	1,028,717	1,501	6	49	211,534	991,013	2,929,550
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Tobacco	119	302,038	23	27,740	484	310,185	383	90	11	119,687	339,629	987,726
12. Vehicles for land transportation	76	2,455,316	267	309,660	3,635	2,677,576	3,616	11	8	146,806	3,239,504	6,489,562
13. Shipbuilding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Miscellaneous industries[2]	140	28,470,622	325	496,662	4,668	3,619,017	4,562	98	8	615,505	31,274,009	38,918,786

CONNECTICUT.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Number.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Salaries.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Average number.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Wages.	Average number: Men 16 years and over.	Average number: Women 16 years and over.	Average number: Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	3,477	$373,283,580	13,523	$17,040,351	181,605	$87,942,628	132,750	44,554	4,301	$32,325,002	$191,301,881	$369,082,094
1. Food and kindred products	578	5,529,742	515	363,825	2,874	1,553,913	2,325	517	32	688,440	9,454,048	13,420,087
2. Textiles	348	87,791,272	2,256	3,050,143	47,505	18,431,226	23,472	22,188	1,845	4,903,809	44,409,355	79,125,809
3. Iron and steel and their products	511	96,482,078	3,762	4,803,244	47,004	24,647,590	41,886	4,278	840	8,058,793	24,916,488	71,293,742
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	263	4,907,284	284	270,348	3,352	1,739,890	3,265	77	10	641,371	3,336,064	6,843,066
5. Leather and its finished products	42	3,367,316	127	190,147	1,072	506,113	808	225	39	322,429	2,267,546	3,528,472
6. Paper and printing	458	14,725,736	999	1,148,598	7,318	3,577,477	4,655	2,429	234	1,506,211	7,025,936	15,537,715
7. Liquors and beverages	104	4,576,688	134	227,097	607	435,655	604	1	2	911,184	988,578	3,527,758
8. Chemicals and allied products	149	17,504,558	569	688,603	1,884	941,035	1,683	194	7	1,617,862	4,006,841	6,023,243
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	149	5,648,291	250	273,206	3,144	1,607,569	2,915	177	52	414,916	1,246,044	4,208,350
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	218	73,526,196	2,376	3,142,459	33,785	17,382,508	26,238	6,782	765	5,857,068	52,175,596	85,546,354
11. Tobacco	226	1,173,806	73	70,268	1,267	765,542	1,018	226	23	290,775	852,251	2,340,710
12. Vehicles for land transportation	129	9,068,4[illegible]	370	413,906	5,598	3,453,336	5,584	6	8	709,957	3,558,403	8,130,380
13. Shipbuilding	46	1,704,643	80	104,579	1,908	987,253	1,908	....	...	86,917	2,806,690	4,560,404
14. Miscellaneous industries	256	47,277,479	1,728	2,293,928	24,197	11,913,521	16,299	7,454	444	6,315,270	34,258,041	64,986,932

DELAWARE.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Number.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.: Salaries.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Average number.	Wage-earners and wages: Total: Wages.	Average number: Men 16 years and over.	Average number: Women 16 years and over.	Average number: Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	631	$50,925,630	1,451	$1,620,251	18,475	$8,158,203	14,866	2,960	649	$2,601,218	$24,883,806	$41,160,276
1. Food and kindred products	186	2,558,942	110	78,316	1,753	490,852	867	765	121	216,532	1,106,819	5,387,175
2. Textiles	29	2,451,252	127	125,652	2,221	701,914	957	1,002	262	241,539	1,143,684	2,919,821
3. Iron and steel and their products	43	13,461,836	373	125,525	3,392	1,599,715	3,345		47	447,890	3,173,423	6,039,988
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	112	3,338,561	56	68,010	1,258	388,628	1,166	48	44	189,356	928,100	1,973,106
5. Leather and its finished products	24	6,790,194	202	258,991	2,909	1,205,503	1,978	829	102	304,607	8,030,301	10,438,297
6. Paper and printing	56	3,969,407	95	125,008	901	413,265	720	162	19	121,914	1,580,897	2,615,716
7. Liquors and beverages	23	1,490,010	28	48,584	131	89,035	131		.	330,604	195,200	821,528
8. Chemicals and allied products	27	2,858,986	85	106,329	564	265,212	551	10	3	205,261	851,982	1,527,164
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	34	703,283	34	32,842	519	244,950	514		5	93,492	143,400	634,303
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	10	192,653	21	18,764	150	70,146	120	25	5	23,368	121,405	256,609
11. Tobacco	20	5,572,880	10	10,749	174	70,269	117	50	7	148,045	435,312	788,321
12. Vehicles for land transportation	34	4,067,644	206	205,155	3,083	1,941,649	3,067	14	2	201,552	2,713,644	5,479,128
13. Shipbuilding	10	2,620,792	60	91,724	1,122	563,409	1,111	2	9	133,304	894,907	1,780,914
14. Miscellaneous industries	23	819,190	44	33,802	268	113,656	192	53	23	80,754	234,702	577,246

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 399, group 14; shipbuilding, 41, group 13.

[2] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 90, group 14; metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, 50, group 10.

TABLE 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
The district	482	$20,199,783	1,006	$1,206,609	6,299	$3,658,370	5,614	611	74	$2,724,840	$7,731,971	$18,359,159
1. Food and kindred products	111	2,759,354	99	114,311	1,129	683,342	1,009	111	9	319,916	4,237,569	5,904,813
2. Textiles	8	231,480	18	18,542	93	47,886	38	55		7,852	96,005	228,719
3. Iron and steel and their products	20	398,250	27	24,118	313	164,383	308		5	29,183	184,127	479,124
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	17	321,999	25	25,130	325	187,622	320	3	2	30,889	183,811	512,382
5. Leather and its finished products												
6. Paper and printing	158	3,586,480	556	635,885	1,433	875,459	1,085	319	29	1,196,671	730,476	4,446,786
7. Liquors and beverages	12	3,330,939	51	102,942	314	242,916	312	1	1	535,957	444,186	1,454,387
8. Chemicals and allied products	15	6,374,089	60	127,885	552	336,714	516	36		380,862	840,653	2,403,597
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	30	1,098,596	28	24,269	524	237,839	513		11	62,501	191,027	605,616
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	28	213,054	38	33,242	252	154,521	242	1	9	21,377	131,149	426,744
11. Tobacco	25	77,034	2	1,050	60	30,413	58	1	1	13,779	32,853	98,318
12. Vehicles for land transportation	11	497,410	45	41,522	864	472,549	829	34	1	16,380	324,812	877,070
13. Shipbuilding	3	990			7	4,185	7			540	3,455	9,244
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	44	1,310,108	57	57,713	433	220,541	377	50	6	108,933	331,848	912,359
FLORIDA.												
The state	1,413	$32,971,982	3,125	$2,669,726	42,091	$15,767,182	39,656	2,098	337	$5,607,862	$16,532,439	$50,298,290
1. Food and kindred products	120	755,404	54	42,674	554	188,137	364	136	54	106,775	952,943	1,579,855
2. Textiles	5	34,210	4	2,100	37	10,079	19	6	12	3,373	27,185	53,415
3. Iron and steel and their products	19	496,568	36	37,099	297	151,534	296		1	25,079	231,703	547,488
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	257	13,216,915	680	734,272	12,060	4,373,605	11,821	141	98	1,796,031	4,253,427	13,539,934
5. Leather and its finished products												
6. Paper and printing	155	1,413,734	173	172,891	543	271,267	431	83	29	139,218	269,931	1,139,103
7. Liquors and beverages	45	427,894	13	15,960	120	48,576	117		3	46,088	126,887	379,528
8. Chemicals and allied products	447	5,985,389	1,224	715,941	16,071	3,881,976	15,946	18	107	891,579	2,733,551	12,716,885
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	33	529,526	41	39,120	563	191,215	556		7	39,042	188,800	572,795
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	11	66,448	9	7,276	110	58,771	108	2		7,284	73,631	217,222
11. Tobacco	209	7,391,463	746	765,354	9,658	5,577,426	7,939	1,700	19	2,367,010	6,596,730	16,766,476
12. Vehicles for land transportation	38	693,962	58	56,638	1,342	676,074	1,338	1	3	40,577	692,563	1;549,289
13. Shipbuilding	14	548,659	12	16,780	348	159,803	348			45,704	145,185	414,961
14. Miscellaneous industries[2]	60	1,411,810	75	63,621	388	178,719	373	11	4	100,102	239,903	821,339
GEORGIA.												
The state	3,219	$135,211,551	6,104	$5,927,521	92,749	$27,392,442	72,814	12,640	7,295	$12,206,634	$83,624,504	$151,040,455
1. Food and kindred products	254	3,543,797	308	263,268	2,221	556,425	1,337	605	279	415,867	9,636,939	11,899,203
2. Textiles	163	47,067,414	797	977,817	28,725	6,292,703	12,061	10,660	6,004	2,780,633	28,718,159	42,296,733
3. Iron and steel and their products	103	7,218,165	372	425,075	3,963	1,694,449	3,925	2	36	570,198	3,239,425	7,237,214
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,024	18,090,303	1,189	1,198,234	22,242	7,085,325	21,649	131	462	2,832,089	8,266,774	25,160,253
5. Leather and its finished products	62	3,516,920	83	85,417	1,680	522,973	1,437	153	90	146,660	3,542,724	4,823,722
6. Paper and printing	369	4,729,440	587	529,824	2,538	1,081,024	1,893	537	108	709,468	1,817,094	5,334,026
7. Liquors and beverages	141	2,191,779	119	124,477	723	258,366	671	24	28	529,516	747,229	2,368,685
8. Chemicals and allied products	674	32,676,583	1,633	1,327,290	17,125	4,544,611	16,999	88	38	2,882,634	20,074,399	34,210,073
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	157	6,851,463	347	336,641	4,669	1,569,539	4,498		171	626,117	1,390,795	5,020,286
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	21	1,341,464	31	43,953	492	186,445	455	31	6	51,198	426,674	776,937
11. Tobacco	38	397,098	28	15,823	258	81,997	86	160	12	61,594	125,207	299,280
12. Vehicles for land transportation	105	3,882,147	329	343,854	6,142	2,903,936	6,107	15	20	228,212	3,627,398	7,584,725
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries[3]	108	3,704,978	281	255,848	1,971	614,649	1,696	234	41	372,448	2,011,687	4,029,318
IDAHO.												
The state	364	$9,689,445	359	$379,311	3,061	$2,059,391	2,931	90	40	$1,111,699	$4,068,523	$8,768,743
1. Food and kindred products	76	4,318,111	127	113,073	304	218,439	281	17	6	144,854	2,221,553	3,013,588
2. Textiles	5	15,635	4	2,280	23	8,801	4	19		1,813	9,786	24,705
3. Iron and steel and their products	6	99,613	8	11,380	58	44,081	58			7,924	38,889	114,823
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	107	3,516,425	98	120,355	1,449	875,932	1,441	6	2	732,741	906,383	3,142,423
5. Leather and its finished products												
6. Paper and printing	93	491,072	44	43,573	262	179,406	200	43	19	75,306	108,843	553,256
7. Liquors and beverages	20	482,615	8	11,325	72	60,499	64	1	7	106,895	83,660	332,347
8. Chemicals and allied products												
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	22	127,177	10	6,300	86	51,603	85		1	10,929	33,515	142,155
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	3	278,300	9	18,500	42	43,154	42			10,927	282,857	389,071
11. Tobacco	17	35,986	3	1,320	42	29,736	34	4	4	11,816	42,532	104,471
12. Vehicles for land transportation	8	183,141	40	45,900	713	539,313	713			2,676	325,781	913,670
13. Shipbuilding	3	17,200			5	4,133	5			144	8,871	19,015
14. Miscellaneous industries[4]	4	121,170	8	5,305	5	4,294	4		1	5,674	5,853	19,219

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 43, group 14; leather and its finished products, 1, group 5.
[2] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 58, group 14; leather and its finished products, 2, group 5.
[3] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 106, group 14; shipbuilding, 2, group 13.
[4] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 2, group 14; chemicals and allied products, 2, group 8.

Table 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
ILLINOIS.												
The state	14,921	$975,844,799	54,521	$60,559,678	379,436	$208,405,468	314,091	60,399	4,946	$172,185,567	$840,057,316	$1,410,342,129
1. Food and kindred products	2,656	149,855,373	9,367	10,172,798	49,204	25,436,322	39,497	9,233	474	20,652,794	386,596,937	459,096,303
2. Textiles	1,178	43,026,970	4,902	5,076,172	40,376	18,169,835	14,511	24,803	1,062	13,055,409	55,679,805	103,070,593
3. Iron and steel and their products	1,240	178,942,578	9,146	11,130,484	72,299	43,449,817	70,754	1,266	279	17,894,333	116,867,348	218,361,724
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,174	49,401,251	3,256	3,606,390	35,621	18,170,918	34,121	1,043	457	6,426,413	37,349,262	73,826,442
5. Leather and its finished products	248	20,040,547	799	878,235	9,995	4,750,261	7,362	2,411	222	1,695,769	18,643,968	28,232,228
6. Paper and printing	2,661	51,234,653	8,802	8,830,531	29,643	17,232,438	20,984	7,869	790	14,908,127	22,369,284	75,080,709
7. Liquors and beverages	353	59,934,625	1,024	1,827,221	6,075	4,270,696	5,971	75	29	57,953,874	19,015,665	88,701,306
8. Chemicals and allied products	632	139,731,440	4,522	5,257,829	11,931	6,363,338	9,254	2,552	125	14,621,324	39,016,281	78,106,869
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	806	35,524,334	1,353	1,660,149	18,293	10,771,542	17,568	225	500	3,382,058	8,497,518	29,125,164
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	574	60,366,086	1,932	2,431,020	19,500	10,913,685	15,839	3,495	166	3,702,161	41,233,605	65,418,907
11. Tobacco	1,825	9,102,432	371	315,177	7,471	3,738,328	5,325	1,878	268	3,648,671	5,994,798	16,061,837
12. Vehicles for land transportation	479	43,484,338	2,386	2,481,637	35,605	22,254,769	35,410	175	20	2,636,657	40,367,494	70,804,151
13. Shipbuilding	22	2,337,877	103	56,101	518	295,654	517	1	....	82,288	347,032	887,919
14. Miscellaneous industries	1,073	132,862,295	6,558	6,835,934	42,905	22,587,865	36,978	5,373	554	11,525,689	48,078,319	103,567,977
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
The territory	466	$5,016,654	278	$251,378	2,257	$1,144,078	2,149	69	39	$492,539	$4,848,646	$7,909,451
1. Food and kindred products	79	960,974	43	42,206	212	108,786	208	4	....	86,636	2,304,890	2,844,939
2. Textiles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Iron and steel and their products	10	65,135	3	2,780	45	31,558	44	....	1	4,321	24,128	85,278
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	53	332,136	19	15,882	414	213,816	412	2	....	99,784	363,863	879,488
5. Leather and its finished products	12	64,595	....	....	36	21,781	36	....	....	9,601	80,448	155,296
6. Paper and printing	163	476,952	61	47,353	352	175,747	286	50	16	62,466	121,637	607,782
7. Liquors and beverages	40	143,983	9	5,640	73	27,856	65	....	8	24,491	58,701	184,605
8. Chemicals and allied products	17	1,505,199	56	58,987	292	103,524	292	....	....	101,964	1,198,764	1,567,174
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	39	565,615	33	32,662	319	152,389	305	4	10	50,173	146,996	463,303
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	6	43,280	....	....	23	17,555	23	....	....	5,529	44,012	84,491
11. Tobacco	8	6,905	....	....	7	2,958	5	2	....	2,065	5,487	14,375
12. Vehicles for land transportation	5	97,060	22	22,430	281	185,823	281	....	....	315	324,263	534,631
13. Shipbuilding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	34	754,820	32	23,438	203	99,285	192	7	4	45,194	175,457	488,089
INDIANA.												
The state	7,044	$312,071,234	14,862	$15,028,789	154,174	$72,058,099	131,551	19,230	3,393	$46,682,513	$220,507,007	$393,954,405
1. Food and kindred products	1,483	29,378,088	1,430	1,206,196	12,203	4,774,738	9,063	2,862	278	3,008,175	68,546,957	83,470,214
2. Textiles	153	11,303,019	723	706,340	11,192	3,147,605	2,509	8,117	566	1,384,869	10,314,573	16,805,282
3. Iron and steel and their products	458	57,583,261	2,473	2,688,982	24,653	12,738,644	24,073	398	182	4,160,767	31,216,998	56,121,823
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,368	35,641,758	1,933	1,917,664	25,454	10,709,307	23,945	988	521	3,575,246	22,754,588	45,471,075
5. Leather and its finished products	113	3,274,386	156	149,513	1,712	675,130	1,297	370	45	275,323	2,554,797	4,083,311
6. Paper and printing	935	17,018,991	1,795	1,491,242	8,375	3,934,849	6,099	2,110	166	2,341,737	6,583,581	16,953,828
7. Liquors and beverages	148	11,341,772	364	547,994	1,852	1,080,885	1,782	24	46	19,504,545	4,981,521	27,263,405
8. Chemicals and allied products	250	37,824,040	1,041	1,183,729	5,151	2,915,966	4,369	765	17	3,299,619	21,776,311	34,633,337
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	763	29,550,629	1,055	1,201,595	21,265	10,909,893	19,512	794	959	1,779,068	9,367,907	27,200,746
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	133	5,944,827	294	382,913	2,153	1,037,272	1,869	233	51	427,309	2,137,040	4,446,465
11. Tobacco	552	1,486,065	124	96,144	2,668	1,040,047	1,485	1,000	183	637,529	1,580,981	3,904,621
12. Vehicles for land transportation	318	37,931,207	1,833	1,761,765	25,002	13,356,473	24,580	279	143	2,206,674	25,764,039	45,848,471
13. Shipbuilding	10	254,471	17	17,864	302	124,253	302	....	....	41,415	218,965	477,726
14. Miscellaneous industries	360	33,538,720	1,621	1,673,848	12,192	5,613,037	10,666	1,290	236	4,040,237	12,708,749	27,274,101
IOWA.												
The state	4,785	$111,427,429	7,122	$5,948,377	49,481	$22,997,053	41,082	7,314	1,085	$12,152,888	$102,843,892	$160,572,313
1. Food and kindred products	1,469	27,897,602	1,891	1,162,190	9,964	4,153,405	7,806	1,801	357	2,564,014	66,432,498	79,096,294
2. Textiles	98	3,213,554	309	202,392	2,361	718,732	615	1,716	30	378,065	2,292,550	4,031,180
3. Iron and steel and their products	265	7,930,567	616	578,418	3,767	1,966,375	3,649	88	30	813,852	3,420,900	8,013,270
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	255	17,210,662	669	707,606	6,851	3,114,073	6,398	226	227	1,959,078	8,972,551	16,375,950
5. Leather and its finished products	47	1,794,808	165	143,932	1,163	486,354	783	349	31	314,489	1,681,237	2,910,421
6. Paper and printing	1,130	7,796,900	1,116	945,668	4,587	2,111,784	3,187	1,226	174	1,138,234	2,215,673	8,931,555
7. Liquors and beverages	98	3,947,719	136	190,348	624	371,263	600	16	8	928,789	1,033,749	3,178,651
8. Chemicals and allied products	152	11,973,956	499	152,065	1,454	712,319	1,236	215	3	1,391,422	3,919,516	7,676,957
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	390	7,173,347	252	219,201	3,440	1,683,083	3,393	4	43	473,867	1,358,341	4,977,400
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	52	6,205,183	97	117,206	1,049	485,553	924	120	5	160,137	1,782,750	2,893,719
11. Tobacco	111	1,598,764	156	126,511	2,072	847,148	1,275	699	98	599,514	1,279,721	3,359,024
12. Vehicles for land transportation	157	8,154,672	625	594,714	7,973	4,643,083	7,948	22	3	617,276	5,361,104	11,649,934
13. Shipbuilding	9	169,597	19	12,836	109	57,520	109	....		21,428	62,906	171,589
14. Miscellaneous industries	219	6,360,098	572	195,200	4,067	1,586,361	3,159	832	76	786,723	3,029,943	6,707,380

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 33, group 11; textiles, 1, group 2.

TABLE 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

KANSAS.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
The state	2,475	$88,680,117	3,721	$3,692,491	35,570	$18,883,071	32,138	2,703	729	$8,870,460	$156,509,949	$198,244,992
1. Food and kindred products	777	42,922,167	1,692	1,683,918	12,723	6,503,635	11,353	993	377	5,230,266	127,278,695	145,750,702
2. Textiles	41	625,140	46	33,577	577	186,293	195	380	2	80,036	528,751	924,287
3. Iron and steel and their products	102	3,509,271	195	207,920	1,838	1,058,652	1,826	3	9	390,104	1,831,360	4,036,070
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	74	2,002,452	126	134,864	1,354	634,216	1,246	34	74	202,038	1,729,650	3,064,928
5. Leather and its finished products	23	619,444	37	31,201	238	122,277	225	13	......	55,892	396,883	732,653
6. Paper and printing	732	3,878,486	455	359,496	2,675	1,190,325	1,845	747	83	543,337	1,189,046	4,552,629
7. Liquors and beverages	74	536,179	25	15,570	177	76,919	151	12	14	71,986	136,953	436,412
8. Chemicals and allied products	86	6,913,278	233	249,948	1,502	733,893	1,361	128	13	753,853	3,942,057	6,280,458
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	143	8,938,947	284	302,553	3,795	1,966,933	3,684	46	65	589,843	1,526,044	5,376,265
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	46	11,973,455	178	280,168	2,764	1,711,211	2,754	9	1	459,497	9,344,734	12,180,756
11. Tobacco	174	518,637	23	17,066	594	238,110	364	188	42	139,530	341,739	912,041
12. Vehicles for land transportation	67	3,554,206	272	243,082	6,475	4,074,542	6,466	1	8	135,415	7,413,935	11,956,666
13. Shipbuilding	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
14. Miscellaneous industries	136	2,688,455	155	133,128	858	386,065	668	149	41	218,663	850,102	2,041,125

KENTUCKY.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	3,734	$147,282,478	5,853	$5,871,247	59,794	$21,438,684	49,508	8,323	1,963	$20,530,852	$86,545,464	$159,753,968
1. Food and kindred products	701	12,019,722	621	549,376	3,929	1,451,725	2,951	852	126	1,356,418	23,588,348	30,099,764
2. Textiles	208	10,540,916	459	466,297	7,187	2,017,851	1,939	4,734	514	1,182,305	6,649,759	11,501,093
3. Iron and steel and their products	120	11,361,792	468	512,201	5,774	2,965,079	5,677	38	59	849,415	7,101,777	12,958,659
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,089	20,578,321	970	953,834	15,632	6,089,246	15,206	112	314	2,459,348	12,352,366	26,653,088
5. Leather and its finished products	75	6,312,596	214	214,387	2,087	848,122	1,694	294	99	638,858	5,106,770	7,685,224
6. Paper and printing	407	5,385,176	713	652,779	2,811	1,411,434	2,171	486	154	814,858	1,252,923	5,215,512
7. Liquors and beverages	256	25,270,740	587	648,336	2,334	1,091,297	2,196	98	40	5,364,209	6,015,393	15,500,324
8. Chemicals and allied products	93	12,283,546	390	402,829	1,248	478,084	1,121	114	13	1,288,317	6,401,780	10,563,900
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	170	4,151,266	203	198,442	3,153	1,193,507	3,029	68	56	350,921	1,213,747	3,640,838
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	58	929,029	100	93,060	779	315,629	661	78	40	80,796	646,424	1,423,659
11. Tobacco	238	22,601,157	297	371,323	3,969	1,225,886	2,393	1,216	360	4,945,247	5,914,476	14,913,049
12. Vehicles for land transportation	159	7,915,006	465	414,610	7,530	3,735,029	7,359	90	81	538,409	5,959,623	11,588,238
13. Shipbuilding	9	72,830	7	6,580	115	71,394	115	.....	....	5,487	47,657	150,996
14. Miscellaneous industries	148	7,770,381	359	357,193	3,246	1,544,401	2,996	143	107	656,204	3,994,421	7,861,624

LOUISIANA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	2,091	$150,810,608	5,977	$6,044,404	55,859	$25,315,750	49,942	4,604	1,313	$16,047,105	$117,035,305	$186,379,592
1. Food and kindred products	606	64,655,968	1,519	1,274,937	8,823	4,358,784	7,912	675	236	3,895,153	76,362,231	95,862,974
2. Textiles	75	4,741,359	221	197,049	3,081	740,397	573	2,231	277	487,080	6,275,624	8,208,941
3. Iron and steel and their products	79	4,121,093	180	248,582	1,690	977,127	1,687	....	3	396,693	1,294,151	3,323,853
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	566	41,901,175	2,005	2,393,508	29,429	13,481,440	29,040	32	357	6,789,703	12,279,583	41,591,778
5. Leather and its finished products	20	867,723	121	95,135	603	243,847	479	77	47	68,580	983,710	1,523,490
6. Paper and printing	251	2,221,861	519	461,993	1,453	876,900	1,178	190	85	496,879	816,109	3,358,544
7. Liquors and beverages	62	4,103,397	89	146,103	553	372,784	523	5	25	1,433,218	1,184,995	3,943,853
8. Chemicals and allied products	117	15,275,034	577	609,816	2,947	1,087,939	2,746	149	52	1,179,394	13,465,064	17,309,847
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	79	1,629,477	79	64,951	1,211	495,327	1,161	....	50	131,488	382,365	1,329,991
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	34	401,733	70	42,322	337	202,196	325	3	9	57,337	415,219	901,201
11. Tobacco	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12. Vehicles for land transportation	58	1,737,356	226	201,443	2,743	1,449,418	2,741	....	2	68,650	1,282,836	3,101,605
13. Shipbuilding	20	146,067	12	15,830	272	181,789	267	....	5	11,319	131,498	445,201
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	124	9,008,365	359	292,735	2,717	847,802	1,310	1,242	165	1,031,611	2,161,920	5,478,314

MAINE.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	3,145	$143,707,750	3,772	$3,988,797	74,958	$32,691,759	56,662	16,825	1,471	$12,485,167	$80,942,090	$144,020,197
1. Food and kindred products	646	6,455,129	537	373,071	4,711	1,856,951	2,840	1,520	351	756,649	10,755,754	15,627,513
2. Textiles	185	42,289,571	611	883,415	24,270	8,571,738	12,151	11,187	932	2,776,020	22,059,415	37,064,835
3. Iron and steel and their products	133	6,309,117	222	268,832	3,412	1,729,896	3,374	35	3	495,136	2,216,950	5,541,393
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,032	20,850,515	717	558,262	15,973	7,135,061	15,636	294	43	3,069,634	10,272,494	24,514,179
5. Leather and its finished products	100	6,318,265	407	418,036	6,544	2,951,773	4,638	1,862	44	636,512	19,503,529	15,330,031
6. Paper and printing	269	45,530,675	715	935,928	10,240	5,172,441	8,557	1,606	77	3,424,936	16,614,112	28,979,902
7. Liquors and beverages	32	350,588	23	19,597	101	53,492	98	1	2	24,722	177,755	350,656
8. Chemicals and allied products	131	3,558,671	141	99,229	642	275,504	517	123	2	439,721	1,235,897	2,464,722
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	141	5,831,696	150	166,896	3,838	2,119,115	3,826	6	6	325,867	1,261,275	4,621,043
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	24	518,712	42	42,427	302	160,380	256	37	9	63,504	531,499	816,154
11. Tobacco	64	136,675	8	5,276	244	122,810	189	55	....	55,757	181,524	449,563
12. Vehicles for land transportation	177	1,947,080	52	49,511	1,616	878,993	1,614	2	....	81,056	1,205,454	2,537,789
13. Shipbuilding	139	1,881,108	64	101,727	2,297	1,313,945	2,295	2	....	222,845	2,428,515	4,427,381
14. Miscellaneous industries	72	1,729,948	83	66,590	768	349,660	671	95	2	109,808	597,917	1,295,036

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 99, group 14, tobacco, 25, group 11.

TABLE 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1905—Continued.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
MARYLAND.												
The state.	3,852	$201,877,966	8,621	$8,843,996	91,174	$36,144,244	63,492	25,149	5,533	$21,904,752	$150,024,066	$243,37[illegible],996
1. Food and kindred products.	1,218	15,129,161	1,046	831,783	13,308	3,484,549	6,534	5,488	1,286	1,663,164	27,471,570	37,063,850
2. Textiles	336	26,692,612	1,712	1,500,251	24,124	6,897,322	8,074	13,620	2,430	4,392,768	25,263,802	41,880,879
3. Iron and steel and their products	156	18,630,399	692	716,713	7,364	4,171,724	7,164	83	117	1,824,706	11,888,217	21,1[illegible]
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	434	9,050,559	569	550,578	8,601	3,459,125	8,045	176	380	1,134,818	7,534,560	14,457,111
5. Leather and its finished products.	66	4,222,594	163	140,201	1,649	628,991	1,298	307	44	221,382	2,583,249	4,028,241
6. Paper and printing	383	12,821,858	1,128	1,068,495	4,909	2,213,235	3,798	919	192	1,393,233	4,800,463	10,947,016
7. Liquors and beverages	70	10,494,660	269	447,804	1,265	872,538	1,258	3	4	2,302,387	2,953,061	7,974,072
8. Chemicals and allied products	174	37,574,965	976	1,099,882	3,955	1,590,672	3,112	810	33	3,365,292	11,893,077	23,988,721
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	157	9,425,194	305	415,023	4,696	2,137,201	4,342	149	205	419,814	1,723,931	5,597,184
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	133	20,013,717	130	647,875	4,977	2,086,500	4,439	422	116	643,361	30,720,787	36,368,604
11. Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Vehicles for land transportation	144	5,324,583	367	317,196	7,002	3,649,594	6,967	12	23	241,471	4,959,133	9,405,775
13. Shipbuilding	35	4,225,620	110	173,075	2,772	1,340,492	2,753	.....	19	245,228	1,784,861	4,541,165
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	546	29,359,014	827	935,120	9,552	3,582,292	6,008	3,160	384	4,147,128	10,447,355	2[illegible],066,895
MASSACHUSETTS.												
The state	10,723	$965,948,887	32,824	$39,654,624	488,399	$232,388,946	326,586	147,044	14,769	$93,840,185	$626,410,431	$1,124,092,051
1. Food and kindred products	1,744	40,913,777	2,451	2,189,257	16,639	7,831,583	11,355	4,833	451	5,634,515	79,849,484	104,265,845
2. Textiles	1,112	368,370,021	5,352	8,074,190	183,238	70,587,609	90,652	82,510	10,076	22,604,940	203,757,198	333,304,585
3. Iron and steel and their products.	1,099	125,277,846	4,750	6,297,934	57,142	32,630,404	54,310	2,234	598	10,111,376	43,051,544	106,578,484
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,063	33,722,843	1,226	1,328,169	19,207	9,843,136	17,716	1,274	217	2,995,203	19,479,059	38,790,575
5. Leather and its finished products.	1,117	89,397,654	4,598	1,693,226	80,795	41,411,593	56,222	23,203	1,370	11,541,268	135,894,069	210,930,541
6. Paper and printing	1,437	80,611,209	6,093	6,974,801	35,034	18,148,755	21,636	12,708	690	12,666,960	36,705,368	86,368,096
7. Liquors and beverages	165	25,861,980	435	758,568	2,034	1,627,873	2,017	12	5	5,262,949	4,316,236	14,173,925
8. Chemicals and allied products	495	56,528,477	1,600	2,096,241	7,242	3,866,676	6,020	1,171	51	7,657,924	20,083,617	38,950,938
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	402	15,318,110	618	688,477	9,319	5,332,014	9,080	188	51	1,491,021	5,619,926	13,260,716
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	484	30,962,561	1,364	1,753,166	16,816	9,085,625	11,600	5,022	194	2,741,329	12,746,406	31,556,297
11. Tobacco	349	2,372,592	168	202,641	3,586	2,337,480	2,530	1,033	23	923,402	2,511,388	6,642,508
12. Vehicles for land transportation	368	14,736,650	572	569,799	10,366	6,382,239	10,243	95	28	975,715	9,216,103	18,405,422
13. Shipbuilding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Miscellaneous industries[2]	888	81,880,167	3,597	4,208,185	46,981	23,273,929	33,205	12,761	1,015	9,233,582	55,179,973	120,863,319
MICHIGAN.												
The state.	7,446	$337,894,102	17,235	$17,470,433	175,229	$81,278,837	147,676	24,270	3,283	$46,012,191	$230,080,921	$429,120,060
1. Food and kindred products	1,743	34,222,711	1,677	1,144,952	10,461	4,416,736	7,534	2,764	163	4,988,719	50,453,649	67,495,082
2. Textiles	217	11,140,908	970	892,267	11,688	3,629,088	2,449	9,017	222	2,137,033	9,902,792	18,917,501
3. Iron and steel and their products.	566	38,706,287	2,625	2,820,854	24,765	12,965,852	24,043	395	327	4,838,170	24,010,187	51,207,629
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,488	74,253,813	3,004	3,325,147	55,953	25,362,078	53,416	1,578	959	9,390,831	58,562,828	89,012,348
5. Leather and its finished products.	103	9,677,089	358	408,013	4,129	1,855,730	3,206	696	227	929,929	10,415,068	14,671,399
6. Paper and printing	1,023	19,628,061	1,976	1,811,811	10,588	4,880,345	7,511	2,826	251	2,616,498	9,389,573	22,2[illegible]8,160
7. Liquors and beverages	177	10,410,900	310	436,034	1,522	1,007,772	1,469	43	10	3,619,137	2,372,685	9,150,843
8. Chemicals and allied products	277	55,366,200	2,304	2,250,056	10,072	4,753,960	8,293	1,720	59	5,170,803	16,395,971	[illegible],0[illegible],464
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	331	16,310,316	426	432,892	4,426	2,340,650	4,353	36	37	961,924	2,937,292	8,481,684
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	167	10,325,239	536	650,398	6,110	2,947,152	5,524	305	281	1,607,800	26,200,2[illegible]2	[illegible]1,895,205
11. Tobacco	706	4,146,815	405	375,016	6,128	2,467,116	2,650	3,310	168	2,845,168	4,847,486	11,863,959
12. Vehicles for land transportation	308	27,409,931	1,241	1,237,761	18,500	9,588,091	18,256	179	65	3,394,360	24,802,704	43,488,614
13. Shipbuilding	57	3,911,547	150	134,992	1,998	1,068,253	1,970	4	24	308,843	1,079,064	2,972,865
14. Miscellaneous industries.	283	22,324,165	1,256	1,250,240	8,589	3,996,011	7,002	1,397	190	3,199,976	8,681,510	19,485,007
MINNESOTA.												
The state.	1,756	$184,903,271	9,141	$9,032,840	69,636	$35,843,145	60,886	8,430	320	$24,493,840	$210,55[illegible]	$307,858,173
1. Food and kindred products.	1,547	18,411,994	1,965	1,891,743	9,840	5,349,980	8,496	1,287	57	6,497,237	143,161,417	165,12[illegible],192
2. Textiles.	122	6,065,716	331	365,441	4,179	1,408,610	1,050	3,068	61	494,531	7,454,247	10,844,217
3. Iron and steel and their products.	217	10,087,615	670	668,876	4,247	2,582,717	4,216	29	2	836,867	4,838,893	10,407,532
4. Lumber and its remanufactures.	463	39,761,530	1,313	1,564,521	23,341	11,697,174	23,141	185	15	7,379,262	20,680,395	47,894,699
5. Leather and its finished products	62	4,487,930	352	347,922	2,446	1,083,017	1,708	726	12	542,815	4,031,582	6,[illegible]2,310
6. Paper and printing	959	11,176,668	1,917	1,562,224	5,665	3,184,558	4,306	1,273	86	2,495,445	3,911,105	13,876,047
7. Liquors and beverages	171	15,468,224	325	454,435	1,295	812,934	1,263	30	2	2,457,135	2,818,441	7,958,639
8. Chemicals and allied products	149	17,966,230	633	519,240	1,531	731,246	1,298	233		1,[illegible]92,191	9,151,029	11,00[illegible],408
9. Clay, glass, and stone products.	212	1,441,227	167	155,713	2,813	1,542,825	2,791	3	19	299,316	1,340,845	4,284,221
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	102	2,405,252	143	145,513	1,207	624,574	1,122	82	3	187,496	1,085,458	2,[illegible]8,990
11. Tobacco	352	1,468,659	115	119,626	1,780	847,453	1,297	462	21	602,520	1,098,322	3,205,351
12. Vehicles for land transportation	186	9,894,265	504	484,950	7,178	4,031,570	7,148	26	4	596,944	5,049,488	10,167,139
13. Shipbuilding	28	419,370	16	14,670	221	132,957	221			16,468	101,658	312,113
14. Miscellaneous industries.	186	13,335,561	660	738,936	3,890	1,850,543	2,856	1,029	5	1,485,440	5,868,069	10,87[illegible],182

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 201, group 14; tobacco, 345, group 11.

[2] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 763, group 14; shipbuilding, 125, group 13.

TABLE 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
The state	1,520	$50,256,309	2,688	$2,598,346	38,690	$14,819,034	35,364	2,054	1,272	$5,855,767	$25,800,885	$57,451,445
1. Food and kindred products	88	1,369,479	95	56,151	1,062	292,159	501	367	194	141,993	1,524,369	2,403,520
2. Textiles	28	6,564,536	138	136,776	3,326	800,117	1,134	1,493	699	437,282	2,693,753	4,209,605
3. Iron and steel and their products	37	1,028,016	65	78,300	598	311,837	596		2	78,673	387,034	1,034,225
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	684	25,399,926	1,251	1,331,482	22,902	9,398,992	22,650	59	193	3,815,911	7,267,896	26,795,080
5. Leather and its finished products	9	67,825	4	3,240	35	16,530	31	3	1	3,826	58,776	104,009
6. Paper and printing	211	732,560	70	53,399	549	253,611	425	67	57	79,503	194,823	916,043
7. Liquors and beverages	35	263,992	35	26,162	124	45,295	109	4	11	23,771	101,084	298,721
8. Chemicals and allied products	234	10,580,147	730	650,599	5,564	1,582,093	5,550	7	7	1,059,743	11,408,797	16,252,983
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	88	958,291	74	52,315	995	315,133	922		73	53,238	253,967	972,600
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	3	5,150			5	2,340	5			523	1,852	8,290
11. Tobacco	4	6,175	1	225	6	2,648	4	2		1,369	3,707	9,310
12. Vehicles for land transportation	39	1,810,373	135	139,213	2,971	1,552,379	2,963		8	57,079	1,545,212	3,380,372
13. Shipbuilding	13	39,750			125	85,069	124		1	4,643	98,875	243,747
14. Miscellaneous industries	47	1,430,089	90	70,484	428	160,831	350	52	26	98,213	260,740	822,940

MISSOURI.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried: Number.	Salaries.	Wage-earners: Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	6,464	$379,368,827	17,119	$19,002,238	133,167	$66,644,126	105,927	22,769	4,471	$49,522,457	$252,258,417	$439,548,957
1. Food and kindred products	1,497	47,796,051	2,766	2,799,718	14,358	6,696,349	10,752	3,145	461	5,813,719	107,091,932	129,992,910
2. Textiles	215	13,234,154	930	994,590	10,930	3,855,040	2,278	8,305	347	1,826,231	15,486,662	25,408,441
3. Iron and steel and their products	346	32,122,581	1,746	2,277,914	13,133	7,908,347	12,836	105	192	3,384,794	13,066,402	31,557,278
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	718	23,423,888	1,454	1,565,726	19,091	8,542,077	17,942	457	692	3,397,628	12,266,400	30,382,462
5. Leather and its finished products	115	12,963,474	823	938,933	12,101	5,267,277	7,526	3,593	982	1,375,024	18,705,898	29,862,526
6. Paper and printing	1,324	18,154,967	3,025	3,118,964	11,409	5,989,928	7,666	3,168	575	4,585,389	8,062,859	27,113,031
7. Liquors and beverages	227	45,709,892	753	1,356,467	6,204	3,736,437	5,870	103	231	10,443,842	7,017,835	26,104,857
8. Chemicals and allied products	259	63,052,093	1,987	1,895,091	5,627	2,593,753	4,550	1,001	76	4,964,630	16,890,256	29,995,988
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	337	25,082,531	771	947,768	9,513	5,190,117	9,264	31	218	1,465,152	4,316,395	13,068,609
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	200	11,658,771	556	662,345	4,433	2,467,403	3,991	296	146	749,479	12,814,807	18,445,777
11. Tobacco	561	52,820,624	307	394,582	5,259	2,305,468	3,283	1,615	361	8,383,025	11,961,832	30,884,182
12. Vehicles for land transportation	302	21,815,185	1,066	1,104,433	15,952	9,526,181	15,809	104	39	1,832,998	19,521,510	34,500,224
13. Shipbuilding	6	23,733	2	2,880	133	99,489	133			7,097	44,272	158,964
14. Miscellaneous industries	357	11,510,883	933	942,827	5,024	2,466,260	4,027	846	151	1,293,449	5,011,357	12,073,708

MONTANA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried: Number.	Salaries.	Wage-earners: Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	382	$52,589,810	905	$1,506,208	8,957	$8,652,217	8,755	143	59	$4,052,081	$40,930,060	$66,415,452
1. Food and kindred products	67	1,646,471	67	84,906	282	197,125	189	84	9	173,099	2,459,590	3,422,911
2. Textiles												
3. Iron and steel and their products	11	700,771	41	61,200	354	327,797	353		1	47,362	377,841	896,948
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	49	4,880,554	145	198,127	2,226	1,517,511	2,224	2		520,423	463,128	3,142,493
5. Leather and its finished products	8	73,334			28	26,532	28			5,869	55,932	112,663
6. Paper and printing	94	1,030,485	129	191,770	487	545,553	431	45	11	222,520	309,332	1,497,475
7. Liquors and beverages	39	2,433,610	66	144,029	276	308,607	275		1	547,464	577,319	1,938,385
8. Chemicals and allied products	8	311,894	11	12,613	37	27,749	34	1	2	46,545	75,528	193,286
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	30	521,156	13	21,300	189	156,183	186	1	2	33,793	96,667	378,482
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel												
11. Tobacco	44	71,124	1	1,200	95	66,017	86	1	8	40,335	105,032	271,281
12. Vehicles for land transportation	16	1,115,366	82	104,165	1,062	819,368	1,061		1	10,198	707,546	1,679,538
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	16	39,805,045	350	686,898	3,921	4,659,775	3,888	9	24	2,404,473	35,702,145	52,881,990

NEBRASKA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried: Number.	Salaries.	Wage-earners: Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	1,819	$80,235,310	3,192	$3,074,911	20,260	$11,022,149	17,321	2,542	397	$8,490,360	$124,051,628	$154,918,220
1. Food and kindred products	455	33,883,296	1,373	1,401,368	8,045	4,336,092	7,136	684	225	3,053,829	77,321,860	90,272,059
2. Textiles	30	1,121,341	50	56,756	1,059	339,709	147	896	16	134,804	2,258,578	2,928,744
3. Iron and steel and their products	58	1,026,099	72	75,048	580	320,806	569	7	4	92,993	569,480	1,323,255
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	47	727,171	58	60,595	641	363,303	628	8	5	70,486	661,820	1,318,743
5. Leather and its finished products	24	1,052,907	95	84,518	367	194,549	319	44	4	130,674	701,768	1,248,173
6. Paper and printing	640	3,840,687	608	606,950	2,279	1,171,436	1,596	625	58	904,380	1,406,969	5,266,750
7. Liquors and beverages	56	3,067,950	83	154,950	391	260,579	376	2	13	2,786,151	845,784	4,409,594
8. Chemicals and allied products	60	8,284,444	188	177,718	643	289,509	549	94		638,646	1,824,310	3,118,493
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	144	1,870,557	68	55,350	1,119	613,995	1,095	2	22	92,727	504,883	1,682,082
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	25	17,030,627	33	59,006	495	336,588	489	3	3	46,919	34,641,528	35,892,994
11. Tobacco	158	370,477	16	15,216	517	237,843	367	110	40	134,535	339,963	903,117
12. Vehicles for land transportation	51	6,283,286	397	203,542	3,461	2,221,819	3,459		2	208,793	2,069,952	4,772,836
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries	71	1,676,468	151	123,894	663	335,921	591	67	5	195,423	904,733	1,781,380

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 5, group 14; metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, 9, group 10; textiles, 2, group 2.

Table 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

NEVADA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
The state	115	$2,891,997	106	$126,156	802	$693,407	790	8	4	$184,900	$1,627,776	$3,096,274
1. Food and kindred products	25	615,081	20	26,940	88	77,273	84	4		60,236	904,082	1,180,041
2. Textiles												
3. Iron and steel and their products												
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	5	1,072,426	15	21,077	147	109,973	147			24,735	257,378	527,660
5. Leather and its finished products	4	46,650			22	16,920	21	1		2,258	24,944	62,890
6. Paper and printing	31	174,887	22	22,825	72	67,499	66	3	3	20,886	35,016	266,947
7. Liquors and beverages	16	228,293	11	12,300	34	32,266	34			36,354	77,641	200,888
8. Chemicals and allied products	9	181,830	2	3,000	32	22,735	32			6,608	32,286	82,907
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	9	144,605	5	9,000	46	39,057	46			14,101	19,333	101,703
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel												
11. Tobacco	5	23,952	1	180	13	11,760	12		1	6,352	12,198	41,076
12. Vehicles for land transportation	7	253,888	25	26,224	315	279,887	315			3,910	222,893	534,289
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries [1]	4	150,385	5	4,610	33	36,037	33			9,400	42,005	97,873

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried: Number.	Salaries.	Wage-earners: Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	1,618	$109,495,072	2,666	$2,972,107	65,366	$27,693,203	44,483	19,916	967	$9,000,821	$73,216,387	$123,610,904
1. Food and kindred products	247	1,693,316	65	33,658	645	324,088	535	100	10	129,570	3,980,693	4,812,545
2. Textiles	129	50,850,556	712	970,941	31,017	11,796,021	15,368	14,932	717	3,182,311	31,875,840	50,714,083
3. Iron and steel and their products	97	5,701,023	302	318,672	3,048	1,590,420	2,951	91	6	401,071	1,887,671	4,969,724
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	562	11,501,013	296	277,836	8,885	3,870,833	8,692	138	55	1,710,799	6,490,899	14,403,285
5. Leather and its finished products	81	11,622,124	622	599,760	11,975	5,033,229	8,216	3,610	149	1,173,933	18,096,092	26,458,136
6. Paper and printing	167	15,636,455	258	314,481	3,565	1,793,330	2,994	563	8	847,314	6,004,088	10,592,946
7. Liquors and beverages	15	2,297,931	52	84,978	317	219,916	316		1	799,387	701,346	2,327,798
8. Chemicals and allied products	39	2,249,506	73	74,660	261	138,017	237	24		216,773	444,070	1,071,926
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	98	2,219,818	64	61,280	1,778	924,563	1,750	26	2	184,247	569,981	2,039,884
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	23	1,110,692	51	57,517	596	271,633	432	159	5	59,379	303,351	768,733
11. Tobacco	45	202,508	3	1,809	342	198,235	282	58	2	71,571	261,102	569,980
12. Vehicles for land transportation	57	2,924,193	90	89,257	1,975	1,096,111	1,971	1	3	91,183	1,870,464	3,341,055
13. Shipbuilding	5	5,665			5	2,612	4	1		279	4,104	11,898
14. Miscellaneous industries	53	1,430,272	78	87,258	957	434,195	735	213	9	139,004	726,686	1,528,911

NEW JERSEY.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried: Number.	Salaries.	Wage-earners: Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	7,010	$715,060,174	23,196	$28,956,728	266,336	$128,168,801	195,447	62,887	8,002	$66,552,681	$470,449,176	$774,369,025
1. Food and kindred products	1,456	40,477,989	1,059	1,054,848	10,249	5,032,298	8,042	1,954	253	3,358,553	59,531,380	75,311,784
2. Textiles	801	110,045,206	3,722	4,661,174	76,478	29,470,720	35,779	37,101	3,598	12,881,645	68,639,467	127,512,957
3. Iron and steel and their products	660	140,039,570	4,089	5,410,626	50,017	27,933,953	47,165	2,287	565	8,857,627	56,009,701	110,157,258
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	426	9,939,267	493	545,673	6,211	3,083,125	5,623	481	107	886,998	6,582,051	12,634,342
5. Leather and its finished products	211	17,744,601	769	1,027,641	11,135	5,319,519	8,513	2,132	490	1,614,982	21,137,798	32,195,239
6. Paper and printing	716	20,733,055	1,400	1,513,865	8,617	4,292,769	6,293	2,051	273	1,780,451	7,876,123	18,832,183
7. Liquors and beverages	203	32,542,256	521	1,074,290	2,545	2,017,725	2,531	5	9	8,203,444	4,445,227	19,146,270
8. Chemicals and allied products	350	135,872,423	3,503	4,470,019	16,300	8,683,726	14,654	1,353	293	10,550,532	75,299,204	113,079,257
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	337	41,759,001	1,477	1,788,461	20,777	10,755,181	18,680	1,210	887	2,415,076	8,975,863	27,796,433
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	417	57,999,135	1,657	2,161,158	17,953	9,481,887	14,161	3,246	546	4,388,596	114,650,688	140,370,334
11. Tobacco	554	20,522,461	278	281,246	6,508	2,041,129	2,042	4,105	361	2,846,224	3,808,453	10,988,409
12. Vehicles for land transportation	254	13,744,563	664	659,913	8,677	5,033,117	8,623	35	19	803,079	6,838,826	14,180,860
13. Shipbuilding	78	10,890,674	316	488,266	4,863	3,032,702	4,863			382,178	3,461,803	7,735,330
14. Miscellaneous industries	538	62,749,973	3,248	3,821,548	26,006	11,990,950	18,478	6,927	601	7,585,296	33,192,562	64,428,369

NEW MEXICO.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried: Number.	Salaries.	Wage-earners: Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The territory	199	$4,638,248	224	$263,814	3,478	$2,153,068	3,388	52	38	$428,546	$2,235,934	$5,705,880
1. Food and kindred products	42	209,605	3	1,600	73	38,098	60	12	1	14,182	407,029	553,724
2. Textiles	3	146,000	5	11,400	64	24,482	30	34		12,235	18,287	90,898
3. Iron and steel and their products	3	77,279	1	1,200	58	34,321	58			7,434	22,500	70,618
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	31	1,944,879	78	93,344	1,170	565,169	1,153		17	224,234	318,821	1,434,864
5. Leather and its finished products												
6. Paper and printing	57	279,871	35	29,420	151	94,081	139	6	6	28,635	55,763	299,040
7. Liquors and beverages	13	173,298	6	7,618	24	15,162	23		1	32,750	31,843	131,140
8. Chemicals and allied products												
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	11	95,670	6	6,600	80	37,626	73		7	3,216	18,605	91,191
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	6	133,896	4	4,663	44	29,824	44			9,984	78,275	157,015
11. Tobacco	7	22,245			18	10,703	17		1	4,697	12,442	36,731
12. Vehicles for land transportation	14	998,003	71	93,183	1,693	1,248,588	1,688		5	65,324	1,152,642	2,575,695
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries [2]	12	557,502	15	14,780	103	55,014	103			25,855	119,727	284,955

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 2, group 14; iron and steel and their products, 2, group 3.

[2] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 10, group 14; leather and its finished products, 1, group 5; chemicals and allied products, 1, group 8.

TABLE 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
					Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
NEW YORK.												
The state	37,194	$2,031,459,515	98,012	$111,145,175	856,947	$430,014,851	603,519	245,449	7,979	$301,575,788	$1,348,603,286	$2,488,345,579
1. Food and kindred products	7,310	206,336,668	6,127	6,674,543	52,267	25,397,723	37,613	14,146	508	21,052,370	341,335,349	421,935,561
2. Textile	6,708	296,809,480	20,470	20,701,280	265,605	113,915,102	117,116	145,220	3,269	76,874,593	314,711,949	592,071,319
3. Iron and steel and their products	2,180	267,833,582	10,288	12,693,708	94,075	55,135,750	91,497	2,193	385	19,279,587	94,737,345	214,650,381
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	3,176	88,384,957	4,138	4,764,473	55,945	28,253,142	53,050	2,599	296	9,976,271	57,203,012	116,367,240
5. Leather and its finished products	918	55,480,299	2,372	2,446,706	35,322	15,434,864	23,939	10,897	486	5,820,041	55,492,108	88,372,286
6. Paper and printing	4,609	212,984,040	24,204	26,267,746	86,790	49,135,113	62,492	23,286	1,012	49,315,799	78,368,303	239,890,775
7. Liquors and beverages	819	131,603,627	2,346	4,981,141	11,646	8,408,635	11,571	63	12	37,162,268	25,224,254	86,107,814
8. Chemicals and allied products	1,365	360,521,824	7,936	10,295,966	32,509	17,412,255	27,713	4,554	242	30,107,719	112,398,773	205,238,652
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	956	57,036,099	1,992	2,482,166	29,192	17,554,444	27,919	922	351	5,000,481	16,759,921	49,094,221
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	1,506	81,116,182	3,662	4,657,932	37,347	20,180,689	32,226	4,811	310	8,249,662	92,482,403	138,135,180
11. Tobacco	3,543	53,794,950	2,066	1,973,177	33,946	14,546,507	17,889	15,809	248	14,396,224	25,240,318	65,596,931
12. Vehicles for land transportation	810	40,384,118	2,197	2,208,795	30,246	17,358,134	30,038	176	32	2,835,158	21,872,939	46,864,136
13. Shipbuilding	210	11,744,357	337	470,743	6,428	4,387,033	6,415	11	2	1,021,210	3,988,925	11,265,303
14. Miscellaneous industries	3,084	167,429,342	9,877	10,526,799	85,629	42,895,460	64,041	20,762	826	20,484,405	108,787,687	212,755,780
NORTH CAROLINA.												
The state	3,272	$141,000,639	4,072	$3,795,471	85,339	$21,375,294	55,406	18,301	11,632	$17,952,050	$79,268,004	$142,520,776
1. Food and kindred products	308	2,388,817	112	70,237	947	255,068	767	134	46	150,774	6,619,892	7,771,931
2. Textiles	305	63,306,018	1,156	1,243,567	42,342	8,731,784	17,565	15,476	9,301	3,190,978	37,874,590	54,882,408
3. Iron and steel and their products	71	2,491,090	149	153,409	1,260	560,543	1,235	9	16	229,839	1,388,837	2,737,553
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,544	17,378,096	1,094	907,657	23,068	6,661,433	22,186	187	695	2,987,198	10,128,127	26,669,942
5. Leather and its finished products	56	3,075,472	67	90,810	841	248,488	802	26	13	147,841	2,671,439	3,575,760
6. Paper and printing	261	1,302,087	241	166,149	1,012	412,787	808	108	96	180,807	401,050	1,694,232
7. Liquors and beverages	85	413,339	26	18,419	235	69,192	226	1	8	488,828	244,284	988,528
8. Chemicals and allied prodncts	210	9,014,959	350	275,760	2,575	753,921	2,549	20	6	648,048	6,407,608	8,799,200
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	146	1,216,938	85	63,576	1,649	461,628	1,566	6	77	104,176	331,304	1,357,002
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	13	97,866	4	2,460	93	40,079	93	....	....	5,714	107,408	194,455
11. Tobacco	55	36,076,997	534	584,797	7,293	1,457,379	3,701	2,303	1,289	9,619,689	10,149,351	28,087,969
12. Vehicles for land transportation	142	2,973,823	167	144,414	3,425	1,525,339	3,339	11	75	121,618	2,595,369	4,824,597
13. Shipbuilding	12	71,570	2	1,170	73	37,404	73	....	....	3,492	22,977	83,273
14. Miscellaneous industries	64	1,163,567	85	73,046	526	160,249	496	20	10	73,048	325,768	853,926
NORTH DAKOTA.												
The state	507	$5,703,837	296	$257,812	1,755	$1,031,307	1,521	199	35	$509,880	$7,095,986	$10,217,914
1. Food and kindred products	158	2,842,434	123	105,885	522	302,981	453	67	2	258,137	6,218,769	7,508,599
2. Textiles	6	297,620	9	14,000	88	39,071	52	36	....	6,375	100,533	206,398
3. Iron and steel and their products	19	161,427	4	2,980	71	42,113	71	....	....	14,230	66,745	181,502
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	3	68,773	4	2,063	49	31,086	48	....	1	5,054	51,674	104,021
5. Leather and its finished products	4	111,020	14	8,000	49	28,228	43	....	6	13,901	86,100	153,606
6. Paper and printing	230	1,081,949	76	69,326	518	314,266	415	81	22	124,270	238,048	1,116,439
7. Liquors and beverages	16	140,940	12	9,631	36	20,896	35	....	1	29,159	43,515	155,636
8. Chemicals and allied products	4	431,620	12	10,980	10	5,808	10	....	....	19,639	34,227	102,108
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	21	321,677	18	13,600	153	83,354	152	....	1	15,998	68,387	246,223
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	7	35,070	3	1,700	40	26,384	40	....	....	5,229	43,604	93,547
11. Tobacco	27	34,672	....	....	30	16,019	27	1	2	11,097	29,200	76,443
12. Vehicles for land transportation	4	137,890	20	19,283	150	104,885	150	....	....	330	84,284	209,982
13. Shipbuilding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Miscellaneous industries	8	38,745	1	364	39	16,216	25	14	....	6,461	30,900	63,410
OHIO.												
The state	13,785	$856,988,830	39,991	$43,434,868	364,298	$182,429,425	303,828	55,375	5,095	$102,704,746	$527,636,585	$960,811,857
1. Food and kindred products	2,673	49,511,572	2,606	2,328,144	16,975	7,525,239	12,494	4,282	199	7,459,094	96,050,249	122,055,317
2. Textiles	746	33,019,456	2,502	2,707,883	24,736	9,069,359	7,700	16,197	839	6,565,450	31,135,537	55,742,456
3. Iron and steel and their products	1,402	295,002,309	10,744	12,840,376	111,093	63,614,008	108,582	2,013	498	22,368,782	180,504,306	308,974,046
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,888	49,046,515	2,797	2,766,110	31,424	14,589,935	29,626	1,398	400	5,565,319	30,557,140	62,211,885
5. Leather and its finished products	201	21,835,074	1,376	1,437,006	17,919	7,112,776	11,120	5,913	886	3,060,266	22,764,539	37,950,972
6. Paper and printing	1,724	49,604,301	4,900	4,550,559	22,565	10,917,194	15,626	6,562	377	7,797,277	18,924,211	50,963,966
7. Liquors and beverages	339	43,268,109	1,076	1,559,145	5,118	3,509,828	4,983	130	5	19,686,236	11,230,544	41,050,822
8. Chemicals and allied products	550	82,131,445	3,035	3,647,965	11,493	5,646,294	9,791	1,538	164	6,787,175	37,894,666	62,228,797
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	1,176	64,721,547	2,502	2,825,898	37,612	18,715,344	32,463	4,220	929	4,969,552	13,749,370	46,559,996
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	368	21,521,184	1,073	1,237,065	9,717	4,714,124	8,320	1,340	57	1,538,036	10,510,724	20,630,282
11. Tobacco	1,329	15,646,744	622	532,958	11,175	3,912,416	4,269	6,499	407	5,107,981	7,499,939	20,488,522
12. Vehicles for land transportation	581	38,894,831	2,728	2,687,580	35,345	19,350,849	34,841	479	25	3,750,177	31,466,333	62,371,450
13. Shipbuilding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	808	92,785,743	4,030	4,314,179	29,126	13,752,059	24,013	4,804	309	8,049,401	35,349,027	69,583,346

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 786, group 14; shipbuilding, 22, group 13.

Table 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried officials, clerks, etc.		Wage-earners and wages.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
			Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
					Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
OKLAHOMA.												
The territory	657	$11,107,763	535	$467,042	3,199	$1,655,324	2,870	258	71	$979,016	$11,545,306	$16,544,656
1. Food and kindred products	168	3,597,826	168	157,843	663	359,138	620	35	8	278,352	8,693,381	10,415,124
2. Textiles												
3. Iron and steel and their products	17	209,113	1	300	77	45,796	74	2	1	13,104	51,800	118,487
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	12	484,549	26	28,920	143	86,536	139	4		47,092	403,354	[illegible]
5. Leather and its finished products[1]	4	131,200	13	15,300	85	35,050	38	47		15,592	124,745	[illegible]
6. Paper and printing	261	1,231,101	113	87,299	796	400,765	592	161	43	278,290	354,709	1,501,515
7. Liquors and beverages	34	938,147	16	15,925	103	54,989	93	1	9	99,791	114,098	326,951
8. Chemicals and allied products	23	2,524,065	79	69,570	255	110,839	251	4		102,141	1,225,906	1,701,277
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	44	986,547	47	27,956	319	143,565	318		1	65,923	138,367	482,250
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	15	82,982	5	4,388	53	39,428	53			8,756	67,315	152,176
11. Tobacco	39	48,622			59	24,543	48	3	8	16,217	48,231	110,094
12. Vehicles for land transportation	10	112,327	28	31,441	497	275,078	497			3,174	270,080	543,613
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries	30	761,286	39	28,097	149	79,597	147	1	1	50,581	103,200	348,796
OREGON.												
The state	1,602	$44,023,548	1,769	$2,132,514	18,523	$11,443,512	16,843	1,474	206	$4,185,595	$30,596,763	$55,525,123
1. Food and kindred products	393	10,009,387	490	482,741	2,143	1,177,604	1,697	395	51	886,625	15,612,230	19,893,415
2. Textiles	32	2,814,316	82	109,929	1,265	501,108	539	639	87	226,200	2,224,895	3,433,390
3. Iron and steel and their products	55	2,299,185	89	110,232	936	671,819	931		5	119,641	892,794	2,066,035
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	520	14,282,577	491	587,587	9,197	5,812,703	9,122	51	24	1,459,885	6,455,978	16,811,717
5. Leather and its finished products	39	843,596	36	36,420	379	248,817	366	13		69,331	936,849	1,142,083
6. Paper and printing	252	4,691,513	346	492,996	1,716	1,057,369	1,471	220	25	582,721	1,313,542	4,371,767
7. Liquors and beverages	50	2,260,772	36	67,639	191	158,435	189	2		268,170	471,610	1,257,143
8. Chemicals and allied products	24	2,826,275	35	44,603	114	81,055	110	4		100,010	656,368	1,249,869
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	61	827,024	22	28,500	466	275,227	456	6	4	93,998	287,966	873,774
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	28	1,561,066	32	55,221	324	213,396	282	42		35,638	561,025	969,213
11. Tobacco	54	123,476	5	3,950	163	92,242	120	33	10	51,548	179,173	395,597
12. Vehicles for land transportation	30	625,130	57	68,116	1,185	864,586	1,185			153,000	600,852	1,715,420
13. Shipbuilding	11	119,710	4	6,900	169	121,700	169			7,500	122,961	297,231
14. Miscellaneous industries	53	739,521	44	37,617	275	164,391	206	69		71,268	280,520	748,469
PENNSYLVANIA.												
The state	23,495	$1,995,836,988	66,081	$73,269,007	763,282	$367,960,890	594,487	134,344	34,451	$167,267,247	$1,142,942,707	$1,955,551,332
1. Food and kindred products	5,293	80,524,199	4,170	3,687,966	27,349	12,342,943	20,431	5,853	1,065	9,626,464	139,845,790	188,697,034
2. Textiles	2,250	209,892,081	8,068	8,387,191	155,206	53,111,283	55,002	82,402	17,802	19,670,113	156,902,311	268,149,297
3. Iron and steel and their products	2,009	761,807,498	20,283	24,784,502	234,367	131,957,478	229,133	1,996	3,238	45,097,235	442,636,620	708,770,252
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	2,577	68,224,068	2,780	2,677,892	43,738	20,391,922	40,123	2,580	1,035	9,245,018	37,477,271	81,119,495
5. Leather and its finished products	455	83,897,359	1,550	1,683,642	25,519	10,571,281	20,000	4,184	1,335	5,480,947	66,891,168	89,163,801
6. Paper and printing	2,479	81,546,976	7,420	7,473,584	35,715	17,741,705	24,605	9,241	1,869	12,300,832	30,424,530	82,554,968
7. Liquors and beverages	688	83,144,591	1,401	2,631,472	7,398	4,828,813	7,256	98	44	15,711,028	13,251,635	43,477,293
8. Chemicals and allied products	890	166,923,907	4,227	4,624,067	21,061	10,674,829	18,727	2,020	314	12,485,945	83,453,297	128,585,669
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	1,257	124,552,480	3,307	3,974,295	53,785	27,771,125	48,603	1,787	3,395	6,832,258	24,005,674	71,775,382
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	545	39,054,900	1,627	1,839,508	15,605	8,193,569	13,586	1,616	403	3,031,506	22,215,400	40,119,343
11. Tobacco	2,808	23,371,281	1,378	1,116,838	30,748	10,437,998	14,512	14,622	1,614	8,321,878	15,936,872	40,897,336
12. Vehicles for land transportation	834	81,954,333	3,417	3,367,934	58,406	34,287,394	57,841	300	265	3,872,324	54,003,961	98,362,702
13. Shipbuilding	33	18,007,264	321	481,998	6,511	3,473,296	6,135	6	370	880,500	5,180,488	10,326,592
14. Miscellaneous industries	1,317	172,935,391	6,132	6,538,118	47,874	22,174,254	38,533	7,639	1,702	14,708,199	50,717,890	107,962,168
RHODE ISLAND.												
The state	1,617	$215,901,375	5,420	$7,040,678	97,318	$43,112,637	61,346	30,742	5,230	$14,623,430	$112,872,261	$202,109,583
1. Food and kindred products	249	3,057,925	146	120,245	1,562	893,346	1,327	226	9	376,546	6,298,199	8,456,495
2. Textiles	280	116,345,673	1,625	2,553,003	57,717	22,499,611	29,450	23,674	4,593	6,402,090	64,366,416	105,015,927
3. Iron and steel and their products	188	37,509,386	1,088	1,496,289	12,822	6,771,310	11,991	673	158	2,253,405	8,169,151	22,013,533
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	71	1,649,896	82	81,329	1,115	575,132	1,084	14	17	213,624	1,088,766	2,277,366
5. Leather and its finished products	22	872,658	36	43,801	379	189,305	278	87	14	47,737	580,814	1,000,440
6. Paper and printing	191	3,563,676	494	425,449	2,372	1,133,482	1,587	716	69	403,786	1,003,959	4,628,874
7. Liquors and beverages	40	5,049,251	78	225,796	528	393,070	520	6	2	751,007	825,377	3,059,937
8. Chemicals and allied products	63	8,858,032	209	302,852	1,568	796,037	1,353	169	46	994,277	3,703,703	6,655,315
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	35	1,305,136	62	78,415	975	623,802	967	6	2	111,337	369,067	1,392,088
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	291	21,693,164	1,091	1,241,351	9,289	5,254,791	6,617	2,554	118	1,766,547	14,135,865	26,093,879
11. Tobacco	38	183,910	4	5,616	217	128,847	158	58	1	50,246	135,019	378,124
12. Vehicles for land transportation	36	531,736	36	33,742	630	372,557	627	3		25,833	264,403	803,664
13. Shipbuilding	16	876,033	41	58,916	746	428,504	733	13		20,242	370,871	945,270
14. Miscellaneous industries	97	14,404,899	425	473,844	7,398	3,049,873	4,654	2,543	201	1,006,753	10,900,408	19,348,671

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Leather and its finished products, 2, group 5; textiles, 2, group 2.

TABLE 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
The state	1,399	$113,422,224	2,389	$2,355,002	59,441	$13,868,950	37,653	12,019	9,769	$6,013,241	$49,968,626	$79,376,262
1. Food and kindred products	108	1,037,502	84	60,091	1,538	250,708	606	653	279	77,028	1,883,146	2,520,592
2. Textiles	158	84,337,333	832	1,076,543	39,026	8,069,878	18,999	10,860	9,167	3,396,212	35,317,774	51,341,689
3. Iron and steel and their products	38	512,439	28	28,771	452	213,013	435	10	7	27,132	173,612	549,059
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	522	8,832,559	440	390,134	11,209	3,030,020	11,107	7	95	903,097	2,796,910	8,903,963
5. Leather and its finished products	6	44,580	3	650	21	7,486	20	....	1	1,009	26,208	48,772
6. Paper and printing	153	1,289,555	210	161,692	766	311,484	623	90	53	96,554	334,450	1,278,079
7. Liquors and beverages	42	364,716	27	24,725	205	48,027	186	....	19	703,615	252,593	1,194,718
8. Chemicals and allied products	213	13,592,152	534	411,015	2,660	699,516	2,657	1	2	570,836	7,702,375	9,918,399
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	64	814,152	52	50,852	1,160	294,208	1,076	8	76	69,599	305,873	1,005,283
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	9	55,021	1	1,200	39	21,112	39	....	....	6,041	29,547	70,000
11. Tobacco	7	699,296	25	22,874	446	74,113	39	358	49	64,866	108,289	257,078
12. Vehicles for land transportation	46	802,166	107	84,872	1,477	695,471	1,451	14	12	33,903	722,685	1,629,216
13. Shipbuilding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	33	1,040,753	46	41,583	442	153,914	415	18	9	63,349	315,164	659,414

SOUTH DAKOTA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried: Number.	Salaried: Salaries.	Wage-earners: Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	686	$7,585,142	441	$294,353	2,492	$1,421,680	2,179	280	33	$833,360	$8,696,831	$13,085,333
1. Food and kindred products	232	3,274,587	224	111,581	759	413,232	660	91	8	322,399	7,604,531	9,429,401
2. Textiles	4	36,806	8	4,761	27	10,960	9	18	....	6,568	36,880	72,265
3. Iron and steel and their products	13	196,715	5	7,440	126	125,486	126	....	....	13,779	55,477	226,115
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	28	250,712	13	11,620	195	116,797	195	....	....	66,984	98,591	383,240
5. Leather and its finished products	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Paper and printing	280	1,345,471	109	85,591	593	311,687	425	153	15	150,477	241,941	1,222,839
7. Liquors and beverages	21	1,040,267	20	25,474	99	61,574	99	....	....	131,948	180,371	500,283
8. Chemicals and allied products	11	669,849	18	13,250	52	28,319	51	....	1	54,566	53,457	173,264
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	26	321,927	21	11,646	143	86,363	143	....	....	22,976	106,218	297,720
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	3	64,350	2	1,160	11	8,880	11	....	....	1,353	15,387	39,896
11. Tobacco	47	124,674	5	4,620	167	86,936	143	15	9	48,933	127,336	327,817
12. Vehicles for land transportation	9	161,531	15	16,520	203	118,212	203	....	....	2,060	140,542	282,012
13. Shipbuilding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Miscellaneous industries[2]	12	98,253	1	690	117	53,234	114	3	....	11,317	36,100	130,481

TENNESSEE.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried: Number.	Salaried: Salaries.	Wage-earners: Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	3,175	$102,439,481	4,910	$5,080,429	60,572	$22,805,628	51,757	6,611	2,204	$12,090,099	$79,351,746	$137,960,476
1. Food and kindred products	548	9,933,402	516	449,509	3,280	1,164,511	2,629	582	69	1,293,419	26,194,222	32,077,927
2. Textiles	120	10,618,517	357	378,744	8,033	1,759,983	2,411	4,392	1,230	809,382	7,329,762	11,715,603
3. Iron and steel and their products	133	11,876,770	516	555,957	6,011	2,603,640	5,968	7	36	842,554	6,203,524	11,266,511
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,230	25,278,005	1,111	1,134,955	21,614	8,032,462	20,997	187	430	3,298,460	14,540,873	33,176,373
5. Leather and its finished products	60	4,968,761	129	151,863	1,403	498,630	1,273	79	51	299,374	4,337,958	5,894,519
6. Paper and printing	349	4,511,458	676	671,570	2,541	1,288,498	1,893	568	80	855,811	1,432,605	5,320,221
7. Liquors and beverages	91	3,483,033	105	149,797	654	283,550	623	5	26	878,312	871,098	2,851,268
8. Chemicals and allied products	112	12,166,548	577	669,366	2,947	928,305	2,533	400	14	1,840,515	7,211,163	12,385,128
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	151	2,534,073	139	141,766	2,796	1,045,152	2,725	5	66	268,267	872,974	2,879,441
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	53	2,451,133	73	86,065	1,022	467,285	954	12	56	124,333	2,071,429	3,279,626
11. Tobacco	77	5,793,715	96	93,069	888	287,430	569	257	62	844,788	935,986	2,759,755
12. Vehicles for land transportation	116	5,253,782	346	347,364	6,950	3,543,586	6,891	29	30	317,663	5,500,355	10,195,722
13. Shipbuilding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Miscellaneous industries[3]	135	3,570,284	269	250,404	2,433	902,596	2,291	88	54	417,221	1,849,797	4,158,382

TEXAS.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Salaried: Number.	Salaried: Salaries.	Wage-earners: Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
The state	3,158	$115,664,871	5,753	$6,117,709	49,066	$24,468,942	45,766	2,479	821	$12,215,472	$91,603,630	$150,528,389
1. Food and kindred products	510	21,437,328	1,073	1,134,493	5,421	2,410,441	4,688	590	143	2,423,471	40,830,853	49,950,442
2. Textiles	51	4,176,549	130	152,189	2,062	567,809	617	1,199	246	300,141	2,188,029	3,695,731
3. Iron and steel and their products	128	5,072,139	193	248,165	2,124	1,289,336	2,109	6	9	524,617	2,329,220	5,287,299
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	454	22,258,291	1,122	1,271,581	15,630	6,994,328	15,510	35	85	2,776,239	7,002,057	21,911,452
5. Leather and its finished products	64	2,070,842	144	142,754	753	478,986	718	20	15	248,357	2,091,095	3,408,580
6. Paper and printing	860	6,464,022	909	777,575	3,543	2,118,156	2,976	391	176	1,165,403	2,044,868	8,325,566
7. Liquors and beverages	188	6,011,410	165	270,026	947	547,233	917	7	23	1,613,442	1,431,828	5,140,952
8. Chemicals and allied products	244	28,882,095	1,006	1,071,169	4,259	1,952,972	4,169	80	10	1,972,910	20,533,593	26,456,195
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	184	3,548,095	193	173,641	2,356	1,000,433	2,302	....	54	376,586	1,026,168	3,344,268
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	87	4,545,533	97	101,357	1,281	705,893	1,271	1	9	139,070	5,980,581	8,016,739
11. Tobacco	86	284,672	10	15,554	347	158,523	232	96	19	82,938	210,726	549,653
12. Vehicles for land transportation	84	4,911,626	441	507,962	8,828	5,510,812	8,828	....	....	149,723	4,617,991	10,873,180
13. Shipbuilding	8	10,905	....	....	30	22,605	30	....	....	1,900	16,209	51,344
14. Miscellaneous industries	210	5,991,364	270	251,243	1,485	711,415	1,399	54	32	440,675	1,300,412	3,516,988

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 32, group 14; shipbuilding, 1, group 13.
[2] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 10, group 14; leather and its finished products, 2, group 5.
[3] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 133, group 14; shipbuilding, 2, group 13.

TABLE 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

UTAH.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
The state	606	$26,004,011	979	$1,038,353	8,052	$5,157,400	6,840	1,017	195	$1,465,707	$24,939,827	$38,926,464
1. Food and kindred products	188	8,633,473	281	230,853	1,496	661,019	938	486	72	478,942	6,335,527	9,048,652
2. Textiles	20	768,267	64	53,542	556	172,946	186	334	36	52,802	511,765	846,002
3. Iron and steel and their products	26	475,767	25	43,045	300	212,612	300			20,604	266,782	630,361
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	62	329,010	29	19,468	250	152,201	229	16	5	28,923	205,868	525,222
5. Leather and its finished products	18	225,675	11	10,136	171	85,090	131	34	6	16,891	209,577	385,211
6. Paper and printing	106	1,119,387	238	239,644	571	378,658	458	92	21	285,123	342,278	1,565,549
7. Liquors and beverages	17	991,151	41	56,740	185	115,412	179		6	244,815	227,455	778,963
8. Chemicals and allied products	19	1,588,729	33	39,445	150	90,409	137	13		68,747	181,171	561,607
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	67	1,074,867	44	42,130	481	287,872	456	3	22	82,982	233,866	776,082
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	19	9,568,518	71	174,101	2,158	1,662,695	2,150	1	7	120,037	14,853,214	20,387,317
11. Tobacco	27	106,388	9	6,925	140	108,533	116	13	11	32,506	110,722	297,948
12. Vehicles for land transportation	12	548,840	94	98,984	1,320	1,016,054	1,317	1	2	3,040	869,827	1,991,271
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries	25	573,939	39	23,340	274	213,899	243	24	7	30,295	591,775	1,132,309

VERMONT.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing
The state	1,699	$62,658,741	2,053	$2,102,708	33,106	$15,221,059	28,321	4,569	216	$4,923,366	$32,429,852	$63,083,611
1. Food and kindred products	416	3,284,475	215	97,801	1,093	508,690	919	164	10	295,955	9,769,640	11,295,983
2. Textiles	58	11,791,241	256	319,483	6,078	2,134,620	2,535	3,431	112	588,636	6,290,348	10,537,261
3. Iron and steel and their products	73	7,826,651	311	350,100	3,264	1,811,364	3,228	33	3	654,173	1,594,785	5,635,500
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	574	10,447,550	287	280,733	7,791	3,162,298	7,458	282	51	1,136,731	5,862,668	12,212,840
5. Leather and its finished products	10	743,849	34	31,040	310	134,883	211	99		75,604	704,188	1,057,299
6. Paper and printing	136	6,524,681	216	228,133	1,955	916,682	1,660	286	9	561,056	2,930,734	4,954,696
7. Liquors and beverages	9	78,465	3	2,330	28	13,253	27		1	9,231	49,407	111,780
8. Chemicals and allied products	33	1,949,277	103	131,082	352	159,643	265	87		608,417	1,316,456	2,591,616
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	255	15,066,680	404	428,248	8,444	4,595,215	8,435	2	7	842,996	2,196,971	10,057,664
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	11	317,237	16	10,120	184	82,343	169	15		12,308	75,965	254,925
11. Tobacco	23	48,449	3	2,652	77	39,715	72	3	2	19,679	45,591	127,492
12. Vehicles for land transportation	40	841,480	30	21,982	944	510,221	944			20,670	433,690	1,028,070
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries	61	3,738,706	175	199,004	2,586	1,152,132	2,398	167	21	297,910	1,159,409	3,218,485

VIRGINIA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing
The state	3,187	$147,989,182	4,970	$4,874,806	80,285	$27,943,058	65,055	11,990	3,240	$14,403,382	$83,649,140	$148,856,525
1. Food and kindred products	695	9,385,190	492	390,158	4,472	1,154,940	2,434	1,800	238	758,197	23,012,010	27,341,598
2. Textiles	90	10,691,672	225	217,596	7,830	1,929,455	3,074	3,819	937	693,401	6,807,267	10,875,790
3. Iron and steel and their products	98	11,549,114	410	576,723	6,071	2,726,997	6,024		47	747,899	6,690,533	12,291,957
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,038	16,827,268	767	693,789	18,044	5,748,445	17,167	400	477	2,170,837	8,591,447	21,865,254
5. Leather and its finished products	72	5,985,789	182	213,388	3,254	828,352	2,555	598	101	363,807	7,199,467	9,275,544
6. Paper and printing	331	9,629,165	636	582,507	3,766	1,404,882	2,577	1,099	90	862,957	3,259,649	7,416,232
7. Liquors and beverages	134	3,242,073	81	109,910	532	228,382	510	7	15	739,200	629,833	2,086,580
8. Chemicals and allied products	118	12,262,395	385	410,490	3,319	1,145,919	3,180	134	5	1,097,660	5,467,713	9,201,922
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	139	6,417,927	269	271,069	4,378	1,641,213	4,153	12	213	433,126	1,510,673	4,547,977
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	30	3,042,498	56	83,560	763	336,364	680	73	10	143,269	851,921	1,721,669
11. Tobacco	143	23,477,649	521	519,255	7,931	1,829,239	3,382	3,900	649	5,509,968	6,663,585	16,768,204
12. Vehicles for land transportation	133	4,835,179	493	402,066	8,735	4,165,331	8,669	12	54	215,866	5,798,811	11,044,283
13. Shipbuilding	24	23,027,616	142	156,442	7,422	3,430,715	7,128	7	287	259,370	4,357,260	8,933,177
14. Miscellaneous industries	142	7,615,647	281	247,853	3,768	1,372,824	3,522	129	117	407,825	2,808,980	5,486,329

WASHINGTON.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing
The state	2,751	$96,952,621	3,658	$4,092,919	45,199	$30,087,287	43,782	1,304	113	$11,034,750	$66,166,165	$128,821,667
1. Food and kindred products	463	14,022,798	552	629,397	3,080	1,911,293	2,505	535	40	1,616,320	25,262,528	31,848,635
2. Textiles	41	562,437	58	45,706	378	179,308	146	232		62,611	471,134	888,026
3. Iron and steel and their products	134	3,904,868	232	284,554	1,647	1,202,104	1,640	2	5	284,310	2,013,883	4,402,518
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,163	45,984,698	1,452	1,756,721	30,822	20,214,718	30,702	95	25	5,884,522	20,114,365	56,496,925
5. Leather and its finished products	41	479,194	28	25,390	264	143,603	196	68		67,792	404,528	772,079
6. Paper and printing	396	4,593,333	686	574,493	2,226	1,635,170	1,948	251	27	819,331	1,506,044	5,771,763
7. Liquors and beverages	67	6,128,599	100	183,700	551	552,106	551			1,240,527	1,143,282	4,848,990
8. Chemicals and allied products	33	7,920,975	130	97,334	207	137,660	185	20	2	249,589	355,896	1,007,979
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	88	3,016,690	112	119,973	1,071	684,239	1,068	1	2	180,247	535,210	1,892,955
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	69	3,515,715	76	117,413	1,234	959,085	1,210	17	7	139,567	10,304,945	12,847,177
11. Tobacco	102	190,806	3	3,300	256	175,425	229	26	1	81,621	225,730	603,578
12. Vehicles for land transportation	39	1,988,796	78	84,588	1,574	1,066,904	1,572	2		50,849	2,004,414	3,311,475
13. Shipbuilding	40	3,302,577	65	88,363	1,384	906,873	1,384			191,051	1,228,553	2,695,024
14. Miscellaneous industries	75	1,341,135	86	81,987	505	318,799	446	55	4	166,423	595,653	1,494,543

TABLE 7.—STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
The state	2,109	$86,820,823	2,892	$2,898,830	43,758	$21,153,042	39,378	3,249	1,131	$8,266,716	$54,419,206	$99,040,676
1. Food and kindred products	348	3,913,160	187	149,963	1,230	506,008	905	303	22	259,726	7,975,254	10,109,597
2. Textiles	35	1,887,519	92	107,409	1,529	394,645	585	878	66	184,413	1,371,566	2,337,436
3. Iron and steel and their products	105	15,804,738	327	382,159	7,719	4,521,846	7,437	112	170	907,443	17,188,886	25,265,293
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	813	15,998,759	690	648,049	12,594	5,770,372	12,469	53	72	2,743,113	6,924,982	20,193,872
5. Leather and its finished products	43	8,967,496	58	98,274	1,055	477,531	1,028	20	7	276,055	5,024,609	6,461,561
6. Paper and printing	232	3,994,574	196	172,670	1,543	727,945	1,180	309	54	251,179	1,127,701	2,897,835
7. Liquors and beverages	63	3,907,366	93	109,978	469	289,271	447	1	21	918,415	624,323	2,511,368
8. Chemicals and allied products	53	3,650,832	137	133,655	705	314,143	661	32	12	180,597	1,738,980	2,653,310
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	122	9,353,713	351	432,544	5,952	3,123,475	4,660	805	487	722,491	2,014,654	7,230,572
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	20	2,555,640	136	155,826	1,152	460,604	1,010	107	35	92,418	2,929,624	3,961,186
11. Tobacco	82	3,703,005	80	78,340	1,547	690,246	801	596	150	1,039,395	884,875	3,188,876
12. Vehicles for land transportation	63	3,022,516	228	194,077	5,153	2,609,492	5,125	9	19	188,717	3,447,549	6,847,092
13. Shipbuilding	3	125,614	8	7,682	85	38,006	85			2,356	47,503	115,785
14. Miscellaneous industries	127	9,935,891	309	228,204	3,025	1,229,458	2,985	24	16	500,398	3,118,700	5,266,893

WISCONSIN.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
The state	8,558	$412,647,051	14,220	$15,498,232	151,391	$71,471,805	129,274	17,970	4,147	$45,674,156	$227,255,092	$411,139,681
1. Food and kindred products	3,445	32,314,281	1,424	1,241,985	10,114	4,648,189	7,985	1,642	487	3,665,481	74,232,012	90,175,541
2. Textiles	273	13,860,921	733	872,491	10,457	3,256,775	2,489	7,373	595	2,195,772	10,384,136	19,013,947
3. Iron and steel and their products	424	58,407,933	2,215	2,674,619	19,600	10,858,809	19,263	92	245	3,782,109	22,064,364	45,347,612
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	1,011	68,019,353	2,474	2,749,739	47,102	21,630,897	45,364	723	1,015	7,555,287	33,003,379	75,742,403
5. Leather and its finished products	140	36,132,965	713	865,890	11,075	4,741,937	8,332	2,313	430	1,990,161	26,675,472	36,517,815
6. Paper and printing	852	34,705,000	1,547	1,555,073	12,499	5,801,101	9,453	2,586	460	3,282,720	14,410,395	29,205,924
7. Liquors and beverages	328	68,674,811	822	1,182,773	5,824	3,410,395	5,353	361	110	13,247,767	13,259,032	40,803,394
8. Chemicals and allied products	165	23,490,942	548	512,403	2,030	934,077	1,719	282	29	1,484,014	4,092,409	8,712,533
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	300	8,300,215	268	274,992	3,948	2,046,543	3,848	4	96	512,150	2,056,863	5,832,707
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	117	5,249,278	366	374,191	2,748	1,344,308	2,478	173	97	485,674	4,086,037	6,935,953
11. Tobacco	767	3,153,256	209	201,221	2,810	1,195,748	2,028	600	182	1,538,568	2,186,248	6,345,914
12. Vehicles for land transportation	379	16,125,517	714	671,665	10,244	5,497,346	10,149	50	45	985,937	8,418,418	17,322,365
13. Shipbuilding	33	2,345,081	36	42,226	597	328,327	586		11	62,904	227,603	783,459
14. Miscellaneous industries	324	41,858,498	2,151	2,278,964	12,343	5,777,353	10,227	1,771	345	4,885,612	12,158,724	28,400,114

WYOMING.

GROUP.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
					Total.		Average number.					
			Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
The state	169	$2,695,889	179	$206,306	1,834	$1,261,122	1,793	33	8	$420,597	$1,300,773	$3,523,260
1. Food and kindred products	36	315,853	12	11,005	55	39,399	50	3	2	28,998	429,034	575,361
2. Textiles												
3. Iron and steel and their products												
4. Lumber and its remanufactures	32	345,096	24	27,900	305	150,918	304	1		152,834	63,783	465,308
5. Leather and its finished products	4	38,400	2	1,632	19	15,903	19			3,273	29,355	59,835
6. Paper and printing	47	266,343	29	32,508	119	84,389	89	27	3	39,691	51,986	313,105
7. Liquors and beverages	13	202,127	5	6,300	20	15,225	20			17,216	26,195	85,452
8. Chemicals and allied products	4	369,500	16	23,740	23	17,584	23			15,235	62,703	139,659
9. Clay, glass, and stone products	6	158,935	10	7,579	40	30,003	40			18,287	29,486	106,764
10. Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel												
11. Tobacco	12	27,796	1	400	27	15,534	22	2	3	6,096	14,664	49,105
12. Vehicles for land transportation	10	904,828	76	91,382	1,216	885,605	1,216			132,482	537,028	1,647,511
13. Shipbuilding												
14. Miscellaneous industries[1]	5	67,011	4	3,860	10	6,562	10			6,485	56,539	81,160

---

[1] Includes establishments as follows: Miscellaneous industries, 3, group 14; iron and steel and their products, 2, group 3.

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent	Amount.	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
United States	216,262	100.0	$12,686,265,673	100.0	5,470,321	100.0	$2,611,540,532	100.0	$1,455,019,473	100.0	$8,503,949,756	100.0	$14,802,147,087	100.0
Individual	113,961	52.7	965,831,738	7.6	755,972	13.8	346,850,219	13.3	146,990,869	10.1	878,595,541	10.3	1,702,980,808	11.5
Firm	47,942	22.2	1,188,892,836	9.4	841,280	15.4	380,332,213	14.5	198,934,017	13.7	1,202,120,608	14.1	2,132,619,830	14.4
Incorporated company	51,156	23.6	10,510,811,355	82.8	3,864,549	70.6	1,879,559,645	72.0	1,106,189,403	76.0	6,381,670,469	75.1	10,912,080,421	73.7
Miscellaneous	3,203	1.5	20,729,744	0.2	8,520	0.2	4,798,455	0.2	2,905,184	0.2	41,263,138	0.5	54,466,028	0.4
Alabama	1,882	100.0	105,382,859	100.0	62,173	100.0	21,878,451	100.0	8,048,819	100.0	60,458,368	100.0	109,169,922	100.0
Individual	816	43.4	6,424,624	6.1	6,902	11.1	2,224,907	10.2	986,976	12.3	3,460,962	5.7	9,266,408	8.5
Firm	480	25.5	4,456,529	4.2	5,503	8.9	1,719,774	7.9	695,477	8.6	2,627,951	4.4	7,140,059	6.6
Incorporated company	578	30.7	94,444,859	89.6	49,740	80.0	17,929,094	81.9	6,352,262	78.9	54,361,989	89.9	92,725,327	84.9
Miscellaneous	8	0.4	56,847	0.1	28	(1)	4,676	(1)	14,104	0.2	7,466	(1)	38,128	(1)
Alaska	82	100.0	10,684,799	100.0	1,938	100.0	1,095,579	100.0	1,851,716	100.0	3,741,946	100.0	8,244,524	100.0
Individual	15	18.3	107,880	1.0	49	2.5	35,094	3.2	10,968	0.6	57,804	1.6	150,184	1.8
Firm	8	9.8	49,133	0.5	38	2.0	27,286	2.5	7,518	0.4	27,827	0.7	83,226	1.0
Incorporated company	59	71.9	10,527,786	98.5	1,851	95.5	1,033,199	94.3	1,833,230	99.0	3,656,315	97.7	8,011,114	97.2
Arizona	169	100.0	14,395,654	100.0	4,793	100.0	3,969,218	100.0	1,208,320	100.0	14,595,057	100.0	28,083,192	100.0
Individual	70	41.4	318,760	2.2	182	3.8	138,929	3.5	34,338	2.8	255,044	1.7	581,552	2.1
Firm	28	16.6	364,886	2.5	114	2.4	82,689	2.1	36,175	3.0	127,922	0.9	365,856	1.3
Incorporated company	71	42.0	13,712,008	95.3	4,497	93.8	3,747,630	94.4	1,137,807	94.2	14,212,091	97.4	27,135,784	96.6
Arkansas	1,907	100.0	46,306,116	100.0	33,089	100.0	14,543,635	100.0	6,648,343	100.0	21,799,346	100.0	53,864,394	100.0
Individual	846	44.3	4,940,102	10.7	4,277	12.9	1,812,023	12.5	769,120	11.6	3,157,779	14.5	7,684,593	14.3
Firm	534	28.0	4,914,400	10.6	4,460	13.5	1,821,536	12.5	876,443	13.2	2,714,289	12.4	7,410,401	13.7
Incorporated company	518	27.2	36,[illegible],569	78.7	24,335	73.5	10,902,788	75.0	4,999,620	75.2	15,905,208	73.0	38,724,917	71.9
Miscellaneous	9	0.5	[illegible]7,045	(1)	17	0.1	7,288	(1)	3,160	(1)	22,070	0.1	44,483	0.1
California	6,839	100.0	282,647,201	100.0	100,355	100.0	64,656,686	100.0	27,145,650	100.0	215,726,414	100.0	367,218,494	100.0
Individual	3,375	49.4	24,936,742	8.8	15,257	15.2	10,187,699	15.8	3,675,967	13.6	22,607,802	10.5	47,300,887	12.9
Firm	1,472	21.5	18,348,674	6.5	10,527	10.5	6,397,380	9.9	2,715,013	10.0	20,972,517	9.7	37,343,541	10.2
Incorporated company	1,917	28.0	238,560,551	84.4	74,284	74.0	47,935,923	74.1	20,637,515	76.0	170,776,467	79.2	280,742,589	76.4
Miscellaneous	75	1.1	801,231	0.3	287	0.3	135,684	0.2	117,155	0.4	1,369,628	0.6	1,831,477	0.5
Colorado	1,606	100.0	107,663,500	100.0	21,813	100.0	15,100,365	100.0	6,519,100	100.0	63,114,397	100.0	100,143,999	100.0
Individual	886	55.2	4,192,915	3.9	2,586	11.8	1,731,776	11.5	814,731	12.5	3,252,317	5.2	7,794,408	7.8
Firm	236	14.7	1,651,959	1.5	1,045	4.8	761,421	5.0	279,832	4.3	1,144,870	1.8	2,896,013	2.9
Incorporated company	478	29.7	101,789,586	94.6	18,169	83.3	12,595,673	83.4	5,394,562	82.7	58,699,723	93.0	89,377,091	89.2
Miscellaneous	6	0.4	29,040	(1)	13	0.1	11,495	0.1	29,975	0.5	17,487	(1)	76,487	0.1
Connecticut	3,477	100.0	373,283,580	100.0	181,605	100.0	87,912,628	100.0	32,325,002	100.0	191,301,881	100.0	369,082,091	100.0
Individual	1,737	50.0	20,060,932	5.4	14,591	8.0	6,803,408	7.7	2,270,577	7.0	13,997,671	7.3	28,550,567	7.7
Firm	519	14.9	15,783,589	4.2	11,008	6.1	5,080,888	5.8	1,486,291	4.6	14,767,476	7.7	25,395,624	6.9
Incorporated company	1,187	34.1	336,951,843	90.3	155,875	85.8	75,959,849	86.4	28,527,397	88.3	162,070,246	84.7	314,484,099	85.2
Miscellaneous	34	1.0	487,216	0.1	131	0.1	68,483	0.1	40,737	0.1	466,488	0.3	651,801	0.2
Delaware	631	100.0	50,925,630	100.0	18,475	100.0	8,158,203	100.0	2,691,218	100.0	24,883,806	100.0	41,160,276	100.0
Individual	339	53.7	3,980,948	7.8	2,448	13.2	917,678	11.2	322,045	12.0	3,450,472	13.9	5,517,649	13.4
Firm	132	20.9	4,556,386	9.0	2,583	14.0	877,646	10.8	290,139	10.8	4,805,869	19.3	6,720,715	16.3
Incorporated company[2]	160	25.4	42,388,296	83.2	13,444	72.8	6,362,879	78.0	2,079,034	77.2	16,627,465	66.8	28,921,912	70.3
District of Columbia	482	100.0	20,199,783	100.0	6,299	100.0	3,658,370	100.0	2,724,840	100.0	7,731,971	100.0	18,359,159	100.0
Individual	298	61.8	3,124,266	15.5	2,139	34.0	1,133,807	31.0	371,958	13.7	1,886,427	24.4	4,440,861	24.2
Firm	77	16.0	1,267,183	6.3	961	15.2	555,962	15.2	197,910	7.3	2,361,897	30.5	3,536,031	19.3
Incorporated company	91	18.9	15,776,783	78.1	3,160	50.2	1,956,061	53.5	2,033,813	74.6	3,453,688	44.7	10,150,928	55.3
Miscellaneous	16	3.3	31,551	0.1	39	0.6	12,540	0.3	121,159	4.4	29,959	0.4	231,339	1.2
Florida	1,413	100.0	32,971,982	100.0	42,091	100.0	15,767,182	100.0	5,607,862	100.0	16,532,439	100.0	50,298,290	100.0
Individual	609	43.1	4,768,229	14.5	8,306	19.7	2,672,872	16.9	831,945	14.8	2,410,920	14.6	8,612,316	17.1
Firm	496	35.1	6,627,932	20.1	14,761	35.1	4,900,357	31.1	1,484,493	26.5	3,530,068	21.3	14,446,208	28.7
Incorporated company[3]	308	21.8	21,575,821	65.4	19,024	45.2	8,193,953	52.0	3,291,424	58.7	10,591,451	64.1	27,239,766	54.2
Georgia	3,219	100.0	135,211,551	100.0	92,749	100.0	27,392,442	100.0	12,206,634	100.0	83,624,504	100.0	151,040,455	100.0
Individual	1,401	43.5	8,664,131	6.4	15,673	16.9	4,634,358	16.9	1,457,476	11.9	6,924,700	8.3	17,808,471	11.8
Firm	884	27.5	10,691,173	7.9	14,998	16.2	4,482,924	16.4	1,511,916	12.4	7,445,673	8.9	18,250,682	12.1
Incorporated company	931	28.9	115,852,565	85.7	62,077	66.9	18,274,744	66.7	9,235,711	75.7	69,253,742	82.8	114,976,572	76.1
Miscellaneous	3	0.1	3,682	(1)	1	(1)	416	(1)	1,531	(1)	389	(1)	4,730	(1)
Idaho	364	100.0	9,689,445	100.0	3,061	100.0	2,059,391	100.0	1,111,699	100.0	4,068,523	100.0	8,768,743	100.0
Individual	170	46.7	995,958	10.3	487	15.9	312,117	15.2	146,072	13.1	621,983	15.3	1,393,488	15.9
Firm	85	23.4	1,006,198	10.4	434	14.2	272,333	13.2	135,908	12.2	513,745	12.6	1,202,462	13.7
Incorporated company	105	28.8	7,676,119	79.2	2,130	69.6	1,469,941	71.4	829,218	74.6	2,910,407	71.5	6,136,137	70.0
Miscellaneous	4	1.1	11,170	0.1	10	0.3	5,000	0.2	501	0.1	22,388	0.6	36,656	0.4
Illinois	14,921	100.0	975,844,799	100.0	379,436	100.0	208,405,468	100.0	172,185,567	100.0	840,057,316	100.0	1,410,342,129	100.0
Individual	7,933	53.2	54,568,185	5.6	44,563	11.7	22,996,433	11.0	10,376,576	6.0	53,434,218	6.4	108,126,545	7.7
Firm	2,680	17.9	50,254,713	5.1	37,983	10.0	19,123,509	9.2	12,472,201	7.3	68,606,668	8.2	120,637,913	8.5
Incorporated company	4,145	27.8	870,167,599	89.2	296,610	78.2	166,125,367	79.7	149,091,561	86.6	716,158,186	85.2	1,179,028,840	83.6
Miscellaneous	163	1.1	854,272	0.1	280	0.1	160,159	0.1	245,229	0.1	1,858,244	0.2	2,548,831	0.2

---

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] Includes 2 miscellaneous establishments, to avoid disclosing individual operations.
[3] Includes 1 miscellaneous establishment, to avoid disclosing individual operations.

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Indian Territory	466	100.0	$5,016,654	100.0	2,257	100.0	$1,144,078	100.0	$492,539	100.0	$4,848,646	100.0	$7,909,451	100.0
Individual	250	53.6	817,393	16.3	527	23.4	281,074	24.5	166,566	33.8	809,440	16.7	1,707,242	21.6
Firm	116	24.9	537,498	10.7	375	16.6	194,425	17.0	76,477	15.5	601,522	12.4	1,145,202	14.5
Incorporated company	96	20.6	3,649,513	72.8	1,350	59.8	667,009	58.3	248,976	50.6	3,436,812	70.9	5,051,867	63.9
Miscellaneous	4	0.9	12,250	0.2	5	0.2	2,570	0.2	520	0.1	872	(1)	5,140	(1)
Indiana	7,044	100.0	312,071,234	100.0	154,174	100.0	72,058,099	100.0	46,682,513	100.0	220,507,007	100.0	393,954,405	100.0
Individual	3,481	49.4	21,394,400	6.9	16,426	10.7	7,047,981	9.8	2,676,356	5.7	20,444,677	9.3	38,193,241	9.7
Firm	1,594	22.6	20,066,495	6.4	12,976	8.4	5,396,796	7.5	2,257,108	4.9	23,099,200	10.5	37,223,913	9.4
Incorporated company	1,915	27.2	269,118,751	86.2	124,317	80.6	59,345,557	82.3	41,649,657	89.2	176,508,678	80.0	317,481,228	80.6
Miscellaneous	54	0.8	1,491,588	0.5	455	0.3	267,765	0.4	99,392	0.2	454,452	0.2	1,056,023	0.3
Iowa	4,785	100.0	111,427,429	100.0	49,481	100.0	22,997,053	100.0	12,152,888	100.0	102,843,892	100.0	160,572,313	100.0
Individual	2,308	48.2	10,838,149	9.7	6,850	13.8	3,055,178	13.3	1,317,524	10.9	9,848,829	9.6	18,177,968	11.3
Firm	1,088	22.7	13,260,872	11.9	7,073	14.3	2,981,931	13.0	1,801,238	14.8	10,394,878	10.1	18,986,724	11.8
Incorporated company	1,041	21.8	85,731,122	77.0	34,942	70.6	16,605,234	72.2	8,827,976	72.6	76,458,133	74.3	116,246,585	72.4
Miscellaneous	348	7.3	1,597,286	1.4	616	1.3	354,710	1.5	206,150	1.7	6,142,052	6.0	7,161,036	4.5
Kansas	2,475	100.0	88,680,117	100.0	35,570	100.0	18,883,071	100.0	8,870,460	100.0	156,509,949	100.0	198,244,992	100.0
Individual	1,409	56.9	8,727,962	9.8	4,345	12.2	2,014,583	10.7	947,019	10.7	10,584,825	6.8	16,224,123	8.2
Firm	588	23.8	7,355,691	8.3	2,819	7.9	1,350,898	7.2	786,091	8.9	12,775,428	8.2	17,218,989	8.7
Incorporated company	454	18.3	72,525,816	81.8	28,348	79.7	15,494,013	82.0	7,125,579	80.3	132,967,196	84.9	164,565,576	83.0
Miscellaneous	24	1.0	70,648	0.1	58	0.2	23,577	0.1	11,771	0.1	182,500	0.1	236,304	0.1
Kentucky	3,734	100.0	147,282,478	100.0	59,794	100.0	24,438,684	100.0	20,530,852	100.0	86,545,464	100.0	159,753,968	100.0
Individual	1,907	51.1	11,935,454	8.1	9,761	16.3	3,745,210	15.3	2,019,566	9.8	10,621,203	12.3	21,116,481	13.2
Firm	958	25.6	13,800,567	9.4	6,979	11.7	2,657,743	10.9	1,615,020	7.9	13,138,122	15.2	21,554,160	13.5
Incorporated company	862	23.1	121,473,805	82.5	43,041	72.0	18,030,506	73.8	16,886,518	82.3	62,773,837	72.5	117,046,726	73.3
Miscellaneous	7	0.2	72,652	(1)	13	(1)	5,225	(1)	9,748	(1)	12,302	(1)	36,601	(1)
Louisiana	2,091	100.0	150,810,608	100.0	55,859	100.0	25,315,750	100.0	16,047,105	100.0	117,035,305	100.0	186,379,592	100.0
Individual	1,003	48.0	17,944,985	11.9	8,538	15.3	3,860,967	15.3	1,665,816	10.4	14,626,113	12.5	25,046,838	13.4
Firm	383	18.3	13,086,504	8.7	6,558	11.7	2,707,780	10.7	1,571,008	9.8	14,518,004	12.4	22,339,261	12.0
Incorporated company	700	33.5	119,771,234	79.4	40,758	73.0	18,745,420	74.0	12,803,315	79.8	87,888,092	75.1	138,977,223	74.6
Miscellaneous	5	0.2	7,885	(1)	5	(1)	1,583	(1)	6,966	(1)	3,096	(1)	16,270	(1)
Maine	3,145	100.0	143,707,750	100.0	74,958	100.0	32,691,759	100.0	12,485,167	100.0	80,042,090	100.0	144,020,197	100.0
Individual	1,736	55.2	12,304,206	8.6	10,290	13.7	4,597,248	14.0	1,339,743	10.7	9,812,322	12.3	19,168,440	13.3
Firm	708	22.5	18,646,641	13.0	11,422	15.2	5,191,030	15.9	2,276,194	18.3	12,222,111	15.3	22,927,394	15.9
Incorporated company	671	21.3	112,532,281	78.3	53,138	70.9	22,840,511	69.9	8,841,218	70.8	57,805,086	72.2	101,575,154	70.5
Miscellaneous	30	1.0	224,622	0.1	108	0.2	62,970	0.2	28,012	0.2	202,571	0.2	349,209	0.3
Maryland	3,852	100.0	201,877,966	100.0	94,174	100.0	36,144,244	100.0	21,904,752	100.0	150,024,066	100.0	243,375,996	100.0
Individual	2,242	58.2	16,947,624	8.4	15,248	16.2	5,603,412	15.5	2,385,197	10.9	18,863,184	12.6	32,833,690	13.5
Firm	953	24.7	33,977,148	16.8	30,281	32.2	10,875,709	30.1	6,141,763	28.0	35,508,098	23.6	62,622,809	25.7
Incorporated company	650	16.9	150,869,094	74.7	48,597	51.6	19,648,263	54.4	13,352,099	61.0	95,536,523	63.7	147,744,248	60.7
Miscellaneous	7	0.2	84,100	0.1	48	(1)	16,860	(1)	25,693	0.1	116,261	0.1	175,249	0.1
Massachusetts	10,723	100.0	965,948,887	100.0	488,399	100.0	232,388,946	100.0	93,840,185	100.0	626,410,431	100.0	1,124,092,051	100.0
Individual	5,684	53.0	67,582,391	7.0	55,989	11.5	28,182,458	12.1	9,715,494	10.3	67,326,296	10.8	127,500,985	11.3
Firm	2,423	22.6	97,621,613	10.1	77,494	15.9	38,390,469	16.5	13,410,150	14.3	106,782,612	17.0	184,869,987	16.5
Incorporated company	2,555	23.8	800,086,060	82.8	354,711	72.6	165,707,256	71.3	70,538,641	75.2	451,598,416	72.1	810,543,002	72.1
Miscellaneous	61	0.6	658,823	0.1	205	(1)	108,763	0.1	175,900	0.2	703,107	0.1	1,178,077	0.1
Michigan	7,446	100.0	337,894,102	100.0	175,229	100.0	81,278,837	100.0	46,012,191	100.0	230,080,931	100.0	429,120,060	100.0
Individual	3,602	48.4	26 087,801	7.7	20,527	11.7	9,324,614	11.5	3,705,998	8.0	25,088,723	10.9	47,121,641	11.0
Firm	1,724	23.2	31,511,260	9.3	22,589	12.9	10,372,689	12.8	4,226,804	9.2	28,965,898	12.6	52,523,806	12.2
Incorporated company	2,044	27.4	279,999,061	82.9	131,894	75.3	61,481,426	75.6	38,032,404	82.7	175,025,846	76.1	328,185,756	76.5
Miscellaneous	76	1.0	295,980	0.1	219	0.1	100,108	0.1	46,985	0.1	1,000,464	0.4	1,288,857	0.3
Minnesota	4,756	100.0	184,903,271	100.0	69,636	100.0	35,843,145	100.0	24,493,840	100.0	210,553,949	100.0	307,858,073	100.0
Individual	2,325	48.9	16,352,626	8.8	9,589	13.8	4,874,113	13.6	2,647,346	10.8	21,596,789	10.3	35,226,563	11.4
Firm	953	20.0	14,676,699	7.9	9,233	13.3	4,465,777	12.5	2,084,462	8.5	17,786,921	8.4	29,187,081	9.5
Incorporated company	922	19.4	150,973,434	81.7	49,889	71.6	25,921,784	72.3	19,493,839	79.6	163,157,347	77.5	234,013,794	76.0
Miscellaneous	556	11.7	2,900,512	1.6	925	1.3	581,471	1.6	268,193	1.1	8,012,892	3.8	9,430,635	3.1
Mississippi	1,520	100.0	50,256,309	100.0	38,690	100.0	14,819,034	100.0	5,855,767	100.0	25,800,885	100.0	57,451,445	100.0
Individual	672	44.2	4,809,270	9.6	5,694	14.7	2,130,070	14.4	872,158	14.9	2,315,312	9.0	7,597,544	13.2
Firm	396	26.1	5,194,509	10.3	5,882	15.2	2,101,243	14.2	978,459	16.7	2,342,541	9.1	7,639,517	13.3
Incorporated company	447	29.4	40,234,930	80.1	27,085	70.0	10,577,041	71.4	4,002,559	68.4	21,124,147	81.9	42,169,292	73.4
Miscellaneous	5	0.3	17,600	(1)	29	0.1	10,680	(1)	2,591	(1)	18,885	(1)	45,092	0.1
Missouri	6,464	100.0	379,368,827	100.0	133,167	100.0	66,644,126	100.0	49,522,457	100.0	252,258,417	100.0	439,548,957	100.0
Individual	3,316	51.3	17,997,414	4.7	13,776	10.3	6,473,657	9.7	3,058,084	6.2	16,528,736	6.5	33,642,863	7.7
Firm	1,261	19.5	13,471,256	3.6	9,319	7.0	4,192,362	6.3	1,955,542	4.0	14,355,440	5.7	25,535,217	5.8
Incorporated company	1,847	28.6	347,453,627	91.6	109,821	82.5	55,853,394	83.8	44,396,168	89.6	220,934,783	87.6	379,405,293	86.3
Miscellaneous	40	0.6	446,530	0.1	251	0.2	124,713	0.2	112,663	0.2	439,458	0.2	965,584	0.2
Montana	382	100.0	52,589,810	100.0	8,957	100.0	8,652,217	100.0	4,052,081	100.0	40,930,060	100.0	66,415,452	100.0
Individual	204	53.4	978,702	1.9	710	7.9	505,036	5.8	164,325	4.1	754,727	1.8	1,892,491	2.9
Firm	57	14.9	697,172	1.3	370	4.1	285,251	3.3	103,440	2.5	511,555	1.3	1,150,688	1.7
Incorporated company	118	30.9	50,913,936	96.8	7,877	88.0	7,861,930	90.9	3,781,979	93.3	39,663,778	96.9	63,369,703	95.4
Miscellaneous	3	0.8	....	......	....	......	....	......	2,337	0.1	....	......	2,570	(1)

---

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Nebraska	1,819	100.0	$80,235,310	100.0	20,260	100.0	$11,022,149	100.0	$8,490,360	100.0	$124,051,628	100.0	$154,918,220	100.0
Individual	1,074	59.0	5,020,689	6.3	2,727	13.5	1,326,053	12.0	586,116	6.9	5,120,867	4.1	9,050,696	5.8
Firm	367	20.2	4,047,394	5.0	1,670	8.2	815,130	7.4	332,163	3.9	4,665,247	3.8	7,113,867	4.6
Incorporated company	359	19.7	71,118,086	88.6	15,844	78.2	8,871,795	80.5	7,565,178	89.1	114,167,254	92.0	138,623,975	89.5
Miscellaneous	19	1.1	49,141	0.1	19	0.1	9,171	0.1	6,903	0.1	98,260	0.1	129,682	0.1
Nevada	115	100.0	2,891,997	100.0	802	100.0	693,407	100.0	184,900	100.0	1,627,776	100.0	3,096,274	100.0
Individual	52	45.2	412,149	14.3	123	15.4	111,682	16.1	50,217	27.1	252,326	15.5	563,796	18.2
Firm	26	22.6	153,602	5.3	62	7.7	52,846	7.6	22,153	12.0	69,064	4.3	241,614	7.8
Incorporated company	34	29.6	2,290,076	79.2	604	75.3	515,626	74.4	110,365	59.7	1,263,783	77.6	2,220,209	71.7
Miscellaneous	3	2.6	36,170	1.2	13	1.6	13,253	1.9	2,165	1.2	42,603	2.6	70,655	2.3
New Hampshire	1,618	100.0	109,495,072	100.0	65,366	100.0	27,693,203	100.0	9,006,821	100.0	73,216,387	100.0	123,610,904	100.0
Individual	894	55.2	8,894,724	8.1	7,593	11.6	3,511,241	12.7	1,123,464	12.5	7,101,308	9.7	13,882,206	11.2
Firm	370	22.9	12,187,772	11.1	10,036	15.4	4,314,928	15.6	1,437,084	16.0	13,031,051	17.8	21,226,160	17.2
Incorporated company	338	20.9	88,351,250	80.7	47,712	73.0	19,852,954	71.7	6,434,978	71.4	52,793,594	72.1	88,159,093	71.3
Miscellaneous	16	1.0	61,326	0.1	25	(1)	14,080	(1)	11,295	0.1	290,434	0.4	343,445	0.3
New Jersey	7,010	100.0	715,060,174	100.0	266,336	100.0	128,168,801	100.0	66,552,681	100.0	470,449,176	100.0	774,369,025	100.0
Individual	3,944	56.2	44,049,952	6.2	30,994	11.6	14,616,200	11.4	4,702,861	7.1	36,026,400	7.7	67,280,922	8.7
Firm	1,220	17.4	52,242,672	7.3	40,235	15.1	17,784,903	13.9	7,224,200	10.9	51,423,794	10.9	89,762,612	11.6
Incorporated company	1,834	26.2	618,732,865	86.5	195,058	73.3	95,747,244	74.7	54,608,283	82.0	382,966,392	81.4	617,236,276	79.7
Miscellaneous	12	0.2	34,685	(1)	49	(1)	20,454	(1)	17,337	(1)	32,590	(1)	89,215	(1)
New Mexico	199	100.0	4,638,248	100.0	3,478	100.0	2,153,068	100.0	428,546	100.0	2,235,934	100.0	5,705,880	100.0
Individual	109	54.8	497,722	10.7	255	7.3	149,662	6.9	38,496	9.0	380,623	17.0	761,825	13.4
Firm	37	18.6	186,862	4.0	119	3.4	66,540	3.1	29,515	6.9	109,131	4.9	298,455	5.2
Incorporated company[2]	53	26.6	3,953,664	85.3	3,104	89.3	1,936,866	90.0	360,535	84.1	1,746,180	78.1	4,645,600	81.4
New York	37,194	100.0	2,031,459,515	100.0	856,947	100.0	430,014,851	100.0	301,575,788	100.0	1,348,603,286	100.0	2,488,345,579	100.0
Individual	22,081	59.4	222,834,438	11.0	186,317	21.8	91,662,810	21.3	44,674,638	14.8	227,152,811	16.9	443,142,687	17.8
Firm	8,737	23.5	305,673,026	15.0	214,520	25.0	104,734,180	24.4	74,146,807	24.6	362,681,580	26.9	641,741,427	25.8
Incorporated company	6,086	16.3	1,500,244,632	73.9	454,396	53.0	232,702,220	54.1	182,331,587	60.5	754,448,277	55.9	1,396,924,211	56.1
Miscellaneous	290	0.8	2,707,419	0.1	1,714	0.2	915,641	0.2	422,756	0.1	4,320,618	0.3	6,537,254	0.3
North Carolina	3,272	100.0	141,000,639	100.0	85,339	100.0	21,375,294	100.0	17,952,050	100.0	79,268,004	100.0	142,520,776	100.0
Individual	1,425	43.5	8,407,936	6.0	10,184	11.9	2,763,084	12.9	1,264,769	7.0	7,159,147	9.0	14,318,319	10.1
Firm	956	29.2	9,424,112	6.7	9,187	10.8	2,434,755	11.4	1,539,020	8.6	7,883,253	10.0	14,629,571	10.3
Incorporated company	879	26.9	123,148,376	87.3	65,954	77.3	16,172,698	75.7	15,143,073	84.4	64,189,989	81.0	113,510,110	79.6
Miscellaneous	12	0.4	20,215	(1)	14	(1)	4,757	(1)	5,188	(1)	35,615	(1)	62,776	(1)
North Dakota	507	100.0	5,703,837	100.0	1,755	100.0	1,031,307	100.0	509,880	100.0	7,095,986	100.0	10,217,914	100.0
Individual	295	58.2	1,503,657	26.4	565	32.2	328,374	31.9	119,755	23.5	1,500,480	21.1	2,546,425	24.9
Firm	91	17.9	994,705	17.4	331	18.8	199,252	19.3	85,896	16.8	1,638,534	23.1	2,264,145	22.2
Incorporated company	81	16.0	3,071,269	53.8	826	47.1	480,761	46.6	297,818	58.4	3,738,882	52.7	5,146,817	50.4
Miscellaneous	40	7.9	134,206	2.4	33	1.9	22,920	2.2	6,411	1.3	218,090	3.1	260,527	2.5
Ohio	13,785	100.0	856,988,830	100.0	364,298	100.0	182,429,425	100.0	102,704,746	100.0	527,636,585	100.0	960,811,857	100.0
Individual	6,590	47.8	43,282,927	5.1	36,980	10.1	16,536,209	9.1	6,376,875	6.2	39,884,297	7.6	80,034,354	8.3
Firm	3,002	21.8	56,843,668	6.6	38,519	10.6	17,327,594	9.5	11,972,174	11.7	54,673,728	10.4	101,947,038	10.6
Incorporated company	4,008	29.1	756,136,344	88.2	288,591	79.2	148,452,527	81.4	84,114,649	81.9	432,286,281	81.9	777,392,416	80.9
Miscellaneous	185	1.3	725,891	0.1	208	0.1	113,095	(1)	241,048	0.2	792,279	0.1	1,438,049	0.2
Oklahoma	657	100.0	11,107,763	100.0	3,199	100.0	1,655,324	100.0	979,016	100.0	11,545,306	100.0	16,549,656	100.0
Individual	385	58.6	1,427,066	12.8	862	27.0	421,160	25.5	129,241	13.2	1,376,920	11.9	2,466,212	14.9
Firm	126	19.2	918,573	8.3	321	10.0	162,495	9.8	69,496	7.1	1,138,478	9.9	1,734,167	10.5
Incorporated company[3]	146	22.2	8,762,124	78.9	2,016	63.0	1,071,669	64.7	780,279	79.7	9,029,908	78.2	12,349,277	74.6
Oregon	1,602	100.0	44,023,548	100.0	18,523	100.0	11,443,512	100.0	4,185,595	100.0	30,596,763	100.0	55,525,123	100.0
Individual	746	46.6	6,020,530	13.7	2,919	15.8	1,792,120	15.7	643,987	15.4	4,128,032	13.5	8,414,059	15.1
Firm	439	27.4	4,234,361	9.6	2,559	13.8	1,530,367	13.4	493,610	11.8	3,522,742	11.5	6,972,525	12.6
Incorporated company	409	25.5	33,752,891	76.7	13,037	70.4	8,115,548	70.9	3,043,083	72.7	22,855,965	74.7	40,034,288	72.1
Miscellaneous	8	0.5	15,766	(1)	8	(1)	5,477	(1)	4,915	0.1	90,024	0.3	104,251	0.2
Pennsylvania	23,495	100.0	1,995,836,988	100.0	763,282	100.0	367,960,890	100.0	167,267,247	100.0	1,142,942,707	100.0	1,955,551,332	100.0
Individual	13,615	58.0	158,674,106	7.9	106,547	14.0	44,174,444	12.0	19,841,941	11.8	120,197,594	10.5	226,900,537	11.6
Firm	5,144	21.9	234,972,384	11.8	145,445	19.0	62,785,734	17.1	28,254,392	16.9	178,698,387	15.7	322,330,429	16.5
Incorporated company	4,540	19.3	1,600,923,879	80.2	510,711	66.9	260,670,652	70.8	119,039,294	71.2	841,761,864	73.6	1,403,081,857	71.7
Miscellaneous	196	0.8	1,266,619	0.1	579	0.1	330,060	0.1	131,617	0.1	2,484,862	0.2	3,238,509	0.2
Rhode Island	1,617	100.0	215,901,375	100.0	97,318	100.0	43,112,637	100.0	14,623,430	100.0	112,872,261	100.0	202,109,583	100.0
Individual	754	46.6	12,007,200	5.6	8,858	9.1	4,205,906	9.8	1,532,054	10.5	9,451,887	8.4	18,576,416	9.2
Firm	347	21.5	14,739,602	6.8	11,653	12.0	5,061,925	11.7	1,417,960	9.7	15,742,941	13.9	25,198,561	12.5
Incorporated company	512	31.7	189,150,973	87.6	76,803	78.9	33,841,190	78.5	11,669,771	79.8	87,676,273	77.7	158,322,601	78.3
Miscellaneous	4	0.2	3,600	(1)	4	(1)	3,616	(1)	3,645	(1)	1,160	(1)	12,005	(1)
South Carolina	1,399	100.0	113,422,224	100.0	59,441	100.0	13,868,950	100.0	6,013,241	100.0	49,968,626	100.0	79,376,262	100.0
Individual	672	48.0	3,559,650	3.2	5,172	8.7	1,266,433	9.2	459,442	7.7	2,528,999	5.1	5,764,439	7.3
Firm	256	18.3	1,831,111	1.6	2,745	4.6	655,748	4.7	282,826	4.7	1,338,768	2.7	3,090,494	3.9
Incorporated company	464	33.2	108,007,355	95.2	51,510	86.7	11,943,494	86.1	5,264,014	87.5	46,094,878	92.2	70,493,378	88.8
Miscellaneous	7	0.5	21,108	(1)	14	(1)	3,275	(1)	6,959	0.1	5,981	(1)	27,951	(1)

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] Includes 2 miscellaneous establishments, to avoid disclosing individual operations.
[3] Includes 1 miscellaneous establishment, to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 8.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
South Dakota	686	100.0	$7,585,142	100.0	2,492	100.0	$1,421,680	100.0	$833,360	100.0	$8,696,831	100.0	$13,085,333	100.0
Individual	376	54.8	1,899,842	25.0	816	32.7	429,593	30.2	219,264	26.3	1,848,508	21.2	3,222,105	24.6
Firm	125	18.2	1,278,773	16.9	452	18.1	250,516	17.6	144,561	17.3	1,939,493	22.3	2,842,052	21.7
Incorporated company	112	16.3	4,089,943	53.9	1,145	46.0	690,011	48.6	440,503	52.9	4,060,036	46.7	6,003,547	45.9
Miscellaneous	73	10.7	316,584	4.2	79	3.2	51,560	3.6	29,032	3.5	848,794	9.8	1,017,629	7.8
Tennessee	3,175	100.0	102,439,481	100.0	60,572	100.0	22,805,628	100.0	12,090,099	100.0	79,351,746	100.0	137,960,476	100.0
Individual	1,345	42.4	9,773,314	9.6	8,717	14.4	3,126,962	13.7	1,436,377	11.9	9,062,973	11.4	17,339,985	12.6
Firm	1,035	32.6	13,215,591	12.9	9,793	16.2	3,449,519	15.1	1,702,355	14.1	13,354,221	16.8	23,300,353	16.9
Incorporated company	785	24.7	79,415,651	77.5	42,049	69.4	16,225,957	71.2	8,944,920	74.0	56,923,652	71.8	97,285,799	70.5
Miscellaneous	10	0.3	34,925	(1)	13	(1)	3,190	(1)	6,447	(1)	10,900	(1)	34,339	(1)
Texas	3,158	100.0	115,664,871	100.0	49,066	100.0	24,468,942	100.0	12,215,472	100.0	91,603,630	100.0	150,528,389	100.0
Individual	1,676	53.1	9,717,838	8.4	7,320	14.9	3,297,312	13.5	1,472,051	12.1	7,506,443	8.2	16,408,988	10.9
Firm	629	19.9	7,285,886	6.3	4,792	9.8	2,338,452	9.5	1,041,482	8.5	7,279,961	7.9	13,525,663	9.0
Incorporated company	839	26.6	98,328,088	85.0	36,905	75.2	18,809,091	76.9	9,663,224	79.1	76,465,763	83.5	120,133,146	79.8
Miscellaneous	14	0.4	333,059	0.3	49	0.1	24,087	0.1	38,715	0.3	351,463	0.4	460,592	0.3
Utah	606	100.0	26,004,011	100.0	8,052	100.0	5,157,400	100.0	1,465,707	100.0	24,939,827	100.0	38,926,464	100.0
Individual	257	42.4	980,531	3.8	764	9.5	444,259	8.6	147,368	10.0	986,719	4.0	2,002,858	5.2
Firm	135	22.3	920,735	3.5	634	7.9	341,591	6.6	104,002	7.1	1,018,887	4.1	1,844,084	4.7
Incorporated company	203	33.5	23,926,933	92.0	6,544	81.3	4,288,482	83.2	1,138,323	77.7	22,850,897	91.6	34,765,530	89.3
Miscellaneous	11	1.8	175,812	0.7	110	1.3	83,068	1.6	76,014	5.2	83,324	0.3	313,992	0.8
Vermont	1,699	100.0	62,658,741	100.0	33,106	100.0	15,221,059	100.0	4,923,366	100.0	32,429,852	100.0	63,083,611	100.0
Individual	833	49.0	7,889,688	12.6	5,882	17.8	2,755,521	18.1	932,108	18.9	6,182,988	19.1	12,027,326	19.1
Firm	449	26.4	8,541,720	13.6	6,516	19.7	3,286,016	21.6	802,362	16.3	5,799,044	17.9	12,047,420	19.1
Incorporated company	309	18.2	45,858,186	73.2	20,544	62.0	9,085,611	59.7	3,149,319	64.0	18,008,955	55.5	36,373,592	57.6
Miscellaneous	108	6.4	369,147	0.6	164	0.5	93,911	0.6	39,577	0.8	2,438,865	7.5	2,635,273	4.2
Virginia	3,187	100.0	147,989,182	100.0	80,285	100.0	27,943,058	100.0	14,403,382	100.0	83,649,149	100.0	148,856,525	100.0
Individual	1,596	50.1	9,929,964	6.7	10,323	12.9	3,220,346	11.5	1,521,641	10.6	9,399,330	11.2	17,767,725	11.9
Firm	874	27.4	11,643,400	7.9	9,892	12.3	3,074,834	11.0	1,412,177	9.8	12,506,702	14.9	20,693,382	13.9
Incorporated company	702	22.0	124,727,978	84.3	59,735	74.4	21,493,403	76.9	11,440,826	79.4	61,443,831	73.5	109,546,390	73.6
Miscellaneous	15	0.5	1,687,840	1.1	335	0.4	154,475	0.6	28,738	0.2	299,286	0.4	849,028	0.6
Washington	2,751	100.0	96,952,621	100.0	45,199	100.0	30,087,287	100.0	11,034,750	100.0	66,166,165	100.0	128,821,667	100.0
Individual	1,184	43.0	7,139,121	7.4	6,032	13.3	4,143,510	13.8	1,152,745	10.5	5,595,548	8.4	13,651,438	10.6
Firm	617	22.4	6,432,179	6.6	5,020	11.1	3,445,061	11.4	906,008	8.2	4,951,116	7.5	11,655,995	9.1
Incorporated company	926	33.7	83,301,031	85.9	34,107	75.5	22,466,394	74.7	8,961,645	81.2	55,419,530	83.8	103,215,882	80.1
Miscellaneous	24	0.9	80,290	0.1	40	0.1	32,322	0.1	14,352	0.1	199,971	0.3	298,352	0.2
West Virginia	2,109	100.0	86,820,823	100.0	43,758	100.0	21,153,042	100.0	8,266,716	100.0	54,419,206	100.0	99,040,676	100.0
Individual	920	43.6	5,286,515	6.1	4,922	11.3	2,240,679	10.6	945,195	11.4	4,494,077	8.3	10,014,225	10.1
Firm	542	25.7	6,784,409	7.8	3,556	8.1	1,674,541	7.9	808,617	9.8	5,188,054	9.5	9,557,940	9.7
Incorporated company	638	30.3	74,103,459	85.4	35,065	80.1	17,046,626	80.6	6,486,913	78.5	44,511,590	81.8	78,951,053	79.7
Miscellaneous	9	0.4	646,440	0.7	215	0.5	191,196	0.9	25,991	0.3	225,485	0.4	517,458	0.5
Wisconsin	8,558	100.0	412,647,051	100.0	151,391	100.0	71,471,805	100.0	45,674,156	100.0	227,255,092	100.0	411,139,681	100.0
Individual	4,418	51.6	24,452,002	5.9	15,224	10.0	6,935,610	9.7	2,831,918	6.2	26,247,177	11.6	43,609,849	10.6
Firm	1,557	18.2	30,323,418	7.4	15,391	10.2	7,247,812	10.1	3,212,101	7.0	31,002,468	13.6	48,031,872	11.7
Incorporated company	1,931	23.2	356,069,269	86.3	119,697	79.1	56,651,866	79.3	39,416,574	86.3	162,711,921	71.6	310,912,592	75.6
Miscellaneous	602	7.0	1,802,362	0.4	1,079	0.7	636,517	0.9	213,563	0.5	7,293,526	3.2	8,585,368	2.1
Wyoming	169	100.0	2,695,889	100.0	1,834	100.0	1,261,122	100.0	420,597	100.0	1,300,773	100.0	3,523,260	100.0
Individual	86	50.9	368,128	13.6	146	7.9	95,347	7.6	38,402	9.1	270,812	20.8	555,377	15.8
Firm	28	16.6	137,171	5.1	47	2.6	29,666	2.3	19,984	4.8	114,862	8.8	216,525	6.1
Incorporated company[2]	55	32.5	2,190,590	81.3	1,641	89.5	1,136,109	90.1	362,211	86.1	915,099	70.4	2,751,358	78.1

---

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Includes 1 miscellaneous establishment, to avoid disclosing individual operations.

TABLE 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 1. FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	45,790	$2,845,254,900	28,268	$457,281,987	8,848	$415,080,749	6,195	$1,930,717,140	2,479	$42,155,024
Beet sugar	51	24,393,794					51	24,393,794		
Bread and other bakery products	18,227	269,609,061	15,761	149,171,248	1,976	33,463,874	483	86,595,177	7	378,762
Butter	5,235	118,520,999	1,627	26,581,605	810	17,478,932	1,047	38,555,692	1,751	35,904,770
Butter, reworking	35	7,271,086	8	1,781,933	8	1,123,833	18		1	
Canning and preserving, fish	373	26,377,210	138	2,487,855	85	6,247,413	150	17,641,942		
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	2,261	78,142,022	958	10,769,880	603	14,818,835	680	51,978,020	20	575,287
Canning and preserving, oysters	69	3,986,239	24	904,171	22	1,330,694	23	1,751,374		
Cheese	3,610	29,138,100	2,189	17,332,714	475	4,807,568	264	2,602,312	682	4,395,506
Chocolate and cocoa products	25	14,389,699	2	1,464,935	6	3,291,503	17	9,633,261		
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	421	84,188,391	133	8,733,091	118	33,480,522	170	41,974,778		
Condensed milk	81	20,523,690	1		6		74	20,151,534		
Confectionery	1,348	87,087,253	659	17,163,838	305	17,120,932	384	52,802,483		
Cordials and sirups	63	3,509,758	28	534,038	16	1,303,758	19	1,671,962		
Flavoring extracts	377	7,772,070	184	1,306,599	91		101	4,466,277	1	
Flour and grist mill products	10,051	713,033,395	4,773	133,027,165	3,533	149,522,028	1,732	429,736,098	13	748,104
Food preparations	766	61,180,416	336	7,972,538	169	4,491,551	258	48,689,227	3	27,100
Glucose	9	24,566,932					9	24,566,932		
Lard, refined	9	6,128,601	4		1		4	5,943,911		
Oleomargarine	14	5,573,725			1		13			
Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling	30	7,260,810	7	434,381	4	194,492	19	6,631,937		
Pickles, preserves, and sauces	528	29,696,287	259	4,400,971	129	10,706,232	140	14,589,084		
Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	16,296,916	9	1,112,434	7	873,291	58	14,311,191		
Sausage	292	8,122,904	213	4,246,363	63	1,790,955	16	2,085,586		
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	559	801,757,137	208	29,164,596	122	28,710,756	229	743,881,785		
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	370	112,157,487	217	24,678,364	99		53	48,003,975	1	
Sugar and molasses, refining	344	277,285,449	142	12,332,046	90	41,098,899	112	223,854,504		
Vinegar and cider	568	7,265,469	388	1,630,959	109	1,354,244	71	4,280,266		

Group 2.—TEXTILES.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	17,042	$2,147,441,418	7,726	$277,173,680	5,177	$601,907,022	4,122	$1,268,045,946	17	$314,770
Awnings, tents, and sails	390	11,269,170	245	3,845,695	88		56	4,073,539	1	
Bags, other than paper	79	37,399,087	26	2,309,145	12	4,748,968	41	30,340,974		
Belting and hose, linen	20	2,836,699	6	280,698	4	109,737	10	2,446,264		
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	139	61,586,433	44	7,919,719	46	17,690,846	49	35,975,868		
Carpets, rag	363	1,918,286	262	1,129,582	85	508,402	16	280,302		
Cloth, sponging and refinishing	55	1,052,939	30	420,059	17	385,612	8	247,268		
Clothing, horse	29	2,139,496	10	194,589	8	797,985	11	1,146,922		
Clothing, men's	4,504	355,796,571	2,728	61,893,733	1,354	197,932,448	420		2	
Clothing, men's, buttonholes	141	700,158	120	569,361	21	130,797				
Clothing, women's	3,351	247,661,560	1,600	73,020,366	1,428	128,447,083	319	46,168,946	4	25,165
Collars and cuffs	44	12,587,277	10	513,749	16	3,063,078	18	9,010,450		
Cordage and twine	102	48,017,139	25	1,043,126	10	819,956	67	46,154,057		
Corsets	109	14,862,081	44	566,884	21	5,565,306	44	8,729,891		
Cotton goods	1,077	442,451,218	96	11,309,388	100		880	411,418,181	1	
Cotton small wares	77	8,016,486	18	525,580	17	982,780	42	6,508,126		
Cotton waste	41	8,343,328	16	1,782,540	11	1,256,393	14	5,304,395		
Dyeing and finishing textiles	560	50,849,545	110	4,760,339	85		163	41,677,484	2	
Felt goods	39	8,948,594	4	242,295	4	1,269,010	31	7,437,379		
Flags and banners	31	854,692	19	174,005	6	208,515	6	472,172		
Flax and hemp, dressed	17	346,963	3	80,630	6	106,682	8	159,651		
Furnishing goods, men's	503	36,444,305	209	5,362,128	186	20,430,453	108	10,651,724		
Hammocks	14	446,815	3	16,690	6	250,401	5	179,724		
Hand knit goods	65	518,315	53	270,902	11		1			
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	415	12,955,490	222	3,203,852	171	8,183,359	22	1,568,279		
Hats, felt	216	36,629,353	92	4,418,694	68	12,028,079	56	20,182,580		
Hats, wool	17	2,457,266	6	858,148	7	586,770	1	1,012,348		
Hosiery and knit goods	1,079	136,558,139	338	21,040,297	263	29,204,005	475	86,303,316	3	10,521
Jute and jute goods	16	9,065,802	3	65,193			13	9,000,609		
Linen goods	15	5,856,388					15	5,856,388		
Mats and matting	12	1,242,996	5	21,000	3	360,000	6	861,996		
Millinery and lace goods	860	50,777,768	432	14,352,907	323	26,068,989	105	10,355,872		
Nets and seines	12	1,724,912	4		1		7	1,696,557		
Oakum	6	361,198	2		1		3	303,518		
Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	16	10,388,237	3	135,150	3	1,082,489	10	9,170,598		
Oilcloth, enameled	11	4,404,000			1		10			
Regalia and society banners and emblems	140	4,753,266	84	850,032	26	581,941	30	3,321,293		
Shirts	641	50,971,105	284	7,980,887	239	29,371,361	118	13,618,857		
Shoddy	97	8,406,425	40	1,570,315	30	3,008,583	27	3,827,527		
Silk and silk goods	624	132,288,072	142		166	29,836,535	315	92,103,120	1	
Upholstering materials	236	12,677,510	91	2,026,099	63	3,036,985	82	7,614,426		
Wool pulling	34	881,706	12	132,588	11		10	162,236	1	
Wool scouring	27	1,052,909	8	461,465	5	160,082	14	431,362		
Woolen goods	792	142,196,658	236	19,624,950	202		352	102,127,113	2	
Worsted goods	226	165,745,052	43	11,110,638	72	25,394,317	131	129,240,097		

Table 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	14,239	$2,176,739,726	4,905	$95,805,114	2,923	$128,684,651	6,398	$1,951,501,890	13	$748,071
Cash registers and calculating machines	32	9,875,099	3	21,656	3	46,527	26	9,806,916	......	......
Cutlery and edge tools	254	18,614,929	69	657,740	65	1,996,867	120	15,960,322	......	......
Files	62	4,391,745	26	138,883	17	413,505	19	3,839,357	......	......
Firearms	30	8,275,560	5	101,841	3	1,554,034	22	6,619,685	......	......
Foundry and machine shop products	8,993	685,901,388	3,233	59,461,341	2,017	60,289,955	3,734	565,916,629	9	233,463
Gas machines and meters	89	5,630,975	26	597,917	15	848,802	48	4,184,256	......	......
Hardware	445	45,770,171	149	3,387,785	78	......	217	39,371,373	1	......
Hardware, saddlery	82	4,820,726	39	760,045	23	486,905	20	3,573,776	......	......
Horseshoes	8	798,981	1	......	......	......	7	......	......	......
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	190	231,822,707	4	3,562,125	4	1,742,414	182	226,518,168	......	......
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works	88	14,687,108	17	259,498	14	942,582	57	13,485,028	......	......
Iron and steel, doors and shutters	24	1,477,235	10	146,502	4	......	9	889,933	1	......
Iron and steel forgings	138	12,110,395	27	482,493	23	840,596	88	10,787,306	......	......
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works	76	8,922,896	21	1,024,301	18	......	36	6,903,910	1	......
Iron and steel pipe, wrought	27	17,400,912	......	......	4	2,661,989	23	14,738,923	......	......
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	415	673,965,026	11	1,693,223	18	......	385	666,630,620	1	......
Locomotives	15	59,552,092	......	......	2	......	13	......	......	......
Ordnance and ordnance stores	4	557,903	......	......	......	......	4	557,903	......	......
Pens, steel	5	473,847	1	......	......	......	4	......	......	......
Safes and vaults	31	7,861,069	8	......	2	......	21	7,280,951	......	......
Saws	83	9,819,787	32	698,859	20	612,936	31	8,507,992	......	......
Scales and balances	85	6,002,638	27	290,640	15	477,361	43	5,234,637	......	......
Screws, machine	26	2,711,600	3	37,450	5	227,865	18	2,446,285	......	......
Screws, wood	7	2,133,844	1	......	......	......	6	......	......	......
Sewing machines and attachments	46	20,869,870	10	115,397	3	32,204	33	20,722,269	......	......
Springs, steel, car and carriage	52	5,740,836	13	452,957	6	156,879	33	5,131,000	......	......
Steam fittings and heating apparatus	176	24,910,857	37	1,644,462	26	986,240	113	22,280,155	......	......
Stencils and brands	103	793,421	77	405,609	18	158,810	8	229,002	......	......
Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves	415	54,409,108	81	2,666,869	60	3,999,756	274	47,742,483	......	......
Stoves, gas and oil	79	7,723,697	17	377,621	21	610,464	41	6,735,612	......	......
Structural ironwork	775	90,944,697	337	10,336,356	145	9,974,646	293	70,633,695	......	......
Tin and terne plate	36	35,283,360	1	......	1	......	34	......	......	......
Tools, not elsewhere specified	584	20,407,372	294	1,977,453	126	3,621,534	164	14,808,385	......	......
Typewriters and supplies	66	10,640,495	12	407,105	8	299,845	46	9,933,545	......	......
Vault lights and ventilators	24	484,466	14	132,980	6	239,350	4	112,136	......	......
Wire	25	37,914,419	......	......	3	604,678	22	37,309,741	......	......
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	649	33,038,495	299	3,326,695	150	3,347,959	200	26,363,841	......	......

Group 4.—LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	32,726	$1,223,730,336	16,052	$221,243,513	9,491	$231,568,626	7,151	$769,112,149	32	$1,806,048
Artificial limbs	104	883,731	62	333,146	21	238,971	21	311,614	......	......
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	486	5,187,263	359	1,584,709	74	......	52	2,772,957	1	......
Billiard tables and materials	48	2,222,922	23	556,888	14	290,042	11	1,375,992	......	......
Boxes, cigar	297	7,786,286	187	3,476,545	76	2,363,748	34	1,945,993	......	......
Boxes, wooden packing	1,023	57,047,743	473	13,081,290	257	10,552,092	290	33,295,919	3	118,442
Charcoal	74	1,291,754	44	274,140	16	152,488	14	865,126	......	......
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	239	20,266,110	50	947,751	50	2,324,079	139	16,994,280	......	......
Cooperage	1,517	49,424,394	961	12,831,722	296	......	258	29,451,267	2	......
Cork, cutting	50	4,490,952	21	245,089	11	321,715	18	3,924,148	......	......
Furniture	2,482	170,446,825	822	22,390,538	569	24,811,357	1,087	123,052,406	4	192,524
Lasts	55	2,519,771	18	345,608	17	709,072	20	1,465,091	......	......
Looking-glass and picture frames	442	13,269,645	261	3,939,079	95	2,007,010	86	7,323,556	......	......
Lumber and timber products	19,127	580,022,690	9,991	109,946,082	6,041	111,999,525	3,076	357,276,124	19	800,959
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	5,009	247,441,956	1,939	40,458,220	1,532	......	1,537	146,396,248	1	......
Matches	23	5,646,741	1	......	2	......	20	5,452,351	......	......
Pulp goods	17	1,467,407	3	......	2	......	12	1,103,907	......	......
Pumps, not including steam pumps	115	2,852,623	61	386,559	24	323,764	30	2,142,300	......	......
Refrigerators	111	7,347,935	51	1,109,430	19	1,239,452	41	4,999,053	......	......
Rules, ivory and wood	13	248,906	7	14,536	3	34,842	3	199,528	......	......
Sewing machine cases	8	5,272,547	1	......	1	......	6	......	......	......
Show cases	141	5,721,724	68	1,518,036	30	736,145	42	......	1	......
Wood carpet	20	801,266	7	145,494	7	353,857	6	301,915	......	......
Wood preserving	26	3,368,480	2	......	2	......	22	3,284,956	......	......
Wood, turned and carved	1,097	20,169,173	537	4,870,668	290	......	269	11,574,866	1	......
Woodenware, not elsewhere specified	202	8,531,492	103	1,025,596	42	1,188,984	57	6,316,912	......	......

TABLE 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 5.—LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	4,945	$705,747,470	2,176	......	1,385	$199,664,914	1,382	$421,391,212	2	
Belting and hose, leather	117	14,220,306	34	$4,390,905	26	2,442,452	57	7,386,949	......	......
Boot and shoe cut stock	290	27,675,815	163	6,777,493	92	13,985,462	35	6,912,860	......	......
Boot and shoe findings	214	9,355,020	103	2,949,764	66	2,752,719	45	3,652,537	......	......
Boot and shoe uppers	75	549,867	53	276,699	17	193,876	5	79,292	......	......
Boots and shoes	1,316	320,107,458	456	......	383	89,644,551	476	199,849,004	1	......
Gloves and mittens, leather	339	17,740,385	179	3,803,899	105	8,006,267	55	5,930,219	......	......
Leather goods	423	17,655,345	232	4,439,042	119	8,146,969	72	5,069,334	......	......
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1,049	252,620,986	367	......	290	62,397,239	391	168,736,461	1	......
Pocketbooks	46	3,767,446	23	741,116	16	1,244,655	7	1,781,675	......	......
Saddlery and harness	1,076	42,054,842	566	9,211,240	271	10,850,721	239	21,992,881	......	......

Group 6. PAPER AND PRINTING.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	30,787	$857,112,256	17,727	$132,550,689	5,857	$99,499,731	6,667	$619,823,284	536	$5,238,552
Bags, paper	62	10,086,863	19	349,152	13	534,005	30	9,203,706	......	......
Bookbinding and blank book making	908	25,223,150	553	6,084,000	204	......	150	13,813,526	1	......
Boxes, fancy and paper	796	36,866,589	358	10,088,284	194	......	242	20,012,279	2	......
Card cutting and designing	60	1,083,278	32	454,001	20	455,127	8	174,150	......	......
Cardboard, not made in paper mills	4	1,564,303	1	......	1	......	2	......	......	......
Engraving and diesinking	305	2,422,487	215	1,098,990	59	515,750	31	807,747	......	......
Engraving, steel, including plate printing	215	5,943,080	123	949,910	49	731,371	43	4,261,799	......	......
Engraving, wood	114	647,909	86	288,512	20	194,721	8	164,676	......	......
Envelopes	72	10,222,366	18	808,342	9	603,214	45	8,810,810	......	......
Labels and tags	67	2,462,497	23	220,407	19	522,069	25	1,720,021	......	......
Lithographing and engraving	248	25,245,266	86	2,195,424	38	......	122	20,501,107	2	......
Paper and wood pulp	761	188,715,189	86	5,519,842	88	13,529,652	587	169,665,695	......	......
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	232	22,159,202	80	1,311,762	49	......	102	17,838,111	1	......
Paper patterns	26	2,265,125	11	......	2	......	13	2,196,362	......	......
Photolithographing and photoengraving	223	7,268,262	76	1,414,682	60	1,463,473	87	4,390,107	......	......
Printing and publishing, book and job	8,244	182,611,720	4,972	41,975,727	1,722	29,253,787	1,536	111,325,931	14	56,275
Printing and publishing, music	145	4,147,783	69	1,283,321	35	872,028	41	1,992,434	......	
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	18,038	309,327,606	10,845	56,949,288	3,214	31,736,283	3,463	216,840,895	516	3,801,140
Printing materials	77	1,207,163	38	376,855	15	164,891	24	665,417	......	......
Stereotyping and electrotyping	146	5,005,338	34	729,709	40	1,110,124	72	3,165,505	......	......
Wall paper	44	12,636,580	2	......	6	1,437,331	36	......		......

Group 7. LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	6,381	$501,266,605	3,438	$46,001,427	1,270	$31,086,397	1,668	$424,081,598	5	$97,183
Liquors, distilled	805	131,269,886	499	5,912,500	127	......	178	116,399,668	1	......
Liquors, malt	1,531	298,358,732	405	22,000,024	194	......	930	263,219,137	2	......
Liquors, vinous	435	11,097,853	243	2,154,668	67	1,069,610	125	7,873,575	......	......
Malt	141	30,288,984	41	3,015,132	19	1,525,125	81	25,748,727	......	......
Mineral and soda waters	3,469	30,251,150	2,250	12,859,043	863	......	354	10,840,491	2	......

Group 8. CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	9,680	$1,031,965,263	2,854	$60,790,472	1,860	$87,764,433	4,902	$881,915,342	64	$1,495,016
Axle grease	25	879,483	6	65,894	7	145,653	12	667,936		
Baking and yeast powders	164	19,042,521	60	1,072,360	38	2,307,324	66	15,662,837		
Blacking	138	5,911,042	60	1,320,852	33	2,180,144	45	2,440,046		
Bluing	56	678,737	39	220,312	7	40,528	10	417,897		
Bone, ivory, and lamp black	25	647,717	5	118,365	3	25,196	17	504,156		
Calcium lights	22	135,246	13	36,086	6	64,560	3	34,600		
Candles	17	3,889,362	3	494,534	5	151,478	9	3,243,350		
Chemicals	275	75,222,249	30	1,581,911	38	7,854,209	207	65,786,129		
Cleansing and polishing preparations	156	2,710,393	76	799,998	29	355,080	51	1,555,315		
Drug grinding	27	5,145,522	6	168,626	7	388,085	14	4,588,811		
Druggists' preparations	240	31,782,250	54	1,573,434	38		147	25,537,727	1	......
Dyestuffs and extracts	98	10,893,113	22	806,069	21	692,469	55	9,394,575		
Explosives	124	29,602,884	8	277,930	7	138,748	109	29,186,206		
Fertilizers	400	56,632,853	99	1,809,406	73	3,409,295	228	51,414,152		
Gas, illuminating and heating	1,019	125,144,945	24	134,713	17	66,927	931	123,788,392	47	1,154,913
Glue	58	10,034,685	10	151,524	13	2,322,596	35	7,560,565		
Grease and tallow	300	18,814,533	161	2,729,891	59		78	11,667,516	2	
Ink, printing	60	5,774,254	14	405,763	13	914,259	33	4,454,232		
Ink, writing	42	1,881,038	18	139,276	6	183,849	18	1,557,913		
Oil, castor	4	642,665					4	642,665		......
Oil, cottonseed and cake	715	96,407,621	21	1,860,334	17	729,709	677	93,817,578		......
Oil, essential	52	1,464,662	32	305,192	13	498,332	7	661,138		......
Oil, lard	5	796,111	4	......	1	......	......	......		......
Oil, linseed	30	27,577,152	1	698,291	4	2,351,663	22	24,527,198		......

Table 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
Oil, not elsewhere specified	181	$22,127,253	65	$1,615,456	33	...	82	$17,027,419	1	...
Paints	449	67,277,910	106	4,808,641	93	$7,461,527	250	55,007,742	...	...
Patent medicines and compounds	2,245	74,520,765	933	16,989,793	387	5,652,645	921	51,862,138	4	$16,189
Perfumery and cosmetics	292	11,132,859	139	2,681,395	60	4,019,878	93	4,431,586	...	...
Petroleum, refining	98	175,005,320	8	2,646,390	6	...	83	169,548,502	1	...
Salt	146	9,437,662	33	...	18	305,801	94	8,777,940	1	...
Soap	436	68,274,700	146	4,126,996	108	15,487,080	182	48,660,624	...	...
Starch	131	8,082,904	51	472,578	27	500,838	48	7,037,360	5	72,128
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	32	9,052,646	...	...	1	...	31	...	...	...
Turpentine and rosin	1,287	23,937,024	535	7,777,752	620	12,498,683	130	...	2	...
Varnishes	190	23,561,699	54	1,651,526	26	1,444,636	110	20,465,537	...	...
Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin	141	7,813,483	15	378,402	26	897,168	100	6,537,913	...	...
Group 9. CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.										
United States	10,775	$391,230,422	4,461	$52,642,387	2,892	$55,473,182	3,388	$281,929,789	34	$1,185,064
Artificial stone	477	4,128,221	152	908,852	168	...	156	2,160,724	1	...
Brick and tile	4,634	71,152,062	2,202	16,487,795	1,284	13,357,288	1,138	41,215,603	10	91,376
Cement	129	29,873,122	6	55,854	8	253,477	115	29,563,791	...	...
China decorating	28	326,679	21	190,130	4	48,227	3	88,322	...	...
Crucibles	11	1,342,716	1	...	1	...	9	...	...	...
Emery wheels	34	2,062,120	8	...	1	...	24	1,891,846	1	...
Glass	399	79,607,998	21	1,234,551	26	2,619,890	337	74,836,170	15	917,387
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	453	13,137,653	204	2,573,656	129	...	119	7,032,287	1	...
Grindstones and millstones	25	871,022	6	43,545	3	196,758	16	630,719	...	...
Gypsum wall plaster	176	10,164,185	21	484,932	20	1,905,479	135	7,773,774	...	...
Hones and whetstones	17	307,789	8	...	2	...	7	265,584	...	...
Kaolin and ground earths	131	4,438,794	30	534,419	20	393,339	81	3,511,036	...	...
Lime	526	14,751,170	255	2,410,508	101	1,965,990	170	10,374,672	...	...
Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized	4	223,706	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Marble and stone work	1,165	58,931,621	437	10,980,969	358	12,905,390	367	35,007,399	3	37,863
Mirrors	119	7,605,435	41	1,631,826	30	2,738,882	48	3,234,727	...	...
Monuments and tombstones	1,439	25,688,607	788	11,035,999	550	10,740,593	99	...	2	...
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	873	64,200,792	193	3,144,655	133	...	546	57,915,652	1	...
Statuary and art goods	135	2,416,730	67	680,564	51	563,251	17	1,172,915	...	...
Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.										
United States	6,310	$922,262,456	2,809	$59,190,109	1,710	$79,161,137	1,787	$783,394,162	4	$517,048
Babbitt metal and solder	75	13,099,838	23	1,248,790	18	5,106,579	34	6,744,469	...	...
Bells	21	1,000,220	4	37,600	6	207,883	11	754,737	...	...
Brass	12	700,772	5	...	2	...	5	484,885	...	...
Brass and copper, rolled	25	51,912,853	2	...	1	...	22	50,483,150	...	...
Brass castings and brass finishing	520	29,671,928	220	3,494,131	141	3,680,957	159	22,496,840	...	...
Brassware	229	17,499,056	104	1,846,303	52	1,996,260	73	13,656,493	...	...
Bronze castings	27	2,622,495	12	126,082	3	613,738	12	1,882,675	...	...
Clocks	38	8,868,000	10	103,464	4	124,300	24	8,640,236	...	...
Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	1,989	56,082,029	1,021	17,437,350	591	12,900,129	377	25,744,550	...	...
Electroplating	312	2,965,014	200	1,507,699	81	747,680	30	...	1	...
Galvanizing	36	6,418,850	9	251,187	10	326,010	17	5,841,653	...	...
Gas and lamp fixtures	263	17,560,386	97	1,758,418	57	2,673,030	109	13,128,938	...	...
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	83	2,695,298	62	933,662	19	...	2	...	...	...
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	41	18,724,095	19	5,704,768	15	8,368,128	7	4,651,199	...	...
Hand stamps	224	2,017,531	136	692,756	51	417,341	37	907,434	...	...
Jewelry	1,023	53,225,681	462	...	391	23,992,769	169	18,766,609	1	...
Lamps and reflectors	142	8,999,874	51	566,459	26	1,025,324	65	7,408,091	...	...
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	32	9,277,462	5	121,225	3	1,452,809	24	7,703,428	...	...
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	46	4,750,589	13	85,445	8	195,530	25	4,469,614	...	...
Pens, gold	16	692,029	9	211,429	3	298,318	4	182,282	...	...
Plated ware	60	12,138,886	14	171,707	3	206,262	43	11,760,917	...	...
Plumbers' supplies	185	21,542,485	48	1,107,963	30	...	106	18,209,699	1	...
Silversmithing and silverware	98	20,700,703	19	884,314	35	2,228,441	44	17,587,948	...	...
Smelting and refining, copper	40	240,780,216	1	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
Smelting and refining, lead	32	185,826,839	1	...	2	...	28	185,366,977	1	...
Smelting and refining, zinc	31	24,791,299	2	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
Smelting and refining, not from the ore	65	17,402,987	31	4,809,092	10	1,359,215	24	11,234,680	...	...
Stamped ware	174	21,958,049	38	1,052,024	42	2,677,507	94	18,228,518	...	...
Tinfoil	14	2,794,828	4	...	2	...	8	1,930,841	...	...
Tinware	377	41,892,809	169	2,618,242	88	2,849,465	120	36,425,102	...	...
Type founding	21	2,727,759	2	...	4	...	15	2,372,233	...	...
Watch and clock materials	17	428,692	12	222,137	3	...	2	...	...	...
Watch cases	28	8,626,504	3	94,702	8	313,545	17	8,218,257	...	...
Watches	14	11,866,400	1	...	1	...	12	...	...	...

Table 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
Group 11. TOBACCO.										
United States	16,828	$331,117,681	14,116	$82,902,596	2,145	$60,015,581	563	$188,186,069	4	$13,435
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	433	116,767,630	217	4,230,977	89	4,752,481	127	107,781,172		
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	16,395	214,350,051	13,899	78,671,619	2,056	55,263,100	436	80,401,897	4	13,435
Group 12. VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.										
United States	7,285	$643,924,442	3,453	$36,816,883	1,518	$29,242,357	2,311	$577,128,703	3	$736,499
Automobile bodies and parts	57	3,388,472	15	326,657	16	1,057,637	26	2,004,178		
Automobiles	121	26,645,064	20	1,676,386	14	518,005	87	24,450,673		
Bicycles and tricycles	101	5,153,240	58	519,368	11	118,531	32	4,515,341		
Carriage and wagon materials	632	30,535,873	232	3,524,727	139	3,428,100	261	23,583,046		
Carriages and sleds, children's	78	6,370,911	30	1,053,217	9	245,137	39	5,072,557		
Carriages and wagons	4,956	125,332,976	3,083	28,851,650	1,326	...	545	73,311,880	2	...
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1,141	309,863,499	...	...	...	...	1,141	309,863,499		
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies	86	13,437,121	...	...	...	...	86	13,437,121		
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	73	111,175,310	4	...	1	...	67	109,079,572	1	...
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	14	10,844,196	1	...	1	...	12	...		
Wheelbarrows	26	1,177,780	10	51,333	1	...	15	...		
Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING.										
United States	1,097	$82,769,239	673	$8,932,284	224	$5,945,180	200	$67,891,775		
Shipbuilding, iron and steel	54	58,433,314	3	885,532	5	785,650	46	56,762,132		
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building	1,043	24,335,925	670	8,046,752	219	5,159,530	154	11,129,643		
Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.										
United States	12,377	$941,604,873	5,303	...	2,642	$107,525,873	4,422	$746,961,362	10	...
Agricultural implements	648	112,007,344	200	$2,584,031	121	4,097,433	327	105,325,880		
Ammunition	32	19,930,821	4	45,721	5	1,017,701	23	18,867,399		
Artificial feathers and flowers	213	5,246,822	134	2,532,354	72	2,466,468	7	248,000		
Artists' materials	28	1,139,353	14	116,287	7	312,562	7	710,504		
Belting and hose, rubber	19	14,954,186	...	...	...	...	19	14,954,186		
Boots and shoes, rubber	22	70,065,296	...	...	1	...	21	...		
Brooms and brushes	1,316	21,103,776	903	6,996,911	272	5,309,470	137	8,765,562	4	$31,833
Buttons	275	11,133,769	113	1,848,052	79	...	81	6,836,065	2	
Coke	278	51,728,647	15	1,965,366	15	1,314,195	248	48,449,086		
Combs	42	2,769,380	15	525,338	19	1,454,473	8	789,569		
Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies	176	6,545,008	76	906,035	39	992,098	61	4,646,875		
Dentists' materials	80	7,809,602	30	834,906	21	2,058,434	29	4,916,262		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	784	140,809,369	153	4,738,594	107	2,293,436	524	133,777,339		
Enameling and enameled goods	92	15,709,282	14	362,043	10	125,375	38	15,221,864		
Engravers' materials	10	170,710	5	73,297	4	...	1	...		
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	327	11,961,513	158	2,601,655	83	3,014,912	86	6,344,946		
Fire extinguishers, chemical	35	581,970	11	96,808	5	52,547	19	432,615		
Fireworks	34	1,986,790	12	130,570	4	270,355	18	1,585,865		
Foundry supplies	34	1,058,834	11	128,569	5	131,778	18	798,487		
Fur goods	568	37,123,129	139	11,019,727	377	19,715,652	52	6,387,750		
Furs, dressed	85	3,215,701	55	1,078,659	25	1,915,503	5	221,539		
Graphite and graphite refining	11	342,379	3	...	1	...	7	271,152		
Hairwork	125	1,782,491	100	958,616	21	696,463	4	127,412		
Hat and cap materials	65	6,440,108	28	679,464	24	3,489,344	13	2,271,300		
Hats, straw	68	10,356,690	20	1,599,154	24	4,857,134	24	3,900,402		
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	237	15,010,628	100	1,722,292	58	2,397,236	79	10,891,100		
Ice, manufactured	1,320	23,790,045	230	2,498,549	196		892	19,379,007		
Instruments, professional and scientific	225	5,377,755	120	1,397,719	35	690,789	70	3,289,247		
Ivory and bone work	66	2,863,602	37	937,098	15	845,982	14	1,080,522		
Japanning	32	607,060	21	131,352	4	28,000	7	444,708		
Jewelry and instrument cases	97	2,291,648	55	639,427	32	1,281,682	10	367,539		
Lapidary work	54	7,646,814	27	559,331	18	6,523,829	9	563,654		
Mattresses and spring beds	716	27,755,288	382	8,016,028	168	4,374,548	166	15,364,712		
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	547	4,545,001	372	2,189,977	131	1,467,753	44	887,271		
Mucilage and paste	111	3,556,123	57	853,383	20	570,358	34	2,132,382		
Musical instruments and materials, not specified	181	3,481,710	112	881,816	35	426,793	34	2,173,101		
Musical instruments, organs	94	6,041,844	45	1,262,575	17	483,305	32	4,295,964		
Musical instruments, pianos	249	46,022,471	62	3,640,249	32	...	154	39,217,653	1	
Musical instruments, piano and organ materials	101	13,128,315	35	1,451,935	18	1,352,565	48	10,323,815		
Optical goods	122	6,116,910	55	787,404	20	389,564	17	4,939,942		

Table 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		INDIVIDUAL.		FIRM.		INCORPORATED COMPANY.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
Paving materials	54	$5,033,086	10	$121,720	8	$256,206	36	$4,655,160		
Pencils, lead	8	4,425,896	1		1		6			
Pens, fountain and stylographic	33	2,082,005	10	246,968	7	197,618	16	1,637,419		
Phonographs and graphophones	14	10,237,075	2		2		10	10,209,458		
Photographic apparatus	40	3,179,317	14	153,900	4	33,412	22	3,292,005		
Photographic materials	90	9,543,980	24	546,185	13	328,013	53	8,669,782		
Pipes, tobacco	68	2,834,496	44	821,517	16	1,638,933	8	374,046		
Roofing materials	307	19,870,953	91	2,096,844	81	2,554,373	135	15,219,736		
Rubber and elastic goods	224	62,995,909	47	1,411,499	23	2,497,474	154	59,086,936		
Sand and emery paper and cloth	8	1,477,003			3	513,154	5	963,849		
Soda water apparatus	37	4,634,265	13	240,411	6	228,680	18	4,165,174		
Sporting goods	152	7,032,224	79	983,221	26	818,908	47	5,230,095		
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	143	8,867,457	54	608,789	26	441,780	63	7,816,888		
Steam packing	106	8,951,705	26	432,502	13	1,064,050	67	7,455,153		
Straw goods, not elsewhere specified	6	186,383	1		1		4			
Surgical appliances	180	6,385,293	102	861,217	32		45	4,775,763	1	
Toys and games	161	5,577,693	68	858,426	29	493,159	64	4,226,108		
Trunks and valises	373	18,643,580	186	3,404,350	102	4,213,974	85	11,025,256		
Umbrellas and canes	204	13,296,046	117	2,765,738	57	5,254,797	30	5,275,511		
Washing machines and clothes wringers	92	3,838,624	46	348,344	9	122,420	37	3,367,860		
Whips	58	3,147,328	26	397,572	8	287,738	24	2,462,018		
Windmills	53	4,795,048	17	167,103	4	22,152	32	4,605,793		
Window shades and fixtures	144	8,930,630	67	1,561,181	31	845,940	46	6,523,509		
All other industries[1]	3	230,390	2				1			

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Pulp, from fiber other than wood, 1; whalebone cutting, 2.

TABLE 10.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS	ESTABLISHMENTS		CAPITAL		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		COST OF MATERIALS USED		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Average number.	Per cent	Wages	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent.
United States	216,262	100.0	$12,686,265,673	100.0	5,470,321	100.0	$2,611,540,532	100.0	$1,455,019,473	100.0	$8,503,949,756	100.0	$14,802,147,087	100.0
Less than $5,000	71,162	32.9	165,317,454	1.3	106,366	1.9	40,941,804	1.6	21,399,462	1.5	61,360,114	0.7	176,159,127	1.2
$5,000 but less than $20,000	72,806	33.7	531,130,513	4.2	419,506	7.7	188,290,652	7.2	70,330,717	4.8	326,998,295	3.8	751,236,581	5.1
$20,000 but less than $100,000	48,113	22.2	1,651,931,649	13.0	1,027,567	18.8	477,153,001	18.3	199,395,653	13.7	1,039,497,004	12.2	2,130,227,191	14.4
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	22,281	10.3	5,559,459,933	43.8	2,516,129	46.0	1,194,450,018	45.7	657,328,272	45.2	3,329,508,388	39.2	6,116,068,017	41.3
$1,000,000 and over	1,900	0.9	4,784,426,124	37.7	1,400,453	25.6	710,705,057	27.2	506,565,369	34.8	3,746,585,955	44.1	5,628,456,171	38.0
Alabama	1,882	100.0	105,382,859	100.0	62,173	100.0	21,878,451	100.0	8,048,819	100.0	60,458,368	100.0	109,169,922	100.0
Less than $5,000	577	30.7	1,402,923	1.3	1,246	2.0	381,390	1.7	201,119	2.5	374,467	0.6	1,438,922	1.3
$5,000 but less than $20,000	677	36.0	5,718,519	5.4	6,313	10.1	1,990,018	9.1	818,620	10.2	2,140,179	3.5	7,191,803	6.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	395	21.0	19,907,766	18.9	12,566	20.2	4,394,745	20.1	1,779,037	22.1	8,040,985	13.3	18,217,703	16.7
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	219	11.6	56,674,181	53.8	31,631	50.9	11,266,944	51.5	4,511,005	56.0	33,858,340	56.0	57,251,914	52.4
$1,000,000 and over	14	0.7	21,669,470	20.6	10,417	16.8	3,845,354	17.6	739,038	9.2	16,095,440	26.6	25,070,580	23.0
Alaska	82	100.0	10,684,799	100.0	1,938	100.0	1,095,579	100.0	1,851,716	100.0	3,741,946	100.0	8,244,524	100.0
Less than $5,000	15	18.3	40,800	0.4	13	0.7	8,000	0.7	2,841	0.2	13,026	0.3	30,915	0.4
$5,000 but less than $20,000	15	18.3	293,766	2.7	100	5.2	62,302	5.7	43,412	2.3	80,179	2.1	188,922	2.3
$20,000 but less than $100,000	17	20.7	1,219,266	11.4	460	23.7	248,265	22.7	142,639	7.7	511,008	13.7	969,208	11.7
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	35	42.7	9,130,967	85.5	1,365	70.4	777,012	70.9	1,662,824	89.8	3,137,733	83.9	7,055,479	85.6
Arizona	169	100.0	14,395,654	100.0	4,793	100.0	3,969,248	100.0	1,208,320	100.0	14,595,057	100.0	28,083,192	100.0
Less than $5,000	53	31.4	127,840	0.9	55	1.1	36,941	0.9	12,454	1.0	30,550	0.2	131,553	0.5
$5,000 but less than $20,000	65	38.5	723,153	5.0	252	5.3	197,879	5.0	81,674	6.8	240,560	1.6	702,212	2.5
$20,000 but less than $100,000	34	20.1	1,328,636	9.2	499	10.4	390,255	9.8	121,512	10.1	814,648	5.6	1,658,579	5.9
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	10	5.9	2,875,186	20.0	1,638	34.2	1,293,784	32.6	164,583	13.6	1,022,517	7.0	2,828,867	10.1
$1,000,000 and over	7	4.1	9,340,839	64.9	2,349	49.0	2,050,409	51.7	828,097	68.5	12,486,782	85.6	22,761,981	81.0
Arkansas	1,907	100.0	46,306,116	100.0	33,089	100.0	14,543,635	100.0	6,648,343	100.0	21,799,346	100.0	53,864,394	100.0
Less than $5,000	741	38.9	1,899,627	4.1	1,301	3.9	451,229	3.1	215,707	3.3	543,814	2.5	1,792,050	3.3
$5,000 but less than $20,000	628	32.9	5,011,444	10.8	4,242	12.8	1,755,178	12.1	838,924	12.6	2,239,505	10.3	6,541,347	12.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	412	21.6	14,537,570	31.4	10,490	31.7	4,444,357	30.5	1,990,009	29.9	7,696,635	35.3	18,053,803	33.5
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000[1]	126	6.6	24,857,475	53.7	17,056	51.6	7,892,871	54.3	3,603,703	54.2	11,319,392	51.9	27,477,194	51.0
California	6,839	100.0	282,647,201	100.0	100,355	100.0	64,656,686	100.0	27,145,650	100.0	215,726,414	100.0	367,218,494	100.0
Less than $5,000	2,088	30.5	5,218,153	1.8	2,242	2.2	1,171,473	1.8	732,555	2.7	1,672,008	0.8	5,306,470	1.4
$5,000 but less than $20,000	2,507	36.7	19,990,419	7.1	10,574	10.5	6,739,026	10.4	2,453,955	9.0	10,287,283	4.8	26,190,138	7.1
$20,000 but less than $100,000	1,615	23.6	57,486,189	20.3	25,111	25.0	16,617,843	25.7	5,983,186	22.1	34,581,969	16.0	72,176,276	19.7
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	598	8.7	131,684,457	46.6	47,912	47.8	29,334,765	45.4	13,040,379	48.0	89,110,678	41.3	158,273,161	43.1
$1,000,000 and over	31	0.5	68,267,983	24.2	14,516	14.5	10,793,579	16.7	4,935,575	18.2	80,074,476	37.1	105,272,449	28.7
Colorado	1,606	100.0	107,663,500	100.0	21,813	100.0	15,100,365	100.0	6,519,100	100.0	63,114,397	100.0	100,143,999	100.0
Less than $5,000	627	39.1	1,359,830	1.3	644	2.9	362,412	2.4	227,348	3.5	491,870	0.8	1,629,067	1.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	575	35.8	4,126,856	3.8	2,294	10.5	1,541,988	10.2	627,640	9.6	1,982,858	3.1	5,712,975	5.7
$20,000 but less than $100,000	272	16.9	10,325,111	9.6	3,970	18.2	2,718,848	18.0	1,068,136	16.4	4,927,853	7.8	11,270,852	11.2
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	116	7.2	35,575,540	33.0	9,309	42.7	6,460,329	42.8	2,630,156	40.3	16,068,794	25.5	30,880,642	30.9
$1,000,000 and over	16	1.0	56,276,163	52.3	5,596	25.7	4,016,788	26.6	1,965,820	30.2	39,643,022	62.8	50,650,463	50.6
Connecticut	3,477	100.0	373,283,580	100.0	181,605	100.0	87,942,628	100.0	32,325,002	100.0	191,301,881	100.0	369,082,091	100.0
Less than $5,000	932	26.8	2,552,593	0.7	1,338	0.7	604,273	0.7	274,906	0.9	837,838	0.5	2,297,644	0.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,099	31.6	9,024,126	2.4	5,981	3.3	3,098,538	3.5	982,599	3.0	4,804,745	2.5	11,676,232	3.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	827	23.8	35,710,000	9.6	19,838	10.9	9,852,465	11.2	3,308,608	10.2	16,712,885	8.7	37,466,372	10.2
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	554	15.9	177,576,306	47.6	88,202	48.6	40,953,161	46.6	14,840,299	45.9	77,735,801	40.6	159,950,425	43.3
$1,000,000 and over	65	1.9	148,420,555	39.7	66,246	36.5	33,434,191	38.0	12,918,590	40.0	91,210,612	47.7	157,691,418	42.7
Delaware	631	100.0	50,925,630	100.0	18,475	100.0	8,158,203	100.0	2,691,218	100.0	24,883,806	100.0	41,160,276	100.0
Less than $5,000	203	32.2	663,151	1.3	388	2.1	128,705	1.6	66,057	2.4	212,943	0.8	549,741	1.4
$5,000 but less than $20,000	222	35.2	1,907,083	3.7	1,695	9.2	530,325	6.5	175,010	6.5	1,184,304	4.8	2,318,183	5.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	130	20.6	4,363,462	8.6	2,705	14.6	1,018,424	12.5	414,073	15.4	3,032,022	12.2	5,313,201	12.9
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	67	10.6	33,900,305	66.6	7,546	40.9	3,261,463	40.0	1,571,055	58.4	11,776,715	47.3	19,267,544	46.8
$1,000,000 and over	9	1.4	10,091,629	19.8	6,141	33.2	3,219,286	39.4	465,023	17.3	8,677,822	34.9	13,711,604	33.3
District of Columbia	482	100.0	20,199,783	100.0	6,299	100.0	3,658,370	100.0	2,724,840	100.0	7,731,971	100.0	18,359,159	100.0
Less than $5,000	160	33.2	347,448	1.7	229	3.7	87,999	2.4	73,862	2.7	118,211	1.5	386,384	2.1
$5,000 but less than $20,000	171	35.5	1,333,926	6.6	996	15.8	509,244	13.9	186,771	6.9	620,956	8.0	1,792,704	9.8
$20,000 but less than $100,000	114	23.6	4,354,987	21.6	2,565	40.7	1,373,985	37.6	514,599	18.9	1,793,953	23.2	4,756,770	25.9
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000[2]	37	7.7	14,163,422	70.1	2,509	39.8	1,687,142	46.1	1,949,608	71.5	5,198,851	67.3	11,423,301	62.2
Florida	1,413	100.0	32,971,982	100.0	42,091	100.0	15,767,182	100.0	5,607,862	100.0	16,532,439	100.0	50,298,290	100.0
Less than $5,000	388	27.4	863,253	2.6	656	1.6	216,490	1.4	108,217	1.9	286,274	1.7	905,782	1.8
$5,000 but less than $20,000	469	33.2	3,416,303	10.4	6,375	15.1	1,784,126	11.3	514,346	9.2	1,276,815	7.6	5,387,587	10.7
$20,000 but less than $100,000	456	32.3	11,436,014	34.7	18,105	43.0	5,422,056	34.4	1,533,261	27.3	3,965,887	24.0	16,819,402	33.4
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	100	7.1	17,256,412	52.3	16,955	40.3	8,344,510	52.9	3,452,038	61.6	11,003,463	66.7	27,185,519	54.1
Georgia	3,219	100.0	135,211,551	100.0	92,749	100.0	27,392,442	100.0	12,206,634	100.0	83,624,704	100.0	151,040,455	100.0
Less than $5,000	941	29.2	2,150,955	1.6	2,299	2.5	645,544	2.4	265,182	2.2	624,779	0.7	2,385,888	1.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,158	36.0	7,207,916	5.3	13,208	14.2	3,829,590	14.0	1,278,477	10.5	3,927,074	4.7	[illegible]	8.4
$20,000 but less than $100,000	768	23.9	24,682,100	18.3	23,492	25.3	7,129,550	26.0	2,745,766	22.5	11,717,831	14.0	[illegible]	21.5
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	342	10.6	85,089,418	62.9	45,988	49.6	13,571,676	49.5	6,976,975	57.1	48,826,144	58.4	82,885,728	54.8
$1,000,000 and over	10	0.3	16,081,162	11.9	7,762	8.4	2,216,082	8.1	940,234	7.7	15,528,876	18.6	20,664,194	13.7

[1] Includes 1 establishment with products valued at $1,000,000 and over.

[2] Includes 2 establishments with products valued at $1,000,000 and over.

Table 10.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Idaho	364	100.0	$9,689,445	100.0	3,061	100.0	$2,059,391	100.0	$1,111,699	100.0	$4,068,523	100.0	$8,768,743	100.0
Less than $5,000	146	40.1	370,139	3.8	182	6.0	96,462	4.7	40,349	3.6	112,531	2.8	365,075	4.2
$5,000 but less than $20,000	129	35.5	981,278	10.1	546	17.8	354,958	17.2	107,311	9.6	524,705	12.9	1,264,213	14.4
$20,000 but less than $100,000	74	20.3	2,578,166	26.6	1,043	34.1	699,388	34.0	447,505	40.3	1,703,246	41.8	3,470,002	39.6
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	15	4.1	5,759,862	59.5	1,290	42.1	908,583	44.1	516,534	46.5	1,728,041	42.5	3,669,453	41.8
Illinois	14,921	100.0	975,844,799	100.0	379,436	100.0	208,405,468	100.0	172,185,567	100.0	840,057,316	100.0	1,410,342,129	100.0
Less than $5,000	5,208	34.9	10,552,366	1.1	7,086	1.9	3,013,250	1.4	1,626,643	1.0	4,150,877	0.5	12,892,051	0.9
$5,000 but less than $20,000	4,795	32.1	31,521,858	3.2	26,594	7.0	13,499,918	6.5	5,166,080	3.0	18,723,928	2.2	49,128,916	3.5
$20,000 but less than $100,000	3,157	21.2	102,718,481	10.5	60,375	15.9	32,548,894	15.6	16,586,262	9.6	63,195,668	7.5	142,152,026	10.1
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	1,593	10.7	360,254,239	36.9	156,171	41.2	84,634,258	40.6	57,401,094	33.3	235,661,371	28.1	451,011,747	32.0
$1,000,000 and over	168	1.1	470,797,855	48.3	129,210	34.0	74,709,148	35.9	91,405,488	53.1	518,325,472	61.7	755,157,389	53.5
Indian Territory	466	100.0	5,016,654	100.0	2,257	100.0	1,144,078	100.0	492,539	100.0	4,848,646	100.0	7,909,451	100.0
Less than $5,000	244	52.4	506,911	10.1	324	14.3	138,749	12.1	67,195	13.6	169,851	3.5	600,510	7.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	145	31.1	1,054,597	21.0	568	25.2	298,839	26.1	137,817	28.0	572,692	11.8	1,361,824	17.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	60	12.9	1,959,333	39.1	774	34.3	372,622	32.6	149,085	30.3	1,485,050	30.6	2,522,100	31.9
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	17	3.6	1,495,813	29.8	591	26.2	333,868	29.2	138,442	28.1	2,621,053	54.1	3,425,017	43.3
Indiana	7,044	100.0	312,071,234	100.0	154,174	100.0	72,058,099	100.0	46,682,513	100.0	220,507,007	100.0	393,954,405	100.0
Less than $5,000	2,631	37.3	5,942,243	1.9	4,076	2.6	1,521,359	2.1	610,186	1.3	2,369,313	1.1	6,477,789	1.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	2,162	30.7	17,730,971	5.7	12,081	7.8	5,179,688	7.2	1,721,798	3.7	9,745,092	4.4	21,935,754	5.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	1,575	22.4	58,738,898	18.8	32,971	21.4	14,454,298	20.1	5,584,380	12.0	37,395,992	17.0	70,354,847	17.8
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	631	9.0	131,053,353	42.0	73,000	47.4	34,260,262	47.5	15,522,203	33.2	87,520,146	39.7	160,211,644	40.7
$1,000,000 and over	45	0.6	98,605,769	31.6	32,046	20.8	16,642,492	23.1	23,243,946	49.8	83,476,464	37.8	134,974,371	34.3
Iowa	4,785	100.0	111,427,429	100.0	49,481	100.0	22,997,053	100.0	12,152,888	100.0	102,843,892	100.0	160,572,313	100.0
Less than $5,000	2,023	42.3	5,248,546	4.7	2,860	5.8	1,076,127	4.7	487,747	4.0	1,665,616	1.6	4,839,841	3.0
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,589	33.2	11,476,084	10.3	6,671	13.5	3,024,688	13.1	1,179,035	9.7	8,514,826	8.3	16,089,197	10.0
$20,000 but less than $100,000	913	19.1	28,055,444	25.2	13,658	27.6	6,405,413	27.9	3,193,801	26.3	21,807,133	21.2	38,000,333	23.7
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	249	5.2	49,522,746	44.4	21,424	43.3	10,369,770	45.1	6,389,035	52.6	35,022,969	34.1	60,553,658	37.7
$1,000,000 and over	11	0.2	17,124,609	15.4	4,868	9.8	2,121,055	9.2	903,270	7.4	35,833,348	34.8	41,089,284	25.6
Kansas	2,475	100.0	88,680,117	100.0	35,570	100.0	18,883,071	100.0	8,870,460	100.0	156,509,949	100.0	198,244,992	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,211	48.9	2,544,313	2.9	1,569	4.4	597,950	3.2	257,780	2.9	945,396	0.6	2,741,307	1.4
$5,000 but less than $20,000	650	26.3	5,550,822	6.3	2,976	8.3	1,351,642	7.2	507,915	5.7	2,980,807	1.9	6,347,304	3.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	403	16.3	14,653,435	16.5	6,240	17.6	3,077,825	16.3	1,148,318	13.0	10,182,788	6.5	17,441,913	8.8
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	190	7.7	31,571,426	35.6	11,818	33.2	6,784,397	35.9	2,673,940	30.1	42,985,700	27.5	57,537,181	29.0
$1,000,000 and over	21	0.8	34,360,121	38.7	12,987	36.5	7,071,257	37.4	4,282,507	48.3	99,415,258	63.5	114,177,287	57.6
Kentucky	3,734	100.0	147,282,478	100.0	59,794	100.0	24,438,684	100.0	20,530,852	100.0	86,545,464	100.0	159,753,968	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,453	38.9	2,937,318	2.0	2,765	4.6	883,112	3.6	437,613	2.1	1,103,166	1.3	3,530,973	2.2
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,172	31.4	9,341,327	6.3	6,715	11.2	2,506,840	10.3	1,009,024	4.9	4,877,450	5.6	11,506,502	7.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	806	21.6	29,893,227	20.3	14,424	24.1	5,665,510	23.2	3,348,128	16.3	19,341,744	22.3	35,207,472	22.0
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	286	7.7	67,371,136	45.8	26,291	44.0	10,857,823	44.4	10,163,354	49.5	38,411,719	44.4	70,918,685	44.4
$1,000,000 and over	17	0.4	37,739,470	25.6	9,599	16.1	4,525,399	18.5	5,572,733	27.2	22,811,385	26.4	38,590,336	24.2
Louisiana	2,091	100.0	150,810,608	100.0	55,859	100.0	25,315,750	100.0	16,047,105	100.0	117,035,305	100.0	186,379,592	100.0
Less than $5,000	468	22.4	1,216,541	0.8	890	1.6	323,158	1.3	123,249	0.8	447,867	0.4	1,269,970	0.7
$5,000 but less than $20,000	658	31.5	5,320,858	3.5	4,174	7.5	1,813,830	7.2	609,607	3.8	2,826,677	2.4	6,860,329	3.7
$20,000 but less than $100,000	554	26.5	20,947,662	13.9	12,428	22.2	5,632,594	22.2	2,412,624	15.0	13,146,755	11.2	26,798,992	14.4
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	398	19.0	92,158,439	61.1	35,112	62.9	15,986,668	63.1	11,168,138	69.6	52,158,683	44.6	97,332,115	52.2
$1,000,000 and over	13	0.6	31,167,108	20.7	3,255	5.8	1,559,500	6.2	1,733,487	10.8	48,455,323	41.4	54,118,186	29.0
Maine	3,145	100.0	143,707,750	100.0	74,958	100.0	32,691,759	100.0	12,485,167	100.0	80,042,090	100.0	144,020,197	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,213	38.6	3,192,361	2.2	1,718	2.3	684,313	2.1	224,206	1.8	1,088,575	1.4	2,899,282	2.0
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,091	34.7	8,807,914	6.1	6,259	8.4	2,661,518	8.1	806,847	6.5	5,076,112	6.3	10,886,567	7.5
$20,000 but less than $100,000	565	18.0	19,973,325	13.9	14,039	18.7	6,281,682	19.2	2,034,986	16.3	12,499,340	15.6	25,150,503	17.5
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	259	8.2	63,712,833	44.4	36,077	48.1	15,849,891	48.5	6,605,299	52.9	41,818,221	52.3	72,268,023	50.2
$1,000,000 and over	17	0.5	48,021,317	33.4	16,865	22.5	7,214,355	22.1	2,813,829	22.5	19,559,842	24.4	32,815,822	22.8
Maryland	3,852	100.0	201,877,966	100.0	94,174	100.0	36,144,244	100.0	21,904,752	100.0	150,024,066	100.0	243,375,996	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,249	32.4	2,779,487	1.4	2,250	2.4	665,854	1.8	292,344	1.3	1,364,809	0.9	3,165,660	1.3
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,382	35.9	9,794,674	4.8	9,254	9.8	3,071,318	8.5	1,028,295	4.7	7,177,428	4.8	14,264,140	5.8
$20,000 but less than $100,000	821	21.3	25,563,516	12.7	18,627	19.8	7,143,366	19.8	2,936,654	13.4	19,872,718	13.2	36,907,882	15.2
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	366	9.5	72,801,830	36.1	37,936	40.3	15,196,141	42.0	10,297,291	47.0	53,722,853	35.8	93,431,472	38.4
$1,000,000 and over	34	0.9	90,938,459	45.0	26,107	27.7	10,067,565	27.9	7,350,168	33.6	67,886,258	45.3	95,606,842	39.3
Massachusetts	10,723	100.0	965,948,887	100.0	488,399	100.0	232,388,946	100.0	93,840,185	100.0	626,410,431	100.0	1,124,092,051	100.0
Less than $5,000	2,633	24.6	5,661,133	0.6	3,834	0.8	1,684,759	0.7	812,432	0.9	2,380,987	0.4	6,898,333	0.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	3,594	33.5	25,183,582	2.6	20,257	4.2	10,175,288	4.4	3,497,774	3.7	15,216,641	2.4	37,326,510	3.3
$20,000 but less than $100,000	2,673	24.9	86,932,386	9.0	60,075	12.3	30,239,936	13.0	11,180,709	11.9	57,210,930	9.1	120,969,162	10.8
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	1,632	15.2	435,020,134	45.0	215,531	44.1	103,559,941	44.6	46,084,304	49.1	282,014,242	45.0	500,755,535	44.5
$1,000,000 and over	191	1.8	413,151,652	42.8	188,702	38.6	86,729,022	37.3	32,264,966	34.4	269,587,631	43.1	458,142,511	40.8
Michigan	7,446	100.0	337,894,102	100.0	175,229	100.0	81,278,837	100.0	46,012,191	100.0	230,080,931	100.0	429,120,060	100.0
Less than $5,000	2,634	35.4	6,172,281	1.8	3,791	2.2	1,501,409	1.8	623,307	1.4	2,468,032	1.1	6,522,567	1.5
$5,000 but less than $20,000	2,281	30.6	17,509,738	5.2	12,581	7.2	5,732,788	7.1	2,176,333	4.7	11,275,517	4.9	24,062,938	5.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	1,683	22.6	58,504,529	17.3	37,031	21.1	16,997,559	20.9	7,285,129	15.8	38,107,366	16.5	75,963,984	17.7
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	807	10.8	184,870,386	54.7	100,354	57.3	45,752,227	56.3	25,312,198	55.0	115,469,209	50.2	222,432,102	51.9
$1,000,000 and over	41	0.6	70,837,168	21.0	21,472	12.2	11,294,854	13.9	10,615,224	23.1	62,760,807	27.3	100,138,469	23.3

TABLE 10.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Minnesota	4,756	100.0	$184,903,271	100.0	69,630	100.0	$35,843,145	100.0	$24,493,840	100.0	$210,553,949	100.0	$307,858,073	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,715	36.1	4,158,738	2.2	1,968	2.8	867,646	2.4	426,795	1.8	1,433,657	0.7	4,189,970	1.4
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,646	34.6	10,875,838	5.9	6,397	9.2	3,284,446	9.2	1,279,336	5.2	9,149,826	4.4	17,401,2[illegible]	5.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	992	20.9	25,860,290	14.0	13,258	19.0	6,712,366	18.7	3,093,771	12.6	24,730,058	11.7	42,029,[illegible]	13.6
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	364	7.6	84,339,626	45.6	34,455	49.5	17,703,023	49.4	11,339,553	46.3	66,501,967	31.6	111,696,0[illegible]	36.3
$1,000,000 and over	39	0.8	59,668,779	32.3	13,558	19.5	7,275,664	20.3	8,354,385	34.1	108,738,441	51.6	132,541,41[illegible]	43.1
Mississippi	1,520	100.0	50,256,309	100.0	38,690	100.0	14,819,034	100.0	5,855,767	100.0	25,800,885	100.0	57,451,447	100.0
Less than $5,000	466	30.7	1,162,626	2.3	1,045	2.7	349,082	2.4	139,458	2.4	300,926	1.2	1,172,486	2.0
$5,000 but less than $20,000	519	34.1	4,618,022	9.2	4,351	11.3	1,591,593	10.7	577,291	9.8	1,678,712	6.5	5,551,093	9.7
$20,000 but less than $100,000	383	25.2	12,904,526	25.7	11,458	29.6	4,227,361	28.5	1,850,294	31.6	6,093,534	23.6	16,370,354	28.5
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000[1]	152	10.0	31,571,135	62.8	21,836	56.4	8,650,998	58.4	3,288,724	56.2	17,727,713	68.7	34,377,512	59.8
Missouri	6,464	100.0	379,368,827	100.0	133,167	100.0	66,644,126	100.0	49,522,457	100.0	252,258,417	100.0	439,548,957	100.0
Less than $5,000	2,524	39.0	5,244,288	1.4	3,542	2.7	1,339,888	2.0	746,682	1.5	1,977,878	0.8	6,055,336	1.4
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,983	30.7	14,286,[illegible]28	3.8	10,060	7.6	4,676,134	7.0	2,071,978	4.2	8,464,813	3.4	20,344,266	4.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	1,304	20.2	39,936,518	10.5	23,736	17.8	11,560,174	17.4	5,618,140	11.3	27,275,581	10.8	56,375,635	12.8
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	585	9.0	138,09[illegible],796	36.4	60,886	45.7	31,145,149	46.7	17,415,948	35.2	91,408,782	36.2	167,436,866	38.1
$1,000,000 and over	68	1.1	181,793,497	47.9	34,923	26.2	17,922,781	26.9	23,669,709	47.8	123,131,363	48.8	189,336,754	43.1
Montana	382	100.0	52,589,810	100.0	8,957	100.0	8,652,217	100.0	4,052,081	100.0	40,930,060	100.0	66,415,452	100.0
Less than $5,000	124	32.4	305,668	0.6	106	1.2	67,476	0.8	42,738	1.1	97,044	0.2	325,147	0.5
$5,000 but less than $20,000	152	39.8	1,128,989	2.1	556	6.2	427,544	4.9	183,830	4.5	534,678	1.3	1,571,629	2.4
$20,000 but less than $100,000	66	17.3	2,894,907	5.5	1,354	15.1	1,057,635	12.2	340,199	8.4	1,179,593	2.9	3,246,[illegible]	4.9
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	34	8.9	8,811,941	16.8	3,096	34.6	2,501,226	28.9	1,093,016	27.0	3,637,109	8.9	8,726,954	13.1
$1,000,000 and over	6	1.6	39,448,305	75.0	3,845	42.9	4,598,336	53.2	2,392,298	59.0	35,481,636	86.7	52,545,598	79.1
Nebraska	1,819	100.0	80,235,310	100.0	20,260	100.0	11,022,149	100.0	8,490,360	100.0	124,051,628	100.0	154,918,220	100.0
Less than $5,000	938	51.6	1,902,847	2.4	1,034	5.1	426,790	3.9	205,635	2.4	620,216	0.5	2,0[illegible]	1.3
$5,000 but less than $20,000	451	24.8	3,461,374	4.3	1,980	9.8	1,003,192	9.1	369,159	4.3	2,099,342	1.7	4,62[illegible]	3.0
$20,000 but less than $100,000	320	17.6	8,334,165	10.4	3,727	18.4	1,999,893	18.1	922,683	10.9	7,922,398	6.4	13,315,[illegible]	8.6
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	101	5.5	25,261,799	31.5	6,359	31.4	3,453,529	31.3	2,522,455	29.7	15,731,093	12.7	24,900,707	16.1
$1,000,000 and over	9	0.5	41,275,125	51.4	7,160	35.3	4,138,745	37.6	4,470,428	52.7	97,678,579	78.7	110,013,438	71.0
Nevada	115	100.0	2,891,997	100.0	802	100.0	693,407	100.0	184,900	100.0	1,627,776	100.0	3,096,274	100.0
Less than $5,000	47	40.9	199,680	6.9	66	8.2	47,244	6.8	12,414	6.7	31,128	1.9	144,684	4.7
$5,000 but less than $20,000	39	33.9	412,255	14.3	105	13.1	91,827	13.3	43,579	23.6	145,931	9.0	388,264	12.5
$20,000 but less than $100,000	21	18.3	740,914	25.6	235	29.3	221,312	31.9	51,778	28.0	434,527	26.7	895,226	28.9
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	8	6.9	1,539,148	53.2	396	49.4	333,024	48.0	77,129	41.7	1,016,190	62.4	1,668,10[illegible]	53.9
New Hampshire	1,618	100.0	109,495,072	100.0	65,366	100.0	27,693,203	100.0	9,006,821	100.0	73,216,387	100.0	123,610,90[illegible]	100.0
Less than $5,000	500	30.9	1,431,430	1.3	801	1.2	331,713	1.2	139,778	1.6	475,021	0.6	1,269,094	1.0
$5,000 but less than $20,000	536	33.1	5,074,075	4.6	3,517	5.4	1,603,067	5.8	559,114	6.2	2,484,554	3.4	5,681,96[illegible]	4.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	388	24.0	14,223,694	13.0	9,141	14.0	4,265,467	15.4	1,748,845	19.4	7,380,519	10.1	16,188,79[illegible]	13.1
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	174	10.8	45,091,588	41.2	29,222	44.7	12,121,661	43.8	3,498,976	38.8	33,238,148	45.4	55,101,461	44.6
$1,000,000 and over	20	1.2	43,674,285	39.9	22,685	34.7	9,371,295	33.8	3,060,108	34.0	29,638,145	40.5	45,369,794	36.7
New Jersey	7,010	100.0	715,060,174	100.0	266,336	100.0	128,168,801	100.0	66,552,681	100.0	470,449,176	100.0	774,369,025	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,900	27.1	5,011,883	0.7	2,767	1.0	1,194,611	0.9	566,384	0.9	1,710,357	0.4	4,861,044	0.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	2,424	34.6	18,610,179	2.6	13,928	5.2	6,673,411	5.2	1,946,568	2.9	10,941,488	2.3	24,898,863	3.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	1,610	23.0	62,977,716	8.8	39,147	14.7	18,353,609	14.3	6,188,591	9.3	34,259,904	7.3	72,862,014	9.4
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	955	13.6	290,457,050	40.6	128,483	48.3	61,347,546	47.9	30,557,135	45.9	148,663,126	31.6	286,892,957	37.1
$1,000,000 and over	121	1.7	338,003,346	47.3	82,011	30.8	40,599,624	31.7	27,294,003	41.0	274,874,301	58.4	384,853,347	49.7
New Mexico	199	100.0	4,638,248	100.0	3,478	100.0	2,153,068	100.0	428,546	100.0	2,235,934	100.0	5,705,880	100.0
Less than $5,000	94	47.2	229,926	5.0	100	2.9	50,013	2.3	23,935	5.6	52,886	2.4	212,077	3.7
$5,000 but less than $20,000	63	31.7	520,077	11.2	269	7.7	159,108	7.4	35,749	8.3	226,076	10.1	6[illegible]	10.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	33	16.6	1,104,370	23.8	537	15.4	343,123	15.9	105,794	24.7	661,263	29.6	1,385,931	24.3
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000[1]	9	4.5	2,783,865	60.0	2,572	74.0	1,600,824	74.4	263,068	61.4	1,295,709	57.9	3,503,071	61.4
New York	37,194	100.0	2,031,459,515	100.0	856,947	100.0	430,014,851	100.0	301,575,788	100.0	1,348,603,286	100.0	2,488,345,579	100.0
Less than $5,000	10,338	27.8	29,119,762	1.0	14,734	1.7	5,095,401	1.4	3,282,406	1.1	8,879,447	0.7	25,515,219	1.0
$5,000 but less than $20,000	13,352	35.9	77,606,509	3.8	80,845	9.4	38,396,497	8.9	12,192,419	4.0	59,572,359	4.4	138,932,993	5.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	9,111	24.5	257,162,287	12.7	188,008	21.9	93,257,022	21.7	43,715,239	14.5	188,208,657	13.9	405,213,093	16.3
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	4,099	11.0	905,171,924	44.5	393,872	46.0	197,979,731	46.0	153,959,050	51.1	571,248,652	42.4	1,102,583,934	44.3
$1,000,000 and over	294	0.8	771,399,033	38.0	179,488	21.0	94,386,200	22.0	88,426,683	29.3	520,694,171	38.6	816,099,837	32.8
North Carolina	3,272	100.0	141,000,639	100.0	85,339	100.0	21,375,294	100.0	17,952,050	100.0	79,268,004	100.0	142,520,776	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,276	39.0	2,485,824	1.8	2,946	3.5	766,510	3.6	324,822	1.8	1,053,670	1.3	3,118,617	2.2
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,076	32.9	6,827,307	4.8	8,573	10.0	2,434,921	11.4	1,057,975	5.9	4,661,298	5.9	10,894,177	7.7
$20,000 but less than $100,000	602	18.4	21,023,141	14.9	17,930	21.0	4,881,021	22.8	2,111,833	11.8	15,292,143	19.3	27,111,101	19.0
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	309	9.4	73,032,825	51.8	47,351	55.5	11,141,576	52.1	5,934,846	33.0	45,161,925	57.0	70,985,231	49.8
$1,000,000 and over	9	0.3	37,631,542	26.7	8,539	10.0	2,151,266	10.1	8,522,574	47.5	13,098,968	16.5	30,411,650	21.3
North Dakota	507	100.0	5,703,837	100.0	1,755	100.0	1,031,307	100.0	508,880	100.0	7,095,986	100.0	10,217,914	100.0
Less than $5,000	285	56.2	731,592	12.8	290	16.5	150,032	14.5	54,553	10.7	200,571	2.8	1[illegible],773	1.5
$5,000 but less than $20,000	132	26.1	945,294	16.6	439	25.0	256,784	24.9	90,929	17.8	621,391	8.8	1,262,776	12.4
$20,000 but less than $100,000	66	13.0	1,849,284	32.4	591	33.7	384,348	37.3	163,702	32.1	1,773,777	25.0	2,798,317	27.4
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	24	4.7	2,177,667	38.2	435	24.8	240,143	23.3	200,[illegible]96	39.4	4,500,247	63.4	6,487,048	63.7

[1] Includes 1 establishment with products valued at $1,000,000 and over.

Table 10.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Ohio	13,785	100.0	$856,988,830	100.0	364,298	100.0	$182,429,425	100.0	$102,704,746	100.0	$527,636,585	100.0	$960,811,857	100.0
Less than $5,000	4,857	35.2	10,612,738	1.2	7,831	2.1	2,936,794	1.6	1,276,030	1.2	4,126,522	0.8	11,864,202	1.2
$5,000 but less than $20,000	4,147	30.1	33,085,491	3.9	24,003	6.6	10,739,081	5.9	3,578,930	3.5	18,290,374	3.5	42,532,939	4.4
$20,000 but less than $100,000	3,083	22.4	120,950,689	14.1	66,880	18.4	30,947,572	17.0	12,768,709	12.4	68,387,896	13.0	139,906,296	14.6
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	1,562	11.3	383,236,291	44.7	181,411	49.8	90,630,421	49.7	46,474,000	45.3	231,888,135	43.9	434,781,943	45.3
$1,000,000 and over	136	1.0	309,103,621	36.1	84,173	23.1	47,175,557	25.8	38,607,077	37.6	204,943,658	38.8	331,726,477	34.5
Oklahoma	657	100.0	11,107,763	100.0	3,199	100.0	1,655,324	100.0	979,016	100.0	11,545,306	100.0	16,549,656	100.0
Less than $5,000	368	56.0	1,001,899	9.0	436	13.6	183,553	11.1	78,331	8.0	260,621	2.3	829,820	5.0
$5,000 but less than $20,000	181	27.6	2,925,041	26.3	814	25.5	416,676	25.2	177,131	18.1	703,928	6.1	1,762,259	10.7
$20,000 but less than $100,000	65	9.9	2,284,206	20.6	686	21.4	358,494	21.6	222,412	22.7	2,047,054	17.7	3,198,560	19.3
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	43	6.5	4,896,617	44.1	1,263	39.5	696,621	42.1	501,142	51.2	8,533,703	73.9	10,759,017	65.0
Oregon	1,602	100.0	44,023,548	100.0	18,523	100.0	11,443,512	100.0	4,185,595	100.0	30,596,763	100.0	55,525,123	100.0
Less than $5,000	584	36.5	1,566,459	3.6	747	4.0	371,551	3.3	145,432	3.5	488,752	1.6	1,529,491	2.7
$5,000 but less than $20,000	567	35.4	4,248,084	9.6	2,820	15.2	1,704,206	14.9	532,548	12.7	2,163,370	7.1	5,821,749	10.5
$20,000 but less than $100,000	332	20.7	10,306,019	23.4	5,228	28.2	3,229,681	28.2	1,046,735	25.0	7,102,959	23.5	14,162,072	25.5
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	114	7.1	23,373,433	53.1	8,620	46.6	5,462,710	47.7	2,099,227	50.2	14,558,527	47.6	26,138,494	47.1
$1,000,000 and over	5	0.3	4,529,553	10.3	1,108	6.0	675,364	5.9	361,853	8.6	6,193,155	20.2	7,873,317	14.2
Pennsylvania	23,495	100.0	1,995,836,988	100.0	763,282	100.0	367,960,890	100.0	167,267,247	100.0	1,142,942,707	100.0	1,955,551,332	100.0
Less than $5,000	7,567	32.2	21,186,076	1.1	11,397	1.5	4,103,828	1.1	2,349,618	1.4	7,229,936	0.6	18,788,800	1.0
$5,000 but less than $20,000	7,876	33.5	70,141,349	3.5	46,076	6.0	19,432,477	5.3	7,013,593	4.2	37,057,080	3.3	80,441,200	4.1
$20,000 but less than $100,000	5,184	22.1	225,252,061	11.3	127,139	16.7	55,053,164	14.9	21,398,870	12.8	111,640,642	9.8	231,119,163	11.8
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	2,584	11.0	788,428,726	39.5	325,475	42.6	150,359,659	40.9	73,285,587	43.8	396,995,977	34.7	723,662,644	37.0
$1,000,000 and over	284	1.2	890,828,776	44.6	253,294	33.2	139,011,762	37.8	63,219,579	37.8	590,019,072	51.6	901,539,525	46.1
Rhode Island	1,617	100.0	215,901,375	100.0	97,318	100.0	43,112,637	100.0	14,623,430	100.0	112,872,261	100.0	202,109,583	100.0
Less than $5,000	308	19.1	715,704	0.3	449	0.5	196,547	0.4	98,192	0.7	254,681	0.2	807,109	0.4
$5,000 but less than $20,000	523	32.3	3,741,438	1.7	2,955	3.0	1,554,805	3.6	460,631	3.1	2,115,270	1.9	5,392,825	2.7
$20,000 but less than $100,000	428	26.5	13,754,096	6.4	9,595	9.8	4,559,482	10.6	1,444,060	9.9	8,582,527	7.6	18,617,859	9.2
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	317	19.6	111,160,909	51.5	50,490	51.9	21,767,711	50.5	7,812,588	53.4	53,461,324	47.4	97,235,874	48.1
$1,000,000 and over	41	2.5	86,529,228	40.1	33,829	34.8	15,034,092	34.9	4,807,959	32.9	48,458,459	42.9	80,055,916	39.6
South Carolina	1,399	100.0	113,422,224	100.0	59,441	100.0	13,868,950	100.0	6,013,241	100.0	49,968,626	100.0	79,376,262	100.0
Less than $5,000	544	38.9	1,226,163	1.1	1,425	2.4	344,518	2.5	121,222	2.0	385,671	0.8	1,257,021	1.6
$5,000 but less than $20,000	434	31.0	4,957,159	4.4	4,191	7.1	1,043,728	7.5	436,576	7.3	1,788,011	3.6	4,342,225	5.5
$20,000 but less than $100,000	257	18.4	14,358,153	12.6	8,752	14.7	2,186,998	15.8	846,699	14.1	6,675,110	13.3	11,448,252	14.4
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	151	10.8	67,280,410	59.3	33,375	56.1	7,768,895	56.0	3,346,289	55.6	28,286,501	56.6	44,511,158	56.1
$1,000,000 and over	13	0.9	25,600,339	22.6	11,698	19.7	2,524,811	18.2	1,262,455	21.0	12,833,333	25.7	17,817,606	22.4
South Dakota	686	100.0	7,585,142	100.0	2,492	100.0	1,421,680	100.0	833,360	100.0	8,696,831	100.0	13,085,333	100.0
Less than $5,000	319	46.5	911,951	12.0	384	15.4	169,737	11.9	86,735	10.4	198,022	2.3	751,832	5.7
$5,000 but less than $20,000	216	31.5	1,576,353	20.8	687	27.6	393,737	27.7	160,089	19.2	1,125,989	12.9	2,202,435	16.8
$20,000 but less than $100,000	130	18.9	3,177,015	41.9	895	35.9	531,627	37.4	375,656	45.1	4,015,997	46.2	5,885,287	45.0
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	21	3.1	1,919,823	25.3	526	21.1	326,579	23.0	210,880	25.3	3,356,823	38.6	4,245,779	32.5
Tennessee	3,175	100.0	102,439,481	100.0	60,572	100.0	22,805,628	100.0	12,090,099	100.0	79,351,746	100.0	137,960,476	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,015	32.0	2,454,117	2.4	1,784	3.0	579,479	2.5	283,268	2.4	841,066	1.1	2,607,791	1.9
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,084	34.1	7,164,606	7.0	6,260	10.3	2,255,472	9.9	958,076	7.9	5,171,854	6.5	11,301,086	8.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	766	24.1	21,902,431	21.4	16,318	26.9	5,864,551	25.7	2,637,859	21.8	18,107,585	22.8	33,535,276	24.3
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	299	9.4	63,227,830	61.7	30,419	50.2	11,425,492	50.1	7,185,696	59.4	42,025,366	53.0	71,720,062	52.0
$1,000,000 and over	11	0.4	7,690,497	7.5	5,791	9.6	2,680,634	11.8	1,025,290	8.5	13,205,875	16.6	18,796,261	13.6
Texas	3,158	100.0	115,664,871	100.0	49,066	100.0	24,468,942	100.0	12,215,472	100.0	91,603,630	100.0	150,528,389	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,220	38.6	2,843,972	2.5	1,675	3.4	639,436	2.6	312,280	2.6	812,450	0.9	2,986,301	2.0
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,003	31.8	7,761,526	6.7	5,307	10.8	2,503,562	10.2	956,481	7.8	3,484,154	3.8	9,965,884	6.6
$20,000 but less than $100,000	640	20.3	23,926,014	20.7	12,398	25.3	5,852,711	23.9	2,519,695	20.6	14,861,462	16.2	28,587,387	19.0
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	278	8.8	50,568,748	43.7	21,438	43.7	11,385,968	46.6	6,224,937	51.0	42,305,469	46.2	69,958,763	46.5
$1,000,000 and over	17	0.5	30,564,611	26.4	8,248	16.8	4,087,265	16.7	2,202,079	18.0	30,140,095	32.9	39,030,054	25.9
Utah	606	100.0	26,004,011	100.0	8,052	100.0	5,157,400	100.0	1,465,707	100.0	24,939,827	100.0	38,926,464	100.0
Less than $5,000	231	38.1	458,645	1.8	302	3.7	140,334	2.7	46,735	3.2	170,306	0.7	485,115	1.2
$5,000 but less than $20,000	201	33.2	1,411,303	5.4	935	11.6	517,140	10.0	173,707	11.8	1,024,644	4.1	2,213,115	5.7
$20,000 but less than $100,000	129	21.3	4,295,008	16.5	1,664	20.7	906,558	17.6	402,611	27.5	3,211,162	12.9	5,562,721	14.3
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	40	6.6	8,245,580	31.7	3,163	39.3	2,057,271	39.9	690,541	47.1	5,425,942	21.7	9,687,447	24.9
$1,000,000 and over	5	0.8	11,593,475	44.6	1,988	24.7	1,536,097	29.8	152,113	10.4	15,107,773	60.6	20,978,066	53.9
Vermont	1,699	100.0	62,658,741	100.0	33,106	100.0	15,221,059	100.0	4,923,366	100.0	32,429,852	100.0	63,083,611	100.0
Less than $5,000	426	25.1	1,381,495	2.2	752	2.3	322,505	2.1	117,379	2.4	446,547	1.4	1,190,017	1.9
$5,000 but less than $20,000	672	39.5	5,315,979	8.5	4,246	12.8	2,003,143	13.2	554,186	11.3	3,180,535	9.8	7,031,382	11.2
$20,000 but less than $100,000	483	28.4	13,884,494	22.2	10,011	30.2	4,723,809	31.0	1,331,648	27.0	10,782,085	33.3	19,927,286	31.6
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	112	6.6	25,574,149	40.8	13,174	39.8	5,854,394	38.5	2,046,033	41.6	15,189,924	46.8	26,459,867	41.9
$1,000,000 and over	6	0.4	16,502,624	26.3	4,923	14.9	2,317,208	15.2	874,120	17.7	2,830,761	8.7	8,475,059	13.4
Virginia	3,187	100.0	147,989,182	100.0	80,285	100.0	27,943,058	100.0	14,403,382	100.0	83,649,149	100.0	148,856,525	100.0
Less than $5,000	1,109	34.8	2,708,017	1.8	2,374	3.0	645,355	2.3	332,944	2.3	922,611	1.1	2,710,615	1.8
$5,000 but less than $20,000	1,192	37.4	9,282,413	6.3	8,996	11.2	2,844,493	10.2	1,090,858	7.6	5,661,258	6.8	12,578,958	8.5
$20,000 but less than $100,000	603	18.9	21,968,898	14.8	14,992	18.7	5,152,568	18.4	2,205,872	15.3	13,589,175	16.2	25,678,424	17.2
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	268	8.4	63,289,975	42.8	36,224	45.1	12,120,954	43.4	6,378,359	44.3	45,311,409	54.2	73,817,089	49.6
$1,000,000 and over	15	0.5	50,739,879	34.3	17,699	22.0	7,179,688	25.7	4,395,349	30.5	18,164,696	21.7	34,071,439	22.9

TABLE 10.—SUMMARY FOR ESTABLISHMENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, WITH PER CENT IN EACH CLASS: 1905—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		CAPITAL.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.				MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		COST OF MATERIALS USED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Average number.	Per cent.	Wages.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Washington	2,751	100.0	$96,952,621	100.0	45,199	100.0	$30,087,287	100.0	$11,034,750	100.0	$66,166,165	100.0	$128,821,667	100.0
Less than $5,000	765	27.8	1,937,311	2.0	895	2.0	513,701	1.7	1,514,159	14.0	608,916	0.9	1,962,006	1.5
$5,000 but less than $20,000	977	35.5	7,015,583	7.3	5,231	11.6	3,514,271	11.7	5,349,567	48.5	3,867,767	5.8	10,749,963	8.4
$20,000 but less than $100,000	758	27.6	22,667,842	23.4	14,562	32.2	10,026,845	33.3	2,855,963	25.9	13,852,337	20.9	32,957,702	25.6
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	238	8.6	51,326,936	52.9	20,411	45.1	13,257,085	44.1	1,034,516	9.4	27,526,292	41.6	55,150,426	42.8
$1,000,000 and over	13	0.5	13,974,919	14.4	4,097	9.1	2,775,382	9.2	250,305	2.2	20,370,853	30.8	28,001,570	21.7
West Virginia	2,109	100.0	86,820,823	100.0	43,758	100.0	21,153,012	100.0	8,266,716	100.0	54,419,206	100.0	99,010,676	100.0
Less than $5,000	775	36.7	2,431,508	2.8	1,180	2.7	450,300	2.1	202,119	2.4	608,332	1.1	1,818,126	1.9
$5,000 but less than $20,000	707	33.5	6,528,322	7.5	3,914	8.9	1,736,438	8.2	634,110	7.7	3,301,035	6.1	7,340,887	7.4
$20,000 but less than $100,000	443	21.0	19,823,454	22.9	10,657	24.4	4,939,468	23.4	1,704,076	20.6	9,029,677	16.6	19,011,158	19.2
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	170	8.1	41,869,562	48.2	21,187	49.1	10,471,294	49.5	4,408,063	53.3	23,795,747	43.7	45,685,216	46.1
$1,000,000 and over	14	0.7	16,167,977	18.6	6,520	14.9	3,555,542	16.8	1,318,348	16.0	17,681,415	32.5	25,154,489	25.4
Wisconsin	8,558	100.0	412,647,051	100.0	151,391	100.0	71,471,805	100.0	45,674,156	100.0	227,255,089	100.0	411,109,651	100.0
Less than $5,000	2,955	34.5	6,993,721	1.7	3,598	2.4	1,435,315	2.0	635,515	1.4	3,670,711	1.6	7,739,277	1.9
$5,000 but less than $20,000	3,355	39.2	17,990,921	4.4	11,220	7.4	5,187,396	7.2	1,844,044	4.0	21,059,564	9.3	33,425,117	8.1
$20,000 but less than $100,000	1,569	18.3	50,485,693	12.2	26,882	17.8	12,282,506	17.2	5,700,703	12.5	39,073,377	17.2	67,778,742	16.5
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	621	7.3	181,771,828	44.0	78,326	51.7	35,492,270	49.7	19,029,486	41.7	95,561,201	42.0	177,248,223	43.1
$1,000,000 and over	58	0.7	155,404,888	37.7	31,365	20.7	17,074,318	23.9	18,464,408	40.4	67,890,236	29.9	124,918,292	30.4
Wyoming	169	100.0	2,695,889	100.0	1,834	100.0	1,261,122	100.0	420,597	100.0	1,300,773	100.0	3,523,260	100.0
Less than $5,000	74	43.8	153,192	5.7	72	3.9	41,507	3.3	20,304	4.8	49,266	3.8	180,080	5.1
$5,000 but less than $20,000	64	37.9	531,084	19.7	202	11.0	135,991	10.8	53,259	12.7	203,710	15.6	562,978	16.0
$20,000 but less than $100,000	23	13.6	1,004,261	37.2	229	12.5	143,756	11.4	114,818	27.3	522,599	40.2	950,524	27.0
$100,000 but less than $1,000,000	8	4.7	1,007,352	37.4	1,331	72.6	939,868	74.5	232,216	55.2	525,198	40.4	1,829,678	51.9

TABLE 11.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	45,790	$2,845,234,900	11,292	$32,887,319	20,899	$217,584,508	10,340	$423,825,085	2,975	$802,057,438	284	$1,368,880,550
Beet sugar	51	24,393,794					1		44	16,033,507	6	
Bread and other bakery products	18,227	269,609,061	6,692	20,063,117	9,352	90,428,690	1,897	67,332,897	272	68,700,890	14	23,083,467
Butter	5,235	118,520,999	702	1,984,697	2,647	31,761,456	1,795	65,181,261	90		1	
Butter, reworking	35	7,271,086	1		8		7	289,266	18	5,849,798	1	
Canning and preserving, fish	373	26,377,210	92	176,598	74	834,363	118	6,122,520	89	19,243,729		
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	2,261	78,142,022	816	1,894,740	762	7,913,113	492	21,569,560	187	41,136,698	4	5,627,911
Canning and preserving, oysters	69	3,986,239	11	28,456	15	195,580	31	1,415,922	12	2,346,281		
Cheese	3,610	29,138,100	1,183	3,765,078	2,300	20,894,450	123	3,900,407	4	578,165		
Chocolate and cocoa products	25	14,389,699	2		2		3	191,456	16	7,365,108	2	
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	421	84,188,391	41	118,576	89	1,015,236	142	6,973,199	135	38,154,500	14	37,926,880
Condensed milk	81	20,523,690	1		5	61,108	28	1,643,788	45	16,560,124	2	
Confectionery	1,348	87,087,253	169	511,307	526	5,583,923	444	21,115,350	204	52,139,831	5	7,733,842
Cordials and sirups	63	3,509,758	13	33,505	20	185,891	22	1,025,507	8	2,264,855		
Flavoring extracts	377	7,772,070	150	328,628	133	1,296,813	74	2,712,140	20	3,434,489		
Flour and grist mill products	10,051	713,033,395	514	1,869,134	4,166	48,748,520	4,245	179,263,525	1,039	280,199,762	87	202,952,454
Food preparations	766	61,180,416	229	581,757	236	2,491,681	202	9,752,828	89	23,610,422	10	24,743,728
Glucose	9	24,566,932							2		7	
Lard, refined	9	6,128,601			3		1		3	684,794	2	
Oleomargarine	14	5,573,725			2		4		7	2,791,106	1	
Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling	30	7,260,810	4				9	497,724	16	5,022,314	1	
Pickles, preserves, and sauces	528	29,696,287	155		192	2,053,826	118	5,538,162	61	15,524,836	2	
Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	16,296,916	3	7,625	1		15		54	13,293,400	1	
Sausage	292	8,122,904	70	171,116	119	1,233,134	90	3,565,497	12		1	
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	559	801,757,137	11	41,151	54	694,770	165	8,100,374	243	81,679,749	86	711,241,093
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	370	112,157,487	3	9,934	67	838,250	136	6,695,147	140	42,633,214	24	61,980,942
Sugar and molasses, refining	344	277,285,449	32	66,100	36	339,497	116	7,143,580	147	38,161,176	13	231,575,096
Vinegar and cider	568	7,265,469	398	801,118	90	829,437	62	2,614,979	18	3,019,935		
Group 2.—TEXTILES.												
United States	17,042	$2,147,441,418	2,454	$6,637,758	4,774	$51,563,812	5,340	$258,905,477	4,132	$1,174,229,045	342	$656,105,326
Awnings, tents, and sails	390	11,269,170	75	249,285	201	2,101,369	94	3,959,206	19		1	
Bags, other than paper	79	37,399,087	13	38,936	7	75,301	15	757,852	34	16,309,915	10	20,217,083
Belting and hose, linen	20	2,836,699	2		3		6	312,475	9	2,490,256		
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	139	61,586,433	6	15,398	6	61,527	46	2,717,194	65	20,101,544	16	38,690,770
Carpets, rag	363	1,918,286	247	538,213	98	884,886	18	495,187				
Cloth, sponging and refinishing	55	1,052,939	8	23,016	26	301,929	21	727,994				
Clothing, horse	29	2,139,496	2		9		14	813,426	4	1,213,746		
Clothing, men's	4,504	355,796,571	830	2,287,748	1,771	18,519,969	1,153	52,727,542	701	193,816,622	49	88,444,690
Clothing, men's, buttonholes	141	700,158	91	237,976	47	396,926	3	65,256				
Clothing, women's	3,351	247,661,560	288	829,184	939	10,571,614	1,438	70,812,553	675	151,410,497	11	14,037,712
Collars and cuffs	44	12,587,277	4	10,869	9	94,968	16	892,366	11	4,237,870	4	7,351,204
Cordage and twine	102	48,017,139	8	23,928	13	119,674	28	1,518,231	41	14,345,657	12	32,009,649
Corsets	109	14,862,081	24	56,663	22	207,877	36	1,687,360	23	7,692,942	4	5,217,239
Cotton goods	1,077	442,451,218	16	43,855	39	493,052	236	13,975,106	687	230,055,073	99	197,884,132
Cotton small wares	77	8,016,486	10	23,694	8	102,304	37	1,723,203	22	6,167,285		
Cotton waste	41	8,343,328	3		6	65,040	15	847,521	15	4,428,989	2	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	360	50,849,545	28	83,441	94	1,086,059	137	6,518,795	92	30,256,218	9	12,905,032
Felt goods	39	8,948,594	1		1		10		27	8,253,070		
Flags and banners	31	854,692	9		13	128,589	7	332,537	2			
Flax and hemp, dressed	17	316,963	2		10	130,155	5	208,658				
Furnishing goods, men's	503	36,444,305	65	167,094	153	1,668,855	179	8,102,448	104	24,222,401	2	
Hammocks	14	446,815	4		5	60,511	4	238,503	1			
Hand knit goods	65	518,315	42	96,657	17	153,063	5		1			
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	415	12,955,490	97	258,985	159	1,709,560	137	5,743,047	22	5,243,898		
Hats, felt	216	36,629,353	18	61,337	61	655,316	60	3,291,900	71	21,389,673	6	11,231,127
Hats, wool	17	2,457,266			2		7		8	2,163,958		
Hosiery and knit goods	1,079	136,558,139	79	216,836	180	2,135,207	444	22,540,419	365	96,646,967	11	15,018,710
Jute and jute goods	16	9,065,802	1		1		4		8	3,278,058	2	
Linen goods	15	5,856,388	1				4		9	4,248,580	1	
Mats and matting	12	1,242,996	3	6,575	3		2		4	1,084,315		
Millinery and lace goods	860	50,777,768	112		247	2,783,092	352	16,074,256	148	30,593,056	1	
Nets and seines	12	1,721,912	4				2		6	1,631,557		
Oakum	6	361,198			2		3	81,087	1			
Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	16	10,388,237	1		1		2		6	1,746,000	6	8,514,498
Oilcloth, enameled	11	4,404,009					2		9			
Regalia and society banners and emblems	140	4,753,266	48	20,511	56	597,856	30	1,364,853	5		1	
Shirts	641	50,971,105	76	234,570	230	2,432,941	227	10,373,599	99	24,994,164	9	12,935,831
Shoddy	97	8,406,425	15	36,525	25	272,475	29	1,495,369	28	6,602,056		
Silk and silk goods	624	133,288,072	32	96,817	101	1,190,256	204	10,438,641	264	81,783,414	23	39,778,944
Upholstering materials	236	12,677,510	57	164,483	87	982,366	57	2,395,326	35	9,135,335		
Wool pulling	34	881,706	4		18	228,369	11	470,026	1			
Wool scouring	27	1,052,909			10	117,940	16		1			
Woolen goods	792	142,196,658	127	309,667	85	880,173	183	10,237,473	381	105,456,823	16	25,312,522
Worsted goods	226	165,745,052	1		9		41	2,293,340	128	52,666,524	47	110,681,359

TABLE 11.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	11,239	$2,176,739,726	2,890	$7,562,695	1,088	$11,487,053	4,169	$191,912,691	2,735	$804,511,807	357	$1,125,262,480
Cash registers and calculating machines	32	9,875,099	5	15,203	6	74,117	13	632,878	6	...	2	...
Cutlery and edge tools	254	18,611,929	61	...	63	732,800	78	3,885,101	50	10,620,165	2	...
Files	62	4,391,745	17	...	25	212,240	13	576,936	6	2,521,350	1	...
Firearms	30	8,275,560	2	...	3	...	11	562,250	13	6,023,652	1	...
Foundry and machine shop products	8,993	685,901,388	1,932	5,107,663	2,781	30,238,027	2,785	129,499,984	1,414	377,285,594	81	143,770,120
Gas machines and meters	89	5,630,975	24	61,726	36	379,907	15	764,135	14	4,422,207	...	...
Hardware	415	45,770,171	81	190,078	136	1,574,459	137	6,708,846	81	20,889,652	10	16,407,136
Hardware, saddlery	82	4,820,726	25	66,148	21	227,446	19	839,972	14	3,687,160	...	...
Horseshoes	8	798,981	...	...	3	...	3	91,944	2	...	...	...
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	190	231,822,707	1	...	5	...	13	723,183	122	57,717,931	49	173,321,243
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works	88	14,687,108	8	13,867	12	128,980	33	1,531,014	32	8,732,714	3	4,280,533
Iron and steel, doors and shutters	24	1,477,235	...	...	12	132,939	6	203,824	6	1,140,472	...	...
Iron and steel forgings	138	12,110,395	16	47,378	29	277,482	46	2,032,642	47	9,752,893	...	...
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works	76	8,922,896	9	...	14	...	31	1,455,880	21	6,082,879	1	...
Iron and steel pipe, wrought	27	17,400,912	...	...	3	30,031	6	413,427	12	4,798,014	6	12,159,440
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	415	673,965,026	5	14,769	8	119,179	14	2,357,509	227	101,297,782	131	570,175,787
Locomotives	15	59,552,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3,128,119	9	56,423,973
Ordnance and ordnance stores	4	557,903	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Pens, steel	5	473,847	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Safes and vaults	31	7,861,069	2	...	4	...	8	467,253	16	5,698,228	1	...
Saws	83	9,819,787	17	...	26	315,108	26	1,171,777	12	3,090,571	2	...
Scales and balances	85	6,002,638	16	...	29	377,624	27	1,142,233	12	3,083,768	1	...
Screws, machine	26	2,711,600	1	...	7	...	10	471,977	8	2,161,776	...	...
Screws, wood	7	2,133,844	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	394,214	1	...
Sewing machines and attachments	46	20,869,870	8	26,815	18	221,427	5	180,350	9	3,552,256	6	16,889,022
Springs, steel, car and carriage	52	5,740,836	5	15,455	12	142,492	16	778,882	19	4,804,007	...	...
Steam fittings and heating apparatus	176	21,910,857	14	47,630	49	581,661	52	2,583,695	58	17,890,419	3	3,807,452
Stencils and brands	103	793,421	57	146,261	40	353,592	5	...	1	...	...	...
Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves	415	51,409,108	32	89,433	86	999,163	152	7,808,718	139	36,488,141	6	9,023,653
Stoves, gas and oil	79	7,723,697	13	33,293	15	154,540	32	1,465,533	19	6,070,331	...	...
Structural ironwork	775	90,941,697	88	252,923	207	2,315,451	275	12,996,123	191	51,065,705	11	24,314,495
Tin and terne plate	36	35,283,360	...	...	...	...	3	219,398	21	9,940,551	12	25,123,411
Tools, not elsewhere specified	584	20,407,372	230	572,191	192	1,899,317	111	1,670,556	50	...	1	...
Typewriters and supplies	66	10,640,495	9	20,873	13	166,646	22	980,666	19	4,330,296	3	5,142,014
Vault lights and ventilators	24	184,466	12	29,441	5	65,470	6	...	1	...	...	...
Wire	25	37,914,419	...	...	1	...	2	...	16	5,738,753	6	32,022,712
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	649	33,038,195	199	169,722	223	2,305,326	156	6,594,526	66	17,083,087	5	6,585,834

Group 4.—LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	32,726	$1,223,730,336	10,433	$26,837,627	11,257	$116,925,829	8,107	$361,773,901	2,886	$655,952,400	13	$62,240,579
Artificial limbs	101	883,731	47	110,218	49	137,526	7	...	1	...	...	...
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	486	5,187,263	306	521,829	118	1,171,727	55	2,031,993	7	1,455,711		
Billiard tables and materials	48	2,222,922	7	16,370	25	302,237	14	...	2	...		
Boxes, cigar	297	7,786,286	90	212,350	113	1,220,840	75	3,012,939	19	3,310,157		
Boxes, wooden packing	1,023	57,047,713	237	617,603	273	2,939,688	345	16,851,218	167	...	1	
Charcoal	74	1,291,754	41	78,725	23	261,660	7	281,492	3	669,877		
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	239	20,266,120	31	70,971	43	156,628	99	4,783,303	63	14,955,205		
Cooperage	1,517	49,424,391	573	1,437,117	532	5,134,384	296	13,157,900	114	...	2	
Cork, cutting	50	4,190,952	13	32,111	12	98,301	18	1,012,068	6	...	1	
Furniture	2,482	170,416,825	316	922,952	611	6,698,078	1,030	50,758,124	187	99,514,114	8	12,523,557
Lasts	55	2,519,771	7	13,562	15	175,578	27	1,373,622	6	957,009	...	...
Looking-glass and picture frames	142	13,269,615	106	293,455	191	1,918,567	116	5,087,727	29	5,969,866		
Lumber and timber products	19,127	580,022,690	7,131	18,722,775	7,049	72,223,113	3,671	154,690,787	1,254	304,467,321	22	29,918,661
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	5,009	247,111,956	921	2,371,035	1,597	17,318,922	1,871	86,660,290	616	135,130,209	1	5,631,500
Matches	23	5,646,714	1	...	...	...	10		11	3,998,719	1	
Pulp goods	17	1,467,107	1		5		7	257,822	4	1,156,612		
Pumps, not including steam pumps	115	2,852,623	57	125,439	26	246,563	27	1,426,337	5	1,054,284		
Refrigerators	111	7,347,935	21	50,731	26	246,752	10	1,935,475	24	5,114,977		
Rules, ivory and wood	13	218,906	7	11,536	4		1		1			
Sewing machine cases	8	5,272,547					2		4	1,184,700	2	
Show cases	141	5,721,724	20	56,471	50	539,005	58	2,711,722	13	2,414,526		
Wood carpet	20	801,266	2		3	35,200	14	639,000	1			
Wood preserving	26	3,368,480	1		1		10	526,137	10	1,737,616	1	
Wood, turned and carved	1,097	20,109,173	401	970,873	419	1,323,675	249	10,105,210	28	7,709,415		
Woodenware, not elsewhere specified	202	8,531,492	63	154,663	69	713,827	58	2,781,571	11		1	

TABLE 11.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 5.—LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	4,945	$705,747,470	746	$1,902,198	1,493	$15,858,343	1,350	$65,066,040	1,241	$403,992,524	115	$218,928,365
Belting and hose, leather	117	14,220,306	9		29	366,026	50	2,217,986	27	7,175,468	2	
Boot and shoe cut stock	290	27,675,815	39		89	871,130	95	4,155,624	64	18,692,975	3	
Boot and shoe findings	214	9,355,020	37	89,132	85	950,262	71	3,301,719	21	4,983,907		
Boot and shoe uppers	75	549,867	45	112,344	24	244,652	6	192,871				
Boots and shoes	1,316	320,107,458	142	377,046	239	2,597,986	362	18,248,001	511	179,804,623	62	119,079,802
Gloves and mittens, leather	339	17,740,385	75	203,794	92	1,063,202	124	5,677,772	48	10,795,617		
Leather goods	423	17,655,345	106	247,630	148	1,584,798	128	5,916,048	41	9,876,869		
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1,049	252,620,986	171	367,636	166	1,784,182	244	12,911,730	420	146,000,213	48	91,557,225
Pocketbooks	46	3,767,446	12	35,837	14	129,213	10	414,459	10	3,187,937		
Saddlery and harness	1,076	42,054,842	110	343,205	607	6,236,892	260	11,999,830	99	23,474,915		

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	30,787	$857,112,256	16,329	$38,368,573	8,643	$83,479,987	4,192	$180,051,212	1,541	$412,122,845	82	$143,089,639
Bags, paper	62	10,086,863	9	20,349	9		22	970,036	20	5,316,821	2	
Bookbinding and blank book making	908	25,223,650	323	796,728	354	3,566,136	176	7,457,581	54		1	
Boxes, fancy and paper	796	36,866,589	76	234,551	253	3,067,803	379	16,195,046	87		1	
Card cutting and designing	60	1,083,278	19	60,381	25	231,778	14		2			
Cardboard, not made in paper mills	4	1,564,303			1		1		1		1	
Engraving and diesinking	305	2,422,487	170	412,239	106	990,216	28		1			
Engraving, steel, including plate printing	215	5,943,080	72	180,344	93	1,003,753	41	1,604,872	8		1	
Engraving, wood	114	647,909	79	170,035	29	256,566	6	221,308				
Envelopes	72	10,222,366	3	9,813	17	192,009	28	1,349,927	24	8,670,617		
Labels and tags	67	2,462,497	12	32,539	26	277,414	21	842,766	8	1,309,778		
Lithographing and engraving	248	25,245,266	31	75,065	60	721,690	91	4,479,068	63	15,497,673	3	4,471,770
Paper and wood pulp	761	188,715,189	23	74,086	59	749,259	254	14,204,394	395	126,385,745	30	47,301,705
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	232	22,159,202	40	113,190	75	856,625	65	3,914,633	50		2	
Paper patterns	26	2,265,125	7	14,263	8	78,224	5	234,072	6	1,938,566		
Photolithographing and photoengraving	223	7,268,262	27	70,106	95	1,087,003	83	3,205,793	18	2,905,360		
Printing and publishing, book and job	8,244	182,611,720	3,850	9,093,738	2,677	26,305,101	1,370	57,957,119	340	79,784,483	7	9,471,279
Printing and publishing, music	145	4,147,783	42	98,721	59	608,517	31	1,153,839	13	2,286,706		
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	18,038	309,327,606	11,509	26,805,495	4,608	42,350,712	1,477	61,103,719	411	110,591,677	33	68,476,003
Printing materials	77	1,207,163	23	62,886	41	460,553	11		2			
Stereotyping and electrotyping	146	5,005,338	14	44,044	47	559,977	79	3,519,750	6	881,567		
Wall paper	44	12,636,580			1		10		32	10,987,004	1	

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	6,381	$501,266,605	2,627	$6,531,470	1,859	$17,466,642	1,005	$47,201,500	819	$240,319,707	71	$189,747,286
Liquors, distilled	805	131,269,886	392	868,777	181	1,722,398	134	6,043,567	76	21,097,232	22	101,537,912
Liquors, malt	1,531	298,358,732	128	351,150	258	2,965,990	479	25,220,491	620	185,751,904	46	84,069,197
Liquors, vinous	435	11,097,853	166		144		97	4,243,643	28	4,833,301		
Malt	141	30,288,984	2		14		50	2,671,293	72	23,315,810	3	4,140,177
Mineral and soda waters	3,469	30,251,150	1,939	4,883,145	1,262	11,024,039	245	9,022,506	23	5,321,460		

TABLE 11.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 8. CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	9,680	$1,031,965,263	2,290	$5,364,606	2,849	$31,663,457	2,898	$129,427,897	1,489	$407,025,660	154	$458,483,643
Axle grease	25	879,483	6	....	5	39,131	12	568,333	2	....	....	
Baking and yeast powders	164	19,042,521	57	118,371	49	481,434	33	1,482,931	19	5,002,984	6	11,956,801
Blacking	138	5,941,042	41	84,434	44	491,176	40	1,743,744	13	3,621,688	.	....
Bluing	56	678,737	33	72,618	15	140,938	7	....	1	....	....	....
Bone, ivory, and lamp black	25	647,717	4	9,479	7	74,142	14	564,096	....	....	....	....
Calcium lights	22	135,246	12	25,746	9	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Candles	17	3,889,362	3	6,510	....	....	6	266,802	8	3,616,050	....	....
Chemicals	275	75,222,249	17	48,778	46	531,215	95	4,722,925	99	33,622,414	18	36,296,917
Cleansing and polishing preparations	156	2,710,393	80	170,176	46	423,401	25	1,120,144	5	996,672	....	....
Drug grinding	27	5,145,522	2	....	7	100,179	7	309,256	9	1,822,078	2	....
Druggists' preparations	240	31,782,250	48	141,766	55	601,745	81	3,438,096	51	16,074,651	5	11,525,992
Dyestuffs and extracts	98	10,893,113	9	....	17	....	39	1,856,948	32	7,596,825	1	....
Explosives	124	29,602,884	1	....	16	....	45	2,245,485	55	15,641,638	7	11,706,143
Fertilizers	400	56,632,853	46	126,587	87	1,007,796	132	6,735,541	129	39,909,070	6	8,853,859
Gas, illuminating and heating	1,019	125,144,945	193	503,016	362	4,094,009	316	14,087,898	124	32,561,811	24	73,898,211
Glue	58	10,034,685	4	....	10	106,347	23	1,235,830	19	5,872,842	2	....
Grease and tallow	300	18,814,533	76	220,358	100	1,035,291	78	2,927,991	44	....	2	....
Ink, printing	60	5,774,254	5	11,700	18	214,812	22	1,124,216	15	4,423,526	......	....
Ink, writing	42	1,881,038	17	38,698	15	155,735	5	229,384	5	1,457,221	......	....
Oil, castor	4	642,665	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	......	....
Oil, cottonseed and cake	715	96,407,621	4	18,427	38	568,949	392	21,547,913	272	52,921,269	9	21,351,063
Oil, essential	52	1,464,662	33	56,614	8	62,999	6	205,311	5	1,139,738	....	....
Oil, lard	5	796,111	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
Oil, linseed	30	27,577,152	....	....	1	....	2	....	17	7,638,590	10	19,838,317
Oil, not elsewhere specified	181	22,127,253	37	77,342	42	462,619	63	3,159,987	37	....	2	....
Paints	449	67,277,910	17	125,040	116	1,301,673	159	7,534,055	115	35,276,622	12	23,040,520
Patent medicines and compounds	2,245	74,520,765	1,054	2,234,348	665	6,515,625	397	17,684,605	120	32,760,457	9	15,325,730
Perfumery and cosmetics	292	11,132,859	108	251,292	93	892,961	62	2,624,206	28	....	1	....
Petroleum, refining	98	175,005,320	3	11,112	6	76,683	19	978,691	51	19,389,349	19	154,549,485
Salt	146	9,437,662	32	62,561	41	430,155	45	2,124,420	28	6,820,526	....	
Soap	436	68,274,700	101	242,459	103	1,145,823	140	5,924,974	79	22,814,992	13	38,146,452
Starch	131	8,082,904	33	98,984	66	669,260	19	902,237	12	....	1	....
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	32	9,052,646	....	....	1	....	10	....	21	8,395,689	...	....
Turpentine and rosin	1,287	23,937,024	143	424,039	684	8,582,532	453	14,029,269	7	901,184	.	
Varnishes	190	23,561,699	29	90,152	35	376,850	71	3,595,915	51	12,666,213	4	6,832,569
Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin	141	7,813,483	12	....	41	....	76	3,221,869	11	2,115,792	1	

Group 9. CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	10,775	$391,230,422	3,190	$8,169,272	3,886	$41,055,966	2,844	$122,904,192	844	$200,006,663	11	$19,094,329
Artificial stone	477	4,128,221	269	615,043	168	1,589,497	39		1	.		...
Brick and tile	4,634	71,152,062	2,050	5,200,941	1,639	16,469,953	865	34,356,812	80	15,124,356	.	
Cement	129	29,873,122	6	12,331	20	292,060	39	2,091,655	61	21,686,890	3	5,790,186
China decorating	28	326,679	9	17,978	14	151,067	5	157,634	....	....		
Crucibles	11	1,342,716	2	....	......	....	4	......	5	1,053,610		..
Emery wheels	34	2,062,120	7	19,719	9	113,238	13	670,287	5	1,258,876		
Glass	399	79,607,998	9	24,738	24	279,562	131	8,036,868	230	62,274,058	5	8,992,772
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	453	13,137,653	99	288,854	178	1,960,941	150	6,155,686	26	4,732,172	.	
Grindstones and millstones	25	871,022	6	17,216	2	....	16	712,120	1	....		
Gypsum wall plaster	176	10,164,185	15	....	47	527,275	94	4,229,683	19	4,081,491	1	
Hones and whetstones	17	307,789	11	....	1	....	4	153,328	1	...		
Kaolin and ground earths	131	4,438,794	24	67,855	44	494,915	57	2,635,193	6	1,240,831	.	
Lime	526	14,751,170	183	395,357	161	1,812,202	157	7,053,057	25	5,490,554	..	
Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized	4	223,706	......	....	1	....	2	....	1	....		
Marble and stone work	1,165	58,931,621	113	....	423	1,805,592	493	21,803,383	134	28,934,743	2	
Mirrors	119	7,605,435	13	36,130	25	267,506	60	2,786,310	21	4,515,489		
Monuments and tombstones	1,439	25,688,607	152	520,410	900	9,762,588	371	12,667,431	16	2,738,178		
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	873	64,200,792	166	388,167	179	1,984,046	321	16,625,169	207	45,203,410		
Statuary and art goods	135	2,416,730	56	135,988	51	487,479	23	910,989	5	882,274		

TABLE 11.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	6,310	$922,262,456	1,111	$3,101,847	2,373	$25,201,575	1,932	$84,535,266	766	$217,550,334	128	$591,873,434
Babbitt metal and solder	75	13,099,838	14	34,817	10	111,757	26	1,260,725	21	5,297,416	4	6,395,123
Bells	21	1,000,220	2	...	6	...	10	490,203	3	425,739	...	...
Brass	12	700,772	1	...	5	...	5	261,524	1	...	...	...
Brass and copper, rolled	25	51,912,853	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	4,383,441	14	47,399,502
Brass castings and brass finishing	520	29,671,928	89	243,127	199	2,187,678	177	7,760,115	52	15,144,007	3	4,337,001
Brassware	229	17,499,056	45	...	86	916,766	68	3,017,240	28	7,618,828	2	...
Bronze castings	27	2,622,495	6	19,611	7	69,585	8	342,438	6	2,190,861	...	...
Clocks	38	8,868,000	5	9,139	12	137,999	11	565,354	7	3,368,234	3	4,787,274
Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	1,989	56,082,029	254	742,800	1,044	11,209,916	606	23,013,752	82	17,466,390	3	3,649,171
Electroplating	312	2,965,014	136	...	149	1,383,696	25	764,472	2	...	...	...
Galvanizing	36	6,418,850	...	...	10	...	17	876,701	7	1,094,240	2	...
Gas and lamp fixtures	263	17,560,386	46	...	72	776,879	99	4,415,899	44	8,905,239	2	...
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	83	2,695,298	11	36,915	42	451,823	26	1,226,549	4	980,011	...	...
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	41	18,724,095	6	20,345	5	63,732	7	354,529	16	4,392,359	7	13,893,130
Hand stamps	224	2,017,531	123	288,516	75	737,303	26	991,712	...	...	...	...
Jewelry	1,023	53,225,681	162	...	331	3,507,904	383	17,918,920	146	30,109,309	1	...
Lamps and reflectors	142	8,999,874	33	...	46	521,831	46	2,057,211	16	5,322,957	1	...
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	32	9,277,462	...	...	2	...	15	...	13	5,470,986	2	...
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	46	4,750,589	17	39,257	3	27,811	15	757,384	11	3,926,137	...	...
Pens, gold	16	692,029	...	...	4	...	11	445,249	1	...	...	...
Plated ware	60	12,138,886	2	...	13	130,151	21	1,174,633	23	7,992,308	1	...
Plumbers' supplies	185	21,542,485	25	78,307	33	393,713	74	3,745,383	50	11,874,814	3	5,450,268
Silversmithing and silverware	98	20,700,703	7	25,742	19	216,507	37	1,944,314	30	8,892,807	5	9,621,333
Smelting and refining, copper	40	240,780,216	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	2,306,929	31	238,328,190
Smelting and refining, lead	32	185,826,839	1	...	4	46,524	2	...	7	4,638,526	18	181,011,667
Smelting and refining, zinc	31	24,791,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	12,062,488	6	12,728,811
Smelting and refining, not from the ore	65	17,402,987	7	20,905	9	93,409	26	1,160,524	20	6,212,587	3	9,915,562
Stamped ware	174	21,958,049	15	36,041	48	542,880	63	2,853,506	45	12,967,478	3	5,558,144
Tinfoil	14	2,794,828	3	9,173	4	...	2	...	5	2,644,172	...	...
Tinware	377	41,892,809	91	252,276	118	1,113,813	103	4,937,263	56	19,538,796	9	16,050,661
Type founding	21	2,727,759	1	...	7	63,976	3	142,751	10	2,519,532	...	...
Watch and clock materials	17	428,692	5	...	5	54,155	6	250,423	1	...	...	...
Watch cases	28	8,626,504	3	11,900	3	28,175	8	414,287	11	4,186,734	3	3,985,408
Watches	14	11,866,400	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	4,514,819	2	...

Group 11. TOBACCO.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	16,828	$331,117,681	11,693	$23,131,376	3,657	$34,070,684	1,056	$43,639,566	379	$107,275,234	43	$123,000,821
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	433	116,767,630	188	359,300	80	804,350	71	3,724,127	68	22,468,882	26	89,410,971
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	16,395	214,350,051	11,505	22,772,076	3,577	33,266,334	985	39,915,439	311	84,806,352	17	33,589,850

Group 12.—VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	7,285	$643,924,442	2,266	$6,278,183	2,592	$25,537,365	1,368	$60,807,558	944	$289,107,883	115	$262,193,453
Automobile bodies and parts	57	3,388,472	9	29,745	16	165,853	22	1,188,003	10	2,004,871	...	...
Automobiles	121	26,645,064	23	63,117	28	311,891	32	1,517,082	28	10,757,305	10	13,995,669
Bicycles and tricycles	101	5,153,240	36	109,996	33	296,280	19	799,315	13	3,947,649	...	...
Carriage and wagon materials	632	30,535,873	142	362,849	195	2,128,035	202	8,965,096	93	19,079,893	...	...
Carriages and sleds, children's	78	6,370,911	13	36,757	21	228,598	23	1,045,276	21	5,060,280	...	...
Carriages and wagons	4,956	125,332,976	1,956	5,411,594	2,106	20,213,684	657	25,954,926	229	59,795,556	8	13,957,216
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1,141	309,863,499	70	222,672	171	1,957,283	347	18,034,940	485	163,976,704	68	125,671,900
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies	86	13,437,121	6	...	13	139,050	42	2,078,959	23	8,077,218	2	...
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	73	111,175,310	2	...	4	52,904	11	...	31	11,892,935	25	98,706,346
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	14	10,844,196	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	3,672,784	2	...
Wheelbarrows	26	1,177,780	9	17,548	5	43,787	7	273,757	5	842,688	...	...

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	1,097	$82,769,239	486	$1,065,751	296	$2,986,779	209	$9,144,370	90	$21,484,372	16	$48,087,967
Shipbuilding, iron and steel	54	58,433,314	...	...	1	...	8	...	29	9,837,985	16	48,087,967
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building	1,043	24,335,925	486	1,065,751	295	...	201	...	61	11,646,387	...	...

TABLE 14.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTS, GROUPED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

[In this table values have been omitted wherever they disclosed the products of individual establishments.]

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		LESS THAN $5,000.		$5,000 BUT LESS THAN $20,000.		$20,000 BUT LESS THAN $100,000.		$100,000 BUT LESS THAN $1,000,000.		$1,000,000 AND OVER.	
	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.	Number of establishments.	Value of products.
United States	12,377	$941,604,873	3,355	$8,320,452	4,140	$43,354,681	3,303	$148,032,336	1,440	$380,429,105	139	$361,468,299
Agricultural implements	648	112,007,344	153	369,294	152	1,537,789	175	8,423,972	141	43,196,469	27	58,479,820
Ammunition	32	19,930,821	5	13,003	4	52,600	8	383,128	12	3,191,706	3	16,290,384
Artificial feathers and flowers	213	5,246,822	49	114,712	90	898,318	62	2,680,499	12	1,553,293		
Artists' materials	28	1,139,353	11	20,824	7	72,025	6	209,031	4	837,473		
Belting and hose, rubber	19	14,954,186							13	4,954,478	6	9,999,708
Boots and shoes, rubber	22	70,065,296					1		4		17	67,300,709
Brooms and brushes	1,316	21,103,776	702	1,413,693	394	3,802,495	180	7,563,865	39		1	
Buttons	275	11,133,769	72	168,966	79	828,260	96	4,655,357	28	5,481,186		
Coke	278	51,728,647	25	64,648	38	423,706	115	5,802,067	95	25,580,267	5	19,857,959
Combs	42	2,769,380	7	11,674	8	102,388	16	1,034,400	11	1,620,918		
Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies	176	6,545,008	64		55	595,330	43	2,072,397	13	2,444,929	1	
Dentists' materials	80	7,809,602	19		25	245,790	24	1,010,726	10	2,972,495	2	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	784	140,809,369	94	247,750	246	2,747,791	278	13,231,592	144	39,427,942	22	85,154,294
Enameling and enameled goods	92	15,709,282	26	64,672	27	253,157	18	914,046	15	5,100,978	6	9,376,429
Engravers' materials	10	170,710	3	7,154	3	26,750	4	136,806				
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	327	11,961,513	88		128	1,274,207	80	3,239,556	30	6,135,230	1	
Fire extinguishers, chemical	35	581,970	12	34,333	15	189,973	7		1			
Fireworks	34	1,986,790	7	16,770	6	65,952	14	636,877	7	1,267,191		
Foundry supplies	34	1,058,834	6		13	134,319	13	599,015	2			
Fur goods	868	37,123,129	160		323	3,534,852	296	12,560,252	87	18,393,875	2	
Furs, dressed	85	3,215,701	24	61,047	26	260,819	29	1,274,735	6	1,619,100		
Graphite and graphite refining	11	342,379	3		2		6	312,619				
Hairwork	125	1,782,491	60		45	462,746	18	789,439	2			
Hat and cap materials	65	6,440,108	13	37,029	16	156,202	22	1,022,841	14	5,224,036		
Hats, straw	68	10,356,690	1		6		31	1,692,871	30	8,605,018		
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	237	15,010,628	69		76	742,423	59	2,893,545	32	8,849,413	1	
Ice, manufactured	1,320	23,790,045	256	809,207	716	7,575,195	327	12,095,210	21	3,310,433		
Instruments, professional and scientific	225	5,377,755	89	227,069	72	793,671	52	2,170,186	12	2,186,829		
Ivory and bone work	66	2,863,602	13	26,229	19	190,879	23	943,781	11	1,702,713		
Japanning	32	607,060	15	33,789	13	110,253	3		1			
Jewelry and instrument cases	97	2,291,648	27	78,474	30	339,379	36	1,302,795	4	571,000		
Lapidary work	54	7,646,814	17	36,485	19	165,207	9	394,848	5	1,298,250	4	5,752,024
Mattresses and spring beds	716	27,755,288	165		261	2,885,125	232	10,175,418	56	10,466,612	2	
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	547	4,545,004	284		216	2,035,650	45	1,451,988	2			
Mucilage and paste	111	3,556,423	51	119,074	28	339,299	24	974,297	8	2,123,753		
Musical instruments and materials, not specified	181	3,481,710	92	196,572	54	508,361	30	1,322,246	5	1,454,531		
Musical instruments, organs	94	6,041,844	17	46,433	29	351,235	28	1,236,506	20	4,407,670		
Musical instruments, pianos	249	46,922,471	17	53,328	37	373,299	76	4,029,929	115	35,627,977	4	6,837,938
Musical instruments, piano and organ materials	101	13,128,315	18		18	220,582	28	1,507,110	36	10,104,111	1	
Optical goods	122	6,116,910	21		62	687,369	31	1,355,168	6	1,002,712	2	
Paving materials	54	5,033,086	8		15	173,875	17	919,368	13	2,575,258	1	
Pencils, lead	8	4,425,896	1				3	192,154	2		2	
Pens, fountain and stylographic	33	2,082,005	6	19,424	10	100,099	12	612,587	5	1,349,895		
Phonographs and graphophones	14	10,237,075	2		3				5	883,908	4	9,314,893
Photographic apparatus	40	3,479,317	9	20,371	14	122,497	11	521,104	5	916,928	1	
Photographic materials	90	9,543,980	20		35	368,770	22	942,391	11	2,953,661	2	
Pipes, tobacco	68	2,834,496	26	67,783	19	209,518	15	823,702	8	1,733,493		
Roofing materials	307	19,870,953	39		93	1,015,486	134	6,626,011	40	10,681,336	1	
Rubber and elastic goods	224	62,995,909	18	46,600	45	521,302	56	2,814,334	92	30,907,927	13	28,705,746
Sand and emery paper and cloth	8	1,477,003					2		6			
Soda water apparatus	37	4,634,265	3		13	137,588	15	693,390	5	2,549,086	1	
Sporting goods	152	7,032,224	53		45	489,981	34	1,424,002	19	3,862,668	1	
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	143	8,867,457	48		34	379,442	42	1,623,179	18	5,631,187	1	
Steam packing	106	8,951,705	19		30	296,713	46	2,109,173	9	2,817,746	2	
Straw goods, not elsewhere specified	6	186,383			3	21,419	3	164,964				
Surgical appliances	180	6,385,293	93		46	460,598	33	1,454,355	7	2,212,246	1	
Toys and games	161	5,577,693	47	101,981	58	583,984	43	1,985,563	13	2,906,165		
Trunks and valises	373	18,643,580	68		142	1,578,003	119	5,251,751	43	10,537,493	1	
Umbrellas and canes	204	13,296,046	31		77	799,154	59	2,665,458	36	7,649,727	1	
Washing machines and clothes wringers	92	3,838,624	44	101,632	20	180,436	20	799,388	8	2,757,168		
Whips	58	3,147,328	13	35,853	18	178,374	20	989,583	7	1,943,518		
Windmills	53	4,795,048	12	31,390	18	188,708	12	691,017	11	3,880,933		
Window shades and fixtures	114	8,930,630	40	116,178	43	433,145	10	2,091,243	21	6,287,064		
All other industries[1]	3	230,390			1				2			

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Pulp from fiber other than wood, 1; whalebone cutting, 2.

TABLE 12.—MOTIVE POWER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	216,262	134,544	14,641,544	127,425	10,828,111	21,525	289,514	19,598	1,642,035	1,398	5,934	73,120	1,150,891	92,154	441,592	191,313
Alabama	1,882	1,383	301,851	2,129	280,470	77	472	63	9,483	10	35	296	8,666	1,183	1,448	94
Alaska	82	63	2,951	158	2,763	10	91	3	86	1	3	1	5	....	3	....
Arizona	169	94	26,068	148	18,828	28	1,392	8	267	....	....	120	4,656	510	165	250
Arkansas	1,907	1,440	111,216	1,781	107,699	114	482	14	576	2	8	88	1,707	159	484	101
California	6,839	4,206	220,571	2,408	153,178	689	6,292	137	6,965	79	295	658	10,212	1,744	39,363	2,522
Colorado	1,606	882	136,872	873	117,539	78	317	25	1,751	83	343	550	11,965	1,121	3,765	71
Connecticut	3,477	2,414	330,550	2,331	218,668	254	3,393	916	66,667	34	141	1,521	26,346	1,055	8,233	6,047
Delaware	631	477	54,162	598	42,031	41	412	139	5,188	6	92	333	4,672	511	1,092	164
District of Columbia	482	258	13,357	180	10,513	42	311	6	710	....	....	82	765	54	996	8
Florida	1,413	508	45,373	702	41,975	59	320	6	107	4	11	45	1,960	....	1,000	....
Georgia	3,219	2,129	229,511	2,519	183,369	118	632	186	28,242	16	62	284	9,692	352	6,464	1,298
Idaho	364	229	18,152	212	15,145	27	127	23	1,060	6	18	71	1,165	....	537	100
Illinois	14,921	8,429	864,842	6,201	651,578	1,447	12,319	194	14,845	46	185	8,285	123,287	9,109	41,978	11,541
Indian Territory	466	241	12,628	187	12,104	76	283	2	55	2	4	9	47	30	85	20
Indiana	7,044	4,863	405,258	4,760	336,932	1,134	21,171	217	9,541	30	144	1,779	24,500	1,921	9,082	1,967
Iowa	4,785	3,032	121,621	2,215	100,418	922	4,486	208	6,448	30	83	271	3,556	1,000	5,107	523
Kansas	2,475	1,403	107,283	1,098	83,039	510	6,923	110	6,290	27	254	379	7,842	95	2,484	356
Kentucky	3,734	2,561	181,441	2,842	162,829	249	1,938	152	4,538	18	65	514	6,816	890	3,874	491
Louisiana	2,091	1,430	255,937	2,622	245,745	136	961	5	260	2	6	135	3,974	2,140	2,778	73
Maine	3,145	2,249	362,153	1,720	126,818	246	3,063	1,738	202,873	44	221	264	18,526	470	8,061	2,121
Maryland	3,852	2,177	180,963	2,121	142,096	398	4,377	265	10,610	6	167	802	15,514	3,531	3,309	1,359
Massachusetts	10,723	7,356	1,001,946	5,855	690,467	654	7,487	1,868	183,135	72	292	3,697	63,939	3,988	27,073	25,565
Michigan	7,446	5,023	468,449	4,978	376,090	954	10,534	684	39,342	....	....	1,826	27,559	108	12,411	2,405
Minnesota	4,756	3,171	226,767	2,378	167,103	629	4,710	242	38,196	16	49	635	5,833	1,012	8,594	1,270
Mississippi	1,520	1,457	111,197	1,475	109,418	53	220	3	65	3	12	50	859	90	508	25
Missouri	6,464	3,843	271,567	3,257	221,215	658	4,960	141	3,581	27	146	2,382	23,706	2,664	13,965	1,330
Montana	382	215	50,817	203	32,356	19	74	38	10,254	17	61	100	4,081	85	3,898	8
Nebraska	1,819	984	52,134	516	34,012	334	2,035	156	7,130	4	91	300	5,762	613	2,364	127
Nevada	115	63	2,834	28	1,092	16	125	12	742	1	40	....	....	....	550	285
New Hampshire	1,618	1,244	225,632	1,032	102,439	72	1,395	1,006	100,188	27	86	161	7,288	491	5,013	8,732
New Jersey	7,010	4,271	494,972	4,876	386,770	677	9,070	504	18,072	33	125	4,673	58,698	3,325	10,603	8,309
New Mexico	199	103	5,978	74	5,097	23	114	6	136	6	13	1	30	320	203	65
New York	37,194	18,410	1,643,419	12,215	850,497	2,928	44,288	3,629	445,197	260	937	8,422	126,827	4,778	95,284	75,611
North Carolina	3,272	2,660	219,752	2,951	183,166	104	2,102	441	28,353	8	29	196	3,130	47	2,423	502
North Dakota	507	287	10,069	147	8,619	136	645	6	318	1	4	14	196	....	281	6
Ohio	13,785	9,318	1,238,240	9,063	1,028,665	2,004	35,101	449	17,781	82	368	8,668	121,308	6,115	23,159	5,743
Oklahoma	657	316	17,293	184	15,593	138	706	1	50	....	....	34	266	26	512	140
Oregon	1,602	1,091	81,844	1,008	55,512	58	371	207	20,526	45	134	31	496	....	4,727	78
Pennsylvania	23,495	14,630	2,613,494	19,478	2,088,773	2,890	68,209	1,872	50,220	115	400	19,800	311,096	35,729	35,701	23,366
Rhode Island	1,617	1,146	190,679	1,087	140,322	63	1,247	293	29,181	12	50	567	9,662	760	5,815	3,642
South Carolina	1,399	1,076	221,190	1,399	157,432	55	239	123	31,094	1	3	268	23,711	180	8,451	80
South Dakota	686	414	11,312	214	8,483	186	1,397	31	1,060	5	9	23	158	14	181	10
Tennessee	3,175	2,475	180,136	2,756	161,919	128	1,084	299	9,762	22	233	186	4,356	125	2,230	427
Texas	3,158	1,915	170,522	1,973	155,312	403	1,876	29	2,276	3	1	410	5,885	699	4,414	59
Utah	606	375	20,728	259	12,162	11	59	91	3,221	4	31	60	1,331	983	2,941	....
Vermont	1,699	1,459	143,304	996	56,833	101	1,483	1,078	76,044	42	193	110	2,688	192	4,550	1,321
Virginia	3,187	2,425	185,282	2,621	143,917	131	1,715	556	25,895	18	51	454	8,284	635	4,403	382
Washington	2,751	1,817	171,982	2,038	150,312	72	493	103	4,482	44	160	274	3,640	486	11,650	759
West Virginia	2,109	1,655	143,001	1,864	124,212	312	6,569	121	6,274	29	130	311	4,423	523	776	94
Wisconsin	8,558	5,084	480,554	4,626	303,874	1,037	11,356	1,180	112,526	51	139	2,969	40,320	1,915	8,558	1,866
Wyoming	169	93	3,690	69	2,712	24	88	12	372	4	10	11	86	376	46	....

TABLE 13.—MOTIVE POWER, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	45,790	25,105	1,477,245	21,638	1,039,040	2,927	40,303	7,507	265,064	156	782	4,809	81,088	3,014	44,130	3,824
Beet sugar	51	51	40,187	274	35,016	7	40	6	200	58	229	184	4,697	...	5	...
Bread and other bakery products	18,227	2,878	40,871	842	22,608	988	5,675	8	332	44	120	271	3,630	42	8,363	101
Butter	5,235	5,130	77,777	5,712	73,280	206	1,492	69	854	5	23	21	254	190	1,570	114
Butter, reworking	35	35	1,794	33	1,298	6	150	...	...	...	...	16	110		171	65
Canning and preserving, fish	373	199	7,274	324	6,240	35	362	4	261	3	33	13	92	3	233	50
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	2,261	1,402	44,879	1,779	42,102	149	1,157	6	98	5	37	35	380	24	918	163
Canning and preserving, oysters	69	33	1,243	47	1,189	3	40	...	...	1	1	2	11	...	2	...
Cheese	3,610	1,218	10,446	1,183	10,006	66	218	3	61	1	2	7	80	56	20	...
Chocolate and cocoa products	25	23	7,204	25	4,400	2	115	12	120	...	...	162	1,987	...	460	122
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	421	402	18,826	161	9,327	51	700	2	185	1	3	198	3,123	...	5,037	451
Condensed milk	81	81	6,403	136	5,391	5	90	7	462	2	6	130	447		7	...
Confectionery	1,348	824	27,764	367	19,597	108	615	...	...	10	21	381	3,472	6	3,360	693
Cordials and sirups	63	18	782	7	599	1	7	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	168	3
Flavoring extracts	377	88	873	23	338	13	62	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	451	18
Flour and grist mill products	10,051	10,018	780,042	6,539	473,689	1,006	26,326	7,261	258,111	12	241	232	4,724	388	15,584	979
Food preparations	766	542	29,278	371	22,118	100	1,283	19	1,154	2	4	163	1,116	67	3,123	413
Glucose	9	9	34,908	87	23,475	3	46	5	750	...	...	470	10,637	...	...	
Lard, refined	9	5	810	13	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	212	...	...	
Oleomargarine	14	14	1,828	15	1,415	1	5	...	...	...	...	13	268	...	110	30
Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling	30	30	1,667	27	1,336	1	15	3	150	...	...	8	65	...	101	
Pickles, preserves, and sauces	528	337	11,119	288	8,694	63	487	4	80	2	11	80	896	30	623	298
Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	74	16,251	106	15,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	385	...	92	...
Sausage	292	248	3,440	151	2,506	30	219	...	...	1	2	7	85	3	571	54
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	559	498	142,591	1,024	102,216	19	503	1	60	3	8	2,022	35,970	1,158	2,676	...
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	370	118	10,377	149	8,757	4	18	5	238	1	3	61	1,042	...	194	125
Sugar and molasses, refining	344	327	147,861	1,526	139,187	6	49	4	240	...	...	317	7,211	1,040	104	30
Vinegar and cider	568	503	10,750	429	7,884	54	629	88	1,705	3	31	22	194	5	187	115

Group 2.—TEXTILES.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	17,042	11,366	1,861,990	8,044	1,260,025	1,179	13,687	2,812	385,400	50	175	5,042	115,424	2,069	51,964	33,249
Awnings, tents, and sails	390	231	1,221	10	202	31	191	1	3	3	1	19	116	...	681	27
Bags, other than paper	79	70	5,017	42	3,596	11	137	1	4	...	...	89	495	...	705	80
Belting and hose, linen	20	17	1,333	12	906	2	33	...	...	...	...	22	185	...	54	155
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	139	135	39,239	166	29,631	2	55	25	2,988	...	...	181	5,294	12	293	966
Carpets, rag	363	172	1,669	31	414	68	662	3	26	...	...	2	2	...	479	86
Cloth, sponging and refinishing	55	46	322	16	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	78
Clothing, horse	29	24	658	11	464	7	53	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	104	35
Clothing, men's	4,504	2,287	21,927	195	8,978	403	2,455	16	510	18	80	95	821	...	8,081	1,002
Clothing, men's, buttonholes	111	61	137	1	3	13	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	12
Clothing, women's	3,351	1,834	15,440	103	4,172	190	1,593	7	290	9	19	145	533	250	7,494	1,098
Collars and cuffs	41	41	2,600	24	1,952	4	50	1	10	...	...	13	240	10	141	197
Cordage and twine	102	96	44,356	155	37,204	5	83	41	2,996	...	...	95	3,315	...	567	191
Corsets	109	80	3,456	36	2,695	6	60	1	10	...	...	21	172	...	262	257
Cotton goods	1,077	1,073	1,031,843	2,002	702,023	16	1,695	1,218	251,884	...	...	767	52,734	722	13,565	9,220
Cotton small wares	77	76	7,805	50	5,584	5	91	16	1,039	...	...	21	310	4	530	247
Cotton waste	41	41	4,013	26	2,471	6	172	11	915	...	...	3	150	...	90	215
Dyeing and finishing textiles	360	328	95,505	1,533	70,385	10	711	71	10,125	7	5	446	10,637	170	1,087	2,385
Felt goods	39	39	10,936	61	6,149	...	...	30	3,171	...	...	13	1,180	...	436	...
Flags and banners	31	15	270	3	150	3	37	...	...	...	...	2	1		29	53
Flax and hemp, dressed	17	14	600	13	545	1	50	...	...	...	...				5	...
Furnishing goods, men's	503	255	3,430	30	1,552	49	547	1	12	2	6	23	369	...	836	108
Hammocks	14	10	171	4	130	1	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	27
Hand knit goods	65	15	31	...	...	4	9	...		...	...	...		...	22	
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	415	153	797	14	326	7	19	...		...	...			...	443	9
Hats, felt	216	165	18,695	203	15,871	5	48	3	65	2	3	302	2,065	...	369	274
Hats, wool	17	16	1,912	18	1,415	...	...	5	430			2	65		2	
Hosiery and knit goods	1,079	1,002	83,814	795	57,460	72	659	176	13,522	2	10	414	5,076	...	4,626	2,461
Jute and jute goods	16	16	22,634	31	10,630	1	15	22	8,085	...		65	3,824	...	80	...
Linen goods	15	15	6,528	19	4,535	...	...	22	1,508	...	...	31	395		90	
Mats and matting	12	10	1,559	4	1,056	1	3	1	120	...		3	35	...	55	290
Millinery and lace goods	860	477	5,184	43	2,192	46	270	2	46			174	447		1,663	566
Nets and seines	12	9	260	3	163	1	5	...		1	10	...		...	22	60
Oakum	6	6	367	10	214		...	4	135	...					18	
Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	16	16	9,605	123	8,548	1	2					70	902	60	93	
Oilcloth, enameled	11	11	1,689	23	1,283	1	45					47	280	46		35
Regalia and society banners and emblems	140	52	818	5	319	6	57	1	46	1	2	35	138		253	4
Shirts	641	477	9,658	141	5,643	87	755	10	300	2	20	95	935	20	1,500	485
Shoddy	97	95	12,445	80	7,825		...	66	3,601			8	201		417	101
Silk and silk goods	624	608	78,888	468	56,362	50	937	85	6,965	2	9	1,412	7,128	355	2,393	4,739
Upholstering materials	236	218	15,898	166	11,078	18	335	53	2,931			24	204		727	533
Wool pulling	34	25	1,350	26	1,125	2	20	5	159			2	26		20	
Wool scouring	27	26	3,488	24	2,532	3	71	8	747			1	10		108	20
Woolen goods	792	781	163,793	828	96,940	30	1,358	765	55,931			125	5,804	35	1,232	2,493
Worsted goods	226	225	130,620	187	95,111	11	317	140	16,824	1	10	274	11,243	385	2,260	1,440

TABLE 13.—MOTIVE POWER, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.		
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.		Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
United States	14,239	12,720	3,800,649	16,843	3,053,826	3,332	77,730	950	43,436	60	498	29,295	488,503	32,118	78,052	26,486
Cash registers and calculating machines	32	31	6,479	12	3,701	7	200	3	55	....	....	253	2,340	....	138	45
Cutlery and edge tools	254	243	35,418	158	19,820	53	1,484	122	8,162	1	10	84	2,986	....	2,625	331
Files	62	55	5,759	34	5,119	10	258	3	95	....	....	3	62	8	61	156
Firearms	30	29	17,020	34	14,840	2	55	13	788	....	....	23	668	....	620	49
Foundry and machine shop products	8,993	8,326	596,445	6,393	364,963	2,333	39,700	429	15,423	31	264	9,834	109,294	9,427	44,983	12,391
Gas machines and meters	89	48	1,833	20	919	16	389	....	....	....	....	17	231	....	232	62
Hardware	445	394	37,526	276	27,533	73	1,353	47	1,893	3	19	272	4,109	....	1,267	1,352
Hardware, saddlery	82	68	3,772	48	2,957	14	160	2	100	....	....	8	306	50	153	46
Horseshoes	8	6	1,014	7	700	1	40	2	180	....	....	....	....	....	94	....
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	190	189	825,749	1,555	762,382	27	3,757	21	680	....	....	1,370	52,471	6,320	139	....
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works	88	86	15,996	99	11,582	17	821	8	456	1	5	109	2,171	....	717	244
Iron and steel, doors and shutters	24	19	987	5	675	8	142	....	....	....	....	2	18	....	122	30
Iron and steel forgings	138	133	17,701	209	13,459	23	672	10	904	....	....	127	1,632	459	313	262
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works	76	71	11,298	61	7,646	15	660	34	1,760	....	....	29	765	....	135	332
Iron and steel pipe, wrought	27	25	17,796	113	14,966	1	9	....	....	....	....	178	2,702	....	119	....
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	415	413	1,896,759	5,746	1,610,612	53	11,806	54	4,732	5	63	12,183	247,460	7,868	6,798	7,420
Locomotives	15	15	41,509	221	26,007	5	545	57	1,230	....	....	1,079	11,793	550	1,474	....
Ordnance and ordnance stores	4	4	985	3	575	1	5	....	....	....	....	10	250	105	50	....
Pens, steel	5	5	294	2	275	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Safes and vaults	31	31	5,545	31	3,220	3	39	....	....	....	....	238	1,455	35	775	21
Saws	83	75	9,821	61	5,885	15	337	2	42	....	....	26	2,330	....	1,000	227
Scales and balances	85	74	3,417	40	2,361	20	296	2	145	....	....	11	166	....	374	75
Screws, machine	26	25	3,756	22	2,611	4	85	....	....	....	....	26	555	....	479	26
Screws, wood	7	7	3,727	13	3,715	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	12	....	....	....
Sewing machines and attachments	46	42	13,744	55	9,441	6	66	8	342	....	....	158	3,572	....	254	69
Springs, steel, car and carriage	52	47	6,421	56	4,966	10	194	4	285	....	....	57	911	....	16	49
Steam fittings and heating apparatus	176	148	12,220	128	8,409	27	851	6	165	....	....	87	1,524	....	893	378
Stencils and brands	103	40	392	4	201	7	115	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	6
Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves	415	351	31,394	312	23,408	69	1,564	6	398	14	117	179	2,980	40	2,617	270
Stoves, gas and oil	79	63	4,586	33	2,565	34	677	2	40	....	....	51	983	....	214	107
Structural ironwork	775	646	83,966	510	35,228	184	5,811	7	330	....	....	2,324	27,247	7,184	7,327	839
Tin and terne plate	36	20	9,231	39	8,878	1	50	....	....	....	....	18	241	....	12	50
Tools, not elsewhere specified	584	496	23,753	226	14,284	142	2,568	75	3,274	2	13	106	1,788	2	1,028	796
Typewriters and supplies	66	62	5,447	29	3,396	7	83	4	195	....	....	123	992	....	554	227
Vault lights and ventilators	24	10	181	3	115	1	15	....	....	1	1	1	7	....	43	....
Wire	25	25	27,219	91	23,696	9	759	14	1,054	....	....	50	1,363	....	347	....
Wirework, including wire rope and cable	649	398	21,399	194	12,716	133	2,154	15	708	2	6	256	3,119	70	2,000	626

Group 4. LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, number.	Steam, horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, number.	Gas and gasoline, horsepower.	Water wheels, number.	Water wheels, horsepower.	Water motors, number.	Water motors, horsepower.	Electric motors, number.	Electric motors, horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, electric, horsepower.	Rented, other kind, horsepower.
United States	32,726	29,110	2,250,110	32,825	2,007,711	1,345	25,117	3,475	138,552	51	496	1,588	28,752	3,134	23,958	22,390
Artificial limbs	104	39	198	2	9	6	53	....	....	....	....	2	10	....	116	10
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	486	187	6,278	174	5,023	10	49	17	446	....	....	3	26	2	87	45
Billiard tables and materials	48	22	631	6	448	5	80	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	83	16
Boxes, cigar	297	263	5,644	115	3,987	56	477	5	282	1	3	7	96	....	490	309
Boxes, wooden packing	1,023	946	87,256	890	73,720	69	1,005	168	5,961	1	4	70	1,305	81	2,460	2,720
Charcoal	74	7	355	2	70	1	35	3	50	....	....	....	....	....	200	....
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	239	200	14,244	161	11,412	17	315	47	605	2	6	151	1,066	....	584	256
Cooperage	1,517	563	39,920	573	33,907	68	949	89	2,744	1	2	59	810	436	800	272
Cork, cutting	50	29	2,821	21	2,274	4	99	....	....	....	....	13	232	....	138	78
Furniture	2,482	2,037	168,488	1,682	143,720	216	4,052	157	6,770	25	120	315	4,874	48	4,406	4,498
Lasts	55	51	2,886	25	2,049	2	37	....	....	1	2	2	21	....	391	386
Looking-glass and picture frames	442	173	4,691	62	3,551	14	141	1	50	....	....	4	38	....	623	288
Lumber and timber products	19,127	18,203	1,504,693	23,802	1,377,722	174	3,735	2,496	103,657	1	20	472	13,542	2,332	1,098	2,587
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	5,009	4,876	314,346	4,076	269,053	555	12,157	284	9,761	8	83	332	4,489	231	10,623	7,949
Matches	23	22	3,769	36	3,529	1	10	....	....	....	....	23	230	....	....	....
Pulp goods	17	16	2,619	17	1,150	2	7	5	980	....	....	28	251	....	105	126
Pumps, not including steam pumps	115	70	2,669	38	1,850	14	128	12	420	1	2	10	100	4	122	43
Refrigerators	111	75	6,265	62	5,762	11	81	....	....	....	....	10	105	....	180	137
Rules, ivory and wood	13	9	318	5	110	3	23	3	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Sewing machine cases	8	8	7,838	26	6,860	....	....	2	110	....	....	38	848	....	20	....
Show cases	141	115	4,133	43	2,809	20	345	1	45	2	175	2	46	....	555	158
Wood carpet	20	17	473	5	249	2	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	188
Wood preserving	26	22	3,494	73	3,429	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	55	....	....	8
Wood, turned and carved	1,097	985	47,896	737	38,379	75	1,047	180	5,173	7	77	34	301	....	692	2,227
Woodenware, not elsewhere specified	202	175	18,185	192	16,039	20	272	34	1,314	....	....	11	307	....	169	84

TABLE 13.—MOTIVE POWER, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5.—LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	4,945	3,438	218,855	2,389	161,458	369	9,002	119	5,464	16	70	1,295	20,251	120	11,954	10,536
Belting and hose, leather	117	86	3,529	40	2,259	7	134	1	75	......	......	35	309	......	529	223
Boot and shoe cut stock	290	229	4,845	61	2,543	11	225	6	258	1	2	28	326	......	333	1,158
Boot and shoe findings	214	151	3,173	44	1,616	8	94	8	398	......	......	2	11	......	262	792
Boot and shoe uppers	75	17	67	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	36	29
Boots and shoes	1,316	1,116	62,587	534	40,228	115	2,355	30	1,586	4	26	536	6,367	25	5,328	6,672
Gloves and mittens, leather	339	227	2,761	43	1,676	41	283	4	242	6	8	4	36	......	436	80
Leather goods	423	205	3,847	47	1,832	24	141	4	800	1	4	30	293	50	494	233
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1,049	909	129,975	1,524	107,510	77	5,086	62	1,935	2	20	589	12,525	40	2,014	845
Pocketbooks	46	16	367	5	210	5	27	......	......	......	......	25	50	......	37	43
Saddlery and harness	1,076	482	7,704	91	3,584	80	655	4	170	2	10	46	334	5	2,485	461

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, number.	Steam, horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, number.	Gas and gasoline, horsepower.	Water wheels, number.	Water wheels, horsepower.	Water motors, number.	Water motors, horsepower.	Electric motors, number.	Electric motors, horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, electric, horsepower.	Rented, other kind, horsepower.
United States	30,787	18,472	1,357,482	4,755	455,153	6,475	29,644	3,275	721,034	772	2,563	4,677	50,662	262	86,430	11,734
Bags, paper	62	50	3,069	26	1,518	10	158	4	215	......	......	55	142	......	700	336
Bookbinding and blank book making	908	559	6,095	35	1,793	36	438	1	60	2	3	136	424	25	2,589	763
Boxes, fancy and paper	796	661	16,036	213	8,337	124	1,518	26	1,707	2	11	155	919	6	2,138	1,400
Card cutting and designing	60	35	222	2	52	8	37	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	81	52
Cardboard, not made in paper mills	4	4	1,188	5	985	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	155	......	43	5
Engraving and diesinking	305	147	1,032	13	351	10	93	1	15	......	......	......	......	......	445	128
Engraving, steel, including plate printing	215	82	1,606	8	661	7	47	......	......	......	......	83	315	......	515	68
Engraving, wood	114	12	45	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		38	7
Envelopes	72	66	2,262	17	1,108	10	119	2	200	1	5	12	140	......	539	151
Labels and tags	67	57	920	5	295	17	218	1	5	......	......	1	1	......	299	102
Lithographing and engraving	248	197	10,790	62	4,933	17	210	......	......	1	5	551	2,595	......	2,366	681
Paper and wood pulp	761	761	1,122,564	2,487	370,852	24	1,916	3,149	717,979	1	10	534	28,856	......	2,748	203
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	232	187	15,173	130	11,448	22	106	3	80	......	......	135	2,102	......	1,011	426
Paper patterns	26	3	38	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	37	1
Photolithographing and photoengraving	223	193	1,940	6	151	17	222	1	20	......	......	1	15	......	1,295	237
Printing and publishing, book and job	8,244	6,074	61,036	407	15,551	1,001	6,136	7	91	116	275	1,386	4,848	3	30,095	4,037
Printing and publishing, music	145	20	203	2	14	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	146	43
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	18,038	9,129	104,402	1,252	31,947	5,147	18,137	79	647	649	2,254	1,531	9,558	32	39,771	2,056
Printing materials	77	56	524	19	269	2	24	1	15	......	......	......	......	......	128	88
Stereotyping and electrotyping	146	136	3,008	17	635	22	261	......	......	......	......	62	130	15	1,269	698
Wall paper	44	43	5,329	49	4,253	1	4	......	......	......	......	24	462	181	177	252

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, number.	Steam, horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, number.	Gas and gasoline, horsepower.	Water wheels, number.	Water wheels, horsepower.	Water motors, number.	Water motors, horsepower.	Electric motors, number.	Electric motors, horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, electric, horsepower.	Rented, other kind, horsepower.
United States	6,381	4,333	369,609	6,994	330,061	739	4,358	65	1,855	117	319	2,377	21,860	3,132	7,335	689
Liquors, distilled	805	622	43,121	1,020	41,251	28	532	24	409	1	1	45	772	62	41	53
Liquors, malt	1,531	1,441	285,324	4,836	258,331	42	647	15	611	22	67	2,244	19,139	2,975	3,369	185
Liquors, vinous	435	249	6,731	222	5,482	73	485	1	25	3	16	3	18	33	650	22
Malt	141	136	22,071	202	17,633	13	324	12	625	1	6	51	1,783	......	1,515	185
Mineral and soda waters	3,469	1,885	12,362	714	7,364	583	2,370	13	185	90	229	34	148	62	1,700	244

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, number.	Steam, horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, number.	Gas and gasoline, horsepower.	Water wheels, number.	Water wheels, horsepower.	Water motors, number.	Water motors, horsepower.	Electric motors, number.	Electric motors, horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, electric, horsepower.	Rented, other kind, horsepower.
United States	9,680	5,302	722,893	9,833	567,186	644	11,389	348	18,402	77	470	2,832	18,140	4,719	23,546	49,041
Axle grease	25	13	210	8	163	2	16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31	......
Baking and yeast powders	164	99	3,318	44	1,984	25	247	3	75	1	1	18	353	15	627	16
Blacking	138	66	1,925	31	1,601	9	73	......	......	......	......	2	20	......	112	119
Bluing	56	9	284	4	122	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	147	15
Bone, ivory, and lamp black	25	21	1,090	18	815	15	250	1	20	......	......	1	5	......	......	......
Calcium lights	22	20	132	2	8	7	39	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	52	33
Candles	17	12	1,181	23	921	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	250	......	5	5
Chemicals	275	237	140,372	1,081	70,194	25	138	25	6,455	3	14	409	8,110	1,097	10,078	43,986
Cleansing and polishing preparations	156	54	888	22	526	8	78	1	3	......	......	2	85	......	131	65
Drug grinding	27	27	3,277	44	2,620	......	......	4	130	......	......	27	411	......	55	61
Druggists' preparations	240	132	7,877	85	5,092	11	176	1	10	......	......	211	1,775	300	413	111
Dyestuffs and extracts	98	79	18,310	192	17,348	1	1	6	196	......	......	33	689	76	20	27
Explosives	124	123	37,554	375	21,636	15	127	186	6,962	29	215	128	7,889	425		......
Fertilizers	400	350	50,986	720	44,752	17	240	15	353	......	......	126	2,917	185	2,358	175
Gas, illuminating and heating	1,019	755	75,625	2,142	67,482	146	3,211	8	330	11	20	173	2,521	170	1,454	425
Glue	58	53	16,908	131	14,128	4	79	......	......	2	23	107	2,628	......	......	50
Grease and tallow	300	191	12,373	200	11,225	1	5	1	50	......	......	29	635	10	233	215
Ink, printing	60	57	4,234	31	2,468	8	61	......	......	......	......	48	850	......	279	576
Ink, writing	42	11	274	5	157	3	32	......	......	......	......	8	50	......	25	10
Oil, castor	4	4	500	5	500	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Table 13.—MOTIVE POWER, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
Oil, cottonseed and cake	715	714	152,667	1,210	148,878	10	115	7	520	5	39	138	2,421	36	658	
Oil, essential	52	34	849	36	709	2	38	3	70						20	12
Oil, lard	5	1	25	1	25											
Oil, linseed	30	29	10,538	53	8,513	1	25	3	300			17	1,065		600	35
Oil, not elsewhere specified	181	113	5,252	172	4,157	13	280	3	26			9	70	554	84	81
Paints	449	402	42,148	369	31,628	72	1,471	22	969	6	18	267	4,693		2,394	975
Patent medicines and compounds	2,245	518	10,617	208	6,680	96	690	1	35	18	128	98	525	4	1,782	773
Perfumery and cosmetics	292	84	940	15	386	15	117					10	126	3	273	35
Petroleum, refining	98	94	49,337	1,072	43,480	57	2,059					224	3,318	330	150	
Salt	146	115	19,902	316	18,169	30	439	2	33			19	468	387	196	210
Soap	436	327	24,121	454	18,747	11	88	3	53			301	3,893	3	517	820
Starch	131	127	13,799	153	9,931	2	35	17	1,430			38	2,084		169	150
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	32	30	5,541	135	3,945	7	161					13	125	895	415	
Turpentine and rosin	1,287	182	1,175	175	1,128			1	3					44		
Varnishes	190	107	4,030	87	3,324	15	202			1	10	39	197		256	41
Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin	141	112	4,634	154	3,744	13	287	35	370	1	2	2	14	185	12	20

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	10,775	7,324	831,177	9,386	694,644	1,182	34,246	254	16,819	13	229	2,479	55,419	4,496	21,215	4,109
Artificial stone	477	110	2,781	59	1,857	38	345	1	20			1	5	5	529	20
Brick and tile	4,634	3,476	255,832	4,113	246,200	222	5,245	15	457	1	1	43	470	481	2,566	412
Cement	129	126	179,145	639	137,112	25	3,063	44	2,980			1,030	29,541	658	5,751	40
China decorating	28	2	6			1	5								1	
Crucibles	11	11	627	12	545	2	27								55	
Emery wheels	34	33	2,098	26	1,455	7	73	5	385	1	10	6	133		39	3
Glass	399	387	107,662	742	76,599	297	13,947	2	20	2	11	900	16,186	316	583	
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	453	265	4,190	52	2,060	62	667	4	30			45	217	5	727	484
Grindstones	23	22	2,602	67	2,572	1	20								10	
Gypsum wall plaster	176	163	20,635	176	16,161	36	1,084	12	1,580			21	581		1,059	170
Hones and whetstones	17	16	684	6	281	7	129	8	261						13	
Kaolin and ground earths	131	130	17,340	137	11,861	5	179	83	4,289	1	125	1	15	200	290	381
Lime	526	248	18,954	425	16,500	49	698	6	241	1	2	37	756	242	475	40
Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized	4	2	82	2	75							1	4			3
Marble and stone work	1,165	782	90,357	1,573	72,280	111	2,819	37	4,752	2	44	172	4,259	2,029	3,497	677
Millstones	2	1	41	1	40							1	1			
Mirrors	119	94	2,971	36	1,820	11	177					19	176		394	404
Monuments and tombstones	1,439	684	16,888	230	7,868	215	2,571	33	1,449	5	36	9	177	448	3,341	998
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	873	751	107,755	1,082	99,086	91	3,165	4	355			191	2,837	112	1,847	353
Statuary and art goods	135	21	527	8	272	2	32					2	61		38	124

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	6,310	3,847	343,939	2,130	241,859	680	9,911	134	16,122	18	56	2,639	39,104	2,809	23,819	10,259
Babbitt metal and solder	75	27	1,138	27	498	3	30								295	315
Bells	21	20	586	5	90	5	110	8	275	2	2	5	70		39	
Brass	12	11	2,053	13	1,921	5	107								25	
Brass and copper, rolled	25	24	44,694	148	39,788	2	50	19	2,374	1	3	88	1,098	160	206	415
Brass castings and brass finishing	520	416	13,752	140	7,763	106	1,254	8	318	3	19	205	2,349	34	1,518	497
Brassware	229	202	13,468	80	8,655	29	344	6	245			168	1,653		1,103	1,468
Bronze castings	27	19	1,230	10	742	7	79					1	3		291	115
Clocks	38	35	5,590	32	3,950	3	37	9	390			86	1,058		92	63
Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	1,989	538	11,556	125	5,325	166	1,786	6	92	2	8	30	361	86	3,519	379
Electroplating	312	280	2,635	29	849	33	370	3	29			7	47	5	617	718
Galvanizing	36	20	1,840	25	1,088	10	481					46	237		24	10
Gas and lamp fixtures	263	228	5,847	65	2,993	41	673	3	60	1	2	53	655	1	940	523
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	83	24	278	4	135	9	57								85	1
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	41	34	1,093	14	535	9	118					1	25		374	41
Hand stamps	224	84	329	3	28	8	52								219	30
Jewelry	1,023	803	8,047	100	2,413	48	354	2	90	2	2	34	175	35	2,799	2,179
Lamps and reflectors	142	104	3,446	30	2,132	22	339	1	15			35	194		424	342
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	32	31	2,512	36	2,306	1	19	2	60			3	25		102	
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	46	45	2,840	28	1,816	4	14	10	340			17	100		129	141
Pens, gold	16	15	77			3	15								24	38
Plated ware	60	52	6,870	46	4,068	3	37	9	395	5	17	57	575		1,206	572
Plumbers' supplies	185	161	14,086	156	10,792	27	635	7	162			105	1,485	108	465	439
Silversmithing and silverware	98	96	8,010	56	4,603	12	161	7	390			183	1,432	8	424	992
Smelting and refining, copper	40	37	85,828	320	61,402	19	1,274	21	9,400			331	9,304	1,333	3,115	

Table 13.—MOTIVE POWER, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1905—Continued.

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments: Total.	Number of establishments: Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Number.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Number.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Horsepower.	Owned: Water wheels: Number.	Owned: Water wheels: Horsepower.	Owned: Water motors: Number.	Owned: Water motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Electric motors: Number.	Owned: Electric motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Other power, horsepower.	Rented: Electric, horsepower.	Rented: Other kind, horsepower.
Smelting and refining, lead	32	30	32,648	169	22,440	4	100	1	1	....	....	210	6,981	....	3,126	
Smelting and refining, zinc	31	31	23,452	154	17,556	5	48	....	....	....	....	219	5,048	800		
Smelting and refining, not from the ore	65	38	18,157	54	15,525	9	154	5	1,258	....	....	26	1,046	130	27	17
Stamped ware	174	157	11,203	90	8,421	21	337	3	95	....	....	61	1,115	75	787	373
Tinfoil	14	11	1,612	10	1,267	1	15	....	....	....	....	16	224	16	65	25
Tinware	377	199	9,918	101	6,899	56	771	1	75	1	2	114	972	18	700	481
Type founding	21	18	1,382	9	629	2	55	....	....	....	....	300	409	....	279	10
Watch and clock materials	17	17	168	3	105	4	16	2	18	1	1	....	....	....	23	5
Watch cases	28	27	2,948	16	2,114	3	19	1	40	....	....	22	89	....	616	70
Watches	14	13	4,646	32	3,011	....	....	....	....	....	....	216	1,474	....	161	

Group 11.—TOBACCO.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments: Total.	Number of establishments: Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Number.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Number.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Horsepower.	Owned: Water wheels: Number.	Owned: Water wheels: Horsepower.	Owned: Water motors: Number.	Owned: Water motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Electric motors: Number.	Owned: Electric motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Other power, horsepower.	Rented: Electric, horsepower.	Rented: Other kind, horsepower.
United States	16,828	554	29,178	345	20,155	66	593	9	244	4	13	421	4,574	1,258	1,941	400
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	433	229	22,316	251	16,068	14	182	9	244	1	10	347	3,781	1,258	553	220
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	16,395	325	6,862	94	4,087	52	411	....	....	3	3	74	793	....	1,388	180

Group 12.—VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments: Total.	Number of establishments: Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Number.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Number.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Horsepower.	Owned: Water wheels: Number.	Owned: Water wheels: Horsepower.	Owned: Water motors: Number.	Owned: Water motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Electric motors: Number.	Owned: Electric motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Other power, horsepower.	Rented: Electric, horsepower.	Rented: Other kind, horsepower.
United States	7,285	4,199	446,529	3,870	302,494	1,091	13,729	164	5,368	21	81	4,960	85,256	19,759	18,083	1,759
Automobile bodies and parts	57	50	2,803	21	1,811	18	310	1	40	....	....	12	318	....	259	65
Automobiles	121	113	10,484	53	5,565	59	1,149	1	40	....	....	96	2,800	....	792	78
Bicycles and tricycles	101	80	7,131	49	4,906	34	231	2	35	....	....	50	1,401	....	336	222
Carriage and wagon materials	632	528	45,318	559	37,967	68	2,190	38	1,500	....	....	148	2,183	27	897	554
Carriages and sleds, children's	78	50	3,848	40	3,124	9	104	8	292	....	....	31	215	....	81	32
Carriages and wagons	4,956	2,235	68,495	932	44,447	790	7,549	89	2,337	20	80	359	5,471	47	7,883	681
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	1,141	963	214,719	1,768	143,295	100	1,877	9	202	1	1	3,028	46,561	16,636	6,074	73
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies	86	75	12,353	17	1,355	1	40	6	600	....	....	360	9,199	....	1,159	....
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	73	66	70,183	379	52,261	6	193	5	225	....	....	717	14,189	2,999	316	....
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	14	14	9,763	35	6,775	....	....	....	....	....	....	157	2,700	50	229	....
Wheelbarrows	26	25	1,432	17	988	6	86	5	97	....	....	2	150	....	57	54

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments: Total.	Number of establishments: Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Number.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Number.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Horsepower.	Owned: Water wheels: Number.	Owned: Water wheels: Horsepower.	Owned: Water motors: Number.	Owned: Water motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Electric motors: Number.	Owned: Electric motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Other power, horsepower.	Rented: Electric, horsepower.	Rented: Other kind, horsepower.
United States	1,097	611	93,390	1,015	69,253	182	1,785	4	67	5	20	1,137	15,263	4,404	2,367	231
Shipbuilding, iron and steel	54	54	66,186	439	45,142	7	88	....	....	2	3	1,121	15,157	4,103	1,563	130
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building	1,043	557	27,204	576	24,111	175	1,697	4	67	3	17	16	106	301	804	101

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments: Total.	Number of establishments: Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Number.	Owned: Engines: Steam: Horsepower.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Number.	Owned: Engines: Gas and gasoline: Horsepower.	Owned: Water wheels: Number.	Owned: Water wheels: Horsepower.	Owned: Water motors: Number.	Owned: Water motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Electric motors: Number.	Owned: Electric motors: Horsepower.	Owned: Other power, horsepower.	Rented: Electric, horsepower.	Rented: Other kind, horsepower.
United States	12,377	8,163	838,498	7,358	625,246	1,314	18,020	482	24,208	38	162	9,509	96,595	10,860	46,801	16,606
Agricultural implements	648	589	106,623	698	75,018	165	2,360	128	6,288	4	12	690	16,885	2,157	3,828	75
Ammunition	32	19	7,533	29	3,243	7	825	6	351	....	....	134	2,477	530	12	95
Artificial feathers and flowers	213	21	184	8	110	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	24
Artists' materials	28	19	568	6	261	4	11	2	150	....	....	....	....	....	36	107
Belting and hose, rubber	19	19	12,405	56	10,790	....	....	7	950	....	....	3	62		603	
Boots and shoes, rubber	22	22	27,236	98	24,145	....	....	11	1,300	....	....	29	1,152	....	39	600
Brooms and brushes	1,316	556	6,645	106	3,428	211	1,238	15	303	1	2	23	204	71	1,123	273
Buttons	275	236	7,093	91	4,374	75	721	9	517	....	....	9	111	8	568	794
Coke	278	197	75,901	686	59,829	4	150	8	178	1	10	356	9,322	5,315	1,187	
Combs	42	37	1,298	20	845	3	24	3	100	....	....	3	35		140	154
Dairymen's, poulterers' and apiarists' supplies	176	126	4,516	73	2,425	33	374	12	487	1	3	97	522	3	316	586
Dentists' materials	80	66	1,417	18	930	11	66	1	5	1	2	53	304		91	16
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	784	710	145,816	395	77,009	111	2,940	52	1,155	7	26	6,141	40,140	50	21,313	2,883
Enameling and enameled goods	92	66	9,411	63	6,202	22	773	....	....	....	....	87	1,847	500	93	36
Engravers' materials	10	9	135	2	80	1	5	....	....	....	....					50

TABLE 13.—MOTIVE POWER, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines. Steam.		Engines. Gas and gasoline.		Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	327	175	3,555	42	1,908	30	576	1	10	2	9	110	179		524	349
Fire extinguishers, chemical	35	17	140												83	57
Fireworks	34	15	347	16	303	1	16								28	
Foundry supplies	34	31	3,621	28	3,125	3	107	3	165			3	78		21	125
Fur goods	868	143	1,994	24	1,027	13	65	9	272						484	146
Furs, dressed	85	61	1,263	30	972	5	32	1	3			1	3		227	26
Graphite and graphite refining	11	9	922	8	605	1	40	5	275	1	2					
Hairwork	125	12	62	1	30	2	3								29	
Hat and cap materials	65	54	2,279	104	1,349	2	73	8	324			1	40		290	203
Hats, straw	68	61	2,749	40	1,992	1	4	3	241	2	7	28	383		81	41
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	237	147	8,895	60	5,183	32	299	22	1,913			26	147		968	385
Ice, manufactured	1,320	1,277	195,171	2,580	184,570	22	618	18	1,075			287	3,511	1,979	1,068	2,350
Instruments, professional and scientific	225	167	2,341	26	1,022	39	366	2	70	1	1	65	231	66	316	269
Ivory and bone work	66	58	1,262	21	784	2	27	8	177			1	15		128	131
Japanning	32	10	262	5	243							1	10		2	7
Jewelry and instrument cases	97	59	361	1	50	8	75					1	2		151	83
Lapidary work	54	46	679	3	286	3	6					10	125		193	69
Mattresses and spring beds	716	439	13,648	135	7,893	101	1,510	10	305	4	13	49	428		2,922	577
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	547	436	4,369	34	531	103	910	3	62	2	5	3	11		920	1,930
Mucilage and paste	111	67	1,545	48	1,052	4	71					2	40		182	200
Musical instruments and materials, not specified	181	92	1,631	24	766	15	109	5	128			2	28	2	336	262
Musical instruments, organs	94	73	4,454	40	3,145	18	266	3	235	2	11	44	369	6	200	222
Musical instruments, pianos	249	176	19,280	154	15,906	11	216	8	279	3	21	140	1,813		764	281
Musical instruments, piano and organ materials	101	86	9,553	69	6,649	8	259	11	288	2	33	48	971		968	385
Optical goods	122	100	4,085	13	2,290	5	55	10	735			39	675		242	88
Paving materials	54	44	6,016	95	5,002	2	14					31	860		140	
Pencils, lead	8	7	2,997	9	2,580							27	372		15	30
Pens, fountain and stylographic	33	26	272	3	50	3	26	2	100					2	74	20
Phonographs and graphophones	14	13	2,812	9	1,905	2	9					14	290	2	181	425
Photographic apparatus	40	33	1,406	9	1,005	7	74					1	35		73	219
Photographic materials	90	60	4,700	47	3,062	13	177	1	25	1	1	225	1,010	1	301	123
Pipes, tobacco	68	52	1,058	15	683	7	57								43	275
Pulp, from fiber other than wood	1	1	625	4	545							3	80			
Roofing materials	307	210	23,405	531	21,711	12	165	8	491			35	383	135	460	60
Rubber and elastic goods	224	188	55,881	287	44,726	13	307	31	1,984			341	7,500		1,096	268
Sand and emery paper and cloth	8	8	1,195	10	768			1	45			7	62		229	91
Soda water apparatus	37	33	2,041	14	1,186	9	147					62	508	20	122	58
Sporting goods	152	106	3,019	34	2,030	13	135	10	242	2	2	2	24		338	248
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	143	90	4,527	33	2,590	16	125			1	2	137	1,131		533	140
Steam packing	106	87	9,096	100	7,633	8	181	2	45			15	250		816	171
Straw goods, not elsewhere specified	6	3	447	7	447											
Surgical appliances	180	84	3,089	26	2,136	30	241	3	124			4	63		464	61
Toys and games	161	89	4,969	60	3,437	25	283	17	863			12	212		97	77
Trunks and valises	373	164	5,276	56	3,605	21	194	3	425			23	260		625	167
Umbrellas and canes	204	127	2,722	26	1,569	12	112					29	600		265	176
Washing machines and clothes wringers	92	60	3,822	49	3,237	10	169	2	35			6	258		58	65
Whalebone cutting	2															
Whips	58	43	1,068	15	824	3	68	3	28						18	130
Windmills	53	48	3,874	38	2,426	23	245	7	759			31	180	10	154	100
Window shades and fixtures	144	64	2,812	26	1,719	6	90	8	701			18	107		178	17

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	648	589	106,623	698	75,018	165	2,360	128	6,288	4	12	690	16,885	2,157	3,828	75
California	25	21	605	9	184	11	183	1	10	3	4	2	22		197	5
Connecticut	3	3	590	8	270			11	320							
Georgia	16	14	1,557	16	916	3	23					21	618			
Illinois	82	76	46,648	181	31,038	16	147	10	928			415	11,714	1,625	1,163	53
Indiana	41	36	3,916	35	3,248	10	137	2	100			5	85	20	321	5
Iowa	30	28	1,918	21	1,526	9	103	1	22			12	177		90	
Kansas	7	6	255	2	150	5	93								12	
Kentucky	6	4	983	6	856							3	18		109	
Maine	13	11	1,691	5	89	4	46	13	1,548						8	
Massachusetts	9	9	888	6	413	2	120	7	345						10	
Michigan	42	39	6,659	51	5,217	11	138	1	50			31	673		581	
Minnesota	21	18	2,717	22	2,463	4	39					18	190		25	
Mississippi	3	2	45	2	45											
Missouri	21	21	856	20	790	7	66									
Nebraska	3	3	32	1	25	2	7									
New Hampshire	8	7	365	1	40			8	325							
New Jersey	10	9	423	7	123	3	130	5	150			5	20			
New York	75	73	13,342	80	8,893	9	114	43	1,861			65	1,323	512	629	10
North Carolina	13	11	206	9	177	1	14	1	15							
Ohio	71	70	9,152	83	7,607	27	598	3	125			56	798		4	20
Pennsylvania	43	33	3,240	40	2,725	6	53	5	46			1	10		406	
South Carolina	4	3	34	2	24	1	10									
Tennessee	12	11	704	13	649	5	43					2	12			
Texas	4	3	50	2	40										10	
Vermont	10	9	666	4	225	4	66	13	367	1	8					
Virginia	11	9	383	8	351			1	12						20	
Wisconsin	52	48	8,101	58	6,683	20	211	2	32			49	1,135		38	2
All other states [1]	13	12	597	6	251	5	19	1	32			5	90		205	

BOOTS AND SHOES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, Number.	Steam, Horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, Number.	Gas and gasoline, Horsepower.	Water wheels, Number.	Water wheels, Horsepower.	Water motors, Number.	Water motors, Horsepower.	Electric motors, Number.	Electric motors, Horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, Electric, horsepower.	Rented, Other kind, horsepower.
United States	1,316	1,116	62,587	534	40,228	115	2,355	30	1,586	4	26	536	6,367	25	5,328	6,672
California	21	13	241	3	145										96	
Connecticut	9	9	238	5	131	1	5								27	75
Georgia	7	5	61	2	45										16	
Illinois	44	35	2,052	16	1,307	11	192					16	214		90	249
Indiana	4	4	133	1	40	3	76								17	
Iowa	5	5	263	5	253										10	
Kentucky	9	8	294	3	115							3	26		143	10
Louisiana	10	7	169	1	50	2	8								111	
Maine	50	41	2,744	30	2,017	2	14	7	225	1	3	4	92		158	235
Maryland	14	12	176	2	60	6	54								25	37
Massachusetts	502	437	20,597	175	14,028	13	120	1	60			53	903		1,478	4,008
Michigan	23	18	696	11	410	3	85					12	47		154	
Minnesota	17	13	1,033	5	500	1	20					17	150		363	
Missouri	34	34	7,371	29	4,385							193	2,227		209	550
Nebraska	3	2	85			1	50								35	
New Hampshire	50	48	4,816	40	3,537			10	667			10	275	25	122	190
New Jersey	51	39	1,435	35	1,338	4	38			1	10	1	15		34	
New York	188	147	5,952	44	3,372	13	179	8	542	1	10	9	98		1,048	703
North Carolina	7	5	70	1	25	3	20	1	25							
Ohio	62	60	7,431	43	4,085	26	1,188					145	1,434		523	201
Oregon	3	2	15												15	
Pennsylvania	119	99	3,255	59	2,456	9	75					8	155		323	246
Tennessee	4	4	200	1	80										20	100
Texas	5	3	15												15	
Utah	4	3	500	2	465							5	15		20	
Vermont	3	3	71							1	3				13	55
Virginia	6	6	734	6	495	1	20					21	219			
Washington	5	3	31												31	
Wisconsin	53	47	1,886	15	889	15	207	3	67			39	497		221	5
All other states [2]	4	4	23			1	4								11	8

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1, Maryland, 2, North Dakota, 1; Oregon, 1, South Dakota, 2. Utah, 1; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Delaware, 1, Indian Territory, 1; Rhode Island, 1.

Table 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

BOXES, WOODEN PACKING.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	1,023	946	87,256	890	73,720	69	1,005	168	5,961	1	4	70	1,305	81	2,460	2,720
Alabama	9	9	966	21	954			1	12							
Arkansas	8	4	366	5	360	1	6									
California	28	28	5,956	29	5,196	2	16	4	323			1	20		126	275
Colorado	3	3	120	3	120											
Connecticut	9	9	166	3	55			1	25						50	36
Delaware	9	9	373	10	373											
Florida	8	8	805	14	805											
Georgia	11	11	1,465	20	1,465											
Illinois	52	39	9,181	51	8,768	4	50	1	10			4	83		55	215
Indiana	28	26	1,429	22	1,316	5	98									15
Iowa	11	9	988	11	971	1	7								10	
Kansas	4	4	512	5	510										2	
Kentucky	9	9	2,655	14	1,885	1	5					38	630		135	
Louisiana	10	7	748	6	720										28	
Maine	26	26	3,025	27	2,360			13	505					75		85
Maryland	41	40	3,683	46	3,683											
Massachusetts	120	120	11,996	98	9,777	9	188	37	1,236			6	323		53	419
Michigan	46	42	4,008	38	3,570	6	88	3	190			2	16		24	120
Minnesota	16	12	1,528	12	1,256			1	125			3	60		87	
Missouri	25	25	3,049	25	2,285	2	22					3	32		710	
New Hampshire	46	44	3,851	35	2,553			29	863							435
New Jersey	17	13	512	9	408	2	44					1	10		10	40
New York	183	171	9.593	108	6,684	14	160	47	1,629			2	30		920	170
North Carolina	18	18	855	21	820			1	35							
Ohio	71	66	3,991	62	3,728	8	110					2	20	6	29	98
Oregon	15	13	802	11	640	1	4	2	128						30	
Pennsylvania	55	48	3,345	41	3.192	3	21					5	62		40	30
Rhode Island	6	6	520	7	485							1	5		30	
South Carolina	3	3	67	2	60											7
Tennessee	9	9	1,540	24	1,540											
Texas	12	11	547	10	480	1	7								60	
Vermont	24	23	1,473	8	636	1	6	20	677	1	4					150
Virginia	17	17	1,514	26	1,465			1	15			1	9			25
Washington	10	8	556	10	456										50	50
West Virginia	5	5	270	3	162	2	100	1	8							
Wisconsin	52	44	3,989	46	3,703	5	65	6	180			1	5		11	25
All other states [1]	7	7	812	7	279	1	8									525

BRICK AND TILE.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	4,634	3,476	255,832	4,113	246,200	222	5,245	15	457	1	1	43	470	481	2,566	412
Alabama	63	55	3,360	61	3,341	2	9							10		
Arizona	5	2	143	1	125	1	18									
Arkansas	55	31	1,851	35	1,841										10	
California	69	52	5,067	60	4,589	7	113	2	75						290	
Colorado	63	33	2,192	32	2,081										111	
Connecticut [2]	34	31	3,254	46	3,199			1	10						45	
Delaware	21	9	479	10	479											
District of Columbia	8	7	770	8	770											
Florida	14	14	903	17	863	1	40									
Georgia	59	57	5,479	79	5,453	1	6								20	
Idaho	19	3	147	2	47										100	
Illinois	435	312	28,122	449	27,317	16	247					9	63	342	135	18
Indian Territory	27	17	1,805	24	1,805											
Indiana	392	316	15,896	339	15,106	27	679			1	1			10	100	
Iowa	302	225	14,645	249	14,463	12	146							4	32	
Kansas	65	55	7,240	81	6,934	5	306									
Kentucky	88	57	3,098	63	3,084	3	12									2
Louisiana	62	52	3,215	66	3,215											
Maine	66	29	880	11	657	14	133	1	15					10	65	
Maryland	50	29	4,353	60	4,346	1	4							3		
Massachusetts	64	48	3,745	53	3,690	3	10	1	25					20		
Michigan	169	158	8,147	172	7,904	9	141	2	25						7	70
Minnesota	101	83	4,132	83	3,874	13	173					1	3	20	62	
Mississippi	74	48	2,368	51	2,365	1	3									
Missouri	162	89	6,978	126	6,729	5	214					2	33			2
Montana	14	8	589	8	424										165	
Nebraska	99	70	3,510	67	3,281	12	199	1	30							
Nevada	5	1	120												120	
New Hampshire	36	9	1,315	13	1,210	2	25					8	80			
New Jersey	63	52	5,979	85	5,886							1	8		85	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 2; Mississippi, 2; Nebraska, 2; Nevada, 1.

[2] Includes 2 establishments for Rhode Island which are not shown separately.

Table 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

BRICK AND TILE—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
New Mexico	10	2	163	5	155	1	8									
New York	192	169	19,110	201	18,443	5	77	1	50			1	20	25	195	300
North Carolina	111	79	3,222	84	3,222											
North Dakota	14	10	432	11	372	3	35					1	25			
Ohio	590	504	33,430	575	32,247	32	1,018	1	25			10	139		1	
Oklahoma	23	17	1,224	19	1,224											
Oregon	43	25	766	25	764	1	2									
Pennsylvania	370	309	31,271	373	29,744	27	1,224	2	100			3	36	37	130	
South Carolina	47	45	2,531	52	2,256										275	
South Dakota	10	8	365	7	320	2	35					1	10			
Tennessee	84	48	3,165	64	3,165											
Texas	92	50	3,406	54	3,397							3	9			
Utah	39	8	737	8	314			2	65						358	
Vermont	9	7	258	5	210	1	18								30	
Virginia	84	69	4,977	80	4,832	3	145									
Washington	51	36	1,486	33	1,256										230	
West Virginia	37	34	3,447	48	3,391	2	56									
Wisconsin	141	103	5,995	117	5,745	10	149	1	37			3	44			20
Wyoming	3	1	65	4	65											

BUTTER.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, number.	Steam, horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, number.	Gas and gasoline, horsepower.	Water wheels, number.	Water wheels, horsepower.	Water motors, number.	Water motors, horsepower.	Electric motors, number.	Electric motors, horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, electric horsepower.	Rented, other kind horsepower.
United States	5,235	5,130	77,777	5,712	73,280	206	1,492	69	854	5	23	21	254	190	1,570	114
Arizona	5	5	263	8	185	1	3							75		
Arkansas	3	3	42	3	42											
California	231	225	2,713	199	2,167	25	164	5	27	3	7	2	8	25	304	11
Colorado	12	12	430	15	380							5	50			
Connecticut	41	40	299	38	291	2	8									
Delaware	11	11	165	15	165											
Georgia	6	6	64	6	64											
Idaho	12	11	116	8	92	1	6								18	
Illinois	349	347	4,702	363	4,616	8	43								28	15
Indiana	63	62	814	70	797	1	6					1	2	9		
Iowa	607	605	9,648	665	9,385	16	131	3	60			1	20		52	
Kansas	67	63	2,400	132	2,350	2	11					2	36			
Kentucky	3	3	37	2	27	1	10									
Maine	36	36	443	38	443											
Maryland	55	55	576	56	563			2	12						1	
Massachusetts	36	36	354	35	343			2	7					4		
Michigan	203	202	2,777	221	2,663	6	54	1	14			2	23		23	
Minnesota	712	704	11,150	727	10,426	14	106	1	12						606	
Missouri	37	36	529	35	405	3	18								106	
Nebraska	36	35	865	36	774	6	27					2	40			24
Nevada	4	4	67	4	67											
New Hampshire	31	29	494	29	427			2	63						3	1
New Jersey	29	29	353	32	353											
New York	543	520	8,441	636	8,060	26	165	19	183						33	
North Dakota	56	50	618	45	549	6	53								10	6
Ohio	154	152	2,125	171	2,034	9	33					1	6	42	10	
Oklahoma	3	3	91	5	83										8	
Oregon	67	65	641	62	549	1	3			1	6				83	
Pennsylvania	519	517	8,665	672	8,156	14	205	13	195			2	55	7	22	25
South Dakota	97	94	1,410	86	1,235	20	175									
Tennessee	3	3	21	3	21											
Texas	10	6	62	2	35	2	24								3	
Utah	39	34	776	47	725			5	41						10	
Vermont	172	170	2,382	176	2,115	2	9	13	212					1	25	20
Virginia	1	3	14	3	14											
Washington	68	64	775	59	626	2	11	1	4	1	10				11	12
Wisconsin	902	881	12,340	1,000	11,960	38	224	2	24			3	14	27	91	
Wyoming	5	5	83	4	61										22	
All other states[1]	4	1	32	4	32											

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Montana, 2; Rhode Island, 1; West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	4,956	2,235	68,495	932	44,447	790	7,549	89	2,337	20	80	359	5,471	47	7,883	681
Alabama	23	8	459	7	406	4	33	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	......
Arkansas	16	11	321	11	296	1	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	......
California	184	112	724	5	43	36	237	4	22	4	2	......	......	......	420	......
Colorado	35	16	84	1	10	2	8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	66	......
Connecticut	96	44	903	21	465	16	145	7	167	1	3	......	......	......	103	20
Delaware	21	9	104	2	20	4	34	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	......
District of Columbia	6	2	57	1	25	1	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	......
Florida	31	10	169	3	125	4	14	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	30	......
Georgia	75	35	1,251	22	916	5	29	1	8	......	......	11	141	......	117	40
Illinois	290	157	5,752	52	3,805	48	413	4	270	......	......	16	341	......	916	7
Indiana	188	103	9,708	70	6,050	42	602	......	......	......	......	116	2,440	......	604	12
Iowa	97	52	1,513	21	1,170	25	177	......	......	......	......	1	50	......	116	......
Kansas	38	10	96	3	55	4	23	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	18	......
Kentucky	102	37	3,255	31	2,586	10	68	......	......	1	16	19	468	......	117	......
Louisiana	40	16	220	8	126	3	29	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	65	......
Maine	154	57	702	19	256	30	199	6	157	......	......	......	......	......	90	......
Maryland	111	26	564	14	274	6	48	5	132	......	......	......	......	22	86	2
Massachusetts	280	112	1,770	33	758	28	212	2	20	......	......	2	12	......	477	291
Michigan	183	101	5,796	63	4,661	34	417	2	123	......	......	30	299	......	271	25
Minnesota	134	73	1,712	29	1,214	39	299	......	......	......	......	17	60	......	138	1
Mississippi	12	8	413	9	394	1	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15	......
Missouri	222	103	1,970	33	1,207	27	205	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	458	100
Montana	6	5	21	......	......	1	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15	......
Nebraska	17	10	94	......	......	6	38	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	56	......
New Hampshire	39	29	507	11	233	10	64	10	121	2	8	1	10	......	71	......
New Jersey	200	68	1,091	22	597	33	280	2	20	......	......	......	......	......	188	6
New Mexico	4	2	24	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	24	......
New York	590	239	6,310	98	3,971	74	790	23	768	8	44	4	85	......	617	35
North Carolina	125	50	1,310	38	1,165	11	65	1	10	......	......	......	......	......	55	15
Ohio	348	162	7,375	71	4,614	49	730	......	......	......	......	34	385	......	1,605	41
Oklahoma	8	5	15	......	......	5	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	......
Oregon	14	8	95	1	60	1	8	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	25	......
Pennsylvania	601	247	4,908	106	3,079	108	1,242	8	143	2	4	3	38	......	325	77
Rhode Island	30	14	158	4	60	4	47	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	51	......
South Carolina	38	10	420	6	208	2	13	1	9	......	......	33	100	......	90	......
South Dakota	3	2	16	......	......	1	8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......
Tennessee	59	26	1,107	14	918	9	108	......	......	......	......	1	25	......	51	5
Texas	34	12	118	1	35	2	30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	53	......
Utah	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Vermont	32	23	324	3	33	9	68	8	195	......	......	......	......	......	28	......
Virginia	92	35	778	18	491	10	102	3	117	1	1	1	3	......	64	......
Washington	25	20	130	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	130	......
West Virginia	34	14	365	7	237	7	108	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	......
Wisconsin	311	149	5,736	73	3,869	77	601	2	55	......	......	70	1,014	25	168	4
All other states[1]	5	3	50	1	15	1	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	......

CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STEAM RAILROAD COMPANIES.

United States	1,141	963	214,719	1,768	143,295	100	1,877	9	202	1	1	3,028	46,561	16,636	6,074	73
Alabama	16	16	3,630	33	3,040	......	......	......	......	......	......	14	505	85	......	......
Arizona	7	7	516	9	267	2	129	......	......	......	......	2	35	85	......	......
Arkansas	13	12	1,861	16	1,117	2	44	......	......	......	......	28	700	......	......	......
California	28	25	5,152	32	1,316	5	66	2	34	......	......	12	399	676	2,661	......
Colorado	34	26	2,967	34	1,948	1	5	......	......	......	......	25	545	461	......	8
Connecticut	5	4	810	5	495	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	275	40	......
Delaware	5	3	3,116	11	1,345	......	......	......	......	......	......	122	1,771	......	......	......
District of Columbia	3	3	612	7	445	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	119	48	......	......
Florida	6	5	545	7	545	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Georgia	28	26	2,206	33	2,135	1	6	......	......	......	......	1	65	......	......	......
Idaho	8	3	2,015	12	965	......	......	......	......	......	......	68	1,050	......	......	......
Illinois	99	75	21,213	156	13,361	8	177	......	......	......	......	388	5,480	2,115	70	10
Indian Territory	4	2	130	2	130	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indiana	44	38	10,524	90	8,229	1	6	......	......	......	......	83	1,398	891	......	......
Iowa	40	32	6,062	68	4,659	3	46	......	......	......	......	54	870	487	......	......
Kansas	23	18	2,788	29	2,649	1	19	......	......	......	......	2	40	80	......	......
Kentucky	24	17	2,658	27	2,539	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	34	85	......	......
Louisiana	16	14	799	18	795	1	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Maine	15	14	1,363	10	702	2	9	1	25	......	......	20	534	55	38	......
Maryland	21	15	5,162	26	2,080	1	15	......	......	......	......	60	917	2,150	......	......

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Nevada, 1; North Dakota, 1; Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
CARS AND GENERAL SHOP CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS BY STEAM RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued																
Massachusetts	22	20	2,626	21	2,385	2	41					2	50	150		
Michigan	34	27	4,693	57	4,138	1	15					48	540			
Minnesota	24	22	6,357	43	4,004							131	1,760	593		
Mississippi	15	11	1,019	18	1,004									15		
Missouri	34	28	6,005	41	4,828	5	70					93	1,012	45	50	
Montana	10	9	2,136	12	1,525	2	16					35	475	10	110	
Nebraska	30	16	6,143	42	3,550	3	79			1	1	76	1,933	580		
Nevada	6	6	212	5	192										20	
New Hampshire	7	7	1,465	6	640			2	110					80	635	
New Jersey	21	20	6,664	55	3,824	11	314					221	1,631	880	15	
New Mexico	10	7	852	8	645							1	30	177		
New York	65	59	9,142	113	7,018	15	269					29	926	105	884	
North Carolina	11	9	988	15	973											15
North Dakota	3	3	128	3	92	1	6					7	30			
Ohio	74	68	18,827	146	12,886	6	57					305	4,873	988	23	
Oregon	12	11	955	9	752	1	30								173	
Pennsylvania	128	114	46,812	283	26,918	18	423	4	33			958	14,655	4,382	361	40
South Carolina	8	7	510	9	500	1	10									
South Dakota	6	4	285	5	270							1	15			
Tennessee	16	13	2,027	22	1,904							5	123			
Texas	47	43	3,826	67	3,695	1	10					16	91	30		
Utah	7	4	379	4	194	1	10					1	25		150	
Vermont	6	6	1,010	8	790									20	200	
Virginia	29	27	5,340	54	4,072	2	45					56	1,223			
Washington	10	9	1,518	9	695	1	8					15	177		638	
West Virginia	24	22	2,829	34	2,032	1	8					19	360	429		
Wisconsin	30	25	5,685	31	3,222							107	2,084	373	6	
Wyoming	9	8	1,574	14	1,112							11	86	376		
All other states [1]	4	3	583	9	583											
CARS, STEAM RAILROAD, NOT INCLUDING OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.																
United States	73	66	70,183	379	52,261	6	193	5	225			717	14,189	2,999	316	
Delaware	3	3	1,887	12	1,623							23	170	94		
Illinois	16	13	17,106	60	14,130	2	55					61	2,276	620	25	
Indiana	6	5	4,761	34	4,760							1	1			
Massachusetts	4	4	470	7	470											
Michigan	4	4	9,243	22	6,661	2	90	3	150			86	2,192		150	
Missouri	5	5	4,108	29	3,410							20	452	210	36	
New York	4	3	2,535	14	2,350							4	65	120		
Ohio	5	4	3,599	12	1,725							76	1,874			
Pennsylvania	9	9	20,304	123	12,294	2	48					413	6,462	1,500		
All other states [2]	17	16	6,170	66	4,838			2	75			33	697	455	105	
CEMENT.																
United States	129	126	179,145	639	137,112	25	3,063	44	2,980			1,030	29,541	658	5,751	40
California	4	3	5,351	3	540										4,811	
Georgia	3	3	5,045	8	3,245							60	1,800			
Illinois	6	6	7,025	15	5,950							34	925	150		
Indiana	6	6	7,006	30	5,539	1	2					35	1,450	15		
Kansas	4	4	6,383	22	2,865	14	2,885					18	633			
Maryland	3	3	1,650	7	1,650											
Michigan	13	13	24,028	79	16,515	2	15	21	2,050			156	5,435	13		
Minnesota	3	3	400	5	400											
New Jersey	6	6	12,455	65	12,205	1	20	1	30			9	200			
New York	26	26	29,946	90	21,339	4	120	22	900			190	7,257	130	200	
Ohio	12	12	13,319	38	9,575	1	4					99	3,740			
Pennsylvania	22	21	43,783	211	38,784							273	4,609	350		40
Virginia	3	3	3,555	11	2,970							42	585			
Wisconsin	3	2	725	5	700							1	25			
All other states [3]	15	15	18,474	50	14,835	2	17					113	2,882		740	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Rhode Island, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; Tennessee, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Missouri, 2; North Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 14. MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
CHEMICALS.																
United States	275	237	140,372	1,081	70,194	25	438	25	6,455	3	14	409	8,110	1,097	10,078	43,986
California	15	14	1,060	23	741	8	119							200		
Georgia	3	2	109	2	54										55	
Illinois	14	13	3,854	31	2,816							20	980	25	8	25
Indiana	3	3	340	4	245							9	95			
Louisiana	3	2	85	4	85											
Maryland	3	3	625	15	625											
Massachusetts	14	11	3,431	24	2,495			2	75			27	150		707	4
Michigan	14	14	24,048	233	20,850							85	1,188		2,010	
Minnesota	3	3	62	1	15										2	45
Missouri	11	9	1,593	24	1,330							48	263			
New Jersey	47	41	10,168	164	8,571	2	9			1	2	51	1,086		165	335
New York	63	56	70,178	292	15,259	9	241	5	529	2	12	112	3,529	10	7,043	43,555
Ohio	18	12	6,419	73	5,734	2	30					10	250	405		
Pennsylvania	41	37	11,161	162	10,342	3	37	1	1			21	499	176	88	18
Virginia	4	4	2,556	5	125			6	2,150					281		
Wisconsin	5	4	243	5	243											
All other states [1]	14	9	4,440	19	664	1	2	11	3,700			6	70			4
COKE.																
United States	278	197	75,991	686	59,829	4	150	8	178	1	10	356	9,322	5,315	1,187	
Alabama	24	17	3,385	57	3,075							11	310			
Colorado	13	11	3,806	42	3,806											
Indian Territory	3	2	110	2	110											
Kansas	3															
Kentucky	6	4	170	7	170											
Ohio	4	2	350	2	350											
Pennsylvania	110	81	48,955	404	38,308			8	178	1	10	164	4,477	5,240	742	
Tennessee	9	6	405	5	315	1	30								60	
Virginia	13	10	5,495	38	4,755							14	665	75		
West Virginia	74	51	3,907	60	3,222							10	400		285	
All other states [2]	19	13	9,408	69	5,718	3	120					157	3,470		100	
COTTON GOODS.																
United States	1,077	1,073	1,031,843	2,002	702,023	16	1,695	1,218	251,884			767	52,734	722	13,565	9,220
Alabama	46	46	28,084	75	18,860			21	8,285			13	579		360	
Connecticut	49	49	48,642	80	24,441	1	15	138	23,145			7	1,031		10	
Georgia	103	103	80,536	135	50,972			64	22,511			58	3,101	30	2,922	1,000
Indiana	5	5	5,266	13	5,250							2	16			
Kentucky	4	4	3,085	9	3,085											
Louisiana	3	3	2,050	4	2,020							1	30			
Maine	15	15	39,836	26	10,930			124	25,751			41	2,600		555	
Maryland	12	12	12,245	24	9,550			17	2,445			4	250			
Massachusetts	142	142	309,616	594	237,868			292	54,422			189	14,549		65	2,712
Mississippi	14	14	5,904	21	5,825							2	37	42		
New Hampshire	25	25	79,405	90	40,303			104	31,072			40	3,865		465	3,700
New Jersey	17	17	15,698	87	14,491			12	965			17	180			62
New York	30	30	25,674	49	16,956	2	85	36	7,435			22	212	450	527	9
North Carolina	212	212	93,548	283	68,359	8	1,463	132	21,643			44	1,333		750	
Ohio	3	3	330	2	275	1	5	2	50							
Pennsylvania	144	141	22,843	129	19,330	4	127	7	324			84	1,273		147	1,642
Rhode Island	73	72	71,925	115	52,382			132	18,878			25	400		170	95
South Carolina	127	127	156,117	183	96,842			84	29,568			200	22,720		6,987	
Tennessee	16	16	8,346	27	7,840			6	461			4	45			
Texas	13	13	3,523	17	3,270							4	71		182	
Vermont	4	4	4,253	7	2,964			9	1,259			1	10		20	
Virginia	10	10	9,502	15	5,920			33	3,420			3	162			
Wisconsin	3	3	940	3	670			5	250						20	
All other states [3]	7	7	4,475	14	3,620							6	270	200	385	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Nevada, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Texas, 1; Vermont, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Georgia, 2; Illinois, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 2; New York, 2; Utah, 2; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Wyoming, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 2; California, 1; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 1.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horse-power.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horse-power.	Electric horse-power.	Other kind, horse-power.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.			
United States	360	328	95,505	1,533	70,385	10	711	71	10,125	7	5	446	10,637	170	1,087	2,385
Connecticut	10	9	5,617	55	1,981			13	2,515			36	734			387
Illinois	8	7	532	8	512										10	10
Massachusetts	46	46	20,304	367	17,736	1	12	15	1,330			63	1,062			164
New Hampshire	4	3	3,745	2	700			3	950			13	830		730	535
New Jersey	57	46	14,426	321	12,384			5	385	7	5	71	1,591		27	34
New York	55	47	7,212	206	6,436	5	49	5	400			6	84		97	146
North Carolina	4	4	705	5	705											
Pennsylvania	123	114	10,288	308	9,174	1	30					40	576	170	45	293
Rhode Island	37	36	23,894	208	15,781	2	470	16	2,285			177	5,189		153	16
All other states [1]	16	16	8,782	53	4,976	1	150	14	2,260			40	571		25	800

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, AND SUPPLIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horse-power.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horse-power.	Electric horse-power.	Other kind, horse-power.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.			
United States	784	710	145,816	395	77,009	111	2,940	52	1,155	7	26	6,141	40,440	50	21,313	2,883
California	24	22	278	2	70	5	51								157	
Colorado	7	7	70			1	3								67	
Connecticut	32	31	2,748	17	1,806	4	13	3	180	1	1	16	243		315	190
Illinois	104	91	10,646	20	4,615	3	64					1,220	4,393		1,195	379
Indiana	34	33	4,879	20	2,720	12	112	1	20			165	1,837		190	
Kentucky	3	1	280	2	115							59	120		45	
Maryland	6	6	329	1	60	1	15	4	200						54	
Massachusetts	72	69	15,795	37	7,822	10	151	6	145	1	10	1,245	6,454		1,127	86
Michigan	14	13	401	3	225	3	20					8	22		134	
Minnesota	15	11	140	1	15	1	15								110	
Missouri	20	18	826	3	287	3	24			5	15	1	2		498	
New Hampshire	5	5	172	1	4	1	3	1	100						55	10
New Jersey	42	42	8,008	40	5,547	3	44	29	397			296	1,461	40	311	208
New York	175	150	40,811	52	21,021	20	129	1	18			1,466	7,752		11,333	558
Ohio	92	86	9,405	43	5,596	15	490	6	75			652	2,267		791	186
Pennsylvania	80	70	43,828	126	23,046	20	1,697					807	14,590	10	4,350	135
Rhode Island	11	10	3,317	7	1,920							14	94		177	1,126
Texas	3	3	15												15	
Wisconsin	23	22	3,372	16	1,925	8	104	1	20			190	1,199		124	
All other states [2]	22	20	496	4	215	1	5					2	6		265	5

FERTILIZERS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horse-power.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horse-power.	Electric horse-power.	Other kind, horse-power.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.			
United States	400	350	50,986	720	44,752	17	246	15	353			126	2,917	185	2,358	175
Alabama	19	16	1,485	30	1,465	1	15								5	
California	14	11	852	7	505										272	75
Connecticut	10	9	657	10	453	1	25	2	79			2	50		50	
Delaware	7	5	665	19	665											
Florida	8	8	555	6	350										205	
Georgia	57	47	7,283	82	6,277	6	38					18	752	10	206	
Illinois	4	4	445	5	440										5	
Indiana	14	13	652	12	600	1	2									50
Kentucky	4	4	455	8	440							2	15			
Louisiana	4	4	910	10	860										50	
Maine	3	3	228	6	165			2	63							
Maryland	39	31	4,293	45	3,533	2	35	2	45			25	309		371	
Massachusetts	9	9	2,575	21	1,920							9	280	175	200	
Mississippi	5	5	645	7	645											
New Jersey	25	20	4,370	46	3,437	2	88	1	30			44	815			
New York	13	13	1,537	21	1,014										523	
North Carolina	27	22	2,653	53	2,428	1	10								215	
Ohio	17	17	3,218	34	2,630							19	588			
Pennsylvania	43	39	4,580	80	4,426	1	25	6	100			3	38			
South Carolina	20	19	4,286	58	4,011										225	50
Tennessee	10	9	2,030	29	1,970							3	60			
Virginia	37	33	5,653	119	5,568	2	8	2	36			1	10		31	
All other states [3]	11	9	950	12	950											

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 1; Delaware, 1; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 2; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 2; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 2; Nebraska, 2; Oregon, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Virginia, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kansas, 1; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Washington, 2.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

FLOUR AND GRIST MILL PRODUCTS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	10,051	10,018	780,042	6,539	473,689	1,006	26,326	7,261	258,111	12	241	232	4,724	388	15,584	979
Alabama	40	40	2,134	36	1,776	......	......	12	278	......	......	1	10	......	70	......
Arizona	9	9	465	8	266	......	......	4	172	......	......	......	......	......	27	......
Arkansas	91	91	4,435	84	3,851	......	......	12	534	......	......	1	5	......	30	15
California	122	122	11,509	74	7,132	14	240	24	875	......	......	5	505	......	[1]2,720	37
Colorado	52	52	5,933	42	4,455	1	21	24	1,451	......	......	1	6	......	......	......
Connecticut	86	86	3,115	29	1,185	10	209	56	1,509	......	......	2	7	......	175	30
Delaware	47	47	2,827	20	885	6	101	72	1,841	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
District of Columbia	7	7	462	3	62	......	......	3	350	......	......	......	......	......	50	......
Florida	7	7	167	2	60	2	22	3	85	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Georgia	114	114	8,396	61	3,744	4	68	96	4,513	......	......	2	55	......	16	......
Idaho	28	28	1,963	17	963	......	......	16	890	......	......	......	......	......	110	......
Illinois	363	363	38,267	396	34,322	40	610	53	2,342	......	......	14	109	200	639	45
Indian Territory	33	33	2,268	32	2,173	2	28	2	55	......	......	3	12	......	......	......
Indiana	566	566	42,333	527	34,571	49	1,914	155	5,443	......	......	10	173	......	232	......
Iowa	276	273	20,077	220	13,425	22	378	187	5,838	......	......	8	28	......	408	......
Kansas	354	351	35,141	270	26,888	74	1,307	105	5,946	......	......	13	486	......	514	......
Kentucky	388	388	23,391	349	18,789	21	582	134	3,790	......	......	4	135	......	95	......
Louisiana	3	3	140	2	115	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	......
Maine	161	153	6,603	28	950	36	731	135	4,094	1	20	......	......	......	748	60
Maryland	202	201	10,663	90	5,324	24	467	198	4,622	1	30	......	......	45	135	40
Massachusetts	142	140	9,363	42	2,498	20	536	119	5,949	2	7	......	......	22	290	61
Michigan	405	405	35,197	250	17,928	39	981	396	15,351	......	......	10	442	......	450	45
Minnesota	363	363	86,517	314	52,082	48	953	184	32,629	......	......	38	424	......	400	29
Mississippi	9	9	425	8	392	......	......	1	30	......	......	1	3	......	......	......
Missouri	582	582	40,510	560	36,102	34	678	132	3,399	1	35	21	248	......	48	......
Montana	12	12	1,455	7	595	......	......	17	710	......	......	......	......	......	150	......
Nebraska	234	232	18,055	129	10,153	17	474	153	7,069	3	90	7	104	......	165	......
Nevada	9	9	361	3	59	......	......	7	282	......	......	......	......	......	20	......
New Hampshire	72	72	4,523	16	609	2	36	111	3,526	......	......	......	......	......	272	80
New Jersey	182	180	9,612	55	2,391	24	673	233	6,461	......	......	......	......	17	20	50
New Mexico	13	13	399	7	257	......	......	5	112	......	......	......	......	......	30	......
New York	825	822	68,522	326	26,242	136	4,144	1,104	35,519	......	......	15	501	62	1,924	130
North Carolina	234	234	10,359	154	6,282	......	......	208	4,040	......	......	......	......	2	35	......
North Dakota	56	56	5,777	57	5,254	10	198	6	318	......	......	3	7	......	......	......
Ohio	694	694	54,240	596	42,238	49	1,951	299	9,591	1	5	14	360	......	95	......
Oklahoma	75	73	6,768	66	6,219	22	283	1	50	......	......	2	11	......	105	100
Oregon	105	105	10,013	43	2,334	3	36	94	6,355	......	......	2	20	......	1,268	......
Pennsylvania	1,195	1,188	61,686	553	26,865	175	4,880	1,288	29,212	......	......	11	148	......	494	87
Rhode Island	22	22	1,310	11	798	1	12	10	430	......	......	......	......	40	30	......
South Carolina	29	29	1,440	17	785	......	......	17	550	......	......	......	......	......	105	......
South Dakota	96	96	6,785	66	5,093	17	624	31	1,060	......	......	2	8	......	......	......
Tennessee	387	387	23,501	273	15,442	6	129	239	7,842	1	14	5	60	......	14	......
Texas	154	154	16,319	162	13,956	19	287	23	1,746	......	......	12	70	......	260	......
Utah	63	63	3,047	11	570	......	......	63	2,209	1	30	......	......	......	238	......
Vermont	109	109	7,178	16	535	10	288	198	5,943	......	......	2	135	......	197	80
Virginia	365	365	16,194	117	5,089	19	399	384	10,096	1	10	3	112	......	488	......
Washington	76	76	8,553	38	3,773	3	28	45	2,419	......	......	7	37	......	2,256	40
West Virginia	194	194	8,339	148	6,535	4	105	87	1,699	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wisconsin	389	389	42,714	201	21,418	43	1,953	506	18,554	......	......	13	503	......	236	50
Wyoming	11	11	591	3	259	......	......	9	332	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, number.	Steam, horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, number.	Gas and gasoline, horsepower.	Water wheels, number.	Water wheels, horsepower.	Water motors, number.	Water motors, horsepower.	Electric motors, number.	Electric motors, horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, electric, horsepower.	Rented, other kind, horsepower.
United States	8,993	8,326	596,445	6,393	364,963	2,333	39,700	429	15,423	31	264	9,834	109,294	9,427	44,983	12,391
Alabama	71	69	6,601	102	4,848	5	58	2	180	......	......	79	1,225	155	135	......
Arizona	7	7	131	6	117	1	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......
Arkansas	33	31	641	23	533	7	40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	68	......
California	331	298	7,043	58	1,862	115	1,152	11	120	7	57	10	66	55	3,446	285
Colorado	88	81	2,767	42	1,572	8	34	......	......	2	32	30	237	......	892	......
Connecticut	232	224	17,868	174	10,549	43	378	30	982	2	7	247	3,153	134	2,156	509
Delaware	30	30	3,681	39	2,347	8	94	......	......	......	......	31	632	......	603	5
District of Columbia	10	8	122	4	90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	32	......
Florida	18	16	342	11	240	2	18	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	84	......
Georgia	81	77	4,404	90	3,160	4	23	3	195	......	......	35	795	30	181	20
Idaho	6	6	145	2	22	2	12	1	60	......	......	......	......	......	51	......
Illinois	736	678	55,881	499	35,250	150	1,783	21	812	......	......	737	11,198	412	4,913	1,513
Indian Territory	10	9	126	4	97	4	17	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12	......
Indiana	296	284	20,588	226	12,703	113	1,968	......	......	......	......	378	4,113	315	1,479	10
Iowa	185	67	3,946	103	3,213	83	199	2	22	......	......	21	125	......	345	42
Kansas	84	75	2,739	57	1,707	33	239	......	......	......	......	23	464	14	315	......
Kentucky	70	62	3,056	66	2,550	10	115	1	110	......	......	11	151	......	126	4
Louisiana	64	60	2,797	74	2,229	16	238	......	......	......	......	11	281	45	4	......
Maine	95	95	4,845	54	2,328	18	169	21	799	......	......	28	843	......	618	88
Maryland	98	97	5,251	87	3,823	30	395	......	......	......	......	36	603	140	101	189

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
Massachusetts	677	626	41,810	403	28,102	81	969	54	2,727	2	18	269	3,901	803	2,831	2,459
Michigan	397	386	19,608	274	13,357	127	1,478	20	563			171	2,952	25	962	271
Minnesota	163	154	4,386	67	2,918	73	549	1	25			13	107		649	138
Mississippi	35	34	782	24	556	4	36								180	10
Missouri	208	196	6,960	130	5,106	53	493					34	383	50	861	67
Montana	10	10	1,171	10	464	1	7					21	330	75	295	
Nebraska	36	34	540	11	182	10	83					1	2		265	8
New Hampshire	71	65	2,993	30	1,238	3	9	29	831			7	24	186	566	139
New Jersey	397	371	35,937	332	22,721	68	1,397	23	90			841	9,235	892	1,006	596
New Mexico	3	3	87	2	45	2	12								30	
New York	1,243	1,140	67,994	662	35,661	250	3,316	96	4,382	8	64	914	10,613	1,064	10,248	2,646
North Carolina	67	65	1,584	60	1,156	6	70	2	20			3	22		207	109
North Dakota	18	17	151	5	79	11	48								24	
Ohio	866	815	71,901	636	53,772	282	6,851	21	598	2	12	1,845	6,512	680	2,317	1,159
Oklahoma	16	13	206	7	78	6	59								69	
Oregon	39	38	1,147	19	312	3	18	2	30	1	15				772	
Pennsylvania	1,182	1,123	134,949	1,281	77,017	418	13,365	27	955	3	27	2,585	34,942	3,903	3,459	1,281
Rhode Island	133	122	7,393	73	4,097	13	110	3	145			105	779	305	1,562	395
South Carolina	37	36	1,122	43	1,078	4	16								28	
South Dakota	11	10	269	3	180	9	79							10		
Tennessee	90	84	5,363	91	4,075	12	82	1	10			36	908		253	35
Texas	101	97	2,861	73	1,970	30	216					22	206	15	454	
Utah	21	19	99	13	99											
Vermont	56	55	3,201	29	1,057	14	153	35	1,012	2	20	59	483		450	26
Virginia	70	67	2,529	67	1,938	3	31	7	177			17	124	33	141	85
Washington	105	99	2,848	42	1,450	6	38	2	33	1	2	2	22	51	1,212	40
West Virginia	73	70	3,075	66	1,841	34	892					28	318		5	19
Wisconsin	319	299	32,459	219	15,174	155	2,374	14	545	1	10	1,184	13,545	38	530	243
All other states[1]	4	4	46			3	11								35	

FURNITURE.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, number.	Steam, horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, number.	Gas and gasoline, horsepower.	Water wheels, number.	Water wheels, horsepower.	Water motors, number.	Water motors, horsepower.	Electric motors, number.	Electric motors, horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, electric horsepower.	Rented, other kind horsepower.
United States	2,482	2,037	168,488	1,682	143,720	216	4,052	157	6,770	25	120	315	4,874	48	4,406	4,498
Alabama	8	8	255	6	248										7	
Arkansas	14	14	1,164	11	1,095										29	40
California	87	68	1,733	11	1,046	11	118	1	2			1	1		423	143
Colorado	11	9	164	1	75										89	
Connecticut	19	16	541	9	343	4	36	2	115			1	4			43
Georgia	32	29	2,415	30	2,348	1	7					1	5		45	10
Illinois	202	167	15,887	111	13,584	16	200	1	120			34	643		400	940
Indiana	180	165	15,755	188	14,583	15	538	2	175	2	10	23	207	5	187	50
Iowa	35	31	1,605	23	1,457	6	75					2	10		63	
Kansas	12	11	641	6	537	4	91					1	5		8	
Kentucky	34	28	2,352	29	2,294	1	10					5	43		5	
Louisiana	10	9	689	6	635	2	34								20	
Maine	11	9	316	3	160			4	129						20	7
Maryland	51	42	3,002	25	2,428	11	174	1	25			5	143		222	10
Massachusetts	126	107	8,787	73	6,421	8	113	38	1,376			13	152	5	147	573
Michigan	134	129	19,449	154	17,805	8	119	13	708			41	462		240	115
Minnesota	51	40	2,316	30	1,982	5	75								84	175
Mississippi	6	5	470	5	460	1	10									
Missouri	69	58	4,912	45	4,323	9	128					4	100		321	40
Nebraska	6	3	53	1	25	1	8								20	
New Hampshire	27	25	1,847	16	965	2	40	17	717			1	5		20	100
New Jersey	32	25	944	17	869	5	40					2	4		16	15
New York	511	352	20,661	209	14,790	12	972	55	2,514	1	5	28	369	8	662	1,341
North Carolina	105	96	9,142	103	8,973	2	15	1	50			3	29		30	45
Ohio	206	177	15,492	168	12,978	24	541	1	5	18	100	56	1,412	20	308	128
Oregon	18	14	699	9	601			2	19	1	5				74	
Pennsylvania	222	172	12,171	163	10,844	19	506	2	50			11	142	10	164	455
Rhode Island	4	3	25	1	16											9
South Carolina	6	5	435	5	435											
Tennessee	40	38	3,902	47	3,547	3	29	1	18			5	270		17	12
Texas	12	9	423	5	295	1	3								125	
Vermont	23	21	3,191	22	2,603			11	570			2	18			
Virginia	26	24	1,502	26	1,498							1	2		2	
Washington	23	16	677	3	420			1	37						220	
West Virginia	19	14	971	16	919	3	40									12
Wisconsin	100	91	13,727	103	12,063	9	117	4	110			72	849		353	235
All other states[2]	10	7	143	2	55	3	13								75	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; Nevada, 1; Wyoming, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Dakota, 2; Utah, 2.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

GAS, ILLUMINATING AND HEATING.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	1,019	755	75,625	2,142	67,482	146	3,211	8	339	11	20	173	2,524	170	1,454	425
Alabama	13	7	1,379	12	1,379											
Arizona	3	2	39	2	14							3	25			
Arkansas	10	8	475	12	449	2	16					1	10			
California	53	47	3,833	81	2,497	12	200					17	227	80	829	
Colorado	8	7	418	17	323	1	10					13	85			
Connecticut	26	16	2,248	61	2,165	1	12	1	60			5	11			
Delaware	4	2	105	4	105											
District of Columbia	3	3	1,414	19	1,414											
Florida	11	9	522	19	522											
Georgia	12	8	587	22	582									5		
Illinois	64	52	5,711	151	5,671	3	29					2	11			
Indiana	43	33	1,973	75	1,795	1	60					11	118			
Iowa	60	50	970	50	772	33	180			7	8			10		
Kansas	22	15	2,027	21	1,567			2	160			5	300			
Kentucky	17	10	792	24	782											10
Louisiana	4	2	152	6	125	1	7								20	
Maine	15	9	171	13	145	3	21								5	
Maryland	12	9	1,361	34	1,361											
Massachusetts	64	45	5,571	187	5,386	1	3					15	127	10	15	30
Michigan	46	32	2,387	97	2,120	5	159	1	100			3	8			
Minnesota	16	13	1,336	31	663	13	575					32	98			
Mississippi	5	5	111	9	111											
Missouri	28	15	3,450	63	2,736	4	314					9	400			
Nebraska	25	14	1,461	20	1,365	12	86							10		
New Hampshire	13	8	265	22	265											
New Jersey	38	23	2,885	109	2,788	2	10			1	5	2	50		32	
New York	100	82	16,086	453	15,117	11	155	2	6	1	2	4	89		337	380
North Carolina	12	8	309	12	304											5
North Dakota	4	2	1,955	10	1,825							2	130			
Ohio	58	40	2,052	80	1,884	6	118							50		
Oklahoma	5	3	43	2	3	1	15					1	25			
Oregon	5	3	208	6	200							1	6		2	
Pennsylvania	90	76	6,842	201	6,361	7	191					8	260	5	25	
Rhode Island	6	5	652	26	572	5	80									
South Carolina	4	4	43	5	43											
South Dakota	7	6	115	5	50	5	64			1	1					
Tennessee	11	8	624	23	624											
Texas	19	12	325	20	325											
Utah	3	3	217	5	44			1	9						164	
Vermont	6	5	187	6	179			1	4	1	4					
Virginia	19	10	358	17	347							1	1		10	
Washington	7	4	454	16	454											
West Virginia	7	5	58	5	55	1	3									
Wisconsin	33	30	3,402	84	1,964	14	895					38	543			
All other states[1]	8	5	52	5	29	2	8								15	
GLASS.																
United States	399	387	107,662	742	76,599	297	13,947	2	20	2	11	900	16,186	316	583	
California	4	4	481	8	420										61	
Illinois	13	13	2,033	30	1,495	1	30					33	450	20	38	
Indiana	96	91	18,121	109	8,229	98	6,265					138	3,465	150	12	
Kansas	9	9	502	5	269	5	183					4	50			
Maryland	6	6	459	9	400							3	33		26	
Massachusetts	4	4	612	5	415	3	42	1	5			36	150			
Missouri	6	6	6,405	32	5,725							53	650		30	
New Jersey	22	22	2,734	71	2,586					1	1	12	73	74		
New York	28	28	1,754	35	1,037	6	355					22	150	22	190	
Ohio	37	36	17,636	55	9,881	42	1,205					143	6,380		170	
Pennsylvania	122	118	52,409	317	43,036	104	4,658	1	15			448	4,659	20	21	
Virginia	4	4	100	4	100											
West Virginia	39	37	2,357	30	1,097	38	1,209			1	10	2	11	30		
All other states[2]	9	9	2,059	32	1,909							6	115		35	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Idaho, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Montana, 2; Nevada, 2; New Mexico, 1; Wyoming, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Delaware, 1; Georgia, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Michigan, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

Table 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	1,079	1,002	83,814	795	57,400	72	659	176	13,522	2	10	414	5,076		4,626	2,461
Alabama	8	8	805	10	805											
California	5	3	21												21	
Connecticut	24	24	3,757	27	2,551	1	5	17	1,028			5	115		5	50
Delaware	7	6	290	7	275							1	15			
Georgia	21	21	2,185	21	1,785							2	90		310	
Illinois	22	21	1,883	21	1,047	2	10					26	560		261	5
Indiana	5	5	1,715	7	1,040			3	200			18	300		175	
Maine	3	1	2												2	
Maryland	4	4	495	7	385							8	90		20	
Massachusetts	58	54	10,591	57	7,885	7	153	15	2,145			12	208		164	30
Michigan	38	34	2,781	27	2,118	6	67	2	150			16	280		86	80
Minnesota	10	10	321	5	282	2	14					1	5		20	
New Hampshire	21	20	2,228	8	446			21	1,514			4	12		40	216
New Jersey	25	21	1,188	19	837	4	43	2	150			13	115		43	
New York	261	224	26,658	155	16,015	25	141	78	6,839			112	1,348		2,028	287
North Carolina	40	40	2,323	39	1,789			5	285			23	175		30	44
Ohio	28	25	1,302	12	702	4	79	2	101			8	81		339	
Pennsylvania	370	358	15,847	281	12,115	9	67	9	149	2	10	104	1,101		53	1,652
Rhode Island	15	15	1,565	12	1,365			1	40						72	88
South Carolina	14	13	890	12	835			1	30						25	
Tennessee	16	15	1,181	15	992			1	10			3	129		50	
Utah	9	9	25												25	
Vermont	11	11	1,363	8	605			16	696			1	12		50	
Virginia	14	14	1,243	18	1,210							3	32		1	
Wisconsin	37	35	2,516	17	1,751	10	76	3	185			54	408		96	
All other states[1]	13	11	636	10	622	2	4								10	

ICE, MANUFACTURED.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, Number.	Steam, Horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, Number.	Gas and gasoline, Horsepower.	Water wheels, Number.	Water wheels, Horsepower.	Water motors, Number.	Water motors, Horsepower.	Electric motors, Number.	Electric motors, Horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, Electric horsepower.	Rented, Other kind, horsepower.
United States	1,320	1,277	195,171	2,580	184,570	22	618	18	1,075			287	3,511	1,979	1,068	2,350
Alabama	39	36	3,784	64	3,784											
Arizona	13	13	1,190	22	1,186										4	
Arkansas	38	38	4,633	71	4,622							2	11			
California	54	53	6,188	64	5,027	1	5	9	283			44	400		473	
Colorado	16	16	2,363	24	2,127							6	176		60	
Connecticut	7	7	785	12	780							1	5			
Delaware	10	10	705	17	705											
District of Columbia	6	6	2,770	22	2,560			2	210							
Florida	47	36	3,048	71	2,933							3	105		10	
Georgia	48	44	5,493	111	5,353							17	140			
Illinois	43	42	6,626	86	5,579							12	117	800	130	
Indian Territory	22	21	2,044	31	2,036							2	8			
Indiana	66	63	5,676	109	5,589							10	65	22		
Iowa	4	4	784	11	784											
Kansas	44	44	5,601	74	5,569							6	32			
Kentucky	48	47	8,790	95	8,475	2	6					3	30	200	4	75
Louisiana	62	61	8,471	109	8,170	1	2					9	195	100	4	
Maryland	27	27	4,352	46	4,230							13	72	50		
Mississippi	37	35	4,190	75	4,171							2	19			
Missouri	53	53	14,151	137	13,296							31	605	250		
New Jersey	39	39	6,731	107	6,127	4	200	1	50			7	54			
New Mexico	7	5	462	5	377									85		
New York	58	58	16,239	128	14,271							22	281		112	1,575
North Carolina	32	28	3,033	44	2,976	1	5					5	42		10	
Ohio	69	68	12,091	145	11,852	1	30					12	209			
Oklahoma	22	21	3,323	28	3,255							3	11	2	15	40
Oregon	20	20	1,416	26	1,312			1	101							
Pennsylvania	109	108	24,076	305	22,904	2	45					31	500		7	620
Rhode Island	3	3	290	2	130	4	160									
South Carolina	18	17	1,844	48	1,835							1	9			
Tennessee	37	35	6,342	82	6,252							4	30	20		40
Texas	125	124	18,735	261	17,793			2	215			26	277	450		
Virginia	48	47	4,628	81	4,376			2	193			3	24		35	
Washington	12	12	905	17	755			1	20						130	
West Virginia	30	29	2,850	43	2,614	5	150					11	86			
All other states[2]	7	7	562	7	465	1	15					1	8		74	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Idaho, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1, Nebraska, 1, Oregon, 1; West Virginia, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows. Idaho, 1, Massachusetts, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 2; Utah, 1, Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	190	189	825,749	1,555	762,382	27	3,757	21	680			1,370	52,471	6,320	139	
Alabama	19	19	101,635	163	100,253							15	587	700	95	
Georgia	4	4	3,285	13	2,920	2	40	1	20			4	305			
Illinois	4	4	50,378	62	45,243							142	4,891	200	44	
Michigan	11	11	8,360	48	6,706	2	400	12	385			28	869			
New Jersey	5	5	10,755	26	10,645							6	110			
New York	9	9	43,614	63	35,880	16	3,200					89	4,534			
Ohio	33	33	180,671	280	167,665	1	25					328	12,931	50		
Pennsylvania	65	64	330,062	582	298,567	2	72	4	145			661	25,908	5,370		
Tennessee	13	13	21,083	111	21,009	2	2					3	72			
Virginia	10	10	12,465	43	12,465											
Wisconsin	4	4	6,151	36	5,875							23	276			
All other states[1]	13	13	57,290	128	55,154	2	18	4	130			71	1,988			

IRON AND STEEL, STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	415	413	1,896,759	5,746	1,610,612	53	11,806	54	4,732	5	63	12,183	247,460	7,868	6,798	7,420
Alabama	10	10	61,282	129	56,757							116	4,525			
California	4	4	2,633	15	2,438							1	15		180	
Connecticut	7	7	18,353	59	17,795							33	558			
Delaware	5	5	10,820	54	10,310							24	510			
Illinois	23	23	134,907	272	110,105							1,274	23,599	700	503	
Indiana	21	21	49,176	197	48,104	4	400					46	672			
Kentucky	8	8	27,373	94	26,965							17	408			
Maryland	7	7	18,368	49	16,135							74	2,233			
Massachusetts	5	5	32,371	92	27,705			10	505			104	4,161			
Michigan	5	5	4,749	31	4,630							4	119			
Missouri	4	4	5,499	22	4,412	1	80			1	50	52	807	150		
New Jersey	16	16	35,613	152	30,641			7	760			214	3,987	75	150	
New York	20	20	100,291	171	59,764	10	8,300	5	750	1	1	1,185	30,861	15	450	150
Ohio	57	55	341,282	747	302,757	2	30	2	185	3	12	1,743	37,120	526	652	
Pennsylvania	186	186	949,915	3,323	799,323	36	2,996	7	300			6,788	129,092	6,202	4,732	7,270
Virginia	3	3	2,927	7	645			23	2,232			1	50			
West Virginia	12	12	34,822	140	34,250							46	572			
Wisconsin	10	10	12,684	35	10,995							148	1,558		131	
All other states[2]	12	12	53,694	157	46,881							313	6,613	200		

LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	1,049	909	129,975	1,524	107,510	77	5,086	62	1,935	2	20	589	12,525	40	2,014	845
Alabama	4	2	1,315	9	1,040							8	275			
California	49	46	3,829	53	2,936	1	10					50	538		305	40
Connecticut	9	9	391	12	271	1	10	2	40			1	20			50
Delaware	20	20	5,585	33	5,357							11	208		20	
Georgia	29	20	1,161	23	1,081					2	20				60	
Illinois	28	26	5,520	45	5,080							19	260		30	150
Indiana	13	10	642	17	614	1	10					2	18			
Kentucky	20	18	1,824	41	1,766							3	58			
Maine	27	24	2,352	29	1,591	1	6	8	180			14	565		10	
Maryland	17	13	1,130	24	982							9	148			
Massachusetts	132	124	15,469	157	14,444	2	50	7	204			8	166		317	288
Michigan	25	22	4,439	46	3,896	2	100					10	48		365	30
Minnesota	9	5	281	3	170							9	100		11	
Missouri	9	8	576	9	546							1	30			
New Hampshire	8	8	1,280	8	1,185			3	62			3	25		8	
New Jersey	73	67	8,596	83	7,129							85	1,101		335	31
New York	118	112	13,822	161	11,111	18	946	15	595			52	591		477	102
North Carolina	34	17	1,521	29	1,488			2	33							
Ohio	40	33	2,958	47	2,682	3	88					14	188			
Oregon	11	10	314	10	309			1	5							
Pennsylvania	205	185	34,938	424	27,083	43	3,794	10	111			137	3,863	40	12	35
Rhode Island	6	6	308	3	275										33	
South Carolina	3	2	41	1	35			1	6							
Tennessee	29	21	1,831	37	1,710			2	11			4	100			10
Texas	5	2	35	2	35											
Vermont	4	3	180	4	135			2	45							
Virginia	44	29	2,523	50	2,305	2	10	4	84			1	15			109
Washington	3	3	70	3	66			1	4							
West Virginia	33	25	3,023	51	2,967	1	6					1	50			
Wisconsin	33	33	13,974	107	9,196	1	50	4	555			147	4,158		15	
All other states[3]	9	6	47	3	25	1	6								16	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 2; West Virginia, 3.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Georgia, 1; Kansas, 1; Maine, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 4; Tennessee, 2; Washington, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; Iowa, 2; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 2; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 1; Utah, 1.

Table 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

LIQUORS, MALT.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.												
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.		Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.				
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Other power, horsepower	Electric, horsepower	Other kind, horsepower.
United States	1,531	1,441	285,324	4,836	258,331	42	647	15	611	22	67	2,244	19,139	2,975	3,369	185
Alabama	5	5	1,070	34	1,065							1	5			
California	97	77	6,142	113	4,894	2	3	3	9	5	17	22	218	40	961	
Colorado	11	11	3,159	46	2,614							9	158	370	17	
Connecticut	22	21	2,254	42	2,034							13	83	130	7	
Delaware	6	4	466	14	458									8		
District of Columbia	4	4	1,799	22	1,695							14	104			
Georgia	5	5	1,113	13	1,055							3	50		8	
Idaho	14	10	319	12	245										74	
Illinois	116	112	27,849	437	25,510	1	2	2	200			188	1,837	221	79	
Indiana	41	41	8,489	126	8,269	2	46			1	1	52	116	10	47	
Iowa	19	19	3,071	60	2,737	1	2					26	256		76	
Kentucky	20	20	4,913	87	4,362							96	551			
Louisiana	9	8	1,794	24	1,540							22	234	20		
Maryland	21	19	6,168	86	5,947							9	205	1	15	
Massachusetts	37	29	8,184	167	7,618	1	100					30	343	45	56	22
Michigan	86	85	7,629	172	7,361	1	30	1	5			17	111	6	116	
Minnesota	76	74	6,210	123	5,482	2	17			1	1	24	131	432	147	
Missouri	50	40	21,362	232	18,694	2	18					581	2,603	13	34	
Montana	23	22	1,753	51	1,625					3	2	4	39		87	
Nebraska	16	14	1,876	35	1,822							1	50	2	2	
Nevada	6	5	181	4	69	1	2								110	
New Hampshire	5	5	1,261	30	1,203	1	30								28	
New Jersey	37	36	11,512	198	10,722	1	12					58	717		61	
New York	209	203	46,098	832	43,074	5	174	3	200	1	3	248	2,020	70	442	115
Ohio	114	111	26,962	437	24,951	3	43	1	15			187	1,674	245	34	
Oregon	24	16	1,091	31	1,080			1	10						1	
Pennsylvania	225	224	43,098	813	38,853	8	105	1	125	1	5	269	2,579	1,231	160	40
Rhode Island	7	7	2,360	28	2,030							20	329		1	
South Dakota	4	3	392	6	260							19	125	3	4	
Tennessee	4	4	1,913	26	1,774							17	139			
Texas	10	8	5,141	49	4,753							34	388			
Utah	6	6	326	12	250			1	6			1	3		67	
Virginia	6	6	2,249	36	2,136							19	77	36		
Washington	31	27	3,023	64	2,148	1	3	2	41	10	38	25	116		677	
West Virginia	10	10	2,757	19	2,438							33	319			
Wisconsin	139	136	18,995	263	15,405	10	60					187	3,431	34	57	8
Wyoming	3	3	112	7	112											
All other states[1]	13	11	2,233	55	2,046							15	128	58	1	

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, number.	Steam, horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, number.	Gas and gasoline, horsepower.	Water wheels, number.	Water wheels, horsepower.	Water motors, number.	Water motors, horsepower.	Electric motors, number.	Electric motors, horsepower.	Other power, horsepower	Rented, electric, horsepower	Rented, other kind, horsepower.
United States	19,127	18,203	1,504,693	23,802	1,377,722	174	3,735	2,496	103,657	1	20	472	13,542	2,332	1,098	2,587
Alabama	590	572	50,991	888	50,026	2	10	22	580			6	155	220		
Alaska	6	6	335	6	310			1	25							
Arizona	5	5	2,223	19	2,223											
Arkansas	852	836	73,126	1,212	72,436	3	9	2	42			8	639			
California	308	288	51,381	553	49,373			28	1,295			16	468		95	150
Colorado	87	86	5,436	139	5,256									180		
Connecticut	114	102	3,829	100	2,840	1	15	39	914						30	30
Delaware	75	74	2,274	78	2,274											
Florida	198	178	31,771	104	29,751							41	1,845		175	
Georgia	793	695	44,323	1,066	43,856			8	122			3	45			
Idaho	95	91	9,607	123	9,287			4	105			1	80		35	100
Illinois	269	265	16,776	342	16,436	3	157					9	178		5	
Indian Territory	41	39	1,877	48	1,877											
Indiana	774	769	38,858	879	38,037	6	144	10	176			15	211	15	50	225
Iowa	49	49	8,955	78	8,820			3	55			4	50	30		
Kansas	4	4	216	4	216											
Kentucky	854	821	36,695	1,003	35,567	5	88	6	255			27	683	47		55
Louisiana	421	387	80,518	768	79,004	2	24	1	20			12	535	935		
Maine	752	716	69,300	479	34,755	23	486	701	33,161	1	20	12	213		50	615
Maryland	203	201	8,492	255	8,457							2	35			
Massachusetts	296	283	15,283	210	9,506	6	86	196	5,618			7	53			20
Michigan	766	692	96,821	1,125	91,932	11	162	44	3,420			49	1,207			100
Minnesota	222	192	49,175	330	48,704	1	20	1	30			4	421			
Mississippi	618	610	64,715	882	64,362			1	30			8	318			5
Missouri	374	365	23,342	522	22,937	2	18	2	32			6	74	281		
Montana	41	38	7,285	51	6,742			5	543							
Nebraska	4	4	210	5	180			1	30							
New Hampshire	386	346	24,057	270	14,704	4	89	229	9,082			4	62			120
New Jersey	114	111	4,441	104	3,531	5	98	30	807						5	
New Mexico	23	23	2,997	29	2,973			1	24							

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alaska, 1; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Kansas, 2; Maine, 2; New Mexico, 2; Oklahoma, 2; South Carolina, 1.

Table 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horse-power.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horse-power.	Elec-tric, horse-power.	Other kind, horse-power.
	Total.	Re-porting power.		Steam.		Gas and gas-oline.										
				Num-ber.	Horse-power.	Num-ber.	Horse-power.	Num-ber.	Horse-power.	Num-ber.	Horse-power.	Num-ber.	Horse-power.			
New York	820	796	49,891	781	33,756	25	609	383	15,012			5	101		136	277
North Carolina	1,212	1,195	57,839	1,494	56,438	3	95	49	1,179			3	57			75
Ohio	829	820	42,226	1,003	41,551	9	271	10	302			4	52		50	
Oregon	402	353	38,448	534	36,403	3	73	44	1,779			3	38		145	10
Pennsylvania	1,212	1,167	60,425	1,403	56,805	20	506	89	2,577			10	302	100	110	25
Rhode Island	22	20	831	21	677			5	154							
South Carolina	439	432	27,671	606	26,435			10	271			24	825	140		
South Dakota	18	18	636	22	636											
Tennessee	1,032	1,007	49,079	1,225	47,109	4	58	27	642			18	1,190	10	30	40
Texas	299	294	40,974	461	40,235	2	19					4	670	50		
Utah	41	41	1,056	37	869			8	187							
Vermont	418	417	33,176	273	16,594	14	349	406	16,218						15	
Virginia	804	790	36,143	989	34,681	2	43	18	926			14	398			95
Washington	1,004	815	123,817	1,418	119,224	8	130	41	1,707			137	2,214	105	37	400
West Virginia	633	624	31,246	749	30,863	1	40	8	177			3	41	55	70	
Wisconsin	576	549	84,685	837	78,096	9	136	59	5,602			13	382	164	60	245
Wyoming	28	24	616	24	578			2	38							
All other states[1]	4	3	625	3	405			2	220							

LUMBER, PLANING MILL PRODUCTS, INCLUDING SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horse-power.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horse-power.	Elec-tric, horse-power.	Other kind, horse-power.
	Total.	Re-porting power.		Steam.		Gas and gas-oline.										
				Num-ber.	Horse-power.	Num-ber.	Horse-power.	Num-ber.	Horse-power.	Num-ber.	Horse-power.	Num-ber.	Horse-power.			
United States	5,009	4,876	314,346	4,076	269,053	555	12,157	284	9,761	8	83	332	4,489	231	10,623	7,949
Alabama	67	66	3,735	66	3,645	2	35					1	25		20	10
Arizona	4	4	115	3	90										25	
Arkansas	69	69	4,797	70	4,656	4	61					1	80			
California	246	239	14,577	138	10,384	37	695	5	80	1	8	29	415		2,185	810
Colorado	20	20	1,103	17	1,066										37	
Connecticut	53	52	3,282	43	2,780	1	15	7	194	1	8	1	2	5	80	198
Delaware	10	10	390	8	380										10	
District of Columbia	6	5	480	7	460							1	20			
Florida	36	36	2,806	49	2,691	1	10	1	10			1	10		85	
Georgia	145	137	10,823	173	10,415	1	4	2	140			3	135	125	4	
Idaho	12	12	511	9	441	1	10					1	25		35	
Illinois	270	258	18,847	176	16,302	33	596	4	144			13	196		904	705
Indian Territory	10	10	241	5	135	3	66								20	20
Indiana	192	187	9,449	146	7,877	44	1,053					2	20		299	200
Iowa	79	79	7,587	69	7,113	18	214					8	99		86	75
Kansas	31	31	1,132	16	849	11	136								147	
Kentucky	97	96	5,480	97	5,327							7	113		40	
Louisiana	40	40	3,455	38	3,305										140	10
Maine	84	84	4,294	46	2,681	7	93	21	654	1	25	16	139		262	440
Maryland	57	57	4,776	48	3,721	5	123	1	40			26	176		323	393
Massachusetts	202	191	11,256	92	7,874	18	329	27	727	1	10	15	308	1	409	1,598
Michigan	246	246	20,348	255	18,247	15	463	12	620			38	469		187	362
Minnesota	94	87	7,458	70	6,833	17	185	1	50			12	105		150	135
Mississippi	46	45	4,538	55	4,495			1	5			2	30		8	
Missouri	96	94	6,879	83	6,369	4	37	1	5			21	117		281	70
Montana	6	6	327	5	315										12	
Nebraska	23	23	909	16	790	4	65								54	
New Hampshire	42	42	2,885	27	1,526	1	16	18	544	1	3	1	500		46	250
New Jersey	111	106	5,569	87	4,888	13	202	3	125			2	16		280	58
New Mexico	8	8	143	6	93										25	25
New York	596	561	43,164	430	34,681	66	1,269	92	3,504			77	903	15	1,200	1,592
North Carolina	134	134	6,389	148	6,197			6	64						120	8
Ohio	412	403	22,557	322	19,575	80	1,823	5	126			21	166		440	427
Oklahoma	9	9	243	4	167	2	28								48	
Oregon	60	59	4,162	56	3,797	1	12	3	88	1	12	1	10		243	
Pennsylvania	599	584	29,991	487	24,944	111	3,604	22	704			11	169		484	86
Rhode Island	19	19	1,126	17	1,087										17	22
South Carolina	60	60	2,577	68	2,521	1	6								50	
South Dakota	8	8	197	4	155	2	22								20	
Tennessee	81	78	4,894	81	4,591	3	31	1	33	1	12	3	22	85	50	70
Texas	80	78	2,772	51	2,331	8	119					1	1		321	
Utah	12	12	324	8	255			2	41						28	
Vermont	51	51	4,405	29	3,256	1	12	25	797	1	5	1	45		180	110
Virginia	117	115	6,990	118	6,243	5	52	9	470			3	28		187	10
Washington	85	85	6,108	70	5,140	4	32	3	110			5	31		640	155
West Virginia	127	123	6,135	120	5,562	17	483					1	25		65	
Wisconsin	149	149	13,679	136	12,467	14	256	12	486			6	85		275	110
Wyoming	4	4	91	4	91											
All other states[2]	4	4	350	3	245							1	4		101	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Nevada, 2; Oklahoma, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Nevada, 2; North Dakota, 2.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	1,165	782	90,357	1,573	72,280	111	2,819	37	4,752	2	44	172	4,259	2,029	3,497	677
Alabama	6	5	290	13	240										50	
Arkansas	5	3	473	6	377	1	16					2	80			
California	33	21	1,166	11	582	1	25							5	554	
Colorado	24	11	264	9	181	1	20								63	
Connecticut	29	18	1,750	48	1,602	1	5							5	138	
Delaware	4	2	475	9	475											
District of Columbia	7	2	70	1	20										50	
Georgia	26	18	2,643	34	2,428	2	29	1	85			2	18	73	10	
Illinois	82	46	3,181	44	2,492	10	172					9	268		232	17
Indiana	51	49	8,387	154	7,804	5	173					24	270	50	90	
Iowa	7	4	539	15	450	1	12					2	12		65	
Kansas	11	6	260	10	260											
Kentucky	13	11	929	18	871							5	53		5	
Maine	42	26	5,104	95	4,011	7	95	3	195			1	300	320	183	
Maryland	20	10	1,354	23	1,117	2	10					2	50	162	15	
Massachusetts	93	70	9,041	255	7,954	3	80					13	144	663	135	35
Michigan	16	11	548	8	458	3	34					1	16		20	20
Minnesota	27	21	1,188	46	1,064	5	59								65	
Missouri	37	30	2,065	57	1,896	2	33								136	
Nebraska	5															
New Hampshire	23	14	1,411	26	870	3	22							200	286	33
New Jersey	37	24	1,647	33	1,406	3	73					9	98		30	40
New York	202	117	9,732	129	7,824	15	315	2	190			25	400	70	675	258
North Carolina	7	4	320	15	320											
Ohio	63	50	9,440	148	8,150	26	1,216			1	4				60	10
Pennsylvania	148	101	11,278	201	9,083	13	319	5	251			49	1,082	276	35	232
Rhode Island	7	6	710	11	550	1	12							119	29	
Tennessee	10	6	990	8	987	1	3									
Texas	9	8	381	6	291	2	45							5	40	
Utah	5	5	190	6	190											
Vermont	50	47	11,078	90	6,009	1	25	23	3,581			14	1,025	20	402	16
Virginia	7	5	1,135	6	409			3	450			5	250		10	16
Washington	7	7	382	9	290										92	
West Virginia	3	3	122	3	122											
Wisconsin	28	14	1,675	22	1,452	1	18					6	193		12	
All other states[1]	13	7	139	4	45	1	8			1	40			31	15	

OIL, COTTONSEED AND CAKE.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, Number.	Steam, Horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, Number.	Gas and gasoline, Horsepower.	Water wheels, Number.	Water wheels, Horsepower.	Water motors, Number.	Water motors, Horsepower.	Electric motors, Number.	Electric motors, Horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, Electric, horsepower.	Rented, Other kind, horsepower.
United States	715	714	152,667	1,210	148,878	10	115	7	520	5	39	138	2,421	36	658	
Alabama	58	58	12,919	98	12,788	1	10	2	60	1	20	6	36		5	
Arkansas	42	42	10,105	75	9,980					2	8	6	117			
Florida	3	3	635	4	635											
Georgia	112	112	21,170	178	20,525	2	10					25	320		315	
Indian Territory	14	14	3,225	20	3,200							3	25			
Louisiana	51	51	13,238	101	12,698							13	540			
Mississippi	91	91	20,564	141	20,090	1	25			2	11	32	408		30	
Missouri	4	4	1,232	12	1,220	1	2					1	10			
North Carolina	43	43	7,969	97	7,901	1	4					4	34		30	
Oklahoma	10	10	2,838	16	2,805							4	33			
South Carolina	100	100	14,541	176	14,070			3	160			7	41	30	240	
Tennessee	20	20	6,631	51	6,606							1	25			
Texas	157	157	34,002	221	33,560	4	64	2	300			4	42	6	30	
All other states[2]	10	9	3,598	20	2,800							32	790		8	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Florida, 2; Indian Territory, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 1; Nevada, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Oregon, 2; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 3; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Virginia, 2.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

PAPER AND WOOD PULP.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.												
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.		Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.				
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
United States	761	761	1,122,564	2,487	370,852	24	1,916	3,149	717,979	1	10	534	28,856		2,748	203
California	3	3	3,808	6	330			7	3,000						478	
Connecticut	50	50	18,056	103	8,704			89	9,317			2	35			
Delaware	6	6	5,115	27	4,430			10	685							
Illinois	19	19	12,923	64	7,820	1	7	35	4,991			8	105			
Indiana	36	36	20,045	109	17,733	7	534	25	1,508			11	270			
Iowa	4	4	1,005	9	1,005											
Kansas	3	3	1,078	10	1,058	1	20									
Maine	37	37	164,071	184	34,976			446	116,508			76	11,777		810	
Maryland	16	16	10,271	37	6,076			16	1,267			30	2,928			
Massachusetts	87	87	107,020	362	53,111			324	51,843			69	2,066			
Michigan	30	30	31,420	104	18,692	1	10	94	12,655			9	63			
Minnesota	4	4	7,153	14	2,070			41	5,083							
New Hampshire	25	25	50,328	112	13,980			175	35,684			29	544			120
New Jersey	38	38	17,626	96	13,855	2	603	38	2,858	1	10	25	290		10	
New York	177	177	395,902	469	63,820	1	40	985	325,472			83	5,172		1,395	3
Ohio	53	53	37,189	182	31,821	8	277	45	4,190			23	901			
Oregon	4	4	12,735	16	1,663			43	10,982			4	90			
Pennsylvania	65	65	56,090	331	48,126	1	25	74	6,631			71	1,253		55	
Vermont	28	28	43,673	65	6,255			166	36,697			6	721			
Virginia	9	9	8,220	40	4,040			21	3,760			9	420			
West Virginia	7	7	4,576	19	2,865	2	400	3	1,310			1	1			
Wisconsin	52	52	108,008	95	22,722			506	83,138			74	2,068			80
All other states[1]	8	8	6,252	33	5,700			6	400			4	152			

POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS.

United States	873	751	107,755	1,082	99,086	91	3,165	4	355			191	2,837	112	1,847	353
Alabama	16	7	805	7	795	2	10									
Arkansas	3	1	25	1	25											
California	22	18	2,282	18	2,011	3	19					9	87		165	
Colorado	11	10	2,108	16	2,027										81	
Connecticut	5	4	145	3	129							3	16			
District of Columbia	6	4	295	5	291	1	4									
Georgia	21	7	2,075	14	2,055							1	20			
Illinois	45	35	6,112	57	5,100	2	18	2	275			20	197	70	177	275
Indiana	38	36	5,498	53	5,346	1	40					6	111	1		
Iowa	7	6	280	5	268	2	12									
Kansas	4	4	560	3	440	2	120									
Kentucky	21	17	2,799	29	2,786	1	8								5	
Louisiana	5	5	101	6	101											
Maryland	16	15	1,484	18	1,474	1	6							1	3	
Massachusetts	25	20	1,241	24	1,165	2	16					1	25		35	
Michigan	6	6	372	5	362										10	
Minnesota	4	4	775	10	775											
Missouri	33	28	6,199	67	6,051	3	28					7	110		10	
New Jersey	90	83	14,964	128	12,612	1	10					80	1,501	20	821	
New York	43	39	4,370	46	3,595	12	367					15	158	20	200	30
North Carolina	6	1	325	4	325											
Ohio	205	200	25,182	270	23,231	33	1,342					37	428		136	45
Oregon	3	3	240	3	200	1	30					1	10			
Pennsylvania	158	145	23,595	229	22,243	17	1,009	2	80			9	120		143	
South Carolina	6	5	425	5	414	2	10								1	
Tennessee	8	6	535	7	535											
Texas	22	5	500	7	500											
Utah	6	3	175	2	140										35	
Virginia	3	3	235	4	235											
Washington	6	5	1,179	5	1,179											
West Virginia	17	16	2,028	21	1,868	4	106					2	54			
Wisconsin	4	3	70	2	60	1	10									
All other states[2]	8	7	776	8	748										25	3

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 1; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1; Washington, 2.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Maine, 2; Mississippi, 2; Montana, 1; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 1.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines. Steam.		Engines. Gas and gasoline.		Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	8,244	6,074	61,036	407	15,551	1,001	6,136	7	91	116	275	1,386	4,848	3	30,095	4,037
Alabama	57	36	182	1	20	5	19			1	1				142	
Arizona	4	4	9												9	
Arkansas	18	14	98												98	
California	351	279	1,678	2	170	12	81			3	5				1,407	15
Colorado	90	73	561	3	100	1	2			1	2	16	92		365	
Connecticut	177	135	964	19	261	17	100	1	12			5	12		464	115
Delaware	13	12	58	1	15	2	5								38	
District of Columbia	76	52	350	4	75	6	46								229	
Florida	30	19	110			5	42			1	2				66	
Georgia	75	59	431	5	176	7	24								231	
Idaho	6	5	6												6	
Illinois	867	627	9,442	22	1,988	60	283	1	50	3	11	264	1,036		5,323	751
Indian Territory	10	4	6			1	2								4	
Indiana	181	146	2,278	9	724	34	364			4	8	134	449		719	14
Iowa	135	115	741	5	118	19	98			3	7	2	16		495	7
Kansas	82	60	302	3	37	18	77			2	4				184	
Kentucky	100	76	1,091	3	370	9	26			3	4	7	96		594	1
Louisiana	62	48	294			11	55								239	
Maine	91	64	301	7	61	9	24			6	20				189	7
Maryland	142	112	802	6	153	31	339			1	3	10	15		253	39
Massachusetts	589	459	3,544	35	831	15	271			10	26	25	108		1,923	385
Michigan	247	191	1,775	9	384	35	168					61	222		932	69
Minnesota	179	132	886			3	8			3	10				863	5
Mississippi	21	14	51	2	18	4	7								26	
Missouri	310	253	4,012	26	1,460	25	93					295	819		1,640	
Montana	9	8	40												40	
Nebraska	70	61	469	1	15	11	43								411	
New Hampshire	55	39	127	4	17	2	5			4	8				95	2
New Jersey	232	161	1,910	35	1,144	29	98			1	3	93	201		433	31
New York	1,693	1,085	12,945	77	3,347	217	1,200	2	22	18	36	221	658	3	5,876	1,803
North Carolina	55	35	163	2	17	8	39			3	6				101	
North Dakota	10	7	56												56	
Ohio	515	431	5,371	27	1,729	113	783	1	2	10	31	76	785		1,917	124
Oklahoma	16	11	63			1	2								61	
Oregon	53	44	250			3	7			7	14				229	
Pennsylvania	856	621	5,545	70	1,566	185	1,093			5	19	128	276		1,951	640
Rhode Island	79	57	356	4	39	3	16	2	5	2	6				290	
South Carolina	23	12	62			1	2								60	
South Dakota	7	5	57			1	6								51	
Tennessee	77	54	643	6	253	9	50					7	28		311	1
Texas	134	104	705	2	75	19	96								533	1
Utah	27	23	78			1	1			3	1				76	
Vermont	40	32	89	1	2	5	10			7	16				61	
Virginia	103	73	554	7	91	10	92			5	7				364	
Washington	101	71	359	1	60					2	2				297	
West Virginia	37	33	194	2	4	18	133			5	19	2	11		27	
Wisconsin	131	112	1,011	6	231	34	316			3	4	10	24		409	27
Wyoming	3	3	9			1	7								2	
All other states[1]	5	3	8			1	3								5	

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines. Steam.		Engines. Gas and gasoline.		Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	18,038	9,129	101,402	1,252	31,947	5,147	18,137	79	647	649	2,254	1,531	9,558	32	39,771	2,056
Alabama	184	59	530	5	97	32	96	1	3	5	10			2	322	
Alaska	5	4	12	1	2	1	4			1	3				3	
Arizona	46	18	85			6	25								60	
Arkansas	259	83	487	7	187	62	161					37	17		90	2
California	695	304	3,484	7	300	83	292	16	42	17	39	8	214		2,597	
Colorado	326	131	1,060	10	235	42	105			17	53				643	24
Connecticut	129	86	1,569	34	561	17	85	1	10	9	25	5	34		852	2
Delaware	33	23	126	1	10	7	23			2	2				91	
District of Columbia	55	18	779	7	308	4	19					40	160		292	
Florida	125	51	272	6	25	34	132			2	7				108	
Georgia	278	88	819	8	79	49	169			8	20				551	
Idaho	85	35	134	1	2	17	46	2	5	6	18				63	
Illinois	1,390	669	8,773	70	2,739	391	1,214	1	2	26	72	162	781		3,823	142
Indian Territory	153	56	166	1	5	47	112			2	4	1	2		43	
Indiana	669	395	2,180	34	350	278	264	1	5	20	103	5	93		1,336	29
Iowa	961	586	3,082	24	290	462	1,358			17	60	2	10		1,228	136
Kansas	639	293	1,228	15	151	229	666			19	65	7	9		312	25
Kentucky	292	143	1,856	17	630	91	303	3	8	10	26	34	466		418	5
Louisiana	171	53	895	10	325	35	118			1	2				450	
Maine	115	89	1,017	25	382	22	89	3	65	14	47	5	49		353	32

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Nevada, 2; New Mexico, 3.

Table 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
Maryland	160	80	1,387	32	738	35	94			3	9	34	100	4	442	
Massachusetts	420	243	7,375	50	2,323	47	234	7	27	15	48	81	508		4,189	46
Michigan	663	402	3,529	58	1,108	256	958	1	3			72	286		1,059	115
Minnesota	714	381	3,080	22	688	273	751			7	25	65	106		1,504	6
Mississippi	190	46	214	6	57	27	78								79	
Missouri	889	364	5,305	46	2,951	283	820	1	2	7	25	58	420		1,087	
Montana	83	51	422	4	15	14	42	1	1	14	59				299	6
Nebraska	559	224	1,215	11	303	176	361								543	8
Nevada	29	14	62	1	1	5	10	2	40						11	
New Hampshire	68	54	510	12	119	7	25			14	45				293	28
New Jersey	325	221	2,339	77	926	73	364			15	57	4	122		857	13
New Mexico	53	20	98	1	12	12	37			4	10				39	
New York	1,497	784	13,136	219	5,560	266	1,211	20	299	139	483	237	2,206	7	2,413	957
North Carolina	203	75	466	10	131	40	116			3	9	5	47	10	153	
North Dakota	219	102	336	4	32	91	233			1	4				67	
Ohio	944	591	7,545	89	2,446	367	1,807	2	8	25	110	209	1,034		2,081	59
Oklahoma	244	102	444	4	110	87	215					2	25		94	
Oregon	186	77	723	8	195	24	65	2	5	27	64	1	5		389	
Pennsylvania	1,136	776	15,204	197	5,274	361	2,698	5	60	72	231	365	2,308		4,474	159
Rhode Island	48	24	530	9	253	2	9			4	24	4	39		205	
South Carolina	127	55	236	7	38	33	99			1	3			8	88	
South Dakota	272	122	369			110	304			4	8				57	
Tennessee	260	80	1,313	21	720	43	135	1	1	10	102	1	15		340	
Texas	709	307	2,301	16	632	214	515					72	253		898	3
Utah	74	26	175			8	18								157	
Vermont	64	51	331	5	47	13	61	1	5	15	64			1	153	
Virginia	196	81	676	16	99	28	91			8	30	1	30		423	3
Washington	272	96	1,631	4	107	28	64	4	45	20	75				1,340	
West Virginia	185	103	1,022	14	73	68	688	1	3	23	101	3	9		148	
Wisconsin	595	373	3,787	24	302	230	709	2	6	38	102	11	180		2,232	256
Wyoming	44	20	87	2	9	17	44	1	2	4	10				22	
RUBBER AND ELASTIC GOODS.																
United States	224	188	55,881	287	44,726	13	307	31	1,984			341	7,500		1,096	268
California	4	4	44												44	
Connecticut	21	19	6,488	34	5,227	1	25	12	461			35	691		64	20
Illinois	11	7	1,473	8	1,430										15	28
Indiana	6	6	2,339	13	2,295	2	28					4	14		2	
Massachusetts	47	46	10,532	74	8,753	5	54	12	753			6	91		791	90
New Jersey	24	23	5,810	38	4,943			6	645			14	201			21
New York	55	34	4,687	26	4,163							17	288		137	99
Ohio	27	26	19,739	58	13,780	3	162					162	5,794		3	
Pennsylvania	13	10	2,716	18	2,322	2	38					100	351		5	
Rhode Island	9	9	1,245	11	1,046			1	125			2	30		34	10
Wisconsin	3	3	807	7	767							1	40			
All other states[1]	4	1	1												1	
SHIPBUILDING, IRON AND STEEL.																
United States	54	54	66,186	439	45,142	7	88			2	3	1,121	15,157	4,103	1,563	130
Connecticut	4	4	925	6	780	1	10					4	60	75		
Delaware	3	3	1,805	20	1,243							33	480		82	
Maryland	3	3	4,329	41	3,286							76	1,043			
Michigan	5	5	3,466	20	2,100							41	1,216		150	
New Jersey	6	6	7,919	15	5,083							312	2,736			100
New York	10	10	7,213	62	5,730	2	13			1	1	7	305	480	684	
Pennsylvania	5	5	10,904	115	6,100	1	20					172	2,736	2,048		
All other states[2]	18	18	29,625	160	20,820	3	45			1	2	476	6,581	1,500	647	30

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Maryland, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 3; Florida, 1; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Ohio, 3; Rhode Island, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

SILK AND SILK GOODS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED	
				Engines.												
				Steam		Gas and gasoline.		Water wheels		Water motors		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
	Total.	Reporting power.		Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	624	608	78,888	468	56,362	50	937	85	6,965	2	9	1,412	7,128	355	2,393	4,739
California	4	4	66	1	60										6	
Connecticut	43	43	8,662	66	6,174	1	35	21	1,492	1	2	46	841		50	68
Illinois	3	3	175	2	85							1	45		45	
Maryland	3	3	765	3	525			3	225						15	
Massachusetts	18	16	4,471	18	2,130			23	2,053			9	250		10	28
New Jersey	239	236	18,999	117	12,718	16	341	11	425	1	7	120	2,096	55	799	2,558
New York	123	117	7,900	57	4,720	17	204	7	423			91	650		606	1,297
North Carolina	3	3	398	2	375										23	
Pennsylvania	168	163	31,050	185	26,035	16	357	4	672			870	2,660	300	303	723
Rhode Island	8	8	1,745	6	800			5	490			2	100		330	25
All other states[1]	12	12	4,657	11	2,740			11	1,185			273	486		206	40

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING, WHOLESALE.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam: Number.	Steam: Horsepower.	Gas and gasoline: Number.	Gas and gasoline: Horsepower.	Water wheels: Number.	Water wheels: Horsepower.	Water motors: Number.	Water motors: Horsepower.	Electric motors: Number.	Electric motors: Horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented: Electric horsepower.	Rented: Other kind, horsepower.
United States	559	498	142,591	1,024	102,216	19	503	1	60	3	8	2,022	35,970	1,158	2,676	
California	27	22	1,779	20	1,136							4	21	300	322	
Colorado	7	7	758	12	758											
Delaware	5	5	160	4	138										22	
District of Columbia	3	3	113	4	108							1	5			
Georgia	3	3	344	8	304							1	40			
Idaho	3	2	22	2	12										10	
Illinois	59	57	58,175	173	36,544	3	232					1,049	19,576	855	968	
Indiana	28	26	4,847	62	4,131	2	35					64	671		10	
Iowa	13	13	4,820	38	4,053	1	16					57	656		95	
Kansas	17	17	18,907	71	13,527							263	5,318		62	
Kentucky	16	13	977	21	887							3	90			
Maryland	29	26	1,126	30	1,110							1	16			
Massachusetts	13	11	2,916	27	2,632	1	3					25	168	3	110	
Michigan	8	8	969	13	794							16	175			
Minnesota	14	12	1,581	20	1,436							3	10		135	
Missouri	25	21	9,534	65	7,462	2	13	1	60			121	1,999			
Nebraska	6	6	9,021	28	6,303							140	2,718			
New Jersey	18	16	533	16	439	1	5					3	42		47	
New York	45	42	3,116	62	2,501							13	196		419	
Ohio	56	53	4,023	107	3,779	1	4					14	196		44	
Oregon	10	9	372	12	324					1	3	3	45			
Pennsylvania	71	62	6,820	117	6,107	3	68					43	495		150	
Rhode Island	6	6	242	6	138										104	
Tennessee	8	4	855	9	855											
Texas	9	9	5,355	23	2,086							176	3,269			
Utah	3	2	25	1	10										15	
Virginia	14	6	720	13	650							3	70			
Washington	13	11	563	15	481					2	5	2	13		64	
West Virginia	6	4	701	10	515	4	120					8	66			
Wisconsin	14	14	2,340	24	2,239	1	7					3	85		9	
All other states[2]	10	8	877	11	757							6	30		90	

SMELTING AND REFINING, COPPER.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam: Number.	Steam: Horsepower.	Gas and gasoline: Number.	Gas and gasoline: Horsepower.	Water wheels: Number.	Water wheels: Horsepower.	Water motors: Number.	Water motors: Horsepower.	Electric motors: Number.	Electric motors: Horsepower.	Other power, horsepower.	Rented: Electric horsepower.	Rented: Other kind, horsepower.
United States	40	37	85,828	320	61,402	19	1,274	21	9,400			331	9,304	1,333	3,115	
Arizona	7	7	20,245	60	13,999	16	1,205	4	95			115	4,596	350		
California	3	3	2,714	10	1,850	1	44					12	270		550	
Michigan	3	3	546	13	460							5	86			
New Jersey	5	3	5,575	22	5,295							51	280			
Utah	5	4	3,173	11	1,690							4	50	983	450	
All other states[3]	17	17	53,575	204	38,108	2	25	17	9,305			141	4,022		2,115	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 2; Maine, 1; Michigan, 2; New Hampshire, 2; Ohio, 2; Virginia, 3.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Connecticut, 2; Maine, 2; Montana, 1; Nevada, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Vermont, 1; Wyoming, 1.

[3] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 3; Idaho, 1; Maryland, 1; Montana, 5; New York, 2; Oregon, 1; Tennessee, 2; Virginia, 1; Washington, 1.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
	Total.	Reporting power.		Engines.				Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Steam.		Gas and gasoline.										
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.			
United States	775	646	83,966	510	35,228	184	5,811	7	330			2,324	27,247	7,184	7,327	839
California	39	35	787			8	76								711	
Connecticut	7	6	654	18	467							18	96	75	16	
District of Columbia	5	4	145	7	135										10	
Georgia	3	3	170	3	145	1	15							10		
Illinois	84	69	8,243	76	3,636	17	211	4	80			192	2,101	605	1,530	80
Indiana	24	23	1,744	17	768	10	319					42	301	230	126	
Iowa	10	10	632	8	393										239	
Kansas	3	3	59			1	20								39	
Kentucky	11	11	990	11	487							4	75	8	420	
Louisiana	8	5	32			4	18								14	
Maryland	7	7	370	3	122	3	60					23	178		10	
Massachusetts	27	26	2,828	21	1,875	5	61					30	305		551	36
Michigan	12	12	1,170	11	740	6	157					34	230		13	30
Minnesota	12	10	1,972	12	1,086	2	56					61	703	50	77	
Missouri	29	27	1,932	21	1,018	2	12					19	266	155	481	
Nebraska	4	4	206	1	91	1	9					3	60	16	30	
New Jersey	42	32	3,889	23	1,536	6	65					158	1,491	375	405	17
New York	221	153	12,503	85	6,323	55	734	3	250			237	3,494	486	1,102	114
Ohio	61	60	8,121	48	3,564							139	1,580	1,560	882	535
Oregon	3	3	25												25	
Pennsylvania	105	94	32,315	118	10,802	56	3,939					1,189	15,098	2,289	175	12
Rhode Island	3	3	87												82	5
Tennessee	6	5	221	3	205										16	
Texas	7	7	108	4	65	2	18								25	
Virginia	4	3	281	3	250							1	15		16	
Washington	4	4	21												21	
Wisconsin	19	17	3,064	9	923	4	21					109	907	1,116	87	10
All other states[1]	15	10	1,397	8	597	1	20					65	347	209	224	
SUGAR AND MOLASSES, REFINING.																
United States	344	327	147,861	1,526	139,187	6	49	4	240			317	7,211	1,040	104	30
Georgia	4	3	105	3	105											
Illinois	7	6	395	8	395											
Indiana	4	2	50	2	50											
Iowa	12	9	241	8	235	1	6									
Kentucky	3	3	58	3	48							5	10			
Louisiana	251	250	113,644	1,147	110,818	5	43	4	240			39	1,479	1,030	34	
Minnesota	7	7	163	9	163											
Missouri	3	2	140	3	140											
New York	8	6	12,633	24	8,146							193	4,474		3	10
Ohio	3	3	153	3	133							1	20			
Pennsylvania	6	6	5,260	210	5,160							29	100			
Texas	10	9	7,730	51	7,630							3	100			
Vermont	3	2	30	1	10											20
Wisconsin	5	3	58	3	58											
All other states[2]	18	16	7,201	51	6,096							47	1,028	10	67	

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Colorado, 4; Delaware, 2; Maine, 2; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Carolina, 1; Utah, 2; West Virginia, 1.

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 5; Florida, 1; Kansas, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Nebraska, 2; New Jersey, 2; Tennessee, 2; Washington, 2.

TABLE 14.—MOTIVE POWER FOR INDUSTRIES SHOWING 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905—Continued.

WOOLEN GOODS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		Total horsepower.	OWNED.											RENTED.	
				Engines.												
	Total.	Reporting power.		Steam.		Gas and gasoline.		Water wheels.		Water motors.		Electric motors.		Other power, horsepower.	Electric, horsepower.	Other kind, horsepower.
				Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower	Number.	Horsepower.	Number	Horsepower			
United States	792	784	163,793	828	96,940	30	1,358	765	55,931			125	5,804	35	1,232	2,493
Arkansas	4	4	93	2	59											34
California	7	7	1,025	14	945										80	
Connecticut	48	48	13,289	58	7,141	2	45	76	5,688			7	405			10
Georgia	8	8	1,181	5	863			4	168							150
Illinois	9	9	1,150	9	845			2	175						20	110
Indiana	13	13	1,992	14	1,660			3	160			5	47	35	90	
Iowa	10	10	1,102	9	800			8	301			2	1			
Kentucky	21	20	2,201	22	1,963			2	13			4	185			40
Maine	66	66	16,444	54	5,170	1	35	111	10,109			9	355		775	
Maryland	4	4	2,210	5	575			10	1,435			6	200			
Massachusetts	131	131	48,381	207	30,071	4	130	185	14,494			46	3,486		50	150
Michigan	15	15	1,286	16	1,067	2	27	3	57			5	100		35	
Minnesota	16	16	941	8	400	2	32	8	176							333
Missouri	5	5	332	6	245			3	82			1	5			
New Hampshire	41	41	13,365	36	4,772	5	430	90	7,620			8	206		7	330
New Jersey	16	16	4,768	25	4,148			7	465							155
New York	41	38	8,427	37	3,825			53	4,467			3	100		35	
North Carolina	12	12	849	10	470	1	75	8	204						85	15
Ohio	23	23	1,842	24	1,473	1	15	14	354							
Oregon	7	7	955	2	135			8	785							35
Pennsylvania	144	142	17,914	132	15,181	8	209	36	1,026			17	387		20	1,091
Rhode Island	32	32	7,357	40	5,363	1	40	44	1,888			1	1		35	30
Tennessee	27	26	2,843	22	2,348			8	242			8	253			
Utah	3	3	623	3	285			5	288			1	50			
Vermont	17	17	7,133	16	2,505			28	3,615			1	13			
Virginia	24	24	1,666	13	732	2	270	18	654			1	10			
West Virginia	12	12	726	8	650			5	76							
Wisconsin	26	26	2,198	20	969	1	50	19	1,169							10
All other states [1]	10	9	1,500	11	1,280			7	220							

WORSTED GOODS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total.	Reporting power.	Total horsepower.	Steam, number.	Steam, horsepower.	Gas and gasoline, number.	Gas and gasoline, horsepower.	Water wheels, number.	Water wheels, horsepower	Water motors, number.	Water motors, horsepower.	Electric motors, number	Electric motors, horsepower	Other power, horsepower.	Rented, electric, horsepower.	Rented, other kind, horsepower.
United States	226	225	130,620	487	95,111	11	347	140	16,824	1	10	274	11,243	385	2,260	4,440
Connecticut	11	11	2,160	13	1,295	1	20	7	750			2	95			
Maine	6	6	2,812	5	1,527	1	15	4	240			9	675		355	
Massachusetts	49	49	46,474	190	31,433	1	50	53	7,641			110	5,278		863	1,209
New Hampshire	3	3	5,628	20	2,053			4	650			3	350		575	2,000
New Jersey	15	15	9,649	25	8,555			3	100			11	950		37	7
New York	10	9	10,317	21	5,250	2	180	14	3,235			28	1,652			
Pennsylvania	74	74	21,590	87	19,024	2	72	4	310	1	10	29	570	330	200	1,074
Rhode Island	50	50	29,528	115	24,360	1	10	50	3,820			42	903	55	230	150
Wisconsin	3	3	343	2	200			1	78			2	65			
All other states [2]	5	5	2,119	9	1,414							38	705			

---

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; Delaware, 2; Idaho, 1; Kansas, 2; Mississippi, 1; North Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Washington, 1

[2] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Ohio, 2; Texas, 1; West Virginia, 2.

TABLE 15.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS

	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS (GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME).								
			Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	216,262	19,679	76,193	67,577	26,492	12,463	9,022	3,063	1,237	536
2	Alabama	1,882	79	386	743	352	149	110	38	18	7
3	Alaska	82	3	13	17	18	18	12	1	....	....
4	Arizona	169	14	77	51	9	6	3	7	1	1
5	Arkansas	1,907	79	509	789	325	112	64	22	6	1
6	California	6,839	708	2,617	2,284	665	285	181	62	31	6
7	Colorado	1,606	246	677	468	108	52	51	18	5	1
8	Connecticut	3,477	235	1,098	1,033	440	238	251	102	48	32
9	Delaware	631	27	181	208	86	64	47	9	5	4
10	District of Columbia	482	72	136	169	64	33	6	2	....	....
11	Florida	1,413	77	286	363	367	217	72	27	3	1
12	Georgia	3,219	130	613	1,244	706	276	183	47	15	5
13	Idaho	364	33	150	129	55	7	8	1	1	....
14	Illinois	14,921	1,825	5,227	4,565	1,695	761	541	187	73	47
15	Indian Territory	466	52	230	148	27	8	1	....	....	....
16	Indiana	7,044	528	2,614	2,328	757	400	285	78	38	16
17	Iowa	4,785	521	2,351	1,322	314	139	92	35	10	1
18	Kansas	2,475	283	1,181	720	168	53	46	14	4	6
19	Kentucky	3,734	295	1,212	1,485	426	169	106	29	9	3
20	Louisiana	2,091	111	460	664	427	205	177	37	8	2
21	Maine	3,145	256	951	1,127	337	223	175	52	16	8
22	Maryland	3,852	333	1,197	1,162	565	333	185	44	19	14
23	Massachusetts	10,723	737	3,087	3,486	1,565	736	634	269	131	78
24	Michigan	7,446	686	2,757	2,098	869	478	368	139	41	10
25	Minnesota	4,756	533	2,389	1,112	387	153	105	51	20	6
26	Mississippi	1,520	57	301	624	298	142	71	19	7	1
27	Missouri	6,464	754	2,512	1,916	658	303	209	72	27	13
28	Montana	382	49	159	111	25	18	9	6	4	1
29	Nebraska	1,819	321	881	133	105	32	32	8	3	4
30	Nevada	115	10	66	28	8	1	1	1	....	....
31	New Hampshire	1,618	136	447	554	210	96	83	34	18	10
32	New Jersey	7,010	577	2,331	2,076	839	503	412	169	79	24
33	New Mexico	199	35	86	48	16	7	2	3	2	....
34	New York	37,194	3,625	12,474	11,677	5,180	2,173	1,422	420	158	65
35	North Carolina	3,272	110	734	1,497	458	215	183	57	14	4
36	North Dakota	507	64	331	92	16	3	1	....	....	....
37	Ohio	13,785	1,203	4,862	4,235	1,674	831	643	212	94	31
38	Oklahoma	657	85	346	182	35	7	1	....	1	....
39	Oregon	1,602	169	575	576	169	61	39	13	....	....
40	Pennsylvania	23,495	2,176	8,640	6,676	2,769	1,457	1,121	393	178	85
41	Rhode Island	1,617	85	419	526	236	113	126	66	34	12
42	South Carolina	1,399	31	311	610	201	77	90	50	22	7
43	South Dakota	686	76	452	133	16	7	2	....	....	....
44	Tennessee	3,175	167	887	1,334	412	199	132	35	6	3
45	Texas	3,158	298	1,272	938	390	138	93	16	12	1
46	Utah	606	37	269	210	47	17	17	6	3	....
47	Vermont	1,699	69	595	624	252	91	51	13	4	....
48	Virginia	3,187	156	917	1,263	457	196	135	41	14	8
49	Washington	2,751	234	777	1,051	406	159	99	20	4	1
50	West Virginia	2,109	141	733	712	266	141	77	28	8	3
51	Wisconsin	8,558	1,128	4,332	1,688	605	358	281	110	42	14
52	Wyoming	169	23	85	48	2	3	7	....	1	....

AND TIME IN OPERATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1905.

ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.													
30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.	
1,760	4,559	5,175	6,808	8,801	6,482	9,878	7,020	10,768	67,492	79,532	6,104	1,883	1
24	64	101	137	130	133	196	137	95	387	403	57	18	2
2	....	5	4	27	24	3	3	2	6	1	4	1	3
....	3	2	5	5	6	5	3	2	51	68	13	3	4
45	136	153	158	212	103	151	107	136	305	363	21	17	5
84	182	224	200	223	154	189	126	149	1,231	3,518	491	68	6
5	20	27	15	12	44	37	22	42	382	815	89	36	7
9	44	33	59	82	52	107	81	140	1,409	1,378	55	28	8
26	32	23	35	32	19	39	26	32	154	204	8	1	9
2	4	3	8	10	3	4	7	12	116	247	50	16	10
7	11	28	43	49	36	66	36	78	577	424	50	8	11
27	81	102	192	186	190	223	147	258	1,017	728	49	19	12
3	17	23	30	26	10	16	7	19	161	38	9	5	13
53	173	202	348	415	395	560	373	624	4,338	6,798	463	179	14
4	12	20	22	22	23	21	16	13	103	192	13	5	15
77	199	216	313	402	267	419	245	436	1,984	2,264	151	71	16
34	77	109	159	190	149	238	156	197	1,527	1,808	105	36	17
18	45	45	94	86	75	113	79	142	589	1,084	77	28	18
36	165	181	271	337	151	274	103	177	690	1,242	92	15	19
17	140	163	77	88	101	139	101	115	437	461	241	8	20
62	160	151	181	217	131	190	100	151	748	949	53	22	21
162	213	80	103	130	84	142	126	256	936	1,550	58	12	22
21	88	148	203	255	194	305	263	528	3,739	4,640	248	91	23
56	194	175	229	305	284	305	232	329	2,221	2,775	298	43	24
32	90	86	134	176	141	189	110	288	1,569	1,790	65	53	25
14	64	82	117	150	96	185	80	108	365	224	31	4	26
60	138	141	209	243	184	294	206	317	1,854	2,597	147	74	27
2	6	5	9	9	11	20	8	16	58	204	27	7	28
11	44	35	61	56	50	71	45	60	302	990	62	32	29
1	....	3	3	3	1	4	1	6	13	69	10	1	30
9	25	43	56	80	59	74	67	88	119	622	33	43	31
25	65	83	100	153	108	179	161	289	2,282	3,398	131	36	32
1	6	7	6	11	5	6	3	7	101	26	16	1	33
117	416	628	613	826	735	1,334	931	1,448	14,305	14,766	719	353	34
56	152	164	252	348	169	266	144	237	919	518	15	32	35
1	5	13	20	22	9	15	5	14	102	277	9	15	36
106	253	302	416	657	488	658	519	835	4,552	4,619	291	89	37
4	16	19	20	29	17	25	14	22	113	361	11	3	38
18	58	53	82	135	37	74	52	51	905	94	37	6	39
111	294	368	556	725	591	909	792	1,423	8,175	8,643	748	160	40
....	7	15	15	19	22	24	18	61	469	914	51	22	41
25	86	79	120	144	80	90	75	92	245	345	13	5	42
4	7	13	13	27	21	20	20	32	132	378	7	9	43
57	191	176	208	278	111	241	111	171	700	853	47	25	44
19	62	115	132	198	137	164	109	127	951	1,015	102	27	45
11	30	30	27	34	16	22	20	7	137	202	56	14	46
7	19	37	60	72	39	76	70	82	678	453	102	4	47
130	136	104	178	217	143	292	146	228	839	698	52	24	48
31	68	82	130	205	94	181	163	186	1,119	106	62	21	49
86	107	94	130	173	97	149	98	131	535	137	48	26	50
48	153	179	214	291	381	558	517	498	2,521	2,609	523	63	51
....	1	5	11	19	3	13	3	8	18	76	1		52

Table 16.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS (GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME).								
			Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	45,790	4,733	28,456	8,268	2,077	1,182	772	195	71	36
2	Beet sugar	51					1	30	16	2	2
3	Bread and other bakery products	18,227	2,396	11,938	3,350	348	98	78	12	6	1
4	Butter	5,235	438	4,406	358	28	1	4			
5	Butter, reworking	35	1	13	13	7	1				
6	Canning and preserving, fish	373	9	58	135	71	52	40	7	1	
7	Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables	2,261	29	151	583	539	518	326	88	23	4
8	Canning and preserving, oysters	69		5	13	11	18	17	4	1	
9	Cheese	3,610	647	2,932	28	3					
10	Chocolate and cocoa products	25	1	3	3	7	2	7	1	1	
11	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	421	21	173	152	49	16	7	2	1	
12	Condensed milk	81		5	22	20	22	11	1		
13	Confectionery	1,348	25	358	494	221	131	93	19	7	
14	Cordials and sirups	63	3	31	21	4	1		3		
15	Flavoring extracts	377	87	186	85	13	6				
16	Flour and grist mill products	10,051	868	6,920	1,931	256	55	17	3	1	
17	Food preparations	766	81	271	239	103	41	22	6	3	
18	Glucose	9							5	4	
19	Lard, refined	9		4		3	1		1		
20	Oleomargarine	14		1	6	3	2	2			
21	Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling	30	1	3	1	9	9	7			
22	Pickles, preserves, and sauces	528	44	171	181	63	42	19	5	2	1
23	Rice, cleaning and polishing	74	1	5	11	44	11	2			
24	Sausage	292	33	162	88	8	1				
25	Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	559		105	138	116	62	28	14	11	25
26	Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing	370	17	178	132	24	13	3	1	2	
27	Sugar and molasses, refining	344	3	23	74	100	72	57	6	6	3
28	Vinegar and cider	568	28	354	150	27	6	2	1		

Group 2.—TEXTILES.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	17,042	440	1,857	5,587	4,095	2,095	1,842	682	305	139
2	Awnings, tents, and sails	390	5	101	231	42	8	3			
3	Bags, other than paper	79	4	8	13	15	17	18	3	1	
4	Belting and hose, linen	20		3	7	5	3	2			
5	Carpets and rugs, other than rag	139	3	3	14	37	28	25	14	7	8
6	Carpets, rag	363	36	149	157	21					
7	Cloth, sponging and refinishing	55	1	8	31	14	1				
8	Clothing, horse	29		4	8	9	5	2	1		
9	Clothing, men's	4,504	148	566	1 976	1,175	360	201	54	16	8
10	Clothing, men's, buttonholes	141	5	53	75	8					
11	Clothing, women's	3,351	43	277	1,107	1,143	487	232	56	5	1
12	Collars and cuffs	44		1	6	8	10	9	6	2	2
13	Cordage and twine	102		11	13	18	18	26	7	5	4
14	Corsets	109	7	18	28	16	14	12	8	5	1
15	Cotton goods	1,077	6	11	53	94	170	346	201	119	77
16	Cotton small wares	77	2	4	20	22	15	9	3	2	
17	Cotton waste	41	1	4	21	9	3	2		1	
18	Dyeing and finishing textiles	360	1	31	104	95	45	39	25	16	4
19	Felt goods	39		1	3	9	10	15	1		
20	Flags and banners	31	1	11	12	3	4				
21	Flax and hemp, dressed	17			10	6	1				
22	Furnishing goods, men's	503	25	85	181	118	46	41	4	3	
23	Hammocks	14		2	7	2	3				
24	Hand knit goods	65	13	32	17	1	2				
25	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	415	13	82	223	74	12	9	2		
26	Hats, felt	216	10	32	51	28	33	36	18	5	3
27	Hats, wool	17		1	1	4	4	3	4		
28	Hosiery and knit goods	1,079	11	37	202	282	201	246	68	25	7
29	Jute and jute goods	16			2	2	2	3	2	3	2
30	Linen goods	15				3	4	3	2	2	1
31	Mats and matting	12	2	2	3	2		1	2		
32	Millinery and lace goods	860	13	79	305	263	107	80	12	1	
33	Nets and seines	12	2	1	2	1	3	2	1		
34	Oakum	6		1	4			1			
35	Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	16		1	2	1	2	4	3	3	
36	Oilcloth, enameled	11				5	4	2			
37	Regalia and society banners and emblems	140	11	46	54	19	6	2	1	1	
38	Shirts	641	25	59	170	183	121	54	16	10	3
39	Shoddy	97	1	19	39	22	13	2	1		
40	Silk and silk goods	624	2	15	115	118	124	152	68	24	6
41	Upholstering materials	236	2	32	146	32	14	8	1	1	
42	Wool pulling	34	1	2	18	8	4	1			
43	Wool scouring	27		1	9	13	2	1	1		
44	Woolen goods	792	46	62	133	134	155	183	50	18	2
45	Worsted goods	226		2	14	31	34	67	38	30	10

TIME IN OPERATION, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905.

Group 1.—FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.

30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.	
659	1,496	1,355	1,255	1,593	1,543	2,389	1,676	2,114	10,377	17,953	3,232	148	1
....	16	18	8	6	....	1	....	....	1	1			2
20	72	114	189	205	194	241	176	246	3,616	11,382	1,699	43	3
24	67	88	88	150	165	266	288	426	1,093	1,143	1,110	25	4
....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	13	11	3	....	5
4	35	48	43	62	45	22	18	8	31	54	3		6
481	799	508	168	81	57	33	13	12	47	60	2		7
4	5	6	11	17	14	6	....	1	2	3	....		8
6	26	32	67	279	546	791	680	378	401	157	222	25	9
....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	12	9		....	10
....	5	1	5	5	3	8	4	7	115	265	2	1	11
....	....	1	2	....	....	4	....	1	6	22	45	....	12
2	6	10	18	20	14	30	20	45	487	644	51	1	13
....	1	3	1	....	1	1	1	23	29	2	1		14
2	6	6	15	9	5	6	6	11	130	178	2	1	15
28	166	175	470	637	407	871	407	850	3,549	2,126	26	39	16
8	25	27	32	31	27	35	24	39	231	265	19	3	17
....	....	1	....	....	2	2	2	1	1	....		....	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	....		19
....	....	....	....		1	1	....	2	7	3	....		20
2	....	....	....	1	4	2	2	9	5	5			21
2	18	25	20	19	17	21	8	15	156	221	3	3	22
1	2	6	12	14	14	7	6	3	7	2		....	23
2	1	4	9	9	12	11	6	8	86	111	3		24
10	5	11	9	8	3	7	2	5	139	344	13	3	25
....	1	2	4	15	2	6	5	12	107	198	16	2	26
25	107	129	19	4	2	2	4	5	17	28	1	1	27
38	132	140	64	16	8	13	2	7	57	79	11	1	28

Group 2.—TEXTILES.

30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.	
10	95	122	178	315	275	501	564	1,160	7,916	5,753	51	72	1
....	....	1	4	6	6	8	9	11	128	217	....		2
1	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	27	45			3
....	....	....	....	....			....	1	9	10			4
....	1	....	2	....	....	4	5	21	61	45			5
1	1	4	4	5	4	16	9	23	144	150		2	6
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	26	28			7
....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	16	7			8
5	22	16	43	64	57	135	144	356	2,224	1,393	17	28	9
....	1	....	....	....	1	6	2	14	66	48	3		10
9	11	13	21	63	53	99	100	183	1,710	1,059	15	15	11
1	....	1	2	2	....	2	1	3	20	11		1	12
1	3	....	....	2	3	4	5	10	51	23			13
....	....	....	3	....	....	3	1	9	57	36			14
2	4	8	8	21	35	41	70	122	435	327	1	3	15
....	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	30	37			16
....	....	....	1	....		2	....	2	14	22			17
....	1	2	1	7	4	15	13	32	161	124			18
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	24	14			19
....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	13	15			20
....	....	1	2	1		4	1	1	....	7			21
1	4	8	7	7	8	16	18	25	238	166	3	2	22
....	1	....	....	1	3	....	1	1	2	5			23
....	....	2	....	5	2	1	3	2	32	13		5	24
1	3	7	5	8	5	9	7	16	215	141		1	25
....	....	2	2	5	1	4	12	17	108	64		1	26
....	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	5	5	1			27
3	4	7	9	28	19	35	47	96	524	304	1	2	28
....	....	....	....	....	1		....	4	5	6			29
....	....	....	....	1	8	1	....	2	3	8			30
....	1	1	....	....	....		1	1	5	3			31
3	6	6	4	11	5	9	20	36	436	317	3	4	32
....	....	....	1	....	....		1	....	5	5			33
....	....	....	....				1	1	1	3			34
....	....	....	....		1				7	8			35
....	....	....	....			1	1		8	1			36
....	....	....	3	1	4	4	2	7	50	68	1		37
2	1	9	3	9	3	6	24	35	310	233	3		38
....	....	....	1	2	1	3	2	3	44	39		2	39
4	6	5	7	10	8	9	13	23	203	276			40
2	8	6	14	18	12	16	6	17	65	70	2		41
....	....	....			2	2	7	2	12	11			42
....	....	....	1	4	2	2	1	3	6	8			43
4	16	22	23	28	26	39	30	56	279	265	1	4	44
....	....	3	2	2	4	2	1	11	77	117	1		45

TABLE 16.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TIME

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS (GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME).								
			Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	14,239	544	2,809	4,841	2,478	1,433	1,254	507	253	120
2	Cash registers and calculating machines	32		3	7	12	4	4	1		1
3	Cutlery and edge tools	254	15	53	64	46	31	34	5	5	1
4	Files	62	5	12	25	13	1	1	4	1	
5	Firearms	30		2	2	7	5	2	6	5	1
6	Foundry and machine shop products	8,993	367	1,797	3,341	1,650	904	617	206	82	29
7	Gas machines and meters	89	2	33	32	8	4	8	1	1	
8	Hardware	445	20	87	137	85	38	48	14	8	8
9	Hardware, saddlery	82	4	26	24	10	9	6	2	1	
10	Horseshoes	8	1	1	2	2		2			
11	Iron and steel, blast furnaces	190			5	14	26	85	41	16	3
12	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	88	2	8	22	17	17	11	6	4	1
13	Iron and steel, doors and shutters	24		7	8	5		4			
14	Iron and steel forgings	138	5	14	40	31	28	16	4		
15	Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works.	76		13	27	16	11	5	4		
16	Iron and steel pipe, wrought	27		1	3	5	4	3	5	5	1
17	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	415		1	13	19	30	103	108	85	56
18	Locomotives	15		4		1	1	1	1	1	6
19	Ordnance and ordnance stores	4			2	1			1		
20	Pens, steel	5		1		1	1	1	1		
21	Safes and vaults	31		2	5	6	7	6	4	1	
22	Saws	83	3	18	37	11	8	2	2	1	1
23	Scales and balances	85	3	15	38	16	5	5	2	1	
24	Screws, machine	26		1	8	5	5	5	2		
25	Screws, wood	7				1		5			1
26	Sewing machines and attachments	46	1	7	21	2	1	5	3	3	3
27	Springs, steel, car and carriage	52	1	8	14	11	7	11			
28	Steam fittings and heating apparatus	176	1	27	58	33	18	23	9	5	2
29	Stencils and brands	103	12	59	27	4		1			
30	Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves	415	4	36	100	100	75	68	24	6	2
31	Stoves, gas and oil	79	2	17	22	17	5	9	6	1	
32	Structural ironwork	775	8	119	279	156	98	79	24	10	2
33	Tin and terne plate	36			3	3	8	16	4	2	
34	Tools, not elsewhere specified	584	51	221	191	49	41	23	6	2	
35	Typewriters and supplies	66		18	18	7	7	10	2	3	1
36	Vault lights and ventilators	24	2	9	7	6					
37	Wire	25		1	1	5	6	7	2	2	1
38	Wirework, including wire rope and cable	649	35	188	258	103	28	28	7	2	

Group 4. LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	32,726	788	5,595	15,942	5,899	2,451	1,490	422	114	25
2	Artificial limbs	104	21	56	26	1					
3	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	486	106	157	128	59	22	12	2		
4	Billiard tables and materials	48	1	18	19	7		2	1		
5	Boxes, cigar	297	11	72	126	56	19	10	3		
6	Boxes, wooden packing	1,023	14	167	376	234	140	78	11	3	
7	Charcoal	74	6	26	22	10	7	3			
8	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	239	5	42	74	65	32	17	4		
9	Cooperage	1,517	91	519	591	194	76	37	6	2	1
10	Cork, cutting	50	7	11	12	8	8	1	1	1	1
11	Furniture	2,482	48	343	715	626	446	239	48	15	2
12	Lasts	55	1	8	22	16	7	1			
13	Looking-glass and picture frames	442	19	177	168	37	26	13	2		
14	Lumber and timber products	19,127	264	2,454	10,736	3,247	1,169	855	296	88	18
15	Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	5,009	90	1,100	2,220	1,036	376	152	33	1	1
16	Matches	23	1		2	3	6	7	3	1	
17	Pulp goods	17			8	3	3	3			
18	Pumps, not including steam pumps	115	15	53	26	13	5	3			
19	Refrigerators	111	1	26	40	13	14	14	3		
20	Rules, ivory and wood	13	2	5	5		1				
21	Sewing machine cases	8					1	2	2	1	2
22	Show cases	141	3	26	63	28	13	8			
23	Wood carpet	20		2	9	6	2	1			
24	Wood preserving	26	2	1	8	6	8	1			
25	Wood, turned and carved	1,097	71	282	476	197	48	21	2		
26	Woodenware, not elsewhere specified	202	9	50	70	34	22	10	5	2	

IN OPERATION, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 3.—IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.													
30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.	
32	77	138	166	246	217	323	346	646	5,408	6,439	146	[illegible]	1
					1	1	1		10	19			2
			2	5	2	4	10	17	130	82	1	1	3
			2	2	1	3	1	1	31	21			4
		1	1	1				4	10	13			5
12	42	76	95	144	136	190	173	296	5,324	4,403	60	42	6
		2	1	3	2	2	2	1	36	34			7
1	5	5	4	8	7	8	13	24	192	173	2		8
1		1			1	2	2	6	39	30			9
				1		1	1		3	2			10
3	3	5	7	9	6	8	8	15	29	25	72		11
1		1	1	1	1	2	3	4	39	35			12
									5	14	1		13
	1	1	2	4	6	2	5	11	53	52	1		14
		1		1	1	2	2	8	44	17			15
				1	1	3	3	3	9	7			16
8	7	9	10	12	13	22	41	77	130	83	3		17
									7	8			18
						1			3				19
									2	3			20
		1	1			1			13	15			21
			1		1			1	40	38	1	1	22
		1	1		2	1	2	2	36	40			23
								3	11	11	1		24
								3	1	3			25
							1	2	23	20			26
		1	1	1	1			1	27	16		1	27
	2	1	3	3		4		9	57	97			28
		2					2	3	33	63			29
2	2	9	4	10	5	15	33	47	187	99	2		30
			3	1	2	1	1	5	35	30		1	31
	3	5	4	3	9	11	9	19	284	425	1	2	32
		1	2	1	2	1	1	11	14	3			33
	5	4	6	15	5	15	19	30	250	233		2	34
	1	3		2	1	1	1	2	21	33	1		35
					3			2	11	7		1	36
							1	2	10	12			37
4	6	8	15	18	8	22	11	34	255	268			38

Group 4.—LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURES.

499	1,581	1,758	2,504	3,051	1,752	2,840	1,866	2,482	8,527	5,621	122	123	1
		1		3		2	2	2	28	65		1	2
1	7	9	9	27	17	24	16	26	130	206	11	3	3
			2	1					11	31			4
	2		2	9	4	12	6	22	140	99	1		5
10	19	37	42	51	56	63	46	72	359	[illegible]	1	1	6
1	2	3	5	5	4	4	3	4	33	5	5		7
3		2	5		5	4	5	3	101	108	3		8
11	45	62	89	107	67	92	71	106	485	372	3	7	9
				2		2	1		25	18	1	1	10
2	8	18	33	51	28	55	48	118	1,142	966	7	6	11
				1	2	1	1	5	24	23			12
		2	1	4	2	2	4	11	171	245			13
441	1,415	1,516	2,177	2,534	1,140	2,287	1,369	1,702	3,125	961	66	88	14
21	57	80	96	172	108	208	231	285	2,023	1,708	11	6	15
	1	1						4	11	5	1		16
			2	3				3	6	3			17
1	2		1	1	1	7	1	8	43	15	1	1	18
			1	3	2	3	2	8	46	16			19
				1		1			5	6			20
									4	3	1		21
	1			1	1	3	1	2	60	60	2	1	22
				1		1	1		10	7			23
	1			2	2	5	1	1	8	3	3		24
4	18	22	35	60	27	58	54	80	151	290	1	7	25
1	3	5	1	12	6	6	3	22	83	58	1	1	26

TABLE 16.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TIME

Group 5.—LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS (GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME).								
			Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	4,945	166	1,127	1,489	882	545	468	182	66	20
2	Belting and hose, leather	117	1	41	49	17	4	4	1		
3	Boot and shoe cut stock	290	10	59	126	59	21	15			
4	Boot and shoe findings	214	7	38	93	51	14	11			
5	Boot and shoe uppers	75	10	50	12	3					
6	Boots and shoes	1,316	27	127	262	251	208	238	137	49	17
7	Gloves and mittens, leather	339	23	55	115	76	43	19	7	1	
8	Leather goods	423	23	114	173	72	24	11	5	1	
9	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1,049	48	198	223	222	176	137	27	15	3
10	Pocketbooks	46		7	22	7	2	5	3		
11	Saddlery and harness	1,076	17	438	414	124	53	28	2		

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

1	United States	30,787	5,680	12,984	8,355	2,145	869	565	145	36	8
2	Bags, paper	62	3	9	20	13	9	6	1	1	
3	Bookbinding and blank book making	908	55	222	416	125	46	33	10	1	
4	Boxes, fancy and paper	796	2	48	261	286	121	64	11	3	
5	Card cutting and designing	60	4	17	26	12		1			
6	Cardboard, not made in paper mills	4			1	1		1	1		
7	Engraving and diesinking	305	56	126	105	16	2				
8	Engraving, steel, including plate printing	215	24	54	86	44	3	3			1
9	Engraving, wood	114	40	48	21	5					
10	Envelopes	72		2	19	23	13	11	4		
11	Labels and tags	67	3	10	32	15	3	4			
12	Lithographing and engraving	248	17	32	76	57	35	18	10	2	1
13	Paper and wood pulp	761		16	146	218	164	148	53	14	2
14	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	232	8	45	85	42	25	20	5		2
15	Paper patterns	26	5	4	8	3	2	3		1	
16	Photolithographing and photoengraving	223	10	37	112	46	13	5			
17	Printing and publishing, book and job	8,244	1,468	3,092	2,584	682	260	122	29	6	1
18	Printing and publishing, music	145	98	25	14	4	3	1			
19	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	18,038	3,881	9,128	4,250	490	153	109	18	8	1
20	Printing materials	77	6	42	25	4					
21	Stereotyping and electrotyping	146		25	64	46	9	2			
22	Wall paper	44		2	4	13	8	14	3		

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

1	United States	6,381	474	3,151	1,838	581	230	85	17	2	3
2	Liquors, distilled	805	47	477	184	62	25	9	1		
3	Liquors, malt	1,531	31	291	557	384	179	68	16	2	3
4	Liquors, vinous	435	26	150	209	37	8	5			
5	Malt	141		14	82	35	10				
6	Mineral and soda waters	3,469	370	2,219	806	63	8	3			

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

1	United States	9,680	962	3,024	2,710	1,738	768	329	108	25	16
2	Axle grease	25	3	12	8	2					
3	Baking and yeast powders	164	25	69	44	12	7	5	2		
4	Blacking	138	18	60	45	8	5	2			
5	Bluing	56	10	27	16	3					
6	Bone, ivory, and lamp black	25	1	8	14	2					
7	Calcium lights	22	5	15	2						
8	Candles	17	1	1	6	4	1	4			
9	Chemicals	275	3	54	95	54	25	22	13	4	5
10	Cleansing and polishing preparations	156	39	77	33	4	3				
11	Drug grinding	27		6	12	4	2	2	1		
12	Druggists' preparations	240	13	78	87	26	17	12	6		1
13	Dyestuffs and extracts	98	3	22	38	14	11	7	3		
14	Explosives	124	1	14	35	38	19	12	5		
15	Fertilizers	400	6	54	152	42	52	67	24	3	
16	Gas, illuminating and heating	1,019	26	432	314	111	70	34	24	3	5
17	Glue	58		7	16	14	14	4	2	1	
18	Grease and tallow	300	18	165	79	16	16	5	1		
19	Ink, printing	60	1	22	27	8	2				
20	Ink, writing	42	11	14	10	4	1	2			
21	Oil, castor	4			2	2					
22	Oil, cottonseed and cake	715	1	1	127	376	174	34	2		
23	Oil, essential	52	11	22	17	2					
24	Oil, lard	5	1	2	1	1					
25	Oil, linseed	30		2	4	13	5	5	1		

IN OPERATION, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 5. LEATHER AND ITS FINISHED PRODUCTS.

ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.													
30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300	301 to 330.	331 to 366.	Not reported.	
5	21	41	63	89	90	99	81	214	2,111	2,114	11	6	1
...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	32	76	1		2
1	1	...	5	5	10	4	4	18	134	108			3
...	...	5	2	4	5	9	5	10	92	82			4
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	7	32	31		1	5
...	10	12	11	24	24	30	32	96	641	431	4	1	6
...	3	5	6	13	6	11	4	6	191	92	1	1	7
1	2	6	8	7	6	8	8	18	186	172	1	...	8
3	3	7	21	28	25	26	20	41	397	477	1		9
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	22	20	...		10
...	1	4	7	6	12	8	7	16	384	625	3	3	11

Group 6.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

34	108	171	236	269	241	365	232	454	9,597	17,524	368	1,188	1
...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	30	...	1	2
...	2	2	9	6	5	11	6	20	330	507	4	6	3
...	3	4	7	12	7	14	11	26	348	363	...	1	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		25	32	...		5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	1	...		6
...	...	3	...	1	1	5	4	7	102	177	1	4	7
...	1	1	2	...	2	5	2	4	68	127	2	1	8
...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	5	46	57	...	2	9
...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	27	38	...		10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	19	45	...		11
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	85	147	...	1	12
3	6	9	11	14	23	25	38	73	267	271	21	...	13
1	1	2	4	5	8	8	4	14	98	85	...	2	14
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	12	...	...	15
...	1	3	2	5	3	1	2	2	51	150	1	2	16
13	31	54	65	108	84	122	67	140	2,681	4,678	30	171	17
...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	65	50	1	22	18
15	60	92	130	112	98	158	90	145	5,261	10,599	304	974	19
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	24	42	1	1	20
...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	38	100	2		21
...	1	...	...	1	1	4	...	2	21	13	1		22

Group 7.—LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

123	227	242	217	325	205	279	194	215	1,566	2,494	276	18	1
56	92	112	94	111	43	64	43	27	81	79	2	1	2
15	1	11	11	14	12	20	11	12	337	878	207	2	3
47	97	70	25	10	2	6	5	3	69	96	3	2	4
...	1	4	4	3	8	11	25	16	22	16	31	...	5
5	36	45	83	187	140	178	110	157	1,057	1,425	33	13	6

Group 8. CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

143	270	318	459	490	386	491	238	306	2,476	3,013	1,015	75	1
...	...	...	1	3	1	1			7	12		...	2
...	2	3	5	4	4	7	6	4	42	81	5	1	3
...	1	4	...	6	3	3	6	5	52	58			4
...	...	2	...	2	1	1		2	28	20			5
1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	6	4	9		6
...	...	...	...	2		1			8	10		1	7
...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	7	8	1		8
2	1	1	2	1	5	9	5	13	77	116	43		9
2	6	...	6	13	1	3	4	4	43	69		2	10
1	...	...	...	...					11	15			11
2	2	...	1	5		9	1	4	69	147			12
...	2	1	1	4	2	6	8	5	27	38	4		13
3	4	7	4	2	6	6	4	6	59	23			14
12	15	26	28	33	26	33	16	14	80	101	16	..	15
1	2	1	7	14	6	13	7	7	31	152	776	2	16
...	1	2	5	2	2	5	2		15	22	6		17
...	...	4	3	7	5	7	6	6	80	167	15		18
...	...	...	1	1	1	1		1	16	39			19
1	1	2	2				1	2	11	21		1	20
...	...	...	...	1	1		1	1					21
9	35	116	159	154	110	77	11	9	17	13		2	22
11	7	7	9	1	6	5		2	1	3			23
...	...	...	...							4		1	24
...	...	1	...	3	2	4	5	1	5	6			25

Table 16.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TIME

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS (GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME).								
			Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
26	Oil, not elsewhere specified	181	18	89	57	12	3	2	....	....	....
27	Paints	449	16	158	156	61	28	24	5	1	....
28	Patent medicines and compounds	2,245	613	1,006	498	80	31	14	3	....	....
29	Perfumery and cosmetics	292	51	127	80	29	4	1	....	....	....
30	Petroleum, refining	98	....	9	37	23	10	6	1	7	5
31	Salt	146	5	22	36	44	22	15	2	....	....
32	Soap	436	36	151	165	40	16	16	7	5	....
33	Starch	131	1	13	99	7	4	5	1	1	....
34	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	32	....	....	5	11	6	8	2	....	....
35	Turpentine and rosin	1,287	14	194	231	618	209	18	3	....	....
36	Varnishes	190	11	85	73	14	4	3	....	....	....
37	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin	141	....	6	89	39	7	....	....	....	....

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.

1	United Ststes	10,775	166	1,800	4,786	2,241	944	615	168	42	13
2	Artificial stone	477	5	182	250	35	4	....	1	....	....
3	Brick and tile	4,634	52	495	2,431	1,178	370	90	13	4	1
4	Cement	129	2	3	12	23	19	47	17	4	2
5	China decorating	28	4	10	8	5	1	....	....	....	....
6	Crucibles	11	....	2	4	4	....	1	....	....	....
7	Emery wheels	34	2	7	14	9	1	....	1	....	....
8	Glass	399	....	2	10	38	85	159	75	23	7
9	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	453	12	95	214	89	26	15	2	....	....
10	Grindstones	23	....	2	5	9	6	1	....	....	....
11	Gypsum wall plaster	176	2	30	88	32	12	10	2	....	....
12	Hones and whetstones	17	1	5	7	2	2	....	....	....	....
13	Ksolin and ground earths	131	....	16	73	33	5	4	....	....	....
14	Lime	526	16	140	186	108	53	19	1	2	1
15	Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized	4	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....
16	Marble and stone work	1,165	11	132	456	317	137	87	20	4	1
17	Millstones	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Mirrors	119	2	16	46	30	18	7	....	....	....
19	Monuments and tombstones	1,439	18	503	749	135	26	7	1	....	....
20	Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products	873	24	119	170	183	173	163	35	5	1
21	Statuary and art goods	135	15	40	59	11	5	5	....	....	....

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

1	United States	6,310	201	1,665	2,589	995	375	287	113	63	22
2	Babbitt metal snd solder	75	11	35	19	8	1	1	....	....	....
3	Bells	21	....	5	9	3	2	2	....	....	....
4	Brass	12	....	5	5	2	....	....	....	....	....
5	Brass and copper, rolled	25	....	1	2	1	2	4	5	6	4
6	Brass castings and brass finishing	520	23	136	219	90	25	18	7	1	1
7	Brassware	229	8	65	75	45	12	14	7	2	1
8	Bronze castings	27	1	8	7	7	2	1	1	....	....
9	Clocks	38	....	5	15	7	2	1	3	2	3
10	Coppersmithing and sheet iron working	1,989	30	525	1,076	273	59	22	2	2	....
11	Electroplating	312	16	128	147	20	....	1	....	....	....
12	Galvanizing	36	....	7	14	9	3	2	1	....	....
13	Gas and lamp fixtures	263	3	66	92	54	26	17	3	2	....
14	Gold and silver, leaf and foil	83	4	14	49	12	3	....	1	....	....
15	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	41	3	20	12	6	....	....	....	....	....
16	Hand stamps	224	39	117	62	4	2	....	....	....	....
17	Jewelry	1,023	31	244	401	208	90	44	5	....	....
18	Lamps and reflectors	142	5	40	55	18	13	6	3	2	....
19	Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	32	....	16	6	4	4	2	....	....	....
20	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	46	2	6	13	7	4	9	1	3	1
21	Pens, gold	16	....	1	10	4	....	1	....	....	....
22	Plated ware	60	1	2	15	11	12	12	5	1	1
23	Plumbers' supplies	185	1	32	53	40	30	23	2	3	1
24	Silversmithing and silverware	98	....	6	30	31	11	9	7	3	1
25	Smelting and refining, copper	40	....	....	....	5	5	8	14	4	4
26	Smelting and refining, lead	32	1	3	4	2	3	6	6	7	....
27	Smelting and refining, zinc	31	....	....	1	....	7	11	8	4	....
28	Smelting and refining, not from the ore	65	3	24	23	3	5	6	....	1	....
29	Stamped ware	174	4	22	47	37	22	29	8	4	1
30	Tinfoil	14	....	1	6	3	2	1	1	....	....
31	Tinware	377	12	119	105	71	18	27	15	8	2
32	Type founding	21	1	4	3	2	5	5	1	....	....
33	Watch and clock materials	17	2	4	4	5	1	1	....	....	....
34	Watch cases	28	....	3	9	3	3	4	3	3	....
35	Watches	14	....	1	1	....	1	....	4	5	2

IN OPERATION, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.													
30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.	
1	5	8	9	5	2	7	3	4	49	86	1	1	26
2	3	2	9	11	11	17	9	21	167	191	5	1	27
45	66	57	93	77	40	83	30	65	725	804	23	47	28
	2	5	6	8	5	10	7	10	99	137	1	2	29
1	1			5	2	2			15	19	53		30
5	7	8	5	8	8	9	14	15	27	18	21	1	31
1	5	3	11	10	10	12	12	7	143	219	1	2	32
30	59	4	7		3		1	4	8	14	1		33
									8	3	21		34
13	39	48	82	93	111	151	63	76	417	184		10	35
	2	2	2	4	7	4	4	1	74	89		1	36
	2	4	5	9	2	4	7	13	52	30	13		37

Group 9.—CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.

30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.	
134	389	553	882	1,140	804	902	596	770	2,567	1,914	103	21	1
15	34	52	50	54	36	62	23	23	68	59	1		2
97	308	426	728	928	622	533	237	224	354	159	8	10	3
1	2	2	4	15	8	10	8	11	28	19	21		4
						1		2	18	7			5
		1					1		5	4			6
							3		15	15		1	7
9	8	18	13	21	23	59	56	98	73	20		1	8
	4	2	4	4	9	14	7	19	153	234	2	1	9
				2	2	1	9	1	4	4			10
2	4	5	9	2	5	9	9	19	60	49	1	2	11
	1		1	2		4		1	3	4	1		12
2	4	5	2	9	4	10	9	15	41	28	2		13
4	7	11	31	28	21	49	42	49	156	76	52		14
								1	2	1			15
1	1	8	12	26	35	82	105	131	399	360	4	1	16
									1	1			17
	1	2	1	5	1	5	4	11	45	43		1	18
	5	5	6	8	11	22	32	83	735	527	3	2	19
3	8	16	18	34	26	39	48	78	354	240	8	1	20
	2		3	2	1	2	3	4	53	64		1	21

Group 10.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.	
7	15	30	59	75	64	90	82	206	2,531	3,017	112	22	1
1	2		3	1	1	4		1	19	42	1		2
						1		3	6	10	1		3
1							1	1	4	4	1		4
				1		1		3	14	6			5
	1	2	7	9	8	9	11	18	200	252	1	2	6
	1		2	4	4	6	3	5	112	89	2	1	7
				1		1	1	1	8	15			8
	1		1					3	16	17			9
	5	12	12	11	17	20	18	36	738	1,111	4	5	10
1	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	7	137	150	1	1	11
	1								20	14	1		12
	1	3	3	8	3	5	3	9	118	108	1	1	13
			1	1		1	2	4	35	37	1	1	14
								1	17	22	1		15
			6	5	1	1		1	61	143	5	1	16
			5	6	5	6	17	52	481	439	11	1	17
	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	7	45	75	3	1	18
			2	2		2	1	2	4	18	1		19
1					2	2	1	3	23	14			20
					1			1	7	7			21
				1		1	1	9	31	14			22
		1	2	4	3	4	2	4	83	80	2		23
		2		1	1	1	5	7	45	35		1	24
1			1			2		2	3	9	21	1	25
			1	1		1		1	2	3	20	3	26
						2	1		2	1	23	2	27
					1	3	1	3	22	28	7		28
			2	2	5	3	3	5	87	67			29
								1	6	6	1		30
2	1	7	8	8	7	9	6	11	140	174	3	1	31
						1	1		8	11			32
					2			1	10	4			33
							1	3	13	11			34
				1				1	11	1			35

TABLE 16.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TIME

Group 11.—TOBACCO.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS (GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME).								
			Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	16,828	4,327	7,822	3,394	689	258	216	80	29	13
2	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff	433	59	135	83	52	42	37	16	6	3
3	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	16,395	4,268	7,687	3,311	637	216	179	64	23	10

Group 12. VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	7,285	341	2,248	2,045	761	420	420	237	145	68
2	Automobile bodies and parts	57	1	9	17	14	9	3	4	...	...
3	Automobiles	121	3	20	32	18	15	13	10	10	...
4	Bicycles and tricycles	101	5	45	26	11	5	4	2	3	...
5	Carriage and wagon materials	632	32	130	224	131	62	42	9	2	...
6	Carriages and sleds, children's	78	...	17	25	10	10	11	4	1	...
7	Carriages and wagons	4,956	295	1,956	2,096	358	129	89	25	7	1
8	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.	1,141	3	57	190	185	161	223	169	104	49
9	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.	86	...	6	21	17	19	13	5	3	2
10	Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	73	...	1	6	8	6	19	5	14	14
11	Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	14	...	...	...	4	1	2	4	1	2
12	Wheelbarrows	26	2	7	8	5	3	1	...	...	...

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	1,097	118	305	357	144	77	52	18	11	15
2	Shipbuilding, iron and steel	54	1	...	1	4	5	7	10	11	15
3	Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building	1,043	117	305	356	140	72	45	8	...	...

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
1	United States	12,377	739	3,350	4,776	1,767	816	627	189	75	38
2	Agricultural implements	648	29	140	176	107	68	78	28	13	9
3	Ammunition	32	3	1	10	3	8	3	1	1	2
4	Artificial feathers and flowers	213	10	33	81	57	21	10	1	...	...
5	Artists' materials	28	6	9	8	4	...	1	...	...	...
6	Belting and hose, rubber	19	...	...	...	...	6	7	4	2	...
7	Boots and shoes, rubber	22	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	5	10
8	Brooms and brushes	1,316	228	554	392	92	26	20	3	1	...
9	Buttons	275	6	37	86	68	35	37	5	1	...
10	Coke	278	1	11	52	74	81	46	11	1	1
11	Combs	42	2	4	8	10	10	8	...	...	...
12	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies	176	15	63	55	25	12	5	...	1	...
13	Dentists' materials	80	9	32	25	7	2	2	2	1	...
14	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	784	22	126	292	163	78	67	20	9	7
15	Enameling and enameled goods	92	2	23	33	11	4	7	5	5	2
16	Engravers' materials	10	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	327	20	79	137	53	17	16	4	1	...
18	Fire extinguishers, chemical	35	4	17	13	...	1	...	...	...	...
19	Fireworks	34	1	2	8	7	11	4	1	...	...
20	Foundry supplies	34	...	11	18	5	...	...	...	...	...
21	Fur goods	868	10	249	466	103	28	10	1	1	...
22	Furs, dressed	85	5	19	37	18	5	1	...	...	...
23	Graphite and graphite refining	11	1	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
24	Hairwork	125	11	59	46	8	1	...	...	...	...
25	Hat and cap materials	65	...	13	30	10	4	6	2	...	...
26	Hats, straw	68	1	1	9	18	16	12	10	1	...
27	House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	237	19	81	77	34	12	12	1	1	...
28	Ice, manufactured	1,320	7	291	852	143	24	3	...	...	...
29	Instruments, professional and scientific	225	23	81	79	25	7	6	4	...	...
30	Ivory and bone work	66	4	12	24	12	8	6	...	...	...
31	Japanning	32	3	10	15	2	...	2	...	...	...
32	Jewelry and instrument cases	97	4	21	46	17	8	1	...	...	...
33	Lapidary work	54	6	23	15	8	2	...	...	...	...
34	Mattresses and spring beds	716	29	207	341	99	26	11	2	...	1
35	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	547	48	220	247	28	3	1	...	...	...
36	Mucilage and paste	111	16	61	27	7	...	...	...	...	...
37	Musical instruments and materials, not specified	181	42	63	47	21	2	4	2	...	...
38	Musical instruments, organs	94	6	16	28	24	8	9	3	...	...
39	Musical instruments, pianos	249	2	23	55	59	35	51	21	2	1
40	Musical instruments, piano and organ materials	101	1	13	28	14	15	21	7	2	...
41	Optical goods	122	2	54	47	8	6	3	...	...	2

IN OPERATION, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 11.—TOBACCO.

ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION													
30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.	
48	146	241	424	650	438	897	556	1,260	6,814	5,182	73	99	1
6	24	10	25	29	18	19	10	36	148	104	1	3	2
42	122	231	399	621	420	878	546	1,224	6,666	5,078	72	96	3

Group 12.—VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.

3	23	41	47	61	55	82	102	186	2,552	3,785	334	14	1
...	...	1	...	...	1	6	2	3	12	31	1		2
...	...	2	2	5	2	4	5	4	27	68	2	...	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	34	58	1		4
1	15	17	22	14	22	24	28	48	257	179	2	...	5
...	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	5	40	25	1		6
2	7	19	19	33	26	37	56	104	1,984	2,652	11	6	7
...	...	...	1	2	4	4	3	11	151	669	292	4	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	46	24	...	9
...	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	8	21	36	...	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	11
...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	9	10	...		12

Group 13.—SHIPBUILDING.

2	7	15	53	55	43	74	43	77	442	280	2	4	1
...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	12	33	1	1	2
2	6	15	52	53	43	72	42	77	430	247	1	3	3

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

31	104	150	265	442	369	546	444	678	4,608	4,443	259	38	1
1	9	14	14	33	24	30	31	48	233	208	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	7	15	...	...	3
...	1	2	3	3	5	8	8	10	117	56	...	...	4
...	...	1	...	...	1	...		1	8	17	...	...	5
...	...	...	1	...	...	...			11	7	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	3	...	...	7
1	18	25	35	56	41	75	56	78	492	429	3	7	8
1	5	7	11	21	9	12	8	18	113	66	1	...	9
5	13	5	8	12	17	21	25	33	64	18	25	2	10
...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	22	12	...	...	11
...	3	3	9	11	3	11	6	9	72	47	1	1	12
1	...	...	2	2	...	4	1	1	27	12	...	...	13
3	7	2	12	19	5	14	17	31	284	387	3	...	14
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	42	40	2	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		2	7	...	...	16
1	2	7	1	9	6	10	10	17	131	132	...	1	17
1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	11	16	1	...	18
1	1	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	13	11	...	...	19
...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	3	12	14	...	...	20
...	...	6	11	20	15	18	24	50	418	263	8	5	21
...	...	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	37	31	2	1	22
1	...	1	...	...	...	...		1	3	5	...	...	23
...	...	...	1	...	...	2		2	52	66	2	...	24
1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	3	41	15	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	4	32	22	1	...	26
...	2	3	6	9	6	10	1	15	94	87		1	27
2	7	26	64	132	157	201	113	126	206	99	186	1	28
1	...	2	4	3	1	2	2		75	134	1	...	29
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	36	22		...	30
...	...	...			1	1	1	1	11	17		...	31
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	41	49		...	32
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	22	25	1	1	33
...	5	4	15	10	10	14	10	29	285	332	2		34
...	5	5	5	15	12	11	15	19	214	242	4		35
1	4	1	4	6	6	3	1	5	39	39	1	1	36
...	...		3	4	1	2	1	5	76	85	1	3	37
...	...	...		1	1	2	4	...	42	13		1	38
...	...	1	3	1	4	4	8	4	115	109			39
...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	4	53	37			40
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	44	74	1		41

TABLE 16.—ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TIME

Group 14.—**MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES**—Continued.

	INDUSTRY.	Total number of establishments.	ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS (GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME).								
			Number with no wage-earners.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.
42	Paving materials	54	1	4	24	10	9	4	1	1	...
43	Pencils, lead	8	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	1
44	Pens, fountain and stylographic	33	5	8	11	5	2	2	...	...	...
45	Phonographs and graphophones	14	...	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1
46	Photographic apparatus	40	3	12	12	5	3	4	...	1	...
47	Photographic materials	90	9	28	32	11	6	3	...	1	...
48	Pipes, tobacco	68	4	18	22	14	4	5	1	...	...
49	Pulp, from fiber other than wood	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
50	Roofing materials	307	3	49	111	82	40	20	2	...	...
51	Rubber and elastic goods	224	7	24	54	46	30	36	15	11	1
52	Sand and emery paper and cloth	8	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...
53	Soda water apparatus	37	1	11	13	6	1	3	1	1	...
54	Sporting goods	152	12	43	47	21	16	11	1	1	...
55	Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	143	15	42	42	19	12	10	1	2	...
56	Steam packing	106	1	31	49	14	5	3	2	1	...
57	Straw goods, not elsewhere specified	6	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
58	Surgical appliances	180	33	70	57	11	4	2	2	1	...
59	Toys and games	161	11	31	60	27	14	15	3	...	...
60	Trunks and valises	373	6	118	142	57	25	20	4	1	...
61	Umbrellas and canes	204	8	62	62	40	22	6	3	1	...
62	Washing machines and clothes wringers	92	10	37	27	10	5	1	2	...	...
63	Whalebone cutting	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Whips	58	1	12	22	15	2	5	1	...	...
65	Windmills	53	...	16	18	10	5	2	2	...	...
66	Window shades and fixtures	144	10	63	46	8	12	1	4	...	...

IN OPERATION, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES: 1905—Continued.

Group 14.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF DAYS IN OPERATION.													
30 and less.	31 to 60.	61 to 90.	91 to 120.	121 to 150.	151 to 180.	181 to 210.	211 to 240.	241 to 270.	271 to 300.	301 to 330.	331 to 365.	Not reported.	
1	3	1	5	2	4	5	6	5	11	8	3		42
				1					3	4			43
							1		20	11		1	44
								2	8	4			45
				2		1		1	21	15			46
	1	2	4	3		2	2	4	23	49			47
		1		5	1	3		1	30	23	4		48
										1			49
4	4	5	8	5	4	14	36	41	102	82	1	1	50
	1	2	2	6	4	2	2	11	106	87	1		51
						1		1		6			52
		1			1	2		1	19	13			53
			3	3	3	6	1	1	59	76			54
1		3	2	7	6	2	1	1	50	70			55
	1	1	1	4		2	3	5	41	48			56
			1			2	1			1	1		57
	2	2	6	4	1	2	1	4	53	102		3	58
2	1	2	6	4	3	5	5	11	59	61		2	59
	1	1	1	2	1	9	5	16	143	193	1		60
	1	2		1		2	5	9	94	88		2	61
1	2	3	5	6	5	7	3	8	27	25			62
									1	1			63
	1					1	1	4	23	28			64
				2	3	3		3	21	21			65
1	1		1	2	1	4	2	4	52	73	2	1	66

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
				Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
						Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Adams, Mass.	1905	23	$6,945,410	70	$150,598	3,994	$1,509,159	2,222	1,510	262	$171,417	$2,688,408	$5,492,001
	1900	26	6,559,976	51	124,841	3,182	1,166,220	1,802	1,224	156	223,918	1,712,495	3,894,071
Adrian, Mich.	1905	65	3,257,820	280	251,104	1,502	625,306	1,252	230	20	413,978	2,828,678	4,897,426
	1900	63	1,631,150	195	129,078	1,030	454.082	909	110	11	148,055	898,061	2,124,923
Akron, Ohio	1905	187	29,188,351	969	1,135,687	9,817	4,985,884	8,107	1,575	135	4,443,768	20,647,353	34,004,243
	1900	178	23,724,719	1,093	991,704	8,259	3,614.860	6,697	1,497	65	1,684,942	12,719,788	22,015.643
Alameda, Cal.	1905	30	541,201	15	19,576	279	240.524	272	6	1	31,184	232,891	696,761
	1900	23	748,668	23	42,810	372	216.023	364	6	2	34,873	788,155	1,335,326
Albany, N. Y.	1905	490	16,676,369	1,159	1,376,639	8,976	4,269,355	5,963	2,926	87	2,869,667	9,376,627	20,208,715
	1900	511	18,010,515	761	914,402	8,106	3,852,485	6,107	1,909	90	2,030,990	7,506,902	17,268,690
Alexandria, Va.	1905	51	2,327,816	92	92,910	1,291	654,650	1,202	53	36	190,892	992,173	2,186,658
	1900	57	1,606,031	94	73,014	859	373,917	789	54	16	220,123	669,632	1,538,871
Allegheny, Pa.	1905	385	58,341,154	2,297	2,606,773	15,389	8,264,368	12,855	2,074	460	4,565,463	26,635,692	45,830,272
	1900	373	51,203,845	1,921	2,059,341	19,254	9,617,343	16,656	2,120	478	4,150,893	30,831,981	53,195,378
Allentown, Pa	1905	259	13,557,559	569	529,853	9,004	3,320,457	4,766	3,626	612	1,521,030	9,966,971	16,966,550
	1900	216	11,342,770	356	310,309	7,355	2,634.463	4,319	2,417	619	1,225,100	8,976,683	14,990,437
Alliance, Ohio	1905	41	5,695,808	245	178,591	1,444	837,942	1,378	61	5	227,655	1,914,938	3,563,845
	1900	39	5,677,894	134	118,903	1,486	667,006	1,420	56	10	145,344	1,648,214	3,202,730
Alpena, Mich.	1905	57	2,682,371	64	68,367	1,245	533,944	1,205	29	11	226.135	1,684,482	2,905,363
	1900	46	2,355,938	54	45,576	1,202	495.560	1,161	24	17	134,014	1,275,846	2,273,343
Alton, Ill.	1905	62	4,002,110	240	220,154	3,069	1,727,858	2,866	120	83	466,082	5,422,845	8,696,814
	1900	59	2,773,170	123	112,048	2,174	1,037.479	1,826	109	239	233,294	2,472,440	4,250,389
Altoona, Pa.	1905	73	11,238,009	448	359,277	9,540	5,563,900	8,989	384	167	834,009	7,248,032	14,349,963
	1900	57	6,380,090	303	209,544	6,573	3,716,984	6,065	323	185	194,540	6,882,991	11,273,287
Amesbury, Mass.	1905	71	2,929,507	65	76,023	1,877	870,902	1,329	495	53	248,659	1,974,176	3,614,692
	1900	71	2,873,795	74	67,462	2,255	979,203	1,584	607	64	215,879	1,992,369	3,672,573
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1905	89	14,554,001	416	404,359	7,993	3,178,877	4,196	3,583	214	1,183,962	8,853,294	15,007,276
	1900	98	9,460,888	188	218,212	6,261	2,456,605	3,570	2,524	167	548,556	5,989,584	10,643,310
Anaconda, Mont.	1905	17	13,728,456	224	461,273	2,086	2,569,804	2,056	5	25	2,297,967	20,479,630	28,581,530
	1900	17	16,983,926	93	181.015	2,392	2,088,939	2,375	6	11	309,334	11,958,368	21,002,055
Anderson, Ind.	1905	104	6,782,232	338	319,270	3,117	1,550,514	2,699	347	71	453,638	4,957,099	8,314,760
	1900	96	5,079,511	244	245,461	3,537	1,843,763	2,974	263	300	378,551	4,439,912	8,295,533
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1905	65	1,094.543	80	61,723	549	244,227	431	105	13	148,279	773,518	1,385,731
	1900	71	1,054,969	67	48,946	623	234,186	457	160	6	89,987	784,714	1,377,278
Annapolis, Md.	1905	22	225,989	16	12,102	113	46,228	81	17	15	30,698	93,526	219,335
	1900	16	120,524	10	6,268	77	35,495	75	2	....	4,548	70,312	158,383
Anniston, Ala.	1905	34	1,888,804	135	140,343	1,551	428,739	884	376	291	277,874	1,392,967	2,525,455
	1900	25	1,774,262	47	51,286	1,445	495,222	1,088	223	134	107,942	969,307	1,863,122
Ansonia, Conn.	1905	49	7,625,864	305	377,059	3,394	1,683,152	2,937	433	24	779,422	15,307,606	19,132,455
	1900	49	6,239,962	186	202,288	3,288	1,707,317	2,788	496	4	329,691	14,956,288	18,515,043
Appleton, Wis.	1905	108	6,833,493	167	196,699	2,486	1,217,035	1,950	487	49	454,616	4,025,882	6,672,457
	1900	88	4,634,672	108	126,752	1,561	642,288	1,201	309	51	261,482	2,356,869	3,861,284
Arlington, Mass.	1905	18	473,828	23	19,923	209	111,299	194	14	1	47,750	225,974	493,208
	1900	12	302,080	18	12,718	122	73,556	113	7	2	16,019	111,677	256,411
Asheville, N. C.	1905	45	1,522,350	67	65,760	792	228,794	550	118	124	108,588	1,247,368	1,918,362
	1900	37	1,174,190	45	35,257	804	225,337	533	193	78	37,144	821,358	1,300,698
Ashland, Wis.	1905	37	2,729,947	82	93,294	1,361	737,944	1,338	22	1	268,590	2,192,005	4,210,365
	1900	41	3,849,705	62	83,023	1,812	847,877	1,802	7	3	288,471	1,516,023	3,599,861
Ashtabula, Ohio	1905	36	1,286,293	56	56,802	846	456,007	737	107	2	156,882	996,143	1,895,454
	1900	29	706,903	46	34,263	373	165,314	347	26	....	59,913	527,303	884.413
Astoria, Oreg.	1905	42	2,431,777	99	119,594	830	511,348	781	30	19	202,023	1,929,899	3,092,628
	1900	31	3,020,402	60	74,680	669	307,767	616	48	5	152,693	1,399,720	2,180,699
Atchison, Kans.	1905	61	1,889,729	118	93,325	940	473,781	789	135	16	129,429	3,057,546	4,052,274
	1900	39	939,443	41	30,208	583	279.535	470	103	10	73.646	1,502,269	2,093,469
Athens, Ga.	1905	28	946,349	58	48,674	509	139,896	410	64	35	102,549	753,355	1,158,205
	1900	27	670,546	29	16,101	589	108,665	278	185	126	31,882	414,230	677,687
Atlanta, Ga.	1905	294	21,631,162	1,303	1,360,821	11,891	4,434,573	8,624	2,539	728	2,639,093	13,441,248	25,745,650
	1900	196	14,603,338	692	758,593	7,966	2,597,393	5,134	2,062	770	1,174,797	7,442,973	14,418,834
Atlantic City, N. J.	1905	62	1,919,268	67	52,807	381	223,004	362	12	7	127,884	364,558	974,835
	1900	36	1,331.806	32	19,870	305	164,939	299	4	2	43,195	281,345	608,422
Attleboro, Mass.	1905	108	10,438,480	381	450,914	5,044	2,474,022	3,490	1,417	137	813,972	4,650,845	10,050,384
	1900	108	5.724,135	273	284,702	4,811	2,190,709	3,297	1,450	64	315,656	3,796,454	8,751,427

Table 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Auburn, Me	1905	72	$2,826,494	152	$173,577	2,652	$1,216,064	1,846	747	59	$274,908	$4,417,291	$6,407,157
	1900	67	3,245,647	201	171,236	2,749	1,156,208	1,855	851	43	230,129	3,986,750	5,965,633
Auburn, N. Y	1905	111	18,177,523	495	455,392	6,660	2,867,245	4,946	1,611	103	755,668	8,244,374	13,420,863
	1900	120	12,427,345	311	321,896	5,895	2,452,495	4,190	1,554	151	589,394	5,211,820	9,575,000
Augusta, Ga	1905	61	8,101,109	291	303,562	4,839	1,293,702	2,923	1,493	423	788,483	5,952,693	8,829,305
	1900	80	7,986,610	195	219,626	5,563	1,324,934	3,007	1,911	645	513,501	5,146,409	7,984,324
Augusta, Me	1905	44	2,286,131	125	133,728	1,860	702,113	1,158	644	58	821,635	1,887,064	3,886,833
	1900	52	3,296,430	94	112,190	2,018	666,691	1,107	838	73	657,776	1,211,480	3,313,158
Aurora, Ill	1905	103	6,800,268	348	386,570	4,078	2,068,101	3,162	797	119	660,437	3,538,169	7,329,028
	1900	97	4,666,312	280	275,169	3,949	1,614,628	2,896	897	156	425,154	2,591,932	5,638,191
Austin, Tex	1905	62	1,256,641	80	77,837	641	349,406	515	120	6	133,351	771,169	1,569,353
	1900	84	595,011	50	39,945	495	243,419	449	29	17	68,528	456,863	764,748
Baltimore, Md	1905	2,163	148,763,503	6,806	7,086,614	65,224	25,633,550	41,571	19,767	3,886	18,224,852	81,014,029	151,546,580
	1900	2,274	107,216,770	5,501	5,871,110	66,571	23,493,427	41,016	21,677	3,878	12,112,419	75,222,830	135,107,626
Bangor, Me	1905	87	2,944,177	128	128,952	1,496	748,271	1,260	234	2	192,206	1,737,246	3,108,355
	1900	101	2,125,012	148	127,430	1,511	694,879	1,246	263	2	190,028	1,905,094	3,335,785
Barre, Vt	1905	105	1,699,180	107	137,052	2,198	1,514,830	2,195	2	1	386,935	909,213	3,373,046
	1900	148	1,201,750	47	42,840	1,875	1,186,451	1,861	11	3	199,476	783,460	2,760,852
Batavia, N. Y	1905	51	4,670,196	385	297,157	1,603	753,036	1,330	259	14	367,006	1,783,560	3,589,406
	1900	54	3,398,666	189	167,090	1,573	659,303	1,244	326	3	186,321	1,245,851	2,573,132
Bath, Me	1905	46	2,226,789	100	151,795	1,950	1,066,596	1,881	69	....	222,643	1,982,496	3,654,105
	1900	54	2,968,386	81	83,006	2,097	1,108,027	2,023	72	2	191,764	1,938,249	3,697,090
Baton Rouge, La	1905	37	1,290,635	69	65,488	620	309,135	583	14	23	217,687	597,822	1,383,061
	1900	13	747,338	40	31,782	329	110,586	327	1	1	94,422	386,923	717,368
Battle Creek, Mich	1905	120	13,039,324	770	872,445	3,389	1,885,984	2,862	519	8	3,483,805	3,984,351	12,298,244
	1900	75	7,212,263	432	402,070	2,051	978,986	1,754	291	6	1,447,080	2,100,182	6,301,000
Bay City, Mich	1905	128	3,256,803	199	189,166	2,892	1,262,724	2,627	219	46	315,019	3,190,525	5,620,866
	1900	133	5,114,209	212	185,954	2,425	1,061,960	2,331	89	5	400,367	3,204,926	5,775,525
Bayonne, N. J	1905	58	50,296,704	746	1,036,787	7,057	4,276,613	6,805	116	136	3,557,005	46,984,412	60,633,761
	1900	63	26,251,109	248	412,799	4,670	2,622,791	4,512	88	70	763,065	33,794,455	38,601,429
Beaumont, Tex	1905	40	2,721,540	115	134,441	732	425,196	728	2	2	194,416	1,512,240	2,009,829
	1900	30	2,010,344	58	84,208	1,005	454,755	1,002	....	3	64,851	1,096,950	1,913,352
Beaver Falls, Pa	1905	42	6,518,128	234	279,963	2,232	1,123,139	1,980	132	120	593,358	2,241,513	4,907,536
	1900	47	6,520,965	142	173,888	2,174	970,624	1,944	126	104	298,210	3,859,366	6,228,808
Bellaire, Ohio	1905	37	8,617,671	135	147,819	2,183	1,183,381	1,872	243	68	342,155	7,316,200	10,712,438
	1900	30	3,517,416	69	108,339	1,928	827,387	1,659	210	59	241,467	5,986,705	8,837,646
Belleville, Ill	1905	96	3,083,666	165	170,632	1,765	1,011,313	1,618	69	78	895,204	1,787,117	4,356,618
	1900	89	2,314,064	118	107,564	1,335	619,974	1,172	68	95	759,155	935,043	2,873,334
Bellingham, Wash	1905	73	2,981,331	97	107,305	1,314	858,105	1,282	29	3	230,706	1,650,652	3,293,988
	1900	47	1,718,976	51	58,705	1,502	549,228	1,409	63	30	193,340	1,553,255	2,629,046
Beloit, Wis	1905	44	3,739,442	173	195,501	2,471	1,439,429	2,259	176	36	454,216	1,834,585	4,485,224
	1900	43	2,510,579	115	129,914	1,845	871,487	1,680	158	7	125,395	1,338,397	2,790,637
Berkeley, Cal	1905	44	1,429,356	87	85,521	338	229,623	286	49	3	152,707	781,811	1,473,888
	1900	22	456,081	19	14,238	211	98,715	191	13	7	49,342	392,026	651,286
Berlin, N. H	1905	17	10,503,578	104	138,991	2,282	1,132,869	2,269	9	4	501,368	3,664,649	5,989,119
	1900	17	6,703,719	63	83,249	2,810	1,067,421	2,549	246	15	446,408	3,111,438	6,985,306
Beverly, Mass	1905	71	1,900,393	118	93,099	2,083	1,097,805	1,508	553	22	228,130	2,322,792	4,101,168
	1900	73	2,111,539	96	64,228	2,275	1,021,255	1,593	637	45	144,238	2,149,121	3,781,498
Biddeford, Me	1905	33	7,000,496	92	125,928	4,764	1,790,512	2,750	1,825	189	672,965	4,136,154	6,948,722
	1900	39	5,924,084	44	75,545	4,375	1,486,820	2,293	1,886	196	504,940	2,966,254	5,472,254
Binghamton, N. Y	1905	241	11,826,977	631	588,530	5,636	2,425,408	3,276	2,334	26	2,189,958	6,421,355	13,907,403
	1900	219	8,654,384	465	460,146	5,011	1,890,832	3,150	1,839	22	944,362	5,362,398	10,539,242
Birmingham, Ala	1905	122	5,739,246	467	484,535	3,987	1,708,835	3,723	196	68	588,225	3,048,719	7,592,958
	1900	109	4,314,265	284	321,055	3,490	1,359,123	3,318	152	20	409,084	3,980,096	8,599,418
Bloomfield, N. J	1905	33	4,177,405	261	314,208	1,893	1,024,309	1,303	547	43	846,704	1,750,389	4,645,483
	1900	39	3,104,468	142	221,239	1,612	770,145	1,184	361	67	226,762	1,705,600	3,370,924
Bloomington, Ill	1905	81	3,346,618	326	268,494	2,275	1,228,407	1,921	345	9	402,415	3,491,784	5,777,060
	1900	68	2,134,954	166	127,448	1,671	796,814	1,461	187	23	136,887	1,594,519	3,011,899
Boone, Iowa	1905	34	659,131	63	38,796	367	235,491	340	21	6	70,461	298,580	714,288
	1900	35	305,134	24	17,410	485	216,539	424	34	27	19,413	313,851	629,386
Boston, Mass	1905	2,747	131,562,822	9,428	10,464,168	59,160	31,873,185	40,124	18,169	867	25,006,898	94,602,913	184,351,163
	1900	2,878	130,142,653	7,691	8,179,522	52,853	28,208,926	37,515	14,744	594	18,645,743	82,295,297	162,764,523

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Bowling Green, Ky	1905	34	$538,362	40	$27,027	375	$132,505	321	42	12	$51,531	$477,443	$857,909
	1900	31	443,328	38	30,362	516	198,351	498	6	12	72,907	610,502	1,133,065
Braddock, Pa	1905	39	3,333,056	107	118,319	1,245	767,853	1,202	9	34	183,134	2,777,183	4,199,079
	1900	30	2,471,682	64	55,443	815	525,836	774	16	25	470,622	2,565,087	4,090,748
Bradford, Pa	1905	80	3,275,668	153	160,804	1,490	840,530	1,310	119	61	166,006	1,592,662	3,191,894
	1900	65	2,121,914	74	80,381	1,200	696,601	1,146	32	22	156,838	1,635,392	3,125,007
Bridgeport, Conn	1905	306	49,381,348	1,955	2,510,932	19,492	9,479,809	13,977	5,066	449	4,361,894	22,334,603	44,586,519
	1900	286	31,624,974	1,057	1,434,352	17,038	7,885,474	11,591	5,211	236	2,269,437	17,286,974	33,536,276
Bridgeton, N. J	1905	61	2,147,450	162	127,836	2,276	1,014,116	1,665	463	148	155,280	1,239,231	2,963,840
	1900	62	2,154,675	115	108,226	2,182	749,155	1,673	393	116	72,546	1,042,832	2,258,772
Brockton, Mass	1905	201	15,336,123	800	930,644	13,889	8,838,379	10,169	3,617	103	2,561,013	22,552,556	37,790,982
	1900	186	9,635,291	604	639,372	10,296	5,775,471	7,576	2,649	71	1,036,779	15,333,301	24,855,362
Brookline, Mass	1905	13	618,011	43	42,677	495	285,528	422	66	7	75,031	271,241	732,845
	1900	8	319,650	21	25,231	324	168,309	286	38	....	39,962	218,688	485,359
Brunswick, Ga	1905	29	286,605	25	21,830	254	102,943	239	8	7	32,696	187,348	406,723
	1900	25	269,631	15	13,740	351	185,732	348	1	2	15,127	399,285	703,348
Buffalo, N. Y	1905	1,538	137,023,114	5,264	5,542,132	43,567	21,621,762	36,441	6,739	387	15,083,614	88,367,338	147,377,873
	1900	1,478	95,739,635	3,767	3,429,473	34,275	15,678,428	28,937	4,828	510	8,604,939	65,938,462	105,627,182
Burlington, Iowa	1905	109	5,030,596	323	312,461	2,915	1,417,028	2,545	347	23	664,093	2,706,011	5,779,337
	1900	125	3,992,641	286	193,432	2,054	784,661	1,767	205	82	344,954	2,441,716	4,450,380
Burlington, Vt	1905	67	5,124,311	238	279,148	2,300	836,208	1,619	652	29	807,018	3,803,609	6,355,754
	1900	78	4,502,447	214	311,503	2,232	767,340	1,580	607	45	993,701	3,293,785	6,066,184
Butler, Pa	1905	48	9,910,334	322	373,875	2,093	1,113,756	1,930	119	44	516,857	4,659,864	6,832,007
	1900	41	1,419,147	33	43,691	792	415,867	733	26	33	97,889	520,352	1,403,026
Butte, Mont	1905	56	1,729,129	99	178,746	526	569,261	470	50	6	341,143	653,473	2,132,872
	1900	56	1,129,557	58	65,690	411	395,701	376	14	21	124,122	777,381	1,516,387
Cairo, Ill	1905	57	3,086,295	150	152,627	1,435	652,688	1,415	18	2	322,379	2,837,643	4,381,465
	1900	53	1,936,177	105	91,869	1,501	548,326	1,391	9	101	208,018	1,900,179	3,116,515
Cambridge, Mass	1905	262	32,260,238	1,478	1,712,826	14,586	7,493,858	10,320	3,990	276	3,552,608	25,116,539	42,407,064
	1900	243	24,590,508	1,033	1,221,449	11,070	5,451,265	7,726	3,277	67	1,776,886	16,772,856	29,092,103
Cambridge, Ohio	1905	34	1,146,503	61	50,006	814	497,243	803	10	1	113,632	1,519,858	2,440,917
	1900	28	1,058,575	48	50,989	768	487,030	746	22	....	73,848	1,317,296	2,201,573
Camden, N. J	1905	298	31,992,497	1,201	1,496,307	12,661	6,097,913	9,636	2,522	503	2,909,320	20,422,649	33,587,273
	1900	322	15,592,585	658	681,839	7,742	3,216,943	5,465	2,004	273	1,285,679	10,441,930	17,969,954
Canton, Ohio	1905	158	12,849,637	597	636,438	5,938	2,964,057	5,011	896	31	1,171,993	4,593,948	10,591,143
	1900	164	9,055,329	504	497,233	5,149	2,345,163	4,481	654	14	829,894	4,349,442	9,575,473
Carbondale, Pa	1905	32	2,679,056	134	170,667	1,475	606,494	1,042	284	149	309,726	1,113,317	2,315,695
	1900	26	1,451,673	67	67,720	1,023	340,046	652	178	193	87,492	470,423	1,146,181
Carlisle, Pa	1905	48	1,473,736	103	101,142	1,340	411,280	772	502	66	139,762	1,128,867	1,985,743
	1900	39	922,985	74	89,865	1,121	328,284	641	448	32	67,307	1,047,353	1,708,009
Carthage, Mo	1905	38	953,803	51	51,876	334	170,155	318	15	1	69,118	683,955	1,179,661
	1900	39	773,644	43	38,492	411	163,863	331	70	10	34,778	420,628	861,149
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1905	134	8,697,349	431	409,499	3,259	1,464,822	2,598	527	134	722,516	12,279,506	16,279,706
	1900	89	5,758,880	295	267,913	2,374	986,079	1,896	361	117	441,421	8,163,335	11,135,435
Central Falls, R. I	1905	33	4,950,443	85	122,721	2,443	965,467	1,124	1,097	222	288,536	3,330,062	5,090,984
	1900	36	3,969,810	76	103,710	2,372	882,603	1,288	975	109	280,531	2,726,248	4,511,182
Chambersburg, Pa	1905	47	1,032,918	86	57,682	843	311,798	655	161	27	43,124	569,358	1,085,185
	1900	44	721,689	34	24,825	612	222,021	461	128	23	37,256	477,732	814,856
Champaign, Ill	1905	36	580,327	31	27,674	289	168,779	275	12	2	39,367	157,538	486,229
	1900	33	378,581	26	22,868	245	117,688	228	7	10	16,62[illegible]	132,145	353,990
Charleston, S. C	1905	108	5,807,280	360	337,890	3,450	1,053,588	2,425	844	181	403,401	3,747,708	6,007,094
	1900	104	5,397,506	221	205,554	3,187	918,841	2,369	665	153	342,031	3,506,888	5,713,315
Charleston, W. Va	1905	55	2,680,388	137	138,237	1,237	527,596	1,117	102	18	166,192	1,295,067	2,728,074
	1900	48	1,053,502	73	63,955	686	257,061	636	40	10	74,527	659,120	1,261,815
Charlotte, N. C	1905	73	4,849,566	252	239,417	2,234	693,482	1,312	649	273	487,050	2,868,586	4,849,630
	1900	57	3,802,738	175	167,482	2,787	621,126	1,551	780	456	184,469	2,604,184	4,186,644
Chattanooga, Tenn	1905	186	10,942,791	724	761,458	6,984	2,777,230	6,229	536	219	1,234,116	7,879,859	15,193,909
	1900	149	7,458,502	458	417,447	4,729	1,615,861	4,295	296	138	754,818	6,420,725	10,517,886
Chelsea, Mass	1905	130	9,684,437	454	580,634	4,939	2,442,282	3,364	1,414	161	1,281,072	8,307,336	13,879,159
	1900	120	7,960,091	328	342,615	2,959	1,405,595	2,098	853	8	624,415	5,460,770	9,518,700
Chester, Pa	1905	131	22,070,140	431	607,146	7,061	3,416,843	5,506	1,272	283	1,153,064	10,422,066	16,644,842
	1900	121	17,672,198	307	485,674	6,972	3,131,184	5,291	1,386	295	1,042,993	8,570,732	14,940,165

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Cheyenne, Wyo	1905	18	$739,811	60	$66,135	552	$411,952	547	5	....	$110,436	$307,722	$924,691
	1900	17	579,535	18	17,219	423	341,073	419	3	1	30,645	288,548	722,457
Chicago, Ill	1905	8,159	637,743,474	40,276	45,601,201	241,984	136,404,696	191,844	46,987	3,153	96,298,031	589,913,963	955,036,277
	1900	7,668	511,249,431	32,406	32,067,676	221,191	108,727,154	177,388	37,186	6,617	70,445,692	502,222,401	797,879,141
Chicopee, Mass	1905	40	6,829,325	188	254,096	4,670	1,934,916	2,985	1,531	154	831,050	4,336,413	7,715,653
	1900	46	5,976,163	120	148,369	4,085	1,587,552	2,290	1,672	123	389,421	2,699,676	5,388,930
Chillicothe, Ohio	1905	64	1,694,222	133	114,412	1,553	569,648	1,207	316	30	220,576	1,927,762	3,146,890
	1900	46	1,053,868	73	44,022	1,112	423,158	893	205	14	93,088	877,610	1,615,959
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	1905	32	3,102,197	80	92,844	727	355,951	678	45	4	479,713	870,321	2,209,881
	1900	27	957,005	44	51,015	521	226,946	489	29	3	239,083	1,082,221	2,009,726
Cincinnati, Ohio	1905	2,171	130,271,811	8,190	9,077,414	58,584	27,389,569	43,387	14,213	984	27,069,745	83,258,492	166,059,050
	1900	2,454	103,463,842	6,164	6,437,089	54,942	23,103,724	40,118	13,865	959	21,162,664	71,390,944	141,677,997
Clarksville, Tenn	1905	26	3,231,192	48	42,508	341	123,922	293	45	3	310,142	1,395,198	2,210,112
	1900	43	1,019,115	76	83,461	438	149,230	386	39	13	229,364	920,980	1,673,882
Cleveland, Ohio	1905	1,617	156,509,252	6,883	8,308,099	64,095	33,471,513	53,358	9,374	1,363	15,062,862	97,701,529	172,115,101
	1900	1,349	93,021,316	5,006	5,381,525	52,862	24,691,891	44,213	8,216	433	9,990,737	66,084,468	126,156,839
Clinton, Iowa	1905	83	4,381,054	236	256,507	2,153	1,043,909	1,946	136	71	416,871	2,646,045	4,906,355
	1900	81	3,973,177	185	221,072	2,502	979,714	2,301	105	96	337,511	3,909,084	6,203,316
Clinton, Mass	1905	35	5,589,670	129	176,719	3,482	1,437,912	1,933	1,389	160	374,330	3,408,077	5,457,865
	1900	22	6,929,987	85	115,312	3,836	1,509,962	2,245	1,403	188	209,004	2,715,057	5,042,549
Cohoes, N. Y	1905	98	10,062,787	273	303,510	6,910	2,706,760	3,669	3,045	196	668,202	6,283,545	10,289,822
	1900	112	11,135,665	201	250,934	8,273	2,971,028	3,931	3,967	375	625,993	5,907,844	11,031,169
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1905	49	1,610,566	92	84,001	410	283,899	327	51	32	153,706	411,760	1,100,771
	1900	34	1,126,870	78	50,045	409	225,275	376	21	12	92,961	365,451	845,225
Columbia, Pa	1905	44	2,993,774	115	104,529	3,034	943,446	2,108	667	259	244,811	2,453,034	3,887,087
	1900	53	2,255,662	83	61,024	2,519	880,834	1,605	644	270	110,840	2,571,733	4,213,887
Columbia, S. C	1905	41	4,744,883	155	176,102	2,393	797,946	1,682	378	333	785,831	2,641,506	4,676,944
	1900	41	3,879,429	75	93,353	2,091	518,986	1,439	365	287	235,921	1,847,977	3,133,903
Columbus, Ga	1905	52	5,873,851	243	272,155	4,434	1,305,367	3,013	1,064	357	549,353	4,283,833	7,079,702
	1900	58	4,709,834	162	159,270	4,110	1,009,498	2,259	1,468	383	350,021	2,956,421	5,061,485
Columbus, Ind	1905	40	4,675,488	95	98,389	1,017	538,732	983	31	3	687,881	1,261,210	2,983,160
	1900	44	2,484,217	139	102,220	1,049	399,734	1,017	23	9	187,112	1,244,012	2,322,472
Columbus, Ohio	1905	460	30,308,424	2,397	2,385,821	14,777	7,563,285	11,982	2,476	319	5,384,504	19,701,162	40,435,531
	1900	408	23,462,351	1,573	1,514,908	13,787	6,027,535	11,678	1,860	249	3,716,828	18,252,017	34,748,433
Concord, N. H	1905	81	6,004,803	224	246,197	2,693	1,456,153	2,392	289	12	569,198	3,791,687	6,387,372
	1900	86	4,253,781	146	135,010	2,432	1,299,869	2,235	193	4	296,774	2,087,733	4,210,522
Corning, N. Y	1905	57	2,658,305	170	193,536	2,355	1,148,269	2,135	170	50	376,270	1,075,172	3,083,516
	1900	49	1,818,025	113	139,183	1,600	739,833	1,483	98	19	87,461	920,056	2,272,864
Corsicana, Tex	1905	27	1,340,371	63	61,206	279	143,217	244	29	6	105,787	1,304,138	1,796,805
	1900	38	746,280	37	31,201	220	98,229	202	7	11	30,301	812,022	1,195,664
Cortland, N. Y	1905	53	4,491,280	161	186,800	2,282	1,117,471	2,033	242	7	317,267	2,597,720	4,574,191
	1900	46	2,738,766	112	124,891	1,412	608,933	1,253	156	3	116,286	1,795,778	3,063,828
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1905	71	1,472,048	103	97,046	1,001	529,994	851	134	16	167,587	930,328	1,924,109
	1900	74	960,458	107	99,203	788	386,540	680	87	21	105,947	823,844	1,692,336
Covington, Ky	1905	199	6,725,323	244	255,965	3,703	1,452,600	2,799	793	111	988,469	2,610,283	6,099,715
	1900	204	4,227,946	199	199,387	3,212	1,200,080	2,387	697	128	709,069	2,516,836	5,478,764
Cranston, R. I	1905	12	1,996,446	61	85,641	751	407,863	657	92	2	347,179	921,071	2,130,969
	1900	13	1,816,832	45	69,149	493	249,214	439	54	....	412,326	613,110	1,402,359
Cripple Creek, Colo	1905	22	96,281	16	17,180	51	41,497	47	....	4	20,136	76,185	223,475
	1900	35	164,928	22	20,850	167	129,290	153	10	4	24,140	175,168	440,659
Cumberland, Md	1905	72	4,139,484	181	200,464	2,276	1,083,505	2,006	120	150	349,947	2,678,091	4,595,023
	1900	56	2,352,033	124	111,363	1,643	683,557	1,530	78	35	194,695	1,674,037	2,900,267
Cumberland, R. I	1905	15	4,919,659	70	114,599	2,147	854,251	1,018	992	137	97,353	1,657,813	3,171,318
	1900	10	4,372,929	20	40,391	1,500	539,795	809	586	105	51,955	591,602	1,756,268
Dallas, Tex	1905	247	10,891,084	830	828,131	3,445	1,759,222	2,710	588	147	1,712,366	9,207,099	15,627,668
	1900	177	6,461,684	500	515,333	2,842	1,323,156	2,169	495	178	567,897	5,397,961	9,488,252
Danbury, Conn	1905	103	4,037,159	408	346,237	4,515	2,263,750	3,101	1,363	51	516,630	3,695,191	8,065,652
	1900	104	3,422,727	154	139,324	3,039	1,841,667	2,734	1,189	16	372,546	3,258,150	6,527,163
Danvers, Mass	1905	38	2,430,939	48	47,637	733	347,782	563	164	6	96,698	1,368,017	2,017,908
	1900	37	1,307,061	48	52,321	859	415,045	651	191	17	78,374	1,671,890	2,393,814
Danville, Ill	1905	70	2,102,062	148	129,301	1,884	977,386	1,769	101	14	234,953	1,665,580	3,304,120
	1900	72	1,413,057	47	47,322	957	458,471	803	134	20	66,859	1,047,310	1,913,762

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
				Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
						Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Danville, Pa	1905	31	$1,571,382	86	$66,087	1,603	$646,263	1,224	245	134	$151,241	$1,192,209	$2,325,227
	1900	34	2,710,864	70	74,948	2,262	804,677	1,858	169	235	220,790	2,665,265	4,116,103
Danville, Va	1905	34	5,118,661	131	125,595	3,018	811,439	1,550	1,091	377	603,525	2,766,179	4,774,818
	1900	46	4,323,674	134	105,814	2,933	663,556	1,604	708	621	537,078	1,867,519	3,693,792
Davenport, Iowa	1905	173	13,063,504	533	547,419	3,840	1,755,823	2,983	807	50	1,150,904	8,838,777	13,695,978
	1900	163	10,218,961	424	430,129	3,403	1,457,162	2,522	731	150	726,065	6,056,936	9,872,327
Dayton, Ohio	1905	431	32,900,844	2,337	2,707,483	17,093	8,693,024	14,183	2,798	112	5,057,006	18,504,735	39,596,773
	1900	425	26,283,389	1,378	1,513,694	14,408	6,909,204	12,013	2,277	118	3,026,303	14,330,075	31,015,293
Decatur, Ill	1905	116	4,873,764	410	373,065	2,340	1,125,282	2,057	234	49	587,004	5,593,355	8,667,302
	1900	108	3,295,528	217	201,034	1,920	829,606	1,646	259	15	186,554	3,358,620	5,133,677
Denison, Tex	1905	25	1,052,187	64	63,998	725	454,617	708	17	....	71,320	590,805	1,234,956
	1900	29	1,108,362	52	35,794	668	360,791	637	22	9	34,035	379,343	840,302
Denver, Colo	1905	722	27,433,879	1,484	1,818,035	9,672	6,711,285	8,476	1,048	148	2,862,011	20,999,833	36,660,410
	1900	574	31,270,593	1,036	1,181,411	8,500	5,235,919	7,539	848	113	1,898,772	24,472,275	37,906,171
Des Moines, Iowa	1905	291	9,593,926	932	985,216	4,155	2,083,209	3,274	829	52	1,712,654	8,644,367	15,084,958
	1900	218	7,417,215	656	557,636	3,479	1,474,071	2,796	599	84	713,814	4,138,523	8,396,495
Detroit, Mich	1905	1,363	91,228,214	5,940	6,143,535	48,879	22,786,576	36,303	10,810	1,766	15,865.288	66,792,687	128,761,658
	1900	1,259	67,223,682	4,947	4,726,201	38,373	15,317,342	28,001	9,137	1,235	9,779,533	47,007,497	88,365,924
Dover, N. H	1905	42	7,788,957	132	181,889	2,859	1,226,944	1,910	926	23	472,749	3,869,443	6,042,901
	1900	40	6,408,055	99	138,949	2,797	1,229,424	1,767	1,015	15	337,432	3,272,659	5,440,353
Dubois, Pa	1905	34	3,281,457	114	94,970	1,057	557,348	1,039	11	7	198,072	1,724,754	2,607,073
	1900	24	1,410,586	33	32,310	817	329,429	797	8	12	83,148	1,152,816	1,767,699
Dubuque, Iowa	1905	156	9,437,177	646	538,030	4,274	1,913,455	3,372	772	130	1,313,148	4,705,737	9,279,414
	1900	161	7,507,434	561	444,641	4,658	1,675,413	3,565	983	110	922.302	5,358,194	9,651,247
Duluth, Minn	1905	163	9,537,548	503	503.834	3,987	2,185.783	3,693	273	21	1,366.322	4,633,827	10,139 009
	1900	126	5,967,201	220	212.114	3,658	1,778,804	3,518	110	30	918,655	3,658,988	7,810.737
Dunkirk, N. Y	1905	38	5,771,200	227	260.110	3,395	2,003,208	3,285	80	30	444,134	4,749.236	9,909,260
	1900	41	4,133,966	116	118,459	2,533	1,336,464	2,384	92	57	317,012	3,014,829	5,225,996
Dunmore, Pa	1905	15	1,041,174	77	114,314	1,133	463,547	928	105	100	228,956	550,095	1,460,445
	1900	18	1,020,763	50	47,438	614	276,314	579	13	22	138,710	489,901	1,132,322
Duquesne, Pa	1905	15	16,591,380	328	387,756	2,731	1,900,580	2,687	1	43	966,825	23,144,659	28,494,303
	1900	7	14,350,200	76	88,157	1,487	1,068,756	1,483	....	4	434,469	14,597,470	20,333,476
East Liverpool, Ohio	1905	81	6,972,256	302	362,991	5,228	2,703,123	3,720	1,468	40	601,521	2,107,042	6,437,090
	1900	75	4,959,920	283	287,695	4,171	1,969,711	3,065	1,064	42	232,411	1,462,550	4,749,165
East Orange, N. J	1905	17	3,047,905	383	267,248	854	453,700	655	198	1	317,826	1,108,151	2,326,552
	1900	22	1,896,260	150	186,088	690	356,018	557	133	....	302,469	910,770	2,086,910
East Providence, R. I	1905	20	3,535,015	96	117,449	1,209	494,467	925	283	1	162,844	3,917,676	5,035,288
	1900	15	2,191,230	42	48,664	836	332,125	598	238	....	254,829	4,288,159	5,347,316
East St. Louis, Ill	1905	94	19,909,166	847	915,154	7,012	3,718.986	6,588	318	106	1,870,060	30,225,640	37,586,198
	1900	61	7,940,954	265	282,308	5,139	2,364,112	4.802	99	238	535,797	27,791,704	32,460,957
Easton, Pa	1905	99	4,849,699	262	235,723	3,355	1,372,193	2,144	937	274	535,353	2,955,235	5,654,594
	1900	106	4,346,447	147	128,876	3,202	1,200,434	2,075	872	255	364,721	3,192,855	5,424,668
Eau Claire, Wis	1905	73	3,622,543	180	179,993	1,985	851,443	1,826	147	12	409,493	1,798,743	3,601,558
	1900	64	3,844,252	116	132,629	1,758	695,852	1,598	126	34	341,865	2,111,778	3,876,386
El Paso, Tex	1905	54	1,673,292	104	127,534	1,158	709,707	950	200	8	142,250	1,131,211	2,377,813
	1900	38	793,221	39	49,990	716	402,322	679	33	4	44,745	539,055	1,213,099
Elgin, Ill	1905	76	10,979,586	296	427,490	4,885	2,712,560	2,865	1,934	86	1,186.634	4,090,259	9,349,274
	1900	80	8,382,597	152	188,574	4,376	2,073,796	2,536	1,724	116	424,066	2,614,384	6,386,243
Elizabeth, N. J	1905	124	23,564,094	740	866,099	12,335	7,397,978	11,161	1,087	87	1,417,406	16,981,514	29,300,801
	1900	141	15,951,174	584	800,585	9,498	5,475,852	8,730	711	57	1,288,016	12,912,537	22,861,375
Elkhart, Ind	1905	58	3,290,995	301	281,098	2,265	1,036,981	1,832	413	20	708,280	2,016,058	4,345,466
	1900	57	2,789,809	219	167,166	2,123	1,011,619	1,876	241	6	763,476	1,882,373	3,932,908
Elmira, N. Y	1905	143	7,248,714	435	411,568	3,442	1,580,720	2,517	797	128	785,809	3,443,518	6,984,095
	1900	144	5,990,892	271	241,696	3,570	1,490,968	2,755	660	155	402,014	3,901,786	6,596,603
Elwood, Ind	1905	32	3,302,508	89	78,741	1,779	1,011,103	1,648	110	21	167,061	4,396,445	6,111,083
	1900	46	4,362,411	102	111,981	2,745	1,665,066	2,387	150	208	154,458	6,755,011	9,433,513
Elyria, Ohio	1905	50	3,071,108	249	230,708	1,144	566,868	992	145	7	199,624	1,594,639	2,933,450
	1900	32	1,116,643	62	54,449	638	268,719	520	100	18	89,265	740,080	1,221,250
Emporia, Kans	1905	22	291,038	16	10,108	208	121,716	198	9	1	28,660	359,129	571,601
	1900	19	166,942	4	2,700	159	78,965	140	14	5	10,784	162,156	298,125
Erie, Pa	1905	267	24,114,233	734	870.901	9,153	4,763,427	8,200	742	211	1,545,711	10,102,257	19,911,567
	1900	260	19,062,773	617	655,307	8,032	3,924,783	7,261	522	249	1,019,231	8,207,866	16,492,888

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Escanaba, Mich.	1905	34	$1,019,332	76	$77,356	949	$451,982	798	106	45	$142,826	$404,062	$1,332,979
	1900	26	430,601	25	30,978	520	237,532	460	59	1	25,292	250,233	609,822
Evanston, Ill.	1905	33	1,722,976	102	75,981	738	383,652	721	15	2	189,063	1,582,553	2,550,529
	1900	27	1,290,404	29	24,450	400	191,917	387	9	4	52,035	361,742	830,020
Evansville, Ind.	1905	275	14,947,535	790	843,508	8,596	3,838,115	6,696	1,559	341	2,129,345	10,722,329	19,201,716
	1900	273	9,428,387	561	595,547	6,284	2,450,790	4,726	1,429	129	881,119	6,545,126	12,167,524
Everett, Mass.	1905	51	8,476,624	216	283,999	2,186	1,154,505	1,794	297	95	1,182,075	3,122,931	6,135,650
	1900	52	5,974,732	152	168,415	1,877	902,693	1,746	130	1	659,689	2,474,246	4,437,180
Fall River, Mass.	1905	234	69,375,125	667	1,141,642	26,836	10,098,871	14,478	11,117	1,241	3,923,676	26,095,619	43,473,105
	1900	240	57,414,879	512	861,431	30,646	10,742,158	15,848	13,082	1,716	2,878,588	18,070,072	39,102,710
Fargo, N. Dak.	1905	47	884,188	89	76,056	386	218,548	294	79	13	114,966	555,020	1,160,832
	1900	36	845,668	37	32,842	307	163,078	289	10	8	49,033	783,246	1,230,658
Findlay, Ohio	1905	71	2,658,763	101	104,523	1,343	625,359	1,044	294	5	290,299	1,578,903	2,925,309
	1900	80	1,692,891	104	84,662	1,107	453,420	943	151	13	112,357	750,808	1,685,418
Fitchburg, Mass.	1905	107	13,108,543	295	379,045	6,498	3,167,508	4,605	1,597	296	1,316,180	9,421,444	15,390,507
	1900	115	12,585,652	290	363,504	6,218	2,802,157	4,343	1,630	245	684,668	7,479,674	13,008,021
Flint, Mich.	1905	70	4,216,171	249	227,944	2,161	1,040,836	1,960	191	10	404,864	3,768,986	6,177,170
	1900	63	2,507,418	87	72,745	1,960	802,225	1,769	185	6	234,418	2,753,837	4,713,044
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1905	85	4,659,608	242	263,777	2,566	1,055,479	2,171	353	42	489,046	3,310,926	5,599,606
	1900	74	2,384,311	117	116,994	1,520	542,358	1,178	288	54	219,157	1,634,615	2,860,742
Fort Dodge, Iowa	1905	42	3,700,651	119	120,699	961	476,598	784	177	....	254,562	1,702,309	3,025,659
	1900	30	769,211	79	58,501	390	170,614	320	64	6	26,868	678,974	1,005,834
Fort Madison, Iowa	1905	34	1,818,753	100	94,104	1,138	557,661	1,090	42	6	157,932	1,400,747	2,378,892
	1900	33	1,454,502	72	90,588	856	373,270	843	9	4	86,550	814,806	1,577,883
Fort Scott, Kans.	1905	50	903,762	67	60,090	575	329,369	554	14	7	104,673	756,843	1,349,026
	1900	32	577,684	29	26,236	389	198,093	359	29	1	30,304	378,715	713,652
Fort Smith, Ark.	1905	63	1,725,574	106	113,222	1,049	481,082	944	66	39	203,352	1,112,896	2,329,454
	1900	66	896,864	63	56,268	677	255,511	593	54	30	64,814	650,446	1,401,320
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1905	200	12,981,853	961	1,012,128	8,224	3,919,588	6,356	1,546	322	1,597,523	7,645,102	15,129,562
	1900	178	8,673,566	601	527,858	6,519	2,626,544	4,764	1,596	159	668,974	6,031,997	11,262,672
Fort Worth, Tex.	1905	102	3,170,458	226	213,134	1,423	842,988	1,299	106	18	680,249	3,189,291	5,668,391
	1900	68	2,153,469	108	131,134	943	564,850	890	39	14	315,050	2,146,805	3,487,544
Framingham, Mass.	1905	36	2,612,603	89	133,060	2,484	1,121,485	1,323	1,103	58	228,247	2,516,969	4,173,579
	1900	34	2,820,580	69	66,002	2,207	857,107	1,104	1,055	48	160,818	1,691,579	3,007,301
Frankfort, Ky.	1905	30	1,386,588	52	68,841	525	151,805	304	197	24	249,944	1,132,626	1,747,338
	1900	34	1,035,314	63	54,628	281	124,370	264	11	6	140,187	828,626	1,327,342
Frederick, Md.	1905	56	1,420,542	90	60,937	1,032	278,139	717	248	67	88,823	1,222,925	1,937,921
	1900	54	1,033,034	68	48,104	939	196,982	512	264	163	58,190	919,369	1,438,298
Freeport, Ill.	1905	61	3,490,302	168	144,529	1,516	826,638	1,438	75	3	382,448	1,422,596	3,109,302
	1900	51	2,010,448	127	118,281	1,333	694,855	1,276	55	2	245,252	1,313,598	2,707,915
Fremont, Ohio	1905	67	3,596,129	130	134,666	1,609	621,349	1,041	566	2	289,527	1,425,228	2,833,385
	1900	64	2,476,598	161	188,095	1,357	533,214	935	418	4	139,041	1,167,458	2,296,584
Fresno, Cal.	1905	84	3,501,808	203	263,719	1,951	1,085,926	1,166	766	19	572,887	6,873,308	9,849,001
	1900	62	1,435,263	87	86,321	819	395,586	532	274	13	106,419	1,703,382	2,752,201
Galena, Kans.	1905	15	249,560	13	12,190	130	69,607	125	4	1	19,626	687,671	797,410
	1900	19	115,875	6	4,963	114	65,714	107	4	3	7,347	316,304	420,991
Galesburg, Ill.	1905	58	1,565,598	172	164,583	1,447	755,835	1,234	200	13	188,164	936,158	2,217,772
	1900	39	1,284,698	99	89,318	1,070	520,938	1,044	24	2	61,742	620,019	1,450,092
Galveston, Tex.	1905	67	2,985,755	154	194,396	761	469,879	633	108	20	326,309	1,598,663	2,996,654
	1900	100	4,687,913	116	146,778	1,422	639,743	1,010	301	111	369,073	2,024,590	3,675,323
Gardner, Mass.	1905	50	8,618,819	156	201,209	3,168	1,490,973	2,737	364	67	251,010	2,570,192	5,019,019
	1900	46	5,887,671	108	124,968	2,896	1,198,907	2,526	361	9	203,791	2,284,431	4,386,077
Geneva, N. Y.	1905	54	6,440,514	188	216,845	1,580	804,877	1,377	199	4	496,022	2,995,755	4,951,964
	1900	49	2,279,743	126	150,213	1,180	504,773	934	232	14	215,229	1,650,281	2,716,145
Glens Falls, N. Y.	1905	51	5,648,127	167	217,873	2,548	957,240	1,423	1,120	5	470,800	2,590,826	4,780,331
	1900	57	4,054,680	162	155,580	3,101	950,103	1,544	1,534	23	291,980	1,858,852	3,993,634
Gloucester, Mass.	1905	132	4,321,450	203	196,988	1,763	811,261	1,346	392	25	516,748	4,682,002	6,920,984
	1900	137	3,864,908	183	168,457	2,367	916,148	1,845	522	....	272,458	4,231,856	6,292,772
Gloversville, N. Y.	1905	180	8,026,795	307	289,878	5,048	2,031,477	2,967	2,004	77	836,373	5,252,243	9,340,763
	1900	183	5,566,596	241	238,915	7,813	2,395,409	3,314	4,453	46	252,625	5,253,884	9,070,520
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1905	389	25,915,861	1,481	1,685,017	15,709	7,392,748	13,589	1,934	186	3,477,597	14,571,758	31,032,589
	1900	382	22,691,677	1,148	1,136,524	12,929	5,297,720	11,492	1,327	110	1,770,163	11,120,944	22,228,487

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Great Falls, Mont.	1905	29	$14,546,915	158	$249,317	995	$1,062,729	984	7	4	$218,672	$6,478,549	$13,291,979
	1900	36	4,572,324	59	82,243	1,607	1,232,116	1,541	12	54	298,032	5,762,264	9,334,378
Green Bay, Wis.	1905	103	3,749,056	228	207,578	2,111	879,392	1,829	230	52	501,358	2,696,498	4,873,027
	1900	79	2,704,238	103	105,428	1,427	565,472	1,229	157	41	222,973	1,363,096	2,709,251
Greensboro, N. C.	1905	65	1,588,982	108	74,792	1,161	338,671	814	273	74	113,930	1,021,038	1,828,837
	1900	43	885,169	64	47,042	677	152,150	503	130	44	69,018	508,446	925,411
Greenville, S. C.	1905	36	2,058,837	73	59,564	1,204	257,448	651	385	168	91,225	1,101,328	1,676,774
	1900	22	1,080,585	36	35,906	770	145,300	490	145	135	26,792	717,642	966,452
Guthrie, Okla.	1905	34	794,287	49	46,340	333	186,350	297	26	10	187,722	701,009	1,200,662
	1900	33	370,800	39	32,000	241	99,375	211	25	5	28,246	337,069	648,933
Hackensack, N. J.	1905	23	2,933,203	69	57,220	812	277,776	493	273	46	269,844	686,770	1,488,358
	1900	21	1,508,810	29	21,693	487	173,113	310	145	32	123,009	371,258	782,232
Hagerstown, Md.	1905	67	2,194,331	182	115,730	2,210	718,248	1,467	614	129	150,423	1,651,366	3,026,901
	1900	80	1,120,571	83	47,854	1,515	390,137	639	795	81	75,824	1,009,629	1,820,499
Hamilton, Ohio	1905	114	19,436,447	482	782,292	6,207	3,369,151	5,419	721	67	1,980,055	6,502,057	13,992,574
	1900	97	10,243,102	273	365,942	5,147	2,315,537	4,557	527	63	588,085	5,002,664	10,655,486
Hammond, Ind.	1905	38	5,974,883	128	213,217	1,548	879,128	1,176	353	19	3,877,705	2,545,301	7,671,203
	1900	21	6,300,977	290	330,686	2,683	1,237,208	2,167	512	4	480,977	20,201,892	25,070,551
Hannibal, Mo.	1905	59	5,615,467	157	147,655	2,636	1,311,654	2,158	325	153	240,883	2,510,813	4,442,099
	1900	66	1,753,721	121	109,299	1,238	534,620	1,068	155	15	124,045	1,735,252	2,698,720
Harrisburg, Pa.	1905	177	16,065,510	482	503,283	8,395	3,935,350	6,587	1,727	81	1,001,563	10,608,146	17,146,338
	1900	175	7,996,663	377	381,992	6,439	2,528,472	4,678	1,664	97	560,317	9,005,283	14,995,827
Harrison, N. J.	1905	41	11,388,823	413	524,358	4,040	1,928,999	2,367	1,657	16	698,522	3,629,106	8,408,924
	1900	41	5,075,510	202	234,287	2,859	1,380,692	1,861	904	94	375,829	3,202,334	6,086,477
Hartford, Conn.	1905	340	28,358,583	1,383	1,692,889	11,221	6,562,235	9,386	1,754	81	2,795,038	11,487,130	25,973,651
	1900	322	28,057,265	1,149	1,374,200	10,677	5,950,080	9,190	1,426	61	1,946,342	11,369,033	23,828,961
Haverhill, Mass.	1905	320	10,305,950	551	541,599	9,574	4,817,892	6,608	2,886	80	1,632,236	14,257,243	24,446,594
	1900	390	6,357,505	479	366,468	9,761	4,538,120	6,605	3,100	56	1,292,454	14,994,402	23,418,790
Hazelton, Pa.	1905	62	2,574,829	104	107,295	1,406	434,304	611	666	129	250,319	1,130,449	2,185,876
	1900	45	1,319,956	72	50,381	822	234,180	356	371	95	132,676	293,456	998,823
Helena, Mont.	1905	35	1,351,871	69	99,629	378	294,626	310	59	9	230,095	479,235	1,309,746
	1900	27	817,128	50	62,450	264	172,077	221	36	7	61,397	336,319	776,300
Henderson, Ky.	1905	34	1,453,355	68	50,880	459	186,425	418	32	9	178,850	761,763	1,365,120
	1900	26	653,204	34	27,587	352	127,135	273	50	29	107,136	580,871	1,031,808
Hoboken, N. J.	1905	279	11,776,602	725	913,607	7,227	3,572,667	5,273	1,590	364	1,417,853	6,580,235	14,077,305
	1900	194	7,475,164	402	495,394	5,712	2,625,042	4,075	1,283	354	795,847	5,025,963	10,483,079
Holyoke, Mass.	1905	179	37,150,103	720	1,018,209	14,685	6,693,000	8,205	5,413	1,067	2,946,250	16,578,886	30,731,332
	1900	158	25,935,200	580	810,458	12,519	5,253,816	6,922	5,002	595	1,766,856	12,705,955	24,092,610
Homestead, Pa.	1905	27	732,587	35	44,762	307	171,247	242	10	55	140,311	265,136	712,830
	1900	15	173,210	12	9,890	164	93,091	147	9	8	26,282	101,018	265,654
Hornellsville, N. Y.	1905	45	2,115,575	141	135,958	2,200	973,990	1,452	742	6	292,599	1,463,996	3,162,677
	1900	48	1,766,515	110	93,291	1,549	589,726	1,158	379	12	146,057	1,308,046	2,430,998
Hot Springs, Ark.	1905	22	549,383	35	27,512	239	115,483	230	5	4	29,647	288,121	597,029
	1900	21	148,836	9	6,226	94	33,923	81	10	3	7,481	85,269	190,667
Houston, Tex.	1905	209	8,877,464	415	531,563	5,056	2,892,033	4,750	249	57	1,131,216	7,617,487	13,564,019
	1900	145	5,626,833	245	292,146	3,188	1,655,507	3,041	100	47	546,216	4,195,253	7,491,971
Hudson, N. Y.	1905	48	4,073,278	108	142,653	1,524	696,439	967	507	50	363,175	2,077,911	4,115,525
	1900	45	2,190,391	74	89,928	1,132	451,771	677	426	29	337,924	1,334,181	2,603,677
Huntington, Ind.	1905	36	1,077,487	130	96,777	1,311	605,244	1,239	59	13	120,503	1,096,325	2,081,019
	1900	30	902,386	69	47,708	1,246	524,434	1,202	38	6	39,712	966,851	1,725,062
Huntington, W. Va.	1905	44	2,761,555	106	94,996	2,229	1,033,008	1,972	156	101	205,603	2,675,644	4,407,153
	1900	29	2,197,740	82	70,989	1,717	811,992	1,657	53	7	103,895	2,497,682	3,642,565
Huntsville, Ala.	1905	34	2,833,006	63	56,934	1,404	343,991	786	383	235	57,874	1,188,872	1,758,718
	1900	32	576,148	31	25,068	346	94,330	225	85	36	41,859	392,229	692,340
Hutchinson, Kans.	1905	44	1,353,357	79	63,280	510	265,604	463	42	5	116,009	1,386,666	2,031,048
	1900	42	1,026,125	46	34,540	536	210,098	494	41	1	69,377	1,038,385	1,541,148
Hyde Park, Mass.	1905	40	7,487,072	282	333,134	3,991	2,020,391	3,606	359	26	683,361	3,580,754	6,739,307
	1900	33	3,554,345	98	147,879	2,483	1,122,463	1,786	679	18	136,476	2,507,348	4,383,959
Indianapolis, Ind.	1905	810	53,419,820	4,115	4,096,269	26,725	12,620,443	21,611	4,652	462	7,942,435	51,763,357	82,227,950
	1900	697	34,736,371	2,325	2,248,407	20,985	8,844,089	17,394	3,340	251	4,174,538	38,286,906	59,322,234
Iron Mountain, Mich.	1905	23	79,054	7	4,820	80	42,730	63	13	4	13,308	50,912	139,186
	1900	11	64,375	1	343	43	21,032	37	5	1	11,139	20,769	69,822

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
				Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
						Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Ironton, Ohio	1905 1900	57 53	$3,356,277 3,212,472	125 93	$143,802 105,777	1,800 1,577	$824,345 698,579	1,714 1,521	76 53	10 3	$229,344 160,633	$3,423,066 3,144,791	$4,755,304 5,410,528
Ironwood, Mich	1905 1900	13 14	168,480 87,615	7 3	5,420 2,500	87 90	47,423 45,694	85 87	2 3	....	27,703 7,482	78,251 55,069	201,783 145,122
Ishpeming, Mich	1905 1900	15 14	199,298 132,375	8 5	10,980 6,600	73 80	41,864 43,844	71 77	1 3	1	14,686 8,756	142,169 95,031	246,862 191,668
Ithaca, N. Y	1905 1900	67 62	2,770,984 2,523,353	177 97	190,511 78,338	873 861	424,116 426,141	769 754	102 106	2 1	396,010 83,460	818,905 656,154	2,080,002 1,500,604
Jackson, Mich	1905 1900	147 117	5,345,540 4,371,377	476 374	426,876 355,828	3,967 3,715	1,838,068 1,436,535	2,772 2,528	1,170 1,165	25 22	995,032 440,276	4,272,174 3,808,032	8,348,125 6,709,995
Jackson, Tenn	1905 1900	42 33	1,518,761 980,178	118 101	111,535 77,834	1,268 1,018	497,943 400,050	1,118 914	112 98	38 6	184,164 62,250	1,182,976 692,688	2,317,715 1,576,869
Jacksonville, Fla	1905 1900	125 74	4,837,281 1,857,844	274 112	302,191 101,491	2,650 1,238	1,073,477 498,263	2,476 1,165	96 60	78 13	431,618 132,917	2,789,492 805,703	5,340,264 1,798,607
Jacksonville, Ill	1905 1900	55 55	1,816,571 1,295,758	108 113	114,830 103,477	899 1,066	458,167 432,869	685 828	208 208	6 30	158,944 90,096	1,102,358 849,931	1,981,582 1,684,260
Jamestown, N. Y	1905 1900	149 108	10,199,704 8,364,451	571 378	693,475 470,465	5,237 4,528	2,234,720 1,718,170	3,776 3,067	1,317 1,215	144 216	1,650,754 570,402	4,250,955 3,793,469	10,349,752 7,731,083
Janesville, Wis	1905 1900	73 72	3,444,789 2,444,208	204 170	220,125 126,350	1,348 1,398	600,257 570,869	971 1,011	357 349	20 38	375,718 228,114	2,055,837 1,768,682	3,846,038 3,181,426
Jefferson City, Mo	1905 1900	45 41	1,845,066 1,488,868	181 178	200,291 179,293	262 299	116,523 91,886	191 206	68 55	3 38	577,043 559,559	2,487,060 2,130,785	3,926,632 3,061,438
Jeffersonville, Ind	1905 1900	33 34	2,486,769 2,451,398	72 68	73,616 109,932	1,492 1,516	815,961 777,940	1,440 1,509	41 3	11 4	207,048 130,369	2,826,964 2,435,759	4,526,443 3,771,635
Jersey City, N. J	1905 1900	628 536	82,394,841 78,612,223	2,379 1,614	2,989,880 2,038,967	20,353 17,391	10,021,067 7,964,944	14,713 13,043	5,136 3,991	504 357	7,031,034 6,203,102	48,798,807 50,265,642	75,740,934 72,929,690
Johnstown, N. Y	1905 1900	100 115	3,680,108 3,588,975	168 127	140,376 117,596	2,426 3,695	943,125 1,152,930	1,365 1,816	1,025 1,849	36 30	443,359 280,049	2,560,823 2,984,693	4,543,272 5,123,370
Johnstown, Pa	1905 1900	82 66	59,588,552 16,437,473	703 367	729,483 432,733	6,914 5,600	3,864,993 2,965,465	6,591 5,474	256 44	67 82	3,038,850 1,799,739	19,754,765 13,908,438	28,891,806 21,364,745
Joliet, Ill	1905 1900	106 135	15,356,337 15,040,445	766 406	894,876 345,127	6,187 5,792	3,902,268 3,548,330	5,902 5,661	273 98	12 33	1,861,102 1,527,439	21,705,492 17,192,915	33,788,700 26,131,625
Joplin, Mo	1905 1900	56 45	2,524,177 1,267,969	100 50	119,103 52,608	680 682	386,444 380,070	634 668	40 6	6 8	119,097 87,504	1,960,367 1,556,181	3,006,203 2,325,218
Kalamazoo, Mich	1905 1900	157 129	9,617,880 5,571,299	668 485	690,798 432,026	5,666 3,870	2,561,948 1,428,035	4,041 2,653	1,568 1,181	57 36	1,518,800 504,708	6,896,378 3,892,528	13,141,707 7,186,368
Kankakee, Ill	1905 1900	49 36	1,745,850 604,236	120 19	119,998 18,756	1,038 377	511,500 162,349	935 345	91 20	12 12	259,248 61,676	1,025,706 288,960	2,089,143 648,713
Kansas City, Kans	1905 1900	100 114	27,773,422 18,236,338	1,150 2,063	1,216,068 1,910,765	10,529 9,483	5,449,439 4,258,875	9,344 8,373	833 765	352 315	3,975,364 2,512,439	83,883,022 68,875,458	96,473,050 80,023,107
Kansas City, Mo	1905 1900	612 585	32,126,674 22,991,858	2,001 1,183	2,119,781 1,164,418	11,039 9,699	5,920,442 4,568,919	8,444 6,885	2,313 2,597	282 217	4,002,518 2,097,481	19,525,121 12,531,026	35,573,049 23,588,653
Kearny, N. J	1905 1900	11 16	2,924,564 1,983,360	41 28	62,867 42,970	1,303 986	505,132 359,459	763 501	331 323	209 162	230,137 110,638	3,505,358 981,375	4,427,904 1,607,002
Keene, N. H	1905 1900	50 57	2,280,084 2,121,801	77 111	84,233 93,366	1,685 1,576	766,866 717,706	1,412 1,262	261 284	12 30	130,173 115,003	1,376,853 1,446,313	2,690,967 2,583,887
Kenosha, Wis	1905 1900	45 38	9,691,484 5,868,742	237 100	314,618 184,621	4,354 3,090	2,243,644 1,303,389	3,411 2,469	913 346	30 275	1,401,966 353,590	7,391,873 5,022,848	12,362,600 7,333,653
Keokuk, Iowa	1905 1900	80 88	3,148,215 1,955,700	168 328	152,410 427,056	1,533 1,362	673,619 479,671	1,140 905	351 386	42 71	563,881 140,215	2,233,650 1,591,186	4,225,915 3,048,460
Kewanee, Ill	1905 1900	19 25	5,026,651 2,123,013	267 133	306,075 135,932	3,676 2,543	1,986,455 985,887	3,319 2,228	351 188	6 127	317,636 74,598	3,630,978 2,786,370	6,729,381 4,166,098
Key West, Fla	1905 1900	73 53	1,512,245 1,737,579	218 60	228,769 82,319	2,466 1,809	1,325,032 1,074,174	2,021 1,432	439 375	6 2	502,610 518,472	1,806,447 1,230,806	4,254,024 3,088,225
Kingston, N. Y	1905 1900	97 100	7,248,992 3,211,342	253 150	240,146 117,933	2,739 2,042	1,153,129 921,710	1,677 1,607	956 414	106 21	762,307 294,393	2,228,795 1,902,725	5,000,922 3,952,340
Knoxville, Tenn	1905 1900	151 102	8,848,888 5,036,366	405 240	415,332 242,279	7,116 4,203	2,539,809 1,288,277	5,121 2,791	1,351 1,140	644 272	818,783 275,653	7,241,056 3,551,660	12,432,880 6,201,840
Kokomo, Ind	1905 1900	61 62	3,383,916 2,266,379	162 90	157,083 82,903	1,917 1,355	966,126 528,019	1,753 1,196	144 149	20 10	404,210 170,431	1,594,295 1,009,824	3,651,105 2,062,156
La Crosse, Wis	1905 1900	150 131	6,833,946 6,369,440	391 299	401,025 311,521	2,644 2,763	1,065,036 1,000,718	1,929 2,059	626 660	89 44	1,200,857 836,964	4,725,320 4,645,034	8,139,432 7,676,581

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
				Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
						Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Laconia, N. H.	1905	55	$2,398,632	75	$82,502	1,957	$830,779	1,150	794	13	$189,951	$1,719,727	$3,096,878
	1900	53	1,843,857	42	48,693	1,535	574,553	960	558	17	106,239	1,194,483	2,152,379
Lafayette, Ind.	1905	80	3,616,841	262	264,362	1,786	834,031	1,496	269	21	398,691	2,702,536	4,631,415
	1900	85	2,879,666	266	246,383	1,343	572,903	1,037	300	6	238,238	1,989,755	3,514,276
Lancaster, Ohio	1905	44	1,931,306	127	107,208	1,919	946,915	1,431	408	80	266,020	2,577,549	4,159,410
	1900	36	1,365,183	64	57,110	1,069	543,523	772	194	103	77,097	1,059,325	1,905,350
Lancaster, Pa.	1905	300	12,394,854	415	414,566	8,693	3,089,095	4,926	3,088	679	1,058,836	7,598,158	14,647,681
	1900	284	9,469,878	362	355,512	7,504	2,568,907	4,142	2,651	711	962,804	6,452,932	12,750,429
Lansing, Mich.	1905	98	5,999,018	340	352,360	2,982	1,388,542	2,687	263	32	613,661	3,473,287	6,887,415
	1900	74	2,047,113	163	135,175	1,425	577,239	1,236	185	4	171,388	1,632,321	2,942,306
Laramie, Wyo.	1905	14	248,804	19	19,360	199	137,794	197	2	......	42,438	82,171	319,526
	1900	12	291,996	14	16,348	375	199,803	367	2	6	24,814	298,208	609,831
Laredo, Tex.	1905	18	221,101	34	35,792	515	180,606	512	3	......	7,829	195,730	453,974
	1900	14	203,453	9	7,524	372	161,930	363	......	9	3,654	138,481	331,209
Lasalle, Ill.	1905	24	2,053,159	79	138,908	1,197	685,387	1,146	30	21	129,098	1,878,218	3,158,173
	1900	26	2,020,315	67	177,236	917	447,365	876	19	22	70,702	2,396,946	3,309,413
Lawrence, Kans.	1905	39	729,735	38	29,678	402	171,613	275	112	15	56,545	317,413	658,254
	1900	39	697,122	44	29,909	461	153,084	338	111	12	47,808	892,323	1,238,926
Lawrence, Mass.	1905	187	60,063,193	633	971,244	21,910	8,907,784	12,534	8,204	1,172	2,030,609	29,415,589	48,036,593
	1900	167	48,827,445	648	990,945	20,899	8,196,813	11,779	8,305	815	1,901,221	24,841,477	41,741,980
Leadville, Colo.	1905	32	3,769,958	51	79,335	861	716,010	829	7	25	88,998	3,883,966	5,445,586
	1900	34	3,382,616	46	73,468	1,227	726,650	1,216	7	4	75,286	4,840,166	5,882,949
Leavenworth, Kans.	1905	89	2,960,552	210	200,753	1,321	600,064	1,148	102	71	387,665	2,587,770	4,151,767
	1900	89	2,705,283	194	176,750	1,141	519,558	1,030	62	49	188,167	1,980,535	3,251,460
Lebanon, Pa.	1905	103	7,831,000	343	303,991	4,387	1,791,071	3,565	782	40	784,665	3,278,847	6,978,458
	1900	97	5,675,348	177	174,595	4,475	1,778,967	3,452	811	212	284,437	4,745,482	7,658,296
Leominster, Mass.	1905	65	4,572,726	246	268,446	4,127	1,946,050	2,979	1,028	120	541,661	3,964,155	7,501,720
	1900	70	3,862,479	155	165,279	3,412	1,481,073	2,255	1,110	47	342,789	2,769,091	5,396,528
Lewiston, Me.	1905	81	11,264,656	167	230,089	6,167	2,168,314	3,033	2,978	156	819,740	4,716,396	8,527,649
	1900	84	10,657,088	152	192,998	6,677	2,306,743	3,521	2,998	158	549,152	3,717,998	7,778,941
Lexington, Ky.	1905	84	2,064,312	196	147,923	1,114	454,848	1,046	41	27	398,740	1,386,234	2,774,329
	1900	88	1,366,367	120	88,225	797	316,309	753	21	23	157,296	986,340	1,889,075
Lima, Ohio	1905	78	8,688,049	261	258,688	3,220	1,602,379	2,528	592	100	566,760	4,244,909	8,155,586
	1900	76	5,361,107	183	157,736	1,980	941,895	1,673	307	......	238,225	3,935,739	6,222,432
Lincoln, Ill.	1905	39	550,805	42	26,488	236	124,733	224	11	1	63,629	374,572	784,248
	1900	36	398,037	31	16,562	188	81,928	179	6	3	32,177	155,580	375,167
Lincoln, Nebr.	1905	128	4,421,046	381	372,588	1,617	853,347	1,217	376	24	652,953	2,691,391	5,222,620
	1900	81	2,249,171	176	165,000	1,104	480,860	992	95	17	180,951	1,595,758	2,763,484
Lincoln, R. I.	1905	17	10,824,337	115	171,323	3,879	1,546,082	2,546	1,129	204	538,593	1,868,594	4,598,438
	1900	17	6,718,363	43	99,020	2,933	953,128	1,483	1,260	190	120,305	1,867,014	3,922,846
Little Falls, N. Y.	1905	49	4,513,737	124	143,638	2,621	1,034,460	1,459	1,135	27	362,611	2,535,176	4,471,080
	1900	52	3,952,747	106	120,499	2,980	1,048,663	1,494	1,367	119	292,346	2,233,429	4,070,596
Little Rock, Ark.	1905	104	4,493,455	237	249,271	1,971	938,313	1,793	140	38	478,685	2,559,183	4,689,787
	1900	62	2,927,865	209	180,946	1,397	544,022	1,228	126	43	254,402	1,779,320	3,379,030
Lockport, N. Y.	1905	109	6,122,651	210	255,054	2,323	1,109,654	1,906	403	14	474,130	3,315,926	5,807,980
	1900	124	5,972,246	224	231,307	2,359	1,078,332	1,950	394	15	432,451	3,096,838	5,352,669
Logansport, Ind.	1905	61	1,920,087	184	149,242	1,720	858,701	1,548	157	15	167,766	1,561,404	2,955,921
	1900	68	1,645,855	70	51,210	1,316	588,246	1,184	117	15	114,748	1,026,008	2,100,394
Long Branch, N. J.	1905	26	2,038,354	67	40,319	294	155,341	217	75	2	61,227	206,711	577,268
	1900	11	1,761,869	23	17,631	96	48,916	95	......	1	22,513	108,847	280,590
Lorain, Ohio	1905	43	10,599,114	288	254,919	3,102	2,832,101	3,075	26	1	540,997	9,707,896	14,491,091
	1900	26	12,683,792	134	136,515	2,233	1,101,884	2,125	68	40	617,966	6,485,466	9,481,388
Los Angeles, Cal.	1905	814	28,181,418	2,004	1,996,838	10,424	7,088,175	8,954	1,306	164	2,741,413	18,689,152	34,814,475
	1900	534	10,045,095	717	671,300	5,173	2,600,394	4,046	982	145	1,019,803	8,087,926	15,133,696
Louisville, Ky.	1905	842	79,998,733	3,126	3,366,997	24,985	10,811,540	19,346	4,638	1,001	12,272,141	45,681,703	83,204,125
	1900	860	44,015,944	2,491	2,594,662	23,062	8,435,575	18,513	3,396	1,153	12,106,057	34,875,937	66,110,474
Lowell, Mass.	1905	256	54,809,038	964	1,345,120	29,303	11,589,724	15,570	12,221	1,512	4,787,058	26,910,790	46,879,212
	1900	286	45,509,908	684	929,302	29,254	10,853,025	15,520	12,431	1,303	4,309,421	20,279,444	41,202,984
Lynchburg, Va.	1905	55	4,258,189	218	216,952	2,534	789,437	1,759	651	124	427,750	2,882,406	4,965,435
	1900	61	2,299,600	87	79,377	1,487	451,149	1,126	231	130	583,759	1,524,970	2,993,551
Lynn, Mass.	1905	431	23,139,185	1,706	1,530,374	21,540	11,737,737	15,237	6,028	275	3,741,789	32,615,644	55,003,023
	1900	423	16,036,623	1,175	953,647	16,377	7,970,542	11,399	4,875	103	2,103,491	24,471,218	39,347,493

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
McKeesport, Pa	1905	75	$16,285,952	696	$777,862	8,848	$5,521,396	8,605	102	141	$1,378,272	$12,309,484	$23,054,412
	1900	67	15,088,223	473	445,337	7,213	4,147,087	6,987	50	176	375,877	21,834,873	36,058,447
Macon, Ga	1905	61	6,749,742	298	357,098	3,661	1,200,695	2,714	598	349	482,405	4,115,871	7,297,347
	1900	66	4,009,469	208	230,929	2,994	864,367	2,166	571	257	372,902	3,151,056	5,451,900
Madison, Wis	1905	84	5,182,083	342	341,191	1,476	813,311	1,279	161	36	543,041	1,292,677	3,291,143
	1900	69	3,475,344	183	159,105	1,365	598,483	1,252	88	25	302,023	1,138,355	2,689,019
Mahanoy City, Pa	1905	29	467,003	22	40,902	238	92,556	108	118	12	89,875	133,135	431,526
	1900	29	511,480	23	15,220	301	74,151	255	35	11	113,592	112,978	401,103
Malden, Mass	1905	59	5,553,432	135	133,310	2,954	1,428,070	1,569	1,345	40	704,625	4,045,390	11,235,635
	1900	53	5,631,498	104	121,684	2,416	1,135,478	1,380	995	41	628,780	4,084,147	6,602,462
Manchester, N. H	1905	155	25,248,460	606	680,973	17,579	7,322,934	9,802	7,438	339	1,855,529	18,706,986	30,696,926
	1900	166	21,539,585	308	441,009	17,862	6,468,480	9,422	7,941	499	1,483,434	13,803,207	24,628,345
Manchester, Va	1905	22	1,218,231	88	77,737	1,083	507,972	988	59	36	110,598	2,392,930	3,226,268
	1900	14	685,962	56	50,867	847	341,995	710	112	25	38,088	1,110,523	1,621,358
Manistee, Mich	1905	47	2,831,544	121	106,405	2,084	998,564	2,009	28	47	448,391	1,274,310	3,256,601
	1900	56	3,606,152	113	110,979	2,103	964,112	2,045	26	32	328,070	1,376,379	3,625,317
Manitowoc, Wis	1905	76	5,019,861	124	119,025	1,321	533,261	1,029	273	19	444,436	2,939,873	4,427,816
	1900	62	2,420,899	81	78,425	975	358,910	891	81	3	220,405	835,902	1,935,442
Mankato, Minn	1905	54	2,223,085	115	101,935	724	303,390	567	102	55	218,124	2,529,294	3,422,117
	1900	47	1,076,717	81	70,755	520	176,390	372	107	41	69,129	1,354,723	1,887,315
Mansfield, Ohio	1905	109	8,295,234	466	465,275	3,021	1,309,322	2,215	786	20	1,123,729	3,523,371	7,353,578
	1900	95	5,457,321	316	296,143	2,622	973,456	1,998	620	4	280,870	2,705,458	6,076,124
Marietta, Ohio	1905	73	2,556,963	145	139,193	1,314	609,968	1,245	59	10	254,785	1,365,657	2,599,287
	1900	77	1,935,495	125	111,665	1,511	590,123	1,348	125	38	116,603	1,150,096	2,398,137
Marinette, Wis	1905	37	3,283,598	78	117,510	1,645	861,581	1,577	28	40	613,091	1,580,559	3,633,399
	1900	45	4,367,277	95	136,302	2,485	1,014,289	2,417	58	10	640,674	1,714,093	4,411,256
Marion, Ind	1905	98	3,485,801	197	203,093	2,239	1,141,276	2,004	187	48	339,670	1,952,982	4,290,166
	1900	81	3,315,926	173	153,749	2,843	1,336,504	2,291	263	289	280,429	2,199,597	4,592,922
Marion, Ohio	1905	47	3,394,918	212	230,022	1,721	865,335	1,517	160	44	200,594	1,351,581	3,227,712
	1900	34	2,917,206	121	114,015	1,171	556,355	1,130	23	18	341,148	965,607	2,425,883
Marlboro, Mass	1905	46	2,660,974	186	180,120	3,479	1,644,123	2,216	1,123	140	316,770	4,585,716	7,468,849
	1900	50	2,001,007	73	100,284	2,524	1,152,078	1,589	846	89	166,722	2,834,404	4,498,385
Marquette, Mich	1905	31	1,663,181	53	67,271	738	436,408	727	5	6	135,517	1,391,981	2,364,081
	1900	29	1,176,857	64	76,271	836	354,921	831	4	1	138,869	813,244	1,585,083
Marshalltown, Iowa	1905	44	1,440,860	154	134,726	888	446,603	826	45	17	185,040	2,140,454	3,000,312
	1900	44	5,636,187	90	99,106	1,112	519,722	1,060	51	1	168,084	2,796,159	3,956,732
Massillon, Ohio	1905	62	5,744,737	136	177,709	1,995	1,158,226	1,766	54	175	233,148	1,581,515	3,707,013
	1900	49	3,975,304	87	80,554	1,474	745,201	1,349	20	105	153,411	1,262,632	2,748,999
Mattoon, Ill	1905	34	682,977	58	59,934	1,022	598,834	966	54	2	39,185	522,371	1,308,781
	1900	39	449,177	38	21,516	632	297,162	573	52	7	23,390	346,264	764,463
Meadville, Pa	1905	52	1,761,230	157	114,771	1,300	602,153	1,077	221	2	160,342	964,286	2,074,600
	1900	46	1,168,139	05	73,540	1,201	535,254	1,056	144	1	43,946	888,898	1,667,954
Medford, Mass	1905	37	1,448,645	51	67,219	484	243,981	418	54	12	88,161	385,964	871,820
	1900	36	1,051,041	58	70,676	575	279,462	510	54	11	78,960	539,514	1,132,131
Melrose, Mass	1905	24	4,644,643	57	51,255	1,571	795,664	777	771	23	510,263	2,915,367	9,450,929
	1900	16	3,150,939	65	77,230	1,180	565,733	621	545	14	431,381	2,146,477	3,416,240
Memphis, Tenn	1905	296	14,130,020	853	1,058,453	8,153	3,861,669	7,326	671	156	1,967,973	11,992,419	21,346,817
	1900	223	9,766,846	452	552,002	6,626	2,792,442	6,046	444	136	887,341	7,879,251	14,233,483
Menominee, Mich	1905	45	3,310,328	106	120,080	1,489	705,013	1,387	76	26	477,119	1,372,719	2,973,935
	1900	38	3,787,668	88	128,545	1,703	769,314	1,652	42	9	706,938	1,836,914	4,075,825
Meriden, Conn	1905	97	16,412,113	582	806,580	7,281	3,668,738	5,538	1,537	206	2,033,528	5,643,761	13,763,548
	1900	92	15,417,477	374	601,758	6,689	3,213,342	5,294	1,319	76	923,236	5,105,671	11,730,440
Meridian, Miss	1905	53	2,515,683	128	126,091	1,346	588,401	1,274	47	25	195,661	2,052,455	3,267,600
	1900	42	1,402,236	58	62,051	834	327,289	815	6	13	101,901	1,114,289	1,924,465
Merrill, Wis	1905	34	2,776,079	52	72,680	1,518	672,322	1,501	15	2	282,519	1,670,198	3,290,658
	1900	25	2,068,012	48	70,758	2,022	757,596	1,884	12	126	266,786	1,959,081	3,553,391
Michigan City, Ind	1905	52	4,293,480	130	149,395	3,140	1,453,119	2,630	545	65	204,761	3,980,339	6,314,226
	1900	41	4,215,177	91	101,119	2,912	1,033,425	2,428	353	131	261,623	3,960,867	6,032,301
Middletown, Conn	1905	71	4,758,885	172	181,243	3,153	1,302,579	2,152	945	56	742,854	3,091,724	5,604,676
	1900	60	4,816,289	144	162,217	2,495	1,012,185	1,629	710	156	205,220	2,352,719	4,152,071
Middletown, N. Y	1905	50	2,298,015	108	104,062	1,596	739,804	1,307	289	....	201,037	1,055,410	3,356,330
	1900	51	1,931,006	58	58,778	1,396	573,519	1,023	355	18	88,327	1,325,395	2,154,742

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Middletown, Ohio	1905	47	$10,417,726	186	$198,015	1,814	$861,378	1,464	350	....	$1,746,132	$3,692,059	$8,537,993
	1900	41	3,867,153	255	308,501	1,578	621,149	1,229	348	1	2,085,434	2,472,866	5,800,095
Milford, Mass	1905	44	1,662,983	93	93,503	1,782	910,422	1,228	516	38	153,046	1,775,643	3,390,504
	1900	50	1,077,283	75	71,027	1,357	633,081	903	423	31	85,703	1,466,071	2,552,150
Millville, N. J	1905	35	3,809,692	229	236,199	2,767	1,527,902	2,148	445	174	363,735	1,383,654	3,719,417
	1900	18	3,168,589	152	160,428	2,239	1,098,460	1,536	416	287	171,405	919,064	2,513,433
Milwaukee, Wis	1905	1,532	162,129,641	5,105	5,869,500	43,540	20,910,009	33,202	8,093	2,245	20,754,926	71,705,220	138,881,545
	1900	1,419	105,503,870	4,077	4,301,609	41,220	17,102,265	31,756	6,556	2,908	15,868,977	59,663,700	110,854,102
Minneapolis, Minn	1905	877	66,699,604	3,542	3,560,129	21,752	11,460,385	18,483	3,202	67	9,220,861	89,086,269	121,593,120
	1900	789	50,176,730	2,158	2,112,851	19,620	9,383,404	16,640	2,826	154	4,158,196	68,909,670	94,407,774
Moberly, Mo	1905	28	503,241	45	42,059	496	266,404	487	6	3	38,900	398,669	800,569
	1900	32	459,131	41	39,363	656	318,952	634	9	13	32,633	359,951	791,978
Mobile, Ala	1905	139	3,824,499	238	235,428	2,496	1,199,332	2,390	70	36	390,877	2,322,240	4,942,331
	1900	113	2,505,635	161	146,403	2,371	948,353	2,301	42	28	213,238	1,541,869	3,485,669
Moline, Ill	1905	62	24,404,656	442	629,513	3,987	2,363,016	3,901	71	15	1,584,175	6,894,858	13,158,429
	1900	55	10,994,119	332	371,957	4,138	2,116,308	4,043	44	51	470,057	4,598,192	9,302,054
Montclair, N. J	1905	19	565,629	20	24,326	151	72,116	120	30	1	55,713	418,819	621,145
	1900	23	505,122	12	14,050	169	86,099	143	26	....	52,790	386,337	663,592
Montgomery, Ala	1905	59	3,211,776	242	247,017	1,940	639,816	1,659	172	109	294,684	2,188,530	3,877,653
	1900	52	2,019,948	120	108,766	1,528	500,049	1,143	252	133	271,516	1,714,652	2,943,668
Morristown, N. J	1905	26	781,637	25	21,676	307	170,899	272	30	5	48,475	299,179	704,412
	1900	22	747,399	36	24,199	252	146,054	210	41	1	34,818	309,729	595,592
Mt. Carmel, Pa	1905	21	630,408	17	15,195	251	108,129	151	97	3	28,745	481,447	734,512
	1900	9	334,378	11	7,175	109	38,733	84	23	2	43,197	260,090	393,373
Mt. Vernon, N.Y	1905	54	7,284,487	183	150,470	670	426,030	646	24	....	334,864	784,350	1,877,508
	1900	37	4,056,573	93	77,753	438	224,046	413	22	3	107,271	328,406	909,718
Muncie, Ind	1905	102	4,876,542	190	206,864	3,074	1,514,580	2,710	288	76	312,610	3,643,620	6,476,267
	1900	90	3,613,251	173	210,077	3,848	1,958,246	3,457	251	140	274,341	3,847,868	7,041,676
Muscatine, Iowa	1905	107	4,859,502	167	164,943	2,763	1,114,338	2,116	534	113	347,825	3,014,773	5,039,640
	1900	105	3,567,438	136	129,375	2,589	950,147	2,111	321	157	157,153	3,514,994	5,219,787
Muskegon, Mich	1905	70	4,790,190	223	256,776	3,078	1,211,008	2,437	529	112	545,571	3,525,740	6,319,441
	1900	67	3,636,522	164	154,245	3,078	1,124,675	2,477	479	122	390,768	2,268,876	4,527,467
Nanticoke, Pa	1905	12	313,710	21	15,826	229	64,742	52	109	68	57,946	160,180	358,091
	1900	17	291,064	29	6,062	140	43,686	66	23	51	43,201	182,024	309,990
Nashua, N. H	1905	78	9,405,109	235	265,787	6,159	2,508,135	4,014	1,976	169	959,379	8,483,097	12,858,382
	1900	72	9,287,184	179	189,134	5,777	2,326,587	3,715	1,975	87	538,313	6,125,753	10,096,064
Nashville, Tenn	1905	263	16,463,238	1,139	1,165,067	8,435	3,343,166	6,555	1,689	191	2,636,082	13,497,869	23,109,601
	1900	237	11,873,734	911	786,173	6,726	2,275,801	4,814	1,537	375	1,205,071	9,027,418	15,301,096
Natchez, Miss	1905	24	632,451	44	41,606	316	133,762	296	9	11	52,044	502,654	819,729
	1900	16	1,243,257	38	33,746	648	174,007	409	152	87	176,422	581,236	1,114,816
Natick, Mass	1905	47	1,211,299	41	52,207	1,392	643,613	893	477	22	99,167	2,484,687	3,453,094
	1900	47	938,549	24	17,241	1,253	579,909	861	376	16	107,350	1,851,137	2,722,225
Naugatuck, Conn	1905	22	7,899,926	145	184,186	3,628	1,997,601	2,310	1,226	92	405,162	7,259,634	11,009,573
	1900	22	6,606,815	82	121,444	3,160	1,600,690	2,095	1,035	30	283,522	6,071,676	8,886,676
New Albany, Ind	1905	97	2,660,073	137	138,547	2,464	1,075,127	1,923	474	67	284,094	2,174,446	4,110,709
	1900	95	2,798,095	104	104,126	2,137	731,914	1,575	528	34	199,054	2,115,910	3,638,193
New Bedford, Mass	1905	176	40,409,720	519	780,643	17,855	7,250,819	10,351	6,550	954	2,164,988	16,091,176	29,469,349
	1900	171	28,182,246	425	535,356	15,263	6,123,142	8,826	5,509	928	1,569,781	11,783,379	23,397,491
New Britain, Conn	1905	95	19,979,712	783	891,638	10,073	4,686,786	7,871	1,980	222	1,931,182	5,667,805	14,959,543
	1900	82	13,768,139	439	533,087	8,019	3,618,178	6,161	1,643	215	726,461	4,596,100	11,096,030
New Brunswick, N. J	1905	71	10,392,709	338	399,749	4,590	1,792,230	2,347	2,121	122	1,230,892	4,157,992	8,916,983
	1900	72	6,319,119	238	302,717	3,836	1,303,832	2,198	1,452	186	631,207	2,993,866	5,791,321
New Haven, Conn	1905	490	31,412,715	1,819	2,026,335	21,437	11,203,550	16,224	4,714	499	4,280,928	18,521,105	39,666,118
	1990	437	27,962,460	1,396	1,442,764	17,594	8,520,471	12,851	4,510	233	2,655,074	16,135,516	34,899,437
New London, Conn	1905	57	4,589,846	151	161,551	2,554	1,069,617	1,829	715	10	422,444	2,527,480	4,709,628
	1900	54	4,255,905	130	125,775	1,963	801,051	1,278	670	15	432,062	2,262,360	4,221,058
New Orleans, La	1905	691	58,547,304	2,345	2,400,858	17,631	7,444,474	12,535	4,335	761	6,021,477	61,905,300	84,604,006
	1900	688	42,858,215	1,579	1,667,472	16,185	6,176,279	10,785	4,781	619	4,310,515	40,385,536	57,446,116
New Rochelle, N. Y	1905	28	814,422	55	48,441	517	342,319	103	108	6	58,590	461,513	1,102,817
	1900	25	391,894	15	11,579	198	110,292	181	14	3	19,051	278,407	508,162
New York city, N. Y	1905	20,839	1,042,946,487	63,586	73,027,655	464,716	248,128,259	314,066	147,454	3,196	206,825,065	818,029,267	1,526,523,006
	1900	19,243	853,238,133	43,783	51,656,094	388,586	196,655,892	263,214	120,092	5,280	131,828,922	634,210,045	1,172,870,261

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Newark, N. J.	1905	1,900	$116,026,172	5,135	$6,685,231	50,697	$25,621,626	36,165	13,093	1,439	$17,735,013	$80,689,255	$150,055,227
	1900	1,573	97,182,390	4,146	5,255,512	42,878	20,364,784	31,193	10,434	1,251	9,001,230	60,771,784	112,728,045
Newark, Ohio	1905	78	3,834,447	226	215,553	3,627	2,129,658	3,326	226	75	396,322	2,432,572	5,612,787
	1900	69	1,681,200	147	121,792	2,075	809,727	1,798	202	75	183,772	1,180,379	2,879,398
Newbern, N. C.	1905	21	1,233,524	66	56,055	762	276,070	690	32	40	180,924	674,639	1,343,384
	1900	30	833,480	41	36,360	1,196	290,161	1,091	76	29	153,279	858,391	1,575,752
Newburg, N. Y.	1905	80	6,668,891	528	479,878	4,036	1,802,748	2,492	1,509	35	799,804	3,330,629	7,142,327
	1900	93	4,518,872	281	263,672	3,074	1,316,131	1,827	1,169	78	302,503	2,647,619	5,357,712
Newburyport, Mass.	1905	69	4,019,802	238	212,617	2,955	1,391,911	1,983	939	33	438,397	4,262,269	6,899,979
	1900	64	3,606,087	209	204,947	2,801	1,175,481	1,854	906	41	338,572	3,051,083	5,140,554
Newcastle, Pa.	1905	72	18,508,474	572	630,085	5,729	3,603,080	5,536	163	30	1,529,297	21,529,945	29,433,635
	1900	71	12,952,616	184	239,052	4,529	2,988,162	4,398	68	63	445,875	13,146,079	20,015,798
Newport, Ky.	1905	105	2,816,202	160	190,784	1,958	1,052,123	1,442	452	64	394,475	2,972,097	5,231,084
	1900	134	2,389,060	109	117,374	1,955	873,152	1,357	561	37	622,968	1,473,248	3,517,667
Newport, R. I.	1905	46	1,285,604	80	65,580	849	488,850	801	42	6	82,994	555,505	1,347,104
	1900	43	1,107,372	50	48,119	881	443,292	753	126	2	256,235	653,558	1,575,192
Newport News, Va.	1905	25	22,958,343	142	156,551	7,406	3,435,667	7,080	41	285	284,386	4,478,752	9,053,906
	1900	35	14,750,874	125	205,761	5,285	2,389,729	4,924	38	323	216,841	2,843,969	5,937,820
Newton, Mass.	1905	48	4,324,499	139	201,053	1,893	943,634	1,419	426	48	318,202	2,241,538	4,140,996
	1900	45	4,320,812	103	141,585	1,823	846,343	1,404	396	23	223,289	1,894,103	3,679,273
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1905	85	27,115,761	504	591,434	4,574	2,347,539	3,706	842	26	2,149,818	9,192,069	16,915,786
	1900	93	14,341,446	326	384,087	2,840	1,318,318	2,365	467	8	756,766	4,888,318	8,540,184
Norfolk, Va.	1905	123	4,575,762	240	243,885	3,063	1,129,655	2,110	786	167	445,052	3,200,894	5,900,129
	1900	140	4,418,931	231	186,884	2,638	904,354	1,930	634	74	282,240	2,541,866	4,691,779
Norristown, Pa.	1905	84	5,306,860	198	225,784	3,517	1,315,336	1,628	1,536	353	757,168	2,866,976	5,925,243
	1900	77	3,673,587	154	125,799	2,944	977,403	1,342	1,377	225	386,973	2,159,500	4,106,834
North Adams, Mass.	1905	58	18,168,009	263	373,042	5,502	2,332,505	3,623	1,544	335	596,606	1,010,517	8,035,705
	1900	68	14,126,598	248	461,232	6,312	2,707,560	4,194	1,800	318	734,122	5,047,006	10,741,495
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	1905	38	4,824,887	137	170,044	2,025	994,026	1,806	193	26	335,165	4,534,356	6,499,312
	1900	34	4,947,077	125	146,845	1,656	758,216	1,537	110	9	274,734	4,244,410	6,293,686
Northampton, Mass.	1905	77	4,379,873	201	211,380	2,963	1,216,990	1,883	984	96	470,797	3,042,101	5,756,381
	1900	66	4,629,294	141	149,723	2,635	1,128,756	1,706	867	62	349,796	2,540,429	4,706,820
Norwich, Conn.	1905	87	8,474,802	241	310,019	3,706	1,693,859	2,802	831	73	530,496	3,043,215	6,022,391
	1900	89	6,438,313	154	192,764	3,172	1,423,362	2,268	777	127	396,974	3,046,135	5,935,160
Oakland, Cal.	1905	250	9,185,361	391	411,069	3,362	2,075,877	2,573	563	226	858,092	4,340,714	9,072,539
	1900	195	5,172,596	264	246,250	2,476	1,209,967	1,667	669	140	322,474	2,703,972	5,368,258
Ogden, Utah.	1905	64	2,363,964	116	114,568	1,083	758,204	911	136	36	154,488	1,694,315	2,997,057
	1900	51	856,964	56	47,199	678	355,476	566	87	25	52,517	679,447	1,242,214
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1905	55	2,722,466	89	88,819	929	341,049	631	288	10	106,809	2,263,349	3,057,271
	1900	74	1,663,508	86	68,420	809	306,355	580	215	14	84,633	1,501,354	2,260,889
Oil City, Pa.	1905	37	4,672,176	174	178,692	1,613	958,514	1,569	33	11	151,344	1,365,963	3,217,208
	1900	42	3,803,811	105	138,351	1,683	878,254	1,632	48	3	119,704	3,687,813	5,164,059
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1905	89	3,922,464	145	142,312	720	422,209	665	37	18	354,240	2,362,328	3,670,730
	1900	36	472,844	33	24,202	220	101,185	212	2	6	22,836	517,069	845,065
Olean, N. Y.	1905	41	4,971,899	79	115,542	1,175	623,875	1,024	106	45	236,372	3,297,457	4,677,477
	1900	47	5,741,661	115	120,787	1,793	841,393	1,748	11	34	246,042	4,815,073	6,210,156
Omaha, Nebr.	1905	318	34,557,961	966	1,079,795	5,822	3,203,768	4,476	1,299	47	4,270,867	42,893,426	54,003,704
	1900	307	32,956,435	791	765,724	5,276	2,602,707	4,325	883	68	3,495,099	19,928,091	38,071,244
Orange, N. J.	1905	66	3,441,183	157	191,614	2,450	1,312,002	1,927	520	3	810,639	2,641,886	6,150,635
	1900	74	1,359,523	50	45,894	1,640	911,911	1,304	311	25	105,532	1,579,900	2,995,688
Oshkosh, Wis.	1905	135	8,312,335	331	367,955	4,863	2,110,628	4,197	505	161	863,954	4,162,483	8,796,705
	1900	129	7,052,731	270	255,358	4,226	1,628,389	3,407	484	335	666,756	4,282,187	8,080,909
Oskaloosa, Iowa.	1905	47	615,660	68	49,165	421	188,115	296	121	4	73,411	321,238	779,894
	1900	39	404,638	29	21,986	317	136,948	249	51	17	35,932	222,844	503,914
Oswego, N. Y.	1905	77	6,710,292	280	331,114	3,716	1,461,814	2,548	1,017	151	523,118	4,716,991	7,592,125
	1900	75	7,002,072	251	339,023	3,457	1,378,159	2,526	794	137	648,388	4,312,433	7,486,637
Ottawa, Ill.	1905	51	2,188,608	83	123,165	1,127	617,857	1,022	67	38	218,623	772,536	2,078,129
	1900	57	2,652,288	108	117,466	1,020	451,782	908	107	5	133,982	751,252	1,737,884
Ottumwa, Iowa.	1905	62	4,993,169	223	228,279	2,304	896,332	1,921	343	40	446,404	8,732,946	10,371,183
	1900	61	3,233,121	182	167,653	1,820	698,735	1,495	178	147	177,035	6,900,215	8,083,006
Owensboro, Ky.	1905	63	3,327,263	189	166,769	1,418	511,008	1,267	124	27	587,603	2,025,300	4,187,700
	1900	51	1,959,868	116	77,534	890	276,148	784	65	41	139,350	911,530	1,740,128

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Owosso, Mich	1905	44	$3,073,262	136	$97,673	1,547	$664,214	1,371	157	19	$233,327	$1,839,005	$3,109,232
	1900	44	1,595,544	78	84,223	1,154	475,308	1,053	67	34	109,584	1,280,291	2,055,052
Paducah, Ky	1905	84	4,393,176	291	271,666	2,841	1,185,255	2,336	388	117	562,491	1,845,201	4,443,223
	1900	70	2,559,349	124	99,477	2,061	794,866	1,760	155	146	214,007	1,335,346	2,976,931
Palestine, Tex	1905	17	678,997	41	45,089	544	310,013	536	2	6	20,961	305,415	735,162
	1900	19	559,560	33	34,076	481	245,283	476	1	4	17,502	349,052	704,152
Paris, Tex	1905	29	979,804	45	45,415	210	105,070	206	4	....	49,865	527,966	854,930
	1900	27	569,641	30	22,614	263	96,927	253	7	3	26,768	460,833	743,329
Parkersburg, W. Va	1905	68	3,310,278	156	164,100	1,444	693,843	1,358	71	15	237,155	2,487,981	3,778,139
	1900	72	2,358,313	107	103,227	1,237	507,503	1,153	54	30	184,437	1,885,825	3,100,588
Pasadena, Cal	1905	46	766,389	84	80,235	318	228,971	269	42	7	67,085	420,745	966,695
	1900	28	312,663	22	14,960	177	77,036	118	52	7	20,553	126,858	330,578
Passaic, N. J	1905	95	28,611,310	776	1,072,995	11,000	3,866,098	5,315	5,232	453	2,249,836	13,109,651	22,782,725
	1900	70	18,377,299	403	622,644	6,399	2,374,445	4,012	2,176	211	1,075,552	7,417,998	12,804,805
Paterson, N. J	1905	513	53,695,585	1,859	2,163,909	28,509	13,001,545	18,164	9,162	1,183	6,355,010	27,440,733	54,673,083
	1900	487	46,893,628	1,199	1,588,313	28,542	11,843,098	17,697	9,409	1,436	4,898,731	25,054,780	48,502,044
Pawtucket, R. I	1905	186	27,178,438	737	1,039,791	12,054	5,100,309	6,504	4,780	770	2,346,167	14,111,583	25,846,899
	1900	191	20,451,309	495	715,465	10,712	4,331,007	5,848	3,928	936	1,752,847	9,976,710	19,271,582
Peabody, Mass	1905	76	7,653,757	200	260,296	3,953	1,989,580	3,637	290	26	564,969	6,747,709	10,236,669
	1900	86	4,339,092	146	149,317	2,661	1,273,004	2,497	161	3	235,290	5,073,711	6,943,736
Peekskill, N. Y	1905	46	3,894,811	156	218,150	1,957	1,025,135	1,474	478	5	3,414,486	2,281,880	7,251,897
	1900	37	1,426,738	86	94,670	1,281	619,736	892	383	6	89,984	760,965	1,782,977
Pekin, Ill	1905	44	1,645,012	48	48,168	418	218,836	404	9	5	93,265	619,395	1,121,130
	1900	39	1,307,989	25	24,300	405	208,509	399	4	2	66,912	575,222	1,005,796
Pensacola, Fla	1905	39	2,146,689	120	132,487	1,206	476,043	1,192	5	9	212,676	819,647	1,936,751
	1900	32	1,157,907	39	34,465	578	245,758	556	4	18	77,276	502,360	1,053,422
Peoria, Ill	1905	265	22,243,821	782	875,060	5,998	3,306,893	5,438	492	68	37,874,872	16,050,664	60,920,411
	1900	291	26,638,370	686	708,970	5,996	2,872,353	5,294	650	52	24,822,086	12,984,629	44,569,371
Perth Amboy, N. J	1905	53	11,583,382	346	400,267	3,950	1,827,055	3,412	471	67	864,001	30,316,381	34,800,402
	1900	47	6,373,836	157	185,361	2,005	919,522	1,959	34	12	290,999	11,346,833	14,061,072
Peru, Ind	1905	47	1,689,923	67	58,141	1,206	622,634	1,027	133	46	167,601	774,736	1,703,417
	1900	39	1,050,268	49	44,695	1,136	421,967	1,020	81	35	69,299	670,624	1,338,248
Petersburg, Va	1905	72	4,562,214	281	240,142	3,288	866,364	1,984	1,053	251	459,715	3,794,246	5,890,574
	1900	77	3,174,641	222	207,997	3,608	792,005	1,992	1,287	329	571,373	3,114,990	5,293,527
Philadelphia, Pa	1905	7,087	520,178,654	22,839	25,396,245	228,899	107,640,307	153,681	61,830	13,388	55,449,026	333,352,212	591,388,078
	1900	7,503	445,725,392	17,498	18,931,020	214,775	94,737,389	144,293	58,037	12,445	39,854,009	295,174,969	519,981,812
Phillipsburg, N. J	1905	32	6,723,185	110	178,575	3,148	1,472,182	2,382	704	62	472,050	3,566,046	6,684,173
	1900	34	3,308,422	74	104,408	2,216	887,231	1,608	602	6	187,884	2,803,163	4,584,886
Phoenixville, Pa	1905	31	7,460,700	96	140,485	2,888	1,313,575	2,366	416	106	404,260	3,023,479	5,499,891
	1900	32	5,819,787	111	107,028	2,249	910,357	1,874	245	130	205,441	1,846,871	3,321,599
Pine Bluff, Ark	1905	35	2,830,080	112	156,430	2,037	871,762	1,969	17	51	185,913	1,542,053	2,989,242
	1900	37	1,644,191	91	76,852	990	443,120	976	7	7	75,726	788,893	1,540,537
Piqua, Ohio	1905	76	3,196,410	176	209,912	2,044	946,545	1,647	386	11	357,976	1,908,020	4,035,706
	1900	68	3,516,352	193	200,625	1,955	913,588	1,677	277	1	223,407	3,609,926	5,552,184
Pittsburg, Kans	1905	35	1,513,569	102	107,272	964	556,856	921	25	18	102,247	885,790	1,824,929
	1900	33	749,708	28	27,037	882	422,903	851	19	12	38,502	911,103	1,433,850
Pittsburg, Pa	1905	1,177	202,424,240	5,976	7,146,220	56,229	31,540,678	49,288	5,407	1,534	14,521,511	97,945,328	165,428,881
	1900	928	160,570,413	3,929	4,291,809	52,540	28,018,045	46,358	4,553	1,629	11,080,989	97,625,551	165,002,687
Pittsfield, Mass	1905	44	8,035,094	292	459,467	4,455	2,081,744	2,786	1,554	115	804,156	4,628,722	8,577,358
	1900	69	5,556,574	205	242,941	3,198	1,270,696	1,816	1,274	108	458,375	3,077,978	5,753,546
Pittston, Pa	1905	40	1,613,780	63	71,505	830	307,423	504	274	52	207,300	728,326	1,474,928
	1900	27	902,432	41	38,559	357	158,217	285	69	3	65,771	622,702	997,789
Plainfield, N. J	1905	49	6,101,343	246	237,840	1,986	1,025,716	1,456	523	7	469,275	1,153,739	3,572,134
	1900	32	2,449,634	121	138,825	1,384	761,070	1,260	122	2	217,897	812,914	2,437,434
Plattsburg, N. Y	1905	39	2,065,973	86	75,461	750	328,463	585	165	....	65,018	510,106	1,056,702
	1900	39	1,872,199	58	39,463	621	214,253	387	228	6	87,403	523,996	1,043,136
Plymouth, Mass	1905	35	7,910,189	88	141,415	2,300	963,829	1,804	458	38	443,278	8,568,018	11,115,713
	1900	27	4,321,802	81	103,644	1,511	614,280	1,214	254	43	169,581	3,563,708	5,530,015
Plymouth, Pa	1905	25	683,254	56	34,344	972	231,898	145	643	184	56,457	459,390	902,758
	1900	24	469,628	37	20,341	756	138,762	128	400	228	82,946	240,801	532,835
Pontiac, Mich	1905	47	2,066,869	141	134,334	1,296	587,554	1,151	140	5	241,518	1,735,106	3,047,422
	1900	47	1,295,488	109	79,466	1,092	422,019	944	147	1	84,597	1,602,236	2,470,887

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
				Number.	Salaries.	Total.		Average number.					
						Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Port Huron, Mich.	1905	75	$5,427,664	274	$190,033	2,679	$1,384,131	2,446	228	5	$465,128	$2,321,600	$4,789,589
	1900	78	3,148,546	216	137,973	2,026	933,278	1,876	140	10	225,306	1,751,949	3,626,816
Port Jervis, N. Y.	1905	39	1,139,681	92	75,329	1,300	587,818	952	340	8	101,623	717,230	1,635,215
	1900	33	578,292	42	29,990	896	350,421	666	219	11	40,043	492,851	1,009,081
Portland, Me.	1905	243	6,280,298	559	485,371	4,345	2,073,189	3,248	1,055	42	926,392	4,354,382	9,132,801
	1900	234	5,318,421	406	370,626	3,763	1,679,012	2,777	966	20	479,619	3,603,391	7,333,750
Portland, Oreg.	1905	437	19,724,841	1,025	1,266,157	8,171	5,342,166	7,110	973	88	1,900,416	17,024,303	28,651,321
	1900	408	11,632,813	663	732,369	5,380	2,703,569	4,589	665	126	850,346	10,177,328	16,903,707
Portsmouth, N. H.	1905	27	2,630,867	68	95,781	638	348,486	501	135	2	736,828	888,353	2,602,056
	1900	38	3,912,085	94	112,161	1,323	656,542	990	328	5	810,173	1,875,171	3,961,052
Portsmouth, Ohio	1905	84	5,478,185	419	367,708	5,112	1,979,139	3,766	1,173	173	613,422	4,222,910	7,970,674
	1900	100	3,825,611	365	302,397	4,153	1,341,179	3,073	982	98	740,669	3,404,492	6,658,441
Portsmouth, Va.	1905	28	564,015	59	46,003	551	184,584	430	73	48	55,980	486,111	945,439
	1900	22	815,142	53	38,258	471	132,412	299	144	28	53,197	614,229	960,173
Pottstown, Pa.	1905	77	6,419,713	271	295,239	3,457	1,515,626	2,869	408	180	332,374	5,437,601	8,144,723
	1900	65	4,683,351	159	135,468	2,681	1,165,608	2,275	311	95	373,762	4,844,539	7,357,503
Pottsville, Pa.	1905	79	3,304,092	136	150,333	1,904	758,666	1,266	495	143	470,034	4,025,015	5,805,788
	1900	77	3,106,694	139	105,498	1,699	560,730	1,099	471	129	335,626	3,429,917	4,829,806
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1905	108	6,657,465	349	356,989	3,775	1,640,750	2,510	1,155	110	494,731	3,533,159	7,206,914
	1900	118	5,181,830	185	230,956	2,810	1,236,085	2,186	561	63	366,807	2,981,108	6,576,562
Providence, R. I.	1905	881	95,666,407	3,051	3,818,597	39,804	19,554,958	26,643	11,410	1,751	7,195,102	49,973,310	91,980,963
	1900	929	79,686,394	2,493	3,053,324	38,368	16,931,442	25,676	11,073	1,619	5,077,732	42,550,664	78,657,103
Pueblo, Colo.	1905	80	2,039,751	114	128,817	941	660,901	863	75	3	167,345	940,878	2,197,293
	1900	69	1,183,852	70	70,020	790	458,129	711	75	4	98,472	671,610	1,439,609
Quincy, Ill.	1905	234	9,469,944	700	642,634	4,602	2,205,770	3,807	712	83	1,461,575	5,187,502	10,748,224
	1900	198	6,442,811	408	363,635	3,815	1,601,534	3,082	614	119	702,837	4,350,840	7,918,728
Quincy, Mass.	1905	161	9,220,870	345	440,498	5,371	3,059,663	4,903	428	40	985,537	3,704,090	8,982,446
	1900	153	1,885,842	113	100,292	2,128	1,145,011	1,895	233	....	196,777	909,236	3,011,950
Racine, Wis.	1905	148	26,433,684	1,239	1,270,669	6,504	3,155,086	5,453	946	105	3,127,746	7,142,942	16,458,965
	1900	135	16,205,631	845	837,650	6,138	2,711,531	4,964	997	177	961,114	5,926,406	11,676,150
Raleigh, N. C.	1905	42	804,449	104	77,962	585	225,787	502	74	9	100,948	511,759	1,086,671
	1900	39	727,954	104	68,086	549	220,035	497	29	23	61,915	432,954	947,018
Reading, Pa.	1905	404	27,505,855	1,285	1,116,997	18,315	7,366,161	12,349	4,473	1,493	2,962,103	16,824,030	30,848,175
	1900	403	25,934,188	941	855,116	16,892	6,582,602	12,537	3,344	1,011	4,678,141	16,996,018	32,682,061
Revere, Mass.	1905	12	764,675	14	13,583	125	65,893	123	2	....	59,278	249,486	355,060
	1900	17	388,188	8	7,904	87	46,382	81	5	1	15,318	50,864	155,813
Richmond, Ind.	1905	98	9,508,386	448	477,515	2,970	1,380,844	2,630	326	14	875,172	3,000,924	6,731,740
	1900	88	5,043,683	345	321,502	2,688	1,182,795	2,352	333	3	277,732	2,231,277	4,753,546
Richmond, Va.	1905	281	31,952,847	1,085	1,184,174	12,883	4,541,803	9,043	3,645	195	5,363,979	13,102,042	28,202,607
	1900	262	16,203,927	976	1,076,774	12,868	3,973,704	8,400	3,821	647	5,449,966	10,375,140	23,048,353
Roanoke, Va.	1905	54	2,656,626	331	306,040	3,089	1,525,963	2,934	110	45	333,834	3,232,133	5,544,907
	1900	38	1,915,647	194	161,857	2,431	1,106,948	2,368	38	25	103,454	3,592,884	5,397,993
Rochester, N. H.	1905	38	2,018,187	98	91,158	1,648	675,904	1,214	424	10	211,788	2,027,271	3,229,166
	1900	43	1,986,661	56	55,340	1,792	674,711	1,283	413	96	119,233	2,389,679	3,478,718
Rochester, N. Y.	1905	1,119	71,529,724	4,295	4,592,139	32,440	15,042,978	21,625	10,317	498	11,414,450	38,801,710	82,747,370
	1900	1,221	45,210,445	3,061	3,130,523	28,049	11,365,546	18,297	8,839	913	8,163,254	28,244,520	59,668,959
Rock Island, Ill.	1905	72	7,203,456	266	292,235	1,703	895,366	1,605	89	9	962,748	2,580,373	5,332,967
	1900	66	4,761,784	184	189,608	1,885	961,951	1,773	96	16	323,850	2,683,204	4,621,530
Rockford, Ill.	1905	180	14,158,501	618	668,736	7,239	3,608,384	5,863	1,244	132	1,414,824	8,066,001	15,276,129
	1900	159	13,613,301	430	405,470	6,851	2,396,969	4,564	1,064	223	694,178	6,201,958	11,021,550
Rockland, Me.	1905	50	2,382,333	59	46,855	949	434,065	870	76	3	87,306	951,487	1,822,591
	1900	47	1,604,610	43	32,193	716	291,801	554	142	20	94,481	708,115	1,243,881
Rome, N. Y.	1905	89	5,722,491	187	247,380	3,209	1,392,240	2,515	627	67	515,619	5,693,867	8,631,427
	1900	87	3,508,897	135	147,221	2,274	868,794	1,604	592	78	262,163	3,462,048	5,548,622
Rutland, Vt.	1905	61	2,180,206	115	111,258	1,803	857,484	1,350	452	1	239,345	1,162,028	2,522,858
	1900	61	1,981,377	122	97,993	1,496	643,530	1,116	376	4	107,001	845,637	1,959,056
Sacramento, Cal.	1905	157	7,473,036	376	420,933	4,216	2,962,908	3,869	277	70	781,991	5,354,733	10,319,416
	1900	111	6,856,278	170	202,334	3,686	2,518,734	3,389	270	27	619,766	5,344,907	9,494,633
Saginaw, Mich.	1905	180	7,613,216	574	509,896	4,682	2,095,998	4,131	489	62	1,087,624	5,511,927	10,403,508
	1900	184	7,041,286	397	354,843	4,205	1,672,354	3,841	340	24	543,676	5,084,101	8,652,978
St. Cloud, Minn.	1905	40	1,001,190	44	43,660	657	352,626	646	8	3	116,993	1,284,509	1,994,476
	1900	30	608,878	50	37,687	507	266,387	501	6	....	52,236	1,076,591	1,560,782

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
St. Joseph, Mo	1905	219	$9,734,073	678	$579,079	4,663	$2,071,881	2,773	1,799	91	$1,125,977	$6,819,697	$11,573,720
	1900	184	8,016,398	457	449,094	5,095	1,997,736	2,829	2,185	81	832,958	6,942,018	11,361,939
St. Louis, Mo	1905	2,482	265,936,570	11,381	13,474,841	82,698	42,642,358	62,626	16,772	3,300	37,183,096	137,739,927	267,307,038
	1900	2,646	150,525,899	8,867	10,078,516	64,832	29,145,127	48,870	13,570	2,392	27,404,021	101,838,142	193,732,788
St. Paul, Minn	1905	614	36,401,282	2,108	2,202,237	14,363	7,210,757	10,673	3,658	32	4,473,388	19,487,692	38,318,794
	1900	537	25,659,214	2,079	1,874,656	13,019	5,323,517	9,605	3,154	260	2,959,230	15,912,582	30,056,079
Salem, Mass	1905	143	9,669,984	281	268,937	5,945	2,505,708	3,853	1,880	212	577,861	7,921,159	12,202,217
	1900	162	6,947,431	214	202,354	5,625	2,390,066	3,482	1,978	165	351,640	6,583,499	10,711,026
Salt Lake City, Utah	1905	192	5,336,786	492	522,074	2,776	1,703,841	2,289	443	44	791,926	3,514,928	7,543,983
	1900	154	3,356,008	266	233,485	2,154	1,177,283	1,785	308	61	340,008	1,976,599	4,278,926
San Antonio, Tex	1905	141	5,259,322	344	405,789	2,457	1,362,020	2,204	205	48	974,535	3,741,122	7,402,262
	1900	113	3,928,568	190	229,703	2,683	1,556,672	2,456	207	20	611,265	2,951,158	5,988,681
San Diego, Cal	1905	89	1,991,202	65	59,970	541	391,774	497	37	7	129,189	1,136,303	1,974,430
	1900	57	989,581	43	41,808	255	148,430	225	28	2	74,132	281,197	669,682
San Francisco, Cal	1905	2,251	102,362,378	5,190	6,629,948	38,429	25,015,427	30,192	7,597	640	12,474,338	75,945,898	137,788,233
	1900	1,748	69,643,100	3,413	3,929,372	32,555	17,258,604	24,360	7,424	771	6,850,396	65,535,251	107,023,567
San Jose, Cal	1905	160	4,421,290	261	247,190	1,854	943,406	1,200	607	47	517,333	3,959,048	6,388,445
	1900	124	2,980,492	189	146,032	1,221	56[illegible],525	791	410	20	265,855	1,850,073	3,291,641
Sandusky, Ohio	1905	93	6,727,369	265	257,954	2,323	1,028,019	1,817	463	43	709,750	2,136,401	4,878,563
	1900	81	4,453,326	142	135,119	1,453	571,174	1,251	158	44	356,077	1,207,460	2,833,506
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1905	35	3,484,583	50	56,861	590	283,500	413	177	....	388,574	701,793	1,709,073
	1900	44	1,489,963	157	119,724	602	210,789	296	304	2	97,069	678,330	1,334,329
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	1905	38	1,634,372	70	88,654	895	461,710	867	16	12	213,482	1,426,725	2,412,481
	1900	33	312,502	24	18,493	317	153,262	303	11	3	60,165	278,585	728,169
Savannah, Ga	1905	122	7,999,690	339	357,290	3,230	1,320,329	2,978	232	20	524,806	3,254,199	6,340,004
	1900	82	3,754,575	197	204,260	2,249	978,618	2,169	78	2	346,745	1,807,497	3,750,000
Schenectady, N. Y	1905	103	22,050,746	771	915,025	14,316	9,382,360	13,288	984	44	1,592,012	16,497,228	33,084,451
	1900	83	13,605,792	303	296,636	8,494	4,965,627	7,474	946	74	575,780	9,925,064	17,604,859
Scranton, Pa	1905	258	19,160,787	746	840,262	10,912	4,428,077	6,531	3,180	1,201	2,047,236	11,253,248	20,453,285
	1900	247	18,983,780	550	709,648	11,139	4,387,700	7,370	2,727	1,042	1,590,398	17,220,172	24,741,837
Seattle, Wash	1905	467	22,343,545	727	852,592	6,390	4,318,080	5,763	596	31	2,134,294	14,357,808	25,406,574
	1900	352	7,681,598	623	560,608	4,440	2,681,609	4,130	248	62	824,245	8,863,835	15,322,531
Sedalia, Mo	1905	50	1,307,297	81	79,952	974	503,061	754	207	13	185,982	824,926	1,691,727
	1900	57	1,152,468	66	53,293	909	399,354	655	244	10	50,231	674,567	1,283,390
Selma, Ala	1905	26	879,422	65	60,625	668	296,244	641	24	3	59,629	627,404	1,138,817
	1900	32	572,751	85	72,720	699	254,721	669	17	13	70,349	851,810	1,419,466
Shamokin, Pa	1905	48	1,114,931	22	26,970	897	259,989	271	619	7	76,413	1,025,597	1,443,915
	1900	46	684,962	34	29,270	762	196,600	258	420	84	91,057	699,847	1,147,450
Sharon, Pa	1905	36	4,839,448	145	159,771	1,644	882,996	1,610	26	8	220,123	3,213,239	4,776,914
	1900	35	4,133,906	62	76,784	1,827	897,910	1,799	14	14	195,342	2,263,966	3,764,983
Sheboygan, Wis	1905	98	12,576,799	310	377,671	6,034	2,165,128	5,083	646	305	1,005,846	5,702,650	10,086,648
	1900	80	7,481,799	198	248,127	4,992	1,552,295	4,381	286	325	643,116	3,711,756	6,906,757
Shenandoah, Pa	1905	30	739,812	19	17,913	170	99,736	132	35	3	186,498	181,282	594,637
	1900	22	312,575	9	11,024	107	47,032	98	7	2	90,345	93,771	301,646
Sherman, Tex	1905	40	1,618,492	82	68,270	491	284,843	460	25	6	130,200	2,207,995	2,841,066
	1900	31	748,222	53	54,998	314	135,782	241	41	32	71,527	1,070,107	1,461,469
Shreveport, La	1905	65	2,696,088	144	165,845	1,225	691,443	1,187	27	11	318,294	1,311,327	2,921,923
	1900	46	1,229,011	71	60,272	736	319,882	710	22	4	71,481	900,605	1,556,113
Sioux City, Iowa	1905	106	5,888,592	373	333,490	2,299	1,263,076	2,078	162	59	710,951	11,395,806	14,760,751
	1900	123	5,257,983	276	271,436	2,463	1,169,079	2,103	307	53	569,257	10,129,658	14,227,068
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	1905	61	1,748,022	101	93,053	465	248,200	379	82	4	239,786	1,065,693	1,897,790
	1900	48	927,128	57	42,448	311	151,574	284	24	3	127,893	321,528	883,624
Somerville, Mass	1905	78	10,263,892	397	431,171	3,474	1,752,611	3,114	319	41	945,966	19,175,935	22,955,197
	1900	85	9,503,426	224	230,591	3,528	1,720,818	3,154	334	40	500,704	16,721,003	20,064,519
South Bend, Ind	1905	157	26,317,744	788	856,985	9,015	3,991,362	7,338	1,383	294	1,380,820	8,201,236	15,321,151
	1900	131	17,826,051	521	566,423	7,678	3,135,666	6,414	1,056	208	901,011	6,840,511	12,959,866
South Bethlehem, Pa	1905	46	18,058,512	305	395,452	5,754	2,752,672	5,168	437	149	1,274,355	7,260,642	15,275,411
	1900	38	8,046,589	254	320,924	4,645	2,112,992	4,339	218	88	881,779	4,861,757	9,964,054
South Omaha, Nebr	1905	41	20,564,155	875	949,594	5,662	3,210,335	5,243	270	149	2,156,229	59,192,589	67,415,177
	1900	41	16,382,386	769	735,731	6,327	3,115,078	5,787	212	328	1,692,596	61,017,930	69,508,899
Southbridge, Mass	1905	32	3,794,646	91	199,049	3,223	1,305,463	2,127	931	165	147,028	2,280,138	4,201,853
	1900	32	4,144,168	66	94,214	2,687	1,123,249	1,836	717	134	213,885	1,782,005	3,512,171

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Spartanburg, S. C.	1905	35	$2,869,039	69	$71,594	1,650	$347,991	932	396	322	$135,052	$1,544,078	$2,127,702
	1900	28	2,334,585	33	40,560	1,361	270,062	666	358	337	81,400	906,522	1,791,325
Spokane, Wash.	1905	188	5,407,313	619	551,051	2,428	1,668,570	2,297	129	2	950,563	4,609,588	8,830,852
	1900	84	2,211,304	207	194,665	1,060	615,587	996	62	2	297,426	2,033,127	3,750,119
Springfield, Ill.	1905	122	5,264,117	357	383,285	3,071	1,638,610	2,517	533	21	627,603	2,490,301	5,796,637
	1900	106	3,458,950	174	164,159	2,199	1,037,233	1,833	345	21	398,610	1,411,685	3,467,045
Springfield, Mass.	1905	296	24,081,099	1,188	1,499,185	10,523	5,645,289	7,908	2,315	300	3,026,411	12,379,844	25,860,250
	1900	278	16,071,199	848	982,007	8,152	3,974,686	5,827	2,195	130	1,585,014	8,892,245	18,155,071
Springfield, Mo.	1905	82	3,925,785	204	192,075	2,158	1,127,567	2,042	62	54	233,774	3,392,184	5,203,315
	1900	79	1,929,514	108	88,750	1,710	853,383	1,657	31	22	107,968	1,990,851	3,433,800
Springfield, Ohio	1905	160	19,923,462	870	962,153	6,347	3,298,376	5,851	482	14	1,799,439	5,909,245	13,654,423
	1900	164	13,844,136	1,282	1,101,719	6,299	3,014,749	5,890	386	23	1,235,757	5,289,414	12,115,941
Stamford, Conn.	1905	62	7,526,057	417	438,917	3,341	1,722,108	2,843	363	135	555,919	2,329,735	5,890,416
	1900	49	4,813,085	281	260,590	2,445	1,193,049	2,137	229	79	414,387	1,700,362	3,920,010
Steelton, Pa.	1905	18	18,642,853	440	594,249	4,656	3,040,773	4,570	54	32	1,317,250	10,749,753	15,745,628
	1900	18	6,266,058	271	274,189	4,762	2,084,206	4,655	86	21	924,394	9,936,273	14,064,342
Steubenville, Ohio	1905	72	12,627,048	255	321,178	4,184	2,328,434	3,791	257	136	684,111	8,243,063	12,369,677
	1900	54	2,302,563	88	73,959	1,773	734,244	1,434	148	191	201,234	2,406,184	4,547,049
Stevens Point, Wis.	1905	37	952,539	56	54,801	598	215,574	482	102	14	91,211	868,487	1,510,072
	1900	33	1,136,713	35	27,683	592	248,137	529	44	19	46,073	871,320	1,314,449
Stillwater, Minn.	1905	36	2,827,939	203	175,509	955	454,345	905	50	....	425,153	1,484,642	2,784,113
	1900	32	2,172,094	76	85,135	829	357,718	816	12	1	150,207	1,050,428	1,801,012
Stockton, Cal.	1905	110	5,219,963	141	165,326	1,333	904,057	1,156	170	7	352,388	5,849,949	8,029,490
	1900	91	4,453,993	137	150,508	1,185	650,097	1,094	67	24	242,567	3,987,243	5,525,391
Streator, Ill.	1905	34	1,378,838	50	67,726	1,544	1,034,914	1,417	17	110	78,835	584,333	1,888,894
	1900	42	937,143	41	43,549	1,283	602,032	1,037	66	180	93,600	562,040	1,244,978
Sunbury, Pa.	1905	32	1,137,811	56	56,929	1,457	678,095	986	390	81	83,889	1,702,068	2,592,829
	1900	29	1,863,040	72	50,531	968	357,745	719	199	50	163,942	1,158,494	1,868,157
Superior, Wis.	1905	72	5,768,352	174	181,926	1,343	746,283	1,266	60	17	335,640	4,647,849	6,356,981
	1900	75	5,691,306	148	164,314	1,765	786,775	1,640	93	32	383,753	5,026,045	6,885,496
Syracuse, N. Y.	1905	638	38,740,651	1,728	1,960,187	14,578	7,129,707	11,463	2,882	233	4,250,826	16,171,650	34,823,751
	1900	630	28,928,312	1,264	1,315,821	11,809	5,303,407	9,520	2,060	229	2,944,874	12,548,331	26,546,297
Tacoma, Wash.	1905	237	13,268,613	523	598,067	4,892	3,208,531	4,675	209	8	1,215,726	15,836,685	22,803,169
	1900	174	6,790,332	288	322,420	3,552	1,954,915	3,430	87	35	497,228	6,340,670	10,301,353
Tampa, Fla.	1905	141	6,013,649	531	545,289	5,831	3,577,932	4,874	943	14	1,602,938	4,551,202	11,264,123
	1900	70	3,820,805	179	237,960	3,919	1,900,547	3,356	562	1	578,973	3,365,647	7,082,694
Taunton, Mass.	1905	127	14,790,187	294	467,963	6,608	3,146,556	4,817	1,569	222	1,200,006	7,687,084	13,644,[illegible]
	1900	114	11,266,904	313	417,744	6,590	3,042,936	4,768	1,497	325	852,911	5,540,021	11,544,150
Terre Haute, Ind.	1905	188	10,126,426	464	507,371	6,551	3,465,434	5,707	726	118	13,372,403	10,393,753	29,291,654
	1900	143	8,454,007	326	334,771	4,679	1,952,762	3,731	937	11	15,207,840	7,368,662	26,295,629
Tiffin, Ohio	1905	87	2,713,897	135	124,966	1,645	663,850	1,130	514	1	317,346	1,000,219	2,434,502
	1900	75	2,251,856	100	75,202	1,238	524,113	997	235	6	187,700	807,619	1,901,962
Titusville, Pa.	1905	62	3,755,446	99	132,147	1,101	536,935	1,010	89	2	243,355	1,895,041	3,249,890
	1900	49	2,301,040	64	91,992	998	424,794	909	80	9	156,497	1,400,387	2,511,129
Toledo, Ohio	1905	599	38,643,390	2,293	2,291,688	15,759	8,125,761	13,553	2,140	66	5,482,006	25,680,856	44,823,004
	1900	445	23,788,291	1,162	1,142,884	12,747	5,575,529	10,495	1,997	255	2,686,405	19,397,104	31,970,094
Topeka, Kans.	1905	154	6,597,468	386	385,471	3,953	2,146,282	3,491	417	45	703,401	10,232,793	14,448,869
	1900	145	3,303,948	280	215,412	2,874	1,704,903	2,690	161	23	300,500	5,277,778	8,356,774
Torrington, Conn.	1905	43	9,156,773	194	270,283	4,025	1,953,126	3,433	451	141	661,095	5,914,776	9,674,121
	1900	37	6,039,306	146	211,604	3,161	1,500,199	2,760	296	105	348,213	6,260,866	9,178,320
Traverse City, Mich.	1905	46	1,934,426	66	83,398	1,108	434,190	920	154	34	157,064	1,098,107	2,176,903
	1900	36	869,507	53	44,200	909	391,631	796	96	17	54,673	515,497	1,201,318
Trenton, N. J.	1905	312	41,623,232	1,043	1,342,640	14,252	7,000,731	11,247	2,518	487	2,633,047	17,692,467	32,719,945
	1900	246	24,624,592	739	903,253	13,138	6,003,316	10,525	2,310	303	1,865,553	16,581,063	28,458,068
Troy, N. Y.	1905	311	32,697,084	1,409	1,542,409	19,114	7,852,718	7,730	11,181	203	5,842,341	13,746,280	31,890,829
	1900	327	25,273,773	972	1,267,727	22,933	8,876,008	7,422	15,207	304	2,504,369	11,462,155	28,738,800
Tyler, Tex.	1905	21	318,712	30	30,690	368	192,201	356	9	3	43,370	311,460	678,666
	1900	16	320,801	36	32,849	431	234,688	420	2	9	34,141	351,816	681,694
Union, N. J.	1905	77	7,294,574	104	183,252	1,856	875,126	890	868	98	704,777	1,891,911	3,512,451
	1900	57	5,353,924	92	164,086	1,376	664,574	808	562	6	868,395	1,408,284	3,403,136
Utica, N. Y.	1905	333	21,184,033	937	1,084,352	10,882	4,477,092	6,450	4,163	269	2,519,205	12,773,547	22,880,317
	1900	311	17,898,119	788	735,625	8,898	3,275,527	5,270	3,027	601	1,917,869	8,193,968	16,479,327

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Vicksburg, Miss.	1905	32	$1,255,409	89	$90,310	1,031	$523,878	1,002	7	22	$97,603	$992,806	$1,887,924
	1900	24	1,144,925	55	55,182	987	421,286	933	42	12	64,114	715,975	1,367,832
Vincennes, Ind.	1905	63	2,214,288	124	105,785	1,485	686,767	1,389	91	5	288,018	1,785,682	3,172,279
	1900	48	1,455,447	69	55,121	906	344,161	781	113	12	129,828	941,005	1,979,342
Wabash, Ind.	1905	43	2,901,371	103	98,050	1,280	535,640	1,162	115	3	154,062	1,119,540	2,202,932
	1900	34	2,126,468	66	70,913	1,032	464,386	943	89	......	68,114	957,668	1,679,055
Waco, Tex.	1905	76	2,142,183	121	141,443	947	439,803	711	206	30	282,748	1,778,587	2,979,800
	1900	80	1,768,225	88	93,659	1,004	371,930	717	233	54	190,114	1,326,371	2,293,631
Wakefield, Mass.	1905	22	2,840,949	128	163,842	1,804	827,708	973	783	48	315,561	2,837,569	4,807,728
	1900	25	3,090,442	70	95,850	1,436	711,176	1,064	366	6	156,282	1,253,888	2,647,130
Wallawalla, Wash.	1905	33	1,063,186	55	62,763	242	181,277	233	7	2	119,162	929,437	1,485,791
	1900	34	707,671	15	16,690	213	131,601	203	6	4	63,603	621,109	964,434
Waltham, Mass.	1905	60	10,692,723	221	370,344	6,208	3,239,561	3,526	2,658	24	616,113	2,067,294	7,149,697
	1900	74	8,776,658	179	255,298	4,861	2,370,884	2,825	2,002	34	552,400	1,888,577	5,889,792
Ware, Mass.	1905	32	2,704,880	61	82,066	2,530	894,151	1,221	1,128	181	203,135	2,300,176	3,783,696
	1900	26	3,188,927	41	54,726	2,486	808,519	1,237	1,070	179	97,194	1,814,563	3,071,400
Warren, Ohio	1905	53	2,730,433	214	239,557	1,505	737,855	1,097	407	1	541,614	2,048,402	4,414,379
	1900	44	2,881,755	126	157,267	1,832	775,254	1,560	256	16	190,629	2,543,487	4,584,603
Warren, Pa.	1905	69	5,861,540	206	223,785	1,361	761,683	1,312	44	5	449,582	3,743,029	5,976,905
	1900	43	2,724,270	69	71,128	1,050	485,766	998	50	2	305,728	2,153,897	3,681,254
Warwick, R. I.	1905	37	8,253,436	119	186,937	6,153	2,144,139	3,810	1,821	522	367,910	3,847,894	7,051,971
	1900	27	8,317,637	67	115,639	5,465	1,825,520	3,178	1,737	550	323,219	2,440,625	6,019,989
Washington, D. C.	1905	482	20,199,783	1,006	1,206,609	6,299	3,658,370	5,614	611	74	2,724,840	7,731,971	18,359,159
	1900	491	17,960,498	957	871,882	6,155	3,022,906	5,360	722	73	1,941,118	7,475,216	16,426,408
Washington, Ind.	1905	27	764,236	77	57,230	972	465,200	952	17	3	45,099	537,647	1,166,749
	1900	23	402,547	20	13,165	574	294,530	569	3	2	13,811	391,866	784,917
Waterbury, Conn.	1905	143	32,950,166	1,173	1,520,784	15,406	8,015,798	10,948	4,120	338	2,546,592	17,770,142	32,367,359
	1900	124	21,967,318	595	912,331	13,225	6,691,467	9,411	3,473	341	1,312,507	18,202,221	30,330,300
Waterloo, Iowa	1905	90	3,352,491	283	243,648	1,674	884,624	1,477	187	10	347,249	2,749,265	4,693,888
	1900	55	1,151,811	105	76,982	804	379,405	741	38	25	63,273	1,342,796	2,088,222
Watertown, Mass.	1905	20	5,168,661	225	235,018	3,322	1,665,431	2,111	1,092	119	409,053	5,528,635	15,524,675
	1900	27	4,168,613	119	163,940	1,935	930,789	1,227	674	34	145,765	3,499,183	5,330,026
Watertown, N. Y.	1905	87	11,628,018	291	393,726	3,375	1,801,550	3,056	310	9	544,634	4,088,804	8,371,618
	1900	91	7,938,316	206	266,842	3,223	1,589,010	2,873	334	16	400,421	3,708,366	6,887,831
Watertown, Wis.	1905	42	2,528,204	83	70,363	744	320,876	566	136	42	136,832	1,349,012	2,065,487
	1900	38	1,630,776	52	48,051	505	161,730	427	57	21	102,079	831,311	1,410,979
Waterville, Me.	1905	40	4,051,297	75	116,094	2,011	738,298	1,129	749	133	317,718	1,773,478	3,069,309
	1900	29	3,721,256	48	49,640	1,926	627,314	1,003	742	181	182,643	1,045,974	2,283,536
Watervliet, N. Y.	1905	38	1,439,341	93	122,615	1,214	523,287	772	426	16	220,748	894,397	1,884,802
	1900	41	1,692,970	62	78,359	1,000	373,922	602	372	26	141,137	732,865	1,507,299
Waukegan, Ill.	1905	41	4,140,832	141	137,567	825	455,690	739	82	4	237,946	2,958,264	3,961,513
	1900	32	771,281	41	40,497	495	180,718	394	99	2	51,039	338,294	732,794
Wausau, Wis.	1905	58	3,815,163	156	181,924	1,945	807,459	1,808	40	97	414,735	2,549,176	4,644,457
	1900	56	2,773,553	102	109,020	1,716	610,876	1,580	76	60	338,037	1,908,389	3,380,557
Webb City, Mo.	1905	19	198,640	10	10,342	138	70,741	121	10	7	19,372	394,603	637,965
	1900	12	181,275	7	6,752	126	61,895	119	7	......	9,000	213,748	353,566
Webster, Mass.	1905	16	6,622,513	77	125,059	3,107	1,141,571	2,056	893	158	280,121	3,940,538	5,867,769
	1900	20	3,687,724	48	51,182	2,377	812,370	1,580	630	167	274,229	2,461,993	4,007,872
Wellston, Ohio	1905	20	2,478,954	42	59,312	518	326,449	507	11	......	114,202	708,073	1,384,295
	1900	14	804,242	16	15,485	297	152,888	290	4	3	24,734	556,440	978,779
West Bay City, Mich.	1905	45	2,086,340	83	83,311	1,564	738,650	1,546	15	3	243,456	1,757,136	3,187,693
	1900	44	1,728,823	50	57,244	1,884	738,635	1,847	11	26	182,118	2,030,090	3,234,800
West Chester, Pa.	1905	35	1,670,681	111	102,291	849	411,894	799	24	26	238,269	673,985	2,121,185
	1900	35	1,051,113	63	47,733	497	233,729	469	20	8	69,252	315,798	859,424
West Hoboken, N. J.	1905	95	6,017,875	259	258,071	3,562	1,276,369	1,550	1,726	286	970,189	3,122,039	5,947,267
	1900	65	3,732,428	172	151,627	2,733	1,059,031	1,193	1,468	72	571,296	2,529,058	4,769,436
Westfield, Mass.	1905	86	5,887,995	233	312,340	2,634	1,345,570	1,994	601	39	876,359	2,251,337	5,818,130
	1900	97	4,157,088	250	321,212	2,370	1,077,483	1,834	509	27	309,548	2,084,882	4,440,797
Weymouth, Mass.	1905	46	3,651,857	140	154,574	1,841	927,004	1,323	508	10	337,378	2,997,873	4,921,955
	1900	51	4,332,658	216	285,750	1,922	877,878	1,429	489	4	290,797	3,177,589	5,388,531
Wheeling, W. Va.	1905	196	18,227,622	589	676,666	7,215	3,842,659	5,662	1,185	368	2,312,259	13,806,723	23,297,475
	1900	178	12,274,707	407	409,372	6,190	2,678,530	4,518	1,537	135	1,796,777	8,405,903	15,074,345

Table 17.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 544 MUNICIPALITIES HAVING A POPULATION IN 1900 OF AT LEAST 8,000: 1905 AND 1900—Continued.

MUNICIPALITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	SALARIED OFFICIALS, CLERKS, ETC.		WAGE-EARNERS AND WAGES.					Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
						Total.		Average number.					
				Number.	Salaries.	Average number.	Wages.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.			
Wichita, Kans	1905	110	$4,135,074	227	$238,714	1,262	$606,694	1,105	139	18	$588,097	$5,426,979	$7,389,844
	1900	103	1,665,297	121	98,537	863	379,480	764	86	13	92,731	2,355,494	3,329,097
Wilkesbarre, Pa	1905	131	11,822,352	437	493,287	6,067	2,537,324	3,523	2,047	497	1,306,446	5,352,450	11,240,893
	1900	138	9,701,634	302	381,001	4,749	1,745,316	2,721	1,571	457	902,402	4,309,123	8,616,765
Wilkinsburg, Pa	1905	30	427,186	22	22,565	184	127,013	177	7	....	26,817	234,667	471,960
	1900	16	216,035	8	3,988	100	61,823	98	2	....	13,310	125,704	246,148
Williamsport, Pa	1905	117	15,370,513	460	496,625	5,452	2,101,873	3,845	1,391	216	1,611,996	6,264,097	11,738,473
	1900	142	8,660,853	358	320,298	4,717	1,767,052	3,050	1,377	290	506,493	5,601,370	9,725,726
Willimantic, Conn	1905	35	6,681,923	119	138,558	2,852	1,057,405	1,443	1,265	144	546,303	2,069,526	4,902,447
	1900	30	5,621,003	78	87,327	2,258	833,415	1,035	1,061	162	182,119	1,359,860	3,022,862
Wilmington, Del	1905	247	33,226,991	1,112	1,269,812	13,554	6,530,629	11,286	1,809	459	1,909,781	18,173,070	30,390,039
	1900	262	26,489,873	922	1,056,933	14,498	6,697,403	12,428	1,597	473	1,439,268	17,875,835	30,586,810
Wilmington, N. C	1905	55	1,925,712	162	136,160	1,667	632,966	1,481	150	33	174,991	1,822,703	3,155,458
	1900	50	1,758,074	92	73,770	1,553	476,358	1,257	210	86	107,616	1,391,979	2,283,253
Winona, Minn	1905	86	6,087,146	251	281,585	1,953	891,091	1,727	218	8	494,621	5,273,663	7,850,236
	1900	72	5,312,526	186	183,101	1,965	828,080	1,865	83	17	401,931	4,000,719	6,013,517
Winston, N. C	1905	47	9,211,802	398	433,356	4,850	985,596	2,628	1,430	792	4,821,322	3,842,915	11,353,296
	1900	30	3,969,337	238	282,446	2,894	368,505	1,471	853	567	2,375,728	1,632,522	4,887,649
Woburn, Mass	1905	52	4,426,928	81	106,553	1,482	783,221	1,379	80	23	250,965	2,807,522	4,654,067
	1900	47	2,832,232	51	63,417	1,356	616,500	1,108	232	16	149,246	2,878,629	4,002,576
Woonsocket, R. I	1905	103	15,461,523	357	455,681	8,672	3,550,343	5,195	2,881	596	916,236	10,578,710	19,260,537
	1900	104	13,954,136	162	256,451	7,591	2,853,780	4,573	2,533	485	546,416	7,169,244	14,744,900
Worcester, Mass	1905	470	48,771,852	2,043	2,376,913	22,796	11,825,275	17,392	4,788	616	4,863,659	27,011,127	52,144,965
	1900	465	41,384,128	1,326	1,706,139	22,593	11,280,925	17,890	4,129	574	3,796,027	23,469,548	46,793,372
Xenia, Ohio	1905	32	1,850,484	81	87,128	1,144	383,915	852	271	21	214,230	1,950,423	2,777,715
	1900	30	1,217,613	45	55,831	911	300,153	740	171	....	63,027	1,871,179	2,460,249
Yonkers, N. Y	1905	106	33,731,085	464	720,599	9,779	4,518,547	6,022	3,677	80	2,514,501	23,829,973	33,548,688
	1900	107	12,239,123	308	437,488	7,555	3,263,587	4,513	2,746	296	926,693	9,541,473	17,303,690
York, Pa	1905	233	15,137,500	664	703,050	8,431	3,193,299	5,553	2,195	683	1,751,863	7,033,717	14,258,696
	1900	241	8,794,165	348	416,497	6,851	2,345,770	5,051	1,359	441	708,434	5,459,736	10,559,780
Youngstown, Ohio	1905	119	42,370,660	791	936,284	8,577	5,718,979	8,399	138	40	1,699,496	35,874,450	48,126,885
	1900	103	22,063,859	414	478,369	8,679	4,729,620	8,556	106	17	933,371	23,133,338	33,908,459
Zanesville, Ohio	1905	102	5,602,702	315	314,163	3,722	1,826,222	2,915	783	24	938,557	3,463,979	7,047,637
	1900	115	4,119,501	323	245,519	3,405	1,255,308	2,632	764	9	301,091	3,085,629	5,708,137

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULES.[1]

THE GENERAL SCHEDULE.

Name of establishment ....

Name of corporation, firm, or individual owner... . ...

Location of factory: State............. County......... ....

City or town ..... Street and No.............

Post office ....

General office at ....

Manufacturing establishments operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in different counties, cities, or towns, must be separately reported.

Washington, D. C., *January 3, 1905.*

Under the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, the Bureau of the Census is charged with the duty of making a collection of the statistics of manufactures in the year 1905. The nature of the statistics and the method of collecting them are regulated by the provisions of this act and of the act of March 3, 1899.

The canvass is to be made under the supervision of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The information returned on this schedule should cover the business year of the establishment most nearly conforming to the year ending December 31, 1904.

All answers will be held absolutely confidential. No publication will be made in the Census reports disclosing the names or operations of individual establishments in any particular, and the information will be used only for the statistical purposes for which it was given.

If mining or other business is carried on in connection with manufacturing, the capital, employees, wages, expenses, products, etc., reported must pertain only to manufacturing.

S. N. D. North,
Director of the Census.

Extract from act of Congress, March 3, 1899.

Sec. 22. * * * "And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year."

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the information contained in this schedule is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and covers the period from ...., 190 , to .... 190 ..

... .
(Signature of the person furnishing the information.)

....
(Signature of special agent.)

All entries must be made clearly and neatly in ink. Amounts and values must be obtained from book accounts, if such accounts are available. Each question is to be answered. If any question is found not applicable and no amounts are reported, write the word "None." Do not duplicate any item of expense.

1. Character of organization: Designate the form of organization, as it existed on the last day of the period covered by the report, whether individual, firm, limited partnership, cooperative association, incorporated company, or some other form. ....
2. Character of industry: Specify the kind of goods manufactured, as, for example, cut nails, chairs, leather belting, men's clothing, or the kind of work done, as, for example, job printing, machine shop work. Return with the schedule a card or other printed matter describing the business. . . . .
3. Capital invested owned and borrowed. The answer must show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, the fact should be stated, and only the value of the owned property given. The value of all items of live capital, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, materials on hand, stock in process of manufacture, finished products and cash on hand, etc., should be given as of the last day of the business year reported.

Land............................ .... $.

Buildings .... $ ....

Machinery, tools, and implements. . ... $ ..

Bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, raw materials, stock in process of manufacture, finished products and cash on hand, and other sundries.... ..... $.

Total capital....... .. .. $.. ....

4. Proprietors and firm members. Men, number . Women, number . . .

Give the number of proprietors and firm members, including both active and silent partners. Do not include stockholders of corporations.

5. Salaried employees

	Number.	Total amount paid in salaries during the year.
Salaried officers of corporations.		$ ... .
Superintendents, managers, foremen, clerks, and other salaried employees:		
Men......		$ ...
Women........ . ..		$
Total ...		$

6. Wage-earners, including pieceworkers. Do not include salaried employees reported above.

	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year	Total amount paid in wages during the year.
Men 16 years and over			$
Women 16 years and over			$
Children under 16 years			$
Total			$

---

[1] The general schedule is reproduced in full, but only those parts of the supplemental schedules which differ from the general schedule

Salaries and wages should include board or rent furnished as part compensation. Foremen receiving wages and performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge are to be reported as wage-earners. If books do not show the separate amount of wages paid to men, women, and children, apportion the total wages for the year upon the basis of an average pay roll. Amounts paid for contract work, if not done by the regular employees, must not be included here, but reported in answer to Inquiry 8.

7. Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: Do not include proprietors and firm members, or salaried officers, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

MONTH.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

8. Miscellaneous expenses: All items of expense incident to the business *not accounted for under Inquiries 5, 6, and 9* must be reported here.

ITEM.	Amount.
Amount paid for rent of factory or works, if any	$
Amount paid for rent of power and heat	$
Amount paid for taxes, not including internal revenue	$
Amount paid for rent of offices and buildings, other than the factory or works, and for interest, insurance, internal revenue tax, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, traveling expenses, and all other sundry expenses not reported under the head of materials	$
Total miscellaneous expenses	$
Amount paid, if any, for contract work	$

9. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

KIND.	Cost.
Used in raw state: Give the name and the cost of such materials as raw cotton, iron ore, etc., that have undergone no process of manufacture.	
	$
	$
	$
Used in partially manufactured form: Include materials that have passed through some process of manufacture, such as pig iron, steel, leather, etc. Give the name and cost of the principal articles.	
	$
	$
Fuel	$
Mill supplies: Give the cost of lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery	$
All other materials	$
Total cost of all materials	$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"	$

10. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory or works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The principal products should be separately enumerated and the total value given for each. If there are products other than those for which separate values can be given, they should be enumerated so far as possible and their total value reported under "All other products." The amount received for odd jobs must be given as "custom work and repairing."

KIND.	Value.
	$
	$
All other products	$
Amount received for custom work and repairing	$
Total value of all products	$

11. Classified earnings of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, for the week during which the largest number of persons was employed: For week ending ...., 1904. Distribute employees according to actual earnings (not rates) for one week only. If period of payment includes two weeks, or any time other than one week, reduce the pay roll to a weekly basis before entering the figures for this inquiry. Do not include proprietors, firm members, officials, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

EARNINGS PER WEEK.	Total.	Men 16 years and over, number.	Women 16 years and over, number.	Children under 16 years, number.
Under $3 per week				
$3 and over, but under $4				
$4 and over, but under $5				
$5 and over, but under $6				
$6 and over, but under $7				
$7 and over, but under $8				
$8 and over, but under $9				
$9 and over, but under $10				
$10 and over, but under $12				
$12 and over, but under $15				
$15 and over, but under $20				
$20 and over, but under $25				
$25 and over				
Total number				
Total wages for the week	$	$	$	$

12. Time the factory was in operation.

Number of days in operation during the year	
Number of hours per day (under normal conditions)	
Number of hours per week (under normal conditions)	
Extra time during the year, total number of hours	

13. Power:

a. Power owned—

CLASS.	Number.	Total horsepower.
Engines: Steam		
Gas and gasoline		
Water wheels		
Water motors		
Electric motors (run by current generated by establishment reporting)		
Other power (specify kind)		

b. Power rented *to* other establishments, if any—horsepower ......

c. Power rented *from* other establishments, if any—electric power—number of motors, ...; total horsepower of motors, ... Other power—kind, ...; horsepower, ... Name and address of establishment supplying the power, ...

Copy of Sample General Schedule.

This specimen schedule is prepared for the guidance and instruction of special agents. It must be carefully studied as an indication of the character of the answers required to each question in the schedule. The quantities and values given in this sample schedule, for a hypothetical establishment, must NOT be used as an indication of the quantities and values that will be reported by an actual establishment.

Name of establishment, *John Shultis and Company.*

Name of corporation, firm, or individual owner, *Same.*

Location of factory:
State, *Michigan.* County, *Gratiot.*
City or town, *Summerton.* Street and No., *5 South Main st.*
Post office, *Summerton.*

General office at *No. 5 South Main st., Summerton, Mich.*

(Manufacturing establishments operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in different counties, cities, or towns, must be separately reported.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 3, 1905.*

Under the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, the Bureau of the Census is charged with the duty of making a collection of the statistics of manufactures in the year 1905. The nature of the statistics and the method of collecting them are regulated by the provisions of this act and of the act of March 3, 1899.

The canvass is to be made under the supervision of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The information returned on this schedule should cover the business year of the establishment most nearly conforming to the year ending December 31, 1904.

All answers will be held absolutely confidential. No publication will be made in the Census reports disclosing the names or operations of individual establishments in any particular, and the information will be used only for the statistical purposes for which it was given.

If mining or other business is carried on in connection with manufacturing, the capital, employees, wages, expenses, products, etc., reported must pertain only to manufacturing.

S. N. D. NORTH,
Director of the Census.

Extract from act of Congress, March 3, 1899:

SEC. 22. * * * "And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year."

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the information contained in this schedule is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and covers the period from *January 1, 1904,* to *December 31, 1904.*

John Shultis.
(Signature of the person furnishing the information.)

J. J. Jacobs.
(Signature of special agent.)

All entries must be made clearly and neatly in ink. Amounts and values must be obtained from book accounts, if such accounts are available. Each question is to be answered. If any question is found not applicable and no amounts are reported, write the word "None." Do not duplicate any item of expense.

1. Character of organization: Designate the form of organization, as it existed on the last day of the period covered by the report, whether individual, firm, limited partnership, cooperative association, incorporated company, or some other form.
Firm.

2. Character of industry: Specify the kind of goods manufactured, as, for example, cut nails, chairs, leather belting, men's clothing; or the kind of work done, as, for example, job printing, machine shop work. Return with the schedule a card or other printed matter describing the business.
Flour and feed.

3. Capital invested—owned and borrowed. The answer must show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, the fact should be stated, and only the value of the owned property given. The value of all items of live capital, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, materials on hand, stock in process of manufacture, finished products, and cash on hand, etc., should be given as of the last day of the business year reported.

Land	*$200*	
Buildings	*$6,000*	
Machinery, tools, and implements	*$10,000*	
Bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, raw materials, stock in process of manufacture, finished products, and cash on hand, and other sundries	*$10,000*	
Total capital		*$26,200*

4. Proprietors and firm members: Men, number, *2.* Women, number, *None.* Give the number of proprietors and firm members, including both active and silent partners. Do not include stockholders of corporations.

5. Salaried employees.

	Number.	Total amount paid in salaries during the year.
Salaried officers of corporations	*None.*	*None.*
Superintendents, managers, foremen, clerks, and other salaried employees:		
Men	*None.*	*None.*
Women	*1*	*$320*
Total	*1*	*$320*

6. Wage-earners, including pieceworkers: Do not include salaried employees reported above.

	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.
Men 16 years and over	*6*	*4*	*$2,172*
Women 16 years and over	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
Children under 16 years	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
Total	*6*	*4*	*$2,172*

Salaries and wages should include board or rent furnished as part compensation. Foremen receiving wages and performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge are to be reported as wage-earners. If books do not show the separate amount of wages paid to men, women, and children, apportion the total wages for the year upon the basis of an average pay roll. Amounts paid for contract work, if not done by the regular employees, must not be included here, but reported in answer to Inquiry 8.

7. Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: Do not include proprietors and firm members or salaried officers, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

MONTH.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
January	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
February	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
March	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
April	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
May	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
June	*6*	*None.*	*None.*
July	*6*	*None.*	*None.*
August	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
September	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
October	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
November	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
December	*4*	*None.*	*None.*

8. Miscellaneous expenses: All items of expense incident to the business *not accounted for under Inquiries 5, 6, and 9* must be reported here.

ITEM.	Amount.
Amount paid for rent of factory or works, if any	*None.*
Amount paid for rent of power and heat	*None.*
Amount paid for taxes, not including internal revenue	*$600*
Amount paid for rent of offices and buildings, other than the factory or works, and for interest, insurance, internal revenue tax, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, traveling expenses, and all other sundry expenses not reported under the head of materials	*$3,800*
Total miscellaneous expenses	*$4,400*
Amount paid, if any, for contract work	*None.*

9. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

KIND.	Cost.
Used in raw state: Give the name and the cost of such materials as raw cotton, iron ore, etc., that have undergone no process of manufacture.	
Wheat	*$89,550*
Corn	*$26,400*
Oats	*$5,280*
Used in partially manufactured form: Include materials that have passed through some process of manufacture, such as pig iron, steel, leather, etc. Give the name and cost of the principal articles.	
	$
	$
Fuel	*$30*
Mill supplies: Give the cost of lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery	*$50*
All other materials	*$3,980*
Total cost of all materials	*$125,390*
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost." *Included in above*	*None.*

10. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory or works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The principal products should be separately enumerated and the total value given for each. If there are products other than those for which separate values can be given, they should be enumerated so far as possible and their total value reported under "All other products." The amount received for odd jobs must be given as "custom work and repairing."

KIND.	Value.
19,900 barrels of flour	*$81,590*
560 barrels of corn meal	*$1,680*
2,914,000 pounds of feed	*$37,882*
1,951,000 pounds of offal	*$24,874*
	$
All other products	*None.*
Amount received for custom work and repairing	*None.*
Total value of all products	*$146,026*

11. Classified earnings of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, for the week during which the largest number of persons was employed: For week ending *June 30*, 1904. Distribute employees according to actual earnings (not rates) for one week only. If period of payment includes two weeks, or any time other than one week, reduce the pay roll to a weekly basis before entering the figures for this inquiry. Do not include proprietors, firm members, officials, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

EARNINGS PER WEEK.	Total.	Men 16 years and over, number.	Women 16 years and over, number.	Children under 16 years, number.
Under $3 per week	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$3 and over, but under $4	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$4 and over, but under $5	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$5 and over, but under $6	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$6 and over, but under $7	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$7 and over, but under $8	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$8 and over, but under $9	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$9 and over, but under $10	*4*	*4*	*None.*	*None.*
$10 and over, but under $12	*2*	*2*	*None.*	*None.*
$12 and over, but under $15	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$15 and over, but under $20	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$20 and over, but under $25	*None*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
$25 and over	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*	*None.*
Total number	*6*	*6*	*None.*	*None.*
Total wages for the week	*$56*	*$56*	*None.*	*None.*

12. Time the factory was in operation:

Number of days in operation during the year	*300*
Number of hours per day (under normal conditions)	*10*
Number of hours per week (under normal conditions)	*60*
Extra time during the year, total number of hours	*None.*

13. Power:

CLASS.	Number.	Total horsepower.
a. Power owned—		
Engines: Steam	*None.*	*None.*
Gas and gasoline	*None.*	*None.*
Water wheels	*2*	*180*
Water motors	*None.*	*None.*
Electric motors (run by current generated by establishment reporting)	*None.*	*None.*
Other power (specify kind)	*None.*	*None.*

b. Power rented *to* other establishments, if any—

Horsepower, *None.*

c. Power rented *from* other establishments, if any—

Electric power Number of motors, *None;* total horsepower of motors, *None.*

Other power Kind, *None;* horsepower, *None.*

Name and address of establishment supplying the power, *None.*

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the value of each class of agricultural implements, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Value.
Seeders and planters	$
Implements of cultivation	$
Harvesting implements	$
Seed separators	$
Miscellaneous	$
	$
All other products	$
Amount received for repair work, etc	$
Total	$

2. Kind and quantity of products: Give the number of each kind of agricultural implement manufactured during the year, as indicated, using blank lines for reporting the kind and number of implements other than those enumerated.

KIND.	Number.
Seeders and planters:	
Bean planters	
Corn planters, hand	
Corn planters, horse	
Cotton planters	
Potato planters	
Drills, beet	
Drills, corn	
Drills, grain	
Grain sowers	
Lime spreaders	
Listers	
Manure spreaders	
Seed sowers	
Tobacco transplanters	
Implements of cultivation:	
Bean cultivators	
Beet cultivators	
Cultivators, small	
Cultivators, wheeled	
Celery hillers	
Cotton scrapers	
Cotton sweeps	
Equalizers	
Harrows, disk	
Harrows, spring-tooth	
Harrows, spike-tooth	
Hoes	dozen
Markers and furrowers	
Plows, disk	
Plows, shovel	
Plows, steam	

2. Kind and quantity of products—Continued.

KIND.	Number.
Implements of cultivation—Continued.	
Plows, sulky or wheel	
Plows, walking	
Potato coverers and hillers	
Rollers	
Stalk cutters	
Harvesting implements:	
Grain cradles	
Harvesters, bean	
Harvesters, corn	
Harvesters, cotton	
Harvesters, grain	
Harvesters, rice	
Harvesters, other	
Headers and binders	
Hay carriers	
Hayforks, hand	dozen.
Hayforks, horse	
Hay loaders	
Hayrakes, hand	dozen
Hayrakes, horse	
Hay stackers	
Hay tedders	
Mowers	
Mowers and reapers, combined	
Potato diggers	
Potato hooks	
Reapers	
Scythes	
Scythe snaths	
Sickles	
Stackers	
Seed separators:	
Bean separators	
Other separators	
Clover hullers	
Corn huskers	
Corn shellers, hand	
Corn shellers, power	
Fanning mills	
Thrashers, horsepower	
Thrashers, steampower	
Miscellaneous:	
Bean pullers	
Cane mills	
Carts	
Check rowers	
Corn cleaners	

2. Kind and quantity of products—Continued.

KIND.	Number.
Miscellaneous—Continued.	
Corn hooks	
Corn knives	
Cotton choppers	
Cotton gins	
Cotton presses	
Cottonseed hullers	
Ensilage cutters	
Engines and boilers	
Farm trucks	
Gardening implements	
Grubbing machines	
Hand carts	
Hay-cutters	
Hay presses	
Hayracks	
Horsepowers	
Lawn mowers	
Pea hullers	
Portable sawmills	
Portable steam engines	
Pumps, hand	
Pumps, horse	
Pumps, steam	
Road carts	
Shovels, spades, and scoops	
Singletrees	
Sirup evaporators	
Sorghum binders	
Sorghum evaporators	
Stalk cutters	
Straw stackers	
Thrasher trucks	
Traction engines	
Wagons	
Wagon trucks	
Water trucks	
Weeders	
Wind engines	
Windmills	
All other products:	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—AUTOMOBILES.

1. Products: Give the number and total value or price at the works of automobiles, according to kind of power used, as indicated, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. If there are varieties of automobiles made other than those enumerated the kind, number, and value should be reported under "Other varieties."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	KIND OF POWER USED.			Value.
	Gasoline, number.	Electric, number.	Steam, number.	
Runabout				$
Touring				$
				$
Surrey				$
Phaeton				$
Stanhope				$
Victoria				$
Doctor's wagon or car				$
Station wagon or car				$
Delivery, light				$
Delivery, heavy				$
Other varieties (specify):				
				$
				$
All other products, including parts, etc				$
Amount received for custom work and repairing				$
Total				$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BEET SUGAR FACTORIES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If beets or other materials are produced by the establishment reporting, their cost as delivered at the factory should be given.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Sugar beets	Tons, 2,000 pounds		$
Limestone	Tons, 2,000 pounds		$
Coke	Tons, 2,000 pounds		$
Sulphur	Tons, 2,000 pounds		$
Barrels, *purchased as such*			$
Sacks, *purchased as such*			$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of the sugars, molasses, etc. (including packages), as indicated, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugars:			
Granulated	Pounds		$
Raw	Pounds		$
Molasses	Gallons		$
Beet pulp			$
Juice, *sold as such*			$
Lime			$
Fertilizers			$
All other products			$
			$
Total			$

3. Acreage in beets controlled by factory:

ITEM.	Acres, number.	Tons (2,000 pounds), number.	Cost.
Grown directly by factory			$
Grown by tenants of factory			$
Grown by contract by others than tenants of factory			$
Total			$

4. If beets are purchased, state the conditions:

At a fixed price without analysis...

Price per ton...

If purchased after analysis, state conditions and price paid per ton...........

....

....

5. Average quality of beets used:

Per cent of sucrose...

Coefficient of purity...

6. State the process used:

....

....

....

....

....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BICYCLES.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the number and value of bicycles and tricycles made, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity and value should be reported on some of the blank lines under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
Bicycles:		
Individual		
Chain		$
Chainless		$
Tandem		$
Motor		$
Tricycles		$
All other products (specify)		
		$
		$
		$
Amount received for custom work and repairing		$
Total		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BOOTS AND SHOES.

(Reports for custom shoemaking and repairing establishments not to be taken.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of leather, etc., as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." Include the cost of materials furnished to contractors who do the work for the establishment reporting. Contractors must report under "Materials used" only the cost of materials which they supply.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Sole leather, in the side	Pounds		$
Sole leather, heads, bellies, shoulders, etc.	Pounds		$
Split leather, finished	Pounds		$
Rolled splits	Pounds		$
Calf and kip skins	Pounds		$
Grain and other side leather	Sq. feet		$
Calfskins (russet, ooze, kangaroo, dongola calf, etc.)	Sq. feet		$
Patent and enamel leather	Sq. feet		$
Goatskins	Sq. feet		$
Sheep leather used for uppers	Sq. feet		$
All other upper leather	Sq. feet		$
Material other than leather used for uppers			$
Linings and trimmings, all kinds			$
Cut soles, counters, taps, heels, etc., *purchased*			$
Findings, *purchased*			$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials, including cartons, boxes, etc			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the number of pairs and value of boots and shoes, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated their value should be reported under "All other products." Establishments engaged in contract work must report under "Amount received for work done for others" only the amount charged or received for such service.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number of pairs.	Value.
Men's boots and shoes		$
Boys' and youths' boots and shoes		$
Women's boots and shoes		$
Misses' and children's boots and shoes		$
Men's, boys', and youths' slippers		$
Women's, misses', and children's slippers		$
All other kinds		$
All other products		$
Amount received for work done for others		$
Total		$

3. Boot and shoe machines leased or held under royalties: Report the kind and number of all boot and shoe machines used in the factory that are operated on lease or royalty.

KIND.	Number.	KIND.	Number.

Total amount paid for leases or royalties on boot and shoe machines $

Include the amount paid for leases and royalties under Inquiry 8, "Amount paid for rent of offices," etc., in the General Schedule.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BRICKYARDS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." In reporting the cost of clay used, give the cost only of clay purchased.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Clay, *purchased*	Tons		$
Coal, *used as an ingredient*	Tons		$
Sand	Tons		$
Lime	Tons		$
Manganese	Pounds		$
Salt	Tons		$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the yard and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the average price per thousand, the number of thousand, and the selling value of the bricks, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated they should be clearly reported under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Average price per 1,000.	Quantity—number of thousand.	Value.
Common brick			$
Sand-lime brick			$
Red front brick (both pressed and wire cut)			$
Fancy colored front brick (all except red)			$
Ornamental-shaped brick (all brick not rectangular, plain brick)			$
Vitrified paving brick			$
Enameled brick			$
Draintile			$
All other products (specify):			
			$
			$
Total			$

3. Machinery and kilns: Give the number of machines and kilns of each kind that were in operation *during any part of the year.* If there are machines used other than those enumerated state the kind and number on the blank lines. Under "Idle machinery" report such as were idle during the entire year, excluding abandoned machines.

CLASS.	Number.
Clay-grinding machines:	
Disintegrators	
Dry pans	
All other clay-grinding machines	
Clay-tempering machines:	
Ring pits	
Pug mills	
Wet pans	
All other tempering machines	
Molding machines:	
Soft mud	
Stiff mud	
Dry presses	
Shape brick power presses	
Hand presses	
Sewer-pipe presses	
Tile machines	
All other molding machines—	
Mold sanders	
Kilns:	
Clamp	
Down draft	
Round	
Rectangular	
Muffle	
Continuous	
All other kilns	

3. Machinery and kilns—Continued.

CLASS.	Number.
Dryers (kinds):	
All other machinery:	
Idle machinery:	

Note. If royalties are paid for clay report the amount under Inquiry 8, "Amount paid for rent of offices," etc., in the General Schedule.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

If a cooperative factory, or one where the materials are not purchased, but manufactured on fixed terms, this fact should be stated. The quantity and cost of the materials used, however, should be reported, the cost being based on prices paid for similar materials by other factories in the vicinity.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
In making butter:			
Milk bought or received from patrons	Pounds		$
Gathered cream	Pounds		$
Tubs, boxes, color, salt, etc			$
Total			$
In making cheese:			
Milk bought or received from patrons	Pounds		$
Skimmed milk bought or received from patrons.	Pounds		$
Boxes, salt, etc			$
Total			$
In making condensed milk:			
Milk	Pounds		$
Sugar	Pounds		$
Cans, labels, etc.			$
Total			$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
Total cost of all materials			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products. Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of the products (including packages), as indicated under butter, cheese, and condensed milk classes, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

Cooperative or other factories not purchasing the materials, but manufacturing on fixed terms, should report the quantity and value of products, the value being based on the prevailing prices at other factories in the vicinity.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Butter:			
Packed solid	Pounds.		$
Prints or rolls	Pounds.		$
Cream sold (reckon 8 pounds to the gallon).	Pounds.		$
Skimmed milk—sold, fed, or returned to patrons.	Pounds.		$
Casein dried, from skimmed milk	Pounds.		$
All other butter factory products			$
Total butter factory products.			$
Cheese:			
Standard factory (cheddars or flats)	Pounds		$
Skimmed cheese, any size or form	Pounds		$
Other kinds (specify)			
	Pounds		$
	Pounds		$
Whey sold	Pounds.		$
Whey otherwise used	Pounds		$
All other cheese factory products			$
Total cheese factory products			$
Condensed milk, sweetened	Pounds		$
Condensed milk, unsweetened	Pounds		$
All other condensed milk factory products			$
Total condensed milk factory products			$
Total value of all products			$

3. Equipment: Report only the number of cream separators in the factory or branch separating stations. Separators on farms, even where the cream is for use in the factory, must not be included.

KIND.

Cream separators, number ....

Branch factories, number... Name and location of each (state, county, and town) ....

Separating or skimming stations, number....... Name and location of each (state, county, and town) ....

Other manufacturing branches (specify kind and location) ..

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BUTTONS.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of buttons, as indicated. If buttons are made other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity and value should be reported on some of the unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (number of gross).	Value.
Buttons:		
Metal—		
Brass		$
All other metal		$
Pearl—		
Fresh water		$
Salt water		$
Vegetable ivory		$
Bone		$
Horn		$
Composition		$
Cloth		$
Wood		$
Celluloid and photograph		$
Paper and all other buttons		$
All other products		$
Total		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FISH AND OYSTERS.

1. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of the various kinds of canned fish and oysters, smoked and salted fish (including packages), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number of cases or boxes.	Number of pounds.	Value.
Canned fish:			
Lobster			$
Mackerel			$
Salmon			$
Sardines			$
Shrimp			$
Clams			$
Crabs			$
Oysters			$
Others (specify)			$
			$
Smoked fish:			
Finnan haddie			$
Halibut			$
Herring			$
Salmon			$
Sturgeon			$
Others (specify)			$
			$
Salted fish:			
Cod			$
Haddock			$
Herring			$
Mackerel			$
Others (specify)			$
			$
Total			$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

1. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of fruits and vegetables, canned and preserved (including packages), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

If there are fruits or vegetables canned or preserved other than those enumerated, give the kind, quantity, and value on some of the blank or unused lines. If it is found impracticable to report the quantity of any particular product in the unit of measure in the schedule and the quantity can be given in some other unit, it may be so reported, but in such case state the unit of measure used.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Average number of pounds per can.	Average number of cans per case.	Total number of cases.	Value.
Canned vegetables:				
Beans, canned				$
Beans, baked				$
Corn				$
Peas				$
Pumpkins				$
Sweet potatoes				$
Tomatoes				$
Others (specify)				$
				$
Total				$
Canned fruits:				
Apples				$
Apricots				$
Blackberries				$
Cherries				$
Peaches				$
Pears				$
Plums				$
Raspberries				$
Strawberries				$
Others (specify)				$
				$
Total				$

KIND.	Total number of pounds.	Total number of cases or boxes.	Value.
Dried fruits:			
Apples			$
Apricots			$
Peaches			$
Prunes			$
Raisins			$
Others (specify):			
			$
All other products (specify):			
			$
			$
Total			$
Aggregate value of all products			$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Cost.
Lumber	$
Iron and steel	$
Carriage hardware, lamps, and mountings	$
Paints, oils, turpentine, and varnish	$
Enamel, rubber, and other carriage cloth	$
Leather	$
Rubber tires	$
Carriage bodies, *purchased* ... Number..	$
Gears, *purchased* ... Number..	$
Wagon bodies, *purchased* ... Number..	$
Tops, *purchased* ... Number..	$
Wheels, *purchased* ... Number..	$
Axles and springs, *purchased*	$
Fuel	$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)	$
All other materials	$
Total	$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"	$

2. Products: Give the number and total value or price at the works of carriages, wagons, automobiles, etc., as indicated, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
Family and pleasure carriages		$
Public conveyances		$
Wagons (business, farm, government, municipal, etc.)		$
Sleighs and sleds		$
Automobiles		$
Parts manufactured, not elsewhere included		$
All other products		$
Amount received for repair work		$
Total		$

3. Kind and quantity of products: Give the number of each kind of vehicle manufactured during the year, as indicated, using blank lines for reporting the kind and number of vehicles other than those enumerated. If parts (bodies, tops, wheels, etc.) are also made, to be sold as such, their number should be reported, as indicated.

KIND.	Quantity, number.
Family and pleasure carriages:	
Two-wheeled—	
Cars	
Carts	
Gigs	
Sulkies	
Tandems	
Other two-wheeled (specify)—	
Four-wheeled, for one or two persons—	
Buggies	
Buckboards	

3. Kind and quantity of products—Continued.

KIND.	Quantity, number.
Family and pleasure carriages—Continued.	
Four-wheeled, for one or two persons—Continued.	
Driving wagons	
Park wagons	
Phaetons	
Pony wagons	
Road wagons	
Runabouts	
Spyders	
Stanhopes	
Traps	
Other four-wheeled, for one or two persons (specify)—	
Four-wheeled, for three or more persons—	
Brakes	
Broughams	
Buckboards	
Cabriolets	
Coupes	
Landaus	
Mountain wagons	
Park wagons	
Phaetons	
Road wagons	
Rockaways	
Spyders	
Surreys	
Tallyhoes	
Traps	
Victorias	
Vis-a-vis	
Other four-wheeled, for three or more persons (specify)—	
Public conveyances:	
Cabs	
Hacks	
Hansoms	
Hotel coaches	
Omnibuses	
Other public conveyances (specify)—	
Business wagons:	
Baggage transfer wagons	
Caravans	
Coal wagons and carts	
Delivery wagons	
Drays	
Dump, dirt wagons, and carts	
Express wagons	
Furniture vans	
Furniture wagons	
Garbage wagons and carts	

3. Kind and quantity of products—Continued.

KIND.	Quantity, number.
Business wagons—Continued.	
Hand carts	
Hearses	
Ice wagons	
Log wagons	
Ore wagons	
Street sprinklers	
Street sweepers	
Trucks	
Other business wagons (specify)—	
Wagons, government, municipal, etc.:	
Ambulances	
Fire patrol wagons	
Hose wagons	
Mail and mail carriers' wagons and carts	
Police patrol wagons	
Prison vans	
Farm wagons:	
One-horse	
Two-horse	
Mountain	
Dump carts or farm trucks	
Sleighs:	
One-seated	
Two-seated	
Speeding or racing	
Sleds, horse, including "bobs":	
Parts manufactured, *not included in above:*	
Carriage bodies	
Wagon bodies	
Tops	
Wheels	
Automobiles:	
Runabout	
Touring	
Surrey	
Phaeton	
Stanhope	
Victoria	
Doctor's wagon or car	
Station wagon or car	
Delivery, light	
Delivery, heavy	
Other varieties (specify)—	
All other products:	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CARS, STEAM AND STREET RAILROAD.

(Not including the manufacture of cars by railroad companies.)

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the number and value of cars, as indicated. If there are varieties of cars made other than those enumerated their kind, number, and value should be given on the blank lines provided for this purpose.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number.	Value.
Steam railroad cars:		
Passenger service—		
Baggage and express		$
Chair and coach		$
Dining and buffet		$
Mail		$
Parlor		$
Passenger		$
Private		$
Sleeping		$
Other varieties (specify)		$
		$
Freight service—		
Box		$
Coal and coke		$
Flat		$
Fruit		$
Furniture		$
Gondolas or ore		$
Refrigerator		$
Stock		$
Caboose		$
Other varieties (specify)		$
		$
Street railroad cars:		
Electric—		
Closed		$
Combination		$
Open		$
Other varieties (specify)		$
		$
Cable—		
Closed		$
Combination		$
Open		$
Horse or animal		$
		$
		$
All other products		$
Total		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products.

The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost
			$
			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Group I.—Acids:			
(*a*) Acetic			$
(*b*) Boric			$
(*c*) Citric			$
(*d*) Gallic			$
(*e*) Hydrofluoric			$
(*f*) Lactic			$
(*g*) Muriatic			$
(*h*) Oleic			$
(*i*) Oxalic			$
(*j*) Phosphoric			$
(*k*) Salicylic			$
(*l*) Stearic			$
(*m*) Other acids			$
Group II.—Sodas:			
(*a*) Soda ash, 48 per cent			$
(*b*) Soda ash, 58 per cent			$
(*c*) Sal soda			$
(*d*) Sal soda, monohydrate, crystals			$
(*e*) Bicarbonate of soda			$
(*f*) Caustic soda			$
(*g*) Borax			$
(*h*) Other soda products			$
Group III.—Potashes:			
(*a*) Potash			$
(*b*) Pearlash			$
Group IV.—Alums:			
(*a*) Alum cake			$
(*b*) Ammonia alum			$
(*c*) Burnt alum			$
(*d*) Concentrated alum			$
(*e*) Potash alum			$
(*f*) Soda alum			$
(*g*) Other alums			$
Group V.—Coal tar products:			
(*a*) Coal tar distillery products			$
(*b*) Chemicals made from coal tar distillery products			$
Group VI.—Cyanides:			
(*a*) Potassium cyanide			$
(*b*) Sodium cyanide			$

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Group VI.—Cyanides—Continued.			
(*c*) Yellow prussiate of potash			$
(*d*) Red prussiate of potash			$
(*e*) Other cyanides			$
Group VII.—Bleaching materials:			
(*a*) Hypochlorites			$
(*b*) Hydrogen peroxide			$
(*c*) Sodium peroxide			$
(*d*) Sulphur dioxide			$
(*e*) Bisulphites			$
(*f*) Other bleaching agents			$
Group VIII.—Chemical substances produced by the aid of electricity:			
(*a*) Calcium carbide			$
(*b*) Carbon disulphide			$
(*c*) Carborundum			$
(*d*) Caustic soda			$
(*e*) Chlorates			$
(*f*) Graphite			$
(*g*) Hypochlorites			$
(*h*) Lead oxides			$
(*i*) Phosphorus			$
(*j*) Sodium			$
(*k*) White lead			$
(*l*) All other			$
Group IX.—Plastics:			
(*a*) Pyroxylin plastics			$
(*b*) Viscose			$
(*c*) Hard fiber			$
(*d*) Casein, fibrin, or gluten compositions			$
(*e*) All other plastics			$
Group X.—Compressed or liquefied gases:			
(*a*) Anhydrous ammonia			$
(*b*) Carbon dioxide			$
(*c*) Sulphur dioxide			$
(*d*) Laughing gas			$
(*e*) Liquid air or oxygen			$
(*f*) All other			$
Group XI.—Fine chemicals:			
(*a*) Alkaloids			$
(*b*) Gold salts			$
(*c*) Silver salts			$
(*d*) Platinum salts			$
(*e*) Refined camphor			$
(*f*) Artificial camphor			$
(*g*) Chloroform			$
(*h*) Ether			$
(*i*) Acetone			$
(*j*) Vanillin			$
(*k*) All other			$

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Group XII.—Chemicals not otherwise specified (including all acids, bases, and salts, organic or inorganic, not enumerated above):			
(*a*) Glycerin			$
(*b*) Cream of tartar			$
(*c*) Epsom salts			$
(*d*) Blue vitriol			$
(*e*) Copperas			$
(*f*) Phosphates of soda			$
(*g*) Tin salts			$
(*h*) Other chemicals			$
Group XIII.—By-products and residues of this industry sold to other industries:			
			$
			$
Group XIV.—By-products and residues of this industry not disposable to other industries (important as suggesting new industries and therefore outlets):			
			$
			$
			$
Total value of all products			$

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of acids, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—COKE.

(Exclusive of gas house coke.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If the coal used is from mines operated by the establishment reporting, the cost of coal as charged into the ovens should be given.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	QUANTITY (Long or short tons).		Cost.
	No. of long tons.	No. of short tons.	
Coal charged into ovens:			
Run of mine unwashed			$
Run of mine washed			$
Slack unwashed			$
Slack washed			$
Fuel, other than charged into ovens			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separate quantity and value must be given for the products enumerated. If there are products other than those enumerated their total value should be reported under "All other products." Give the average strength of ammonia liquor in ounces, in degrees Twaddell, or in percentage NH_3. Where coke is consumed by the company producing the same, the value reported may be based upon the average for that vicinity, or upon the cost of production plus a percentage of profit on the coking operations.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Coke, from beehive ovens	Tons of 2,000 pounds		$
Coke, from retort or by-product ovens.	Tons of 2,000 pounds		$
Tar	Gallons		$
Ammonium sulphate	Pounds		$
Ammonia liquor (state average strength).	Gallons		$
Total amount of gas made	Cubic feet		
Deduct amount used in process or wasted.	Cubic feet		
Amount sold	Cubic feet		
For illuminating	Cubic feet		$
For fuel	Cubic feet		$
All other products			$
Total			$

3. Ovens in use and building: State the number and kind of ovens embraced in the plant, whether beehive or other kind, and if the retort or by-product ovens are used, add also the kind, as, for instance, 50 retort, Semet-Solvay; or 50 retort, Otto-Hoffman, etc. If more than one kind of ovens are used, report the number and kind of each.

Number of ovens in use December 31, 1904

Kind of ovens

Number of idle ovens December 31, 1904

Kind of ovens

Number of ovens built during the year

Kind of ovens

Number of ovens building December 31, 1904

Kind of ovens building

Number of ovens abandoned during the year

Value of ovens (ready for use December 31, 1904) $
(To be reported under "Capital invested" in the General Schedule.)

Cost of fire brick, cement, etc., *used in repairing ovens* $
(To be reported under "Miscellaneous expenses" in the General Schedule.)

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—COPPER SMELTING AND REFINING.

(This schedule was not printed, but because of the small number required a typewritten form was used.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and value of the materials operated upon. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

If ores and concentrates were brought from mines and mills operated by the same owner, separately report both their quantity and cost as distinct from materials purchased; likewise if matte or crude bullion were brought from another smelter operated by the same owner; if the smelter was merely a department of the refinery, the quantity only should be reported. The cost may be the amount as charged upon the books of the establishment or as delivered at the smelter or refinery. The total cost of materials in the General Schedule which will accompany this report must be exclusive of refinery values for materials from the smelting department of the establishment reporting.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

SMELTER.	MATERIALS FROM MINE OR SMELTER OPERATED BY THE SAME OWNER.		MATERIALS PURCHASED.	
	Quantity (tons).	Cost.	Quantity (tons).	Cost.
Ores and concentrates		$		$
Matte		$		$
Fluxes and other materials (specify class)		$		$
		$		$
REFINERY.	(Pounds.			
Blister or cathodes		$		$
Other materials operated upon (specify class)		$		$
		$		$
		$		$
Fuel				$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)				$
All other materials				$
Total cost of all materials				$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"				$

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated: Separately report the total quantity, in tons or pounds, of each class of materials treated and the assay contents of the bullion recovered from each class of materials: ores, concentrates, matte, etc.; that is, the copper, silver, gold, and lead contents of the smelted product, as shown by assay. Specify class of material embraced within the designation of "Other materials." Stock on hand should be given for January 1 and December 31 of the calendar year 1904, or for the first and the last day of the firm's business year nearest to the calendar year ending December 31, 1904.

SMELTER.	Gross weight (tons).	FINE BULLION CONTENTS.			
		Copper (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Lead (pounds).
Total, domestic and imported					
Ores and concentrates from mines operated by the same owner					
Purchased:					
Ores and concentrates					
Matte					
Other materials					
Treated on tolls:					
Ores and concentrates					
Matte					
Other materials					
Domestic materials					
Imported materials					

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated—Continued.

SMELTER.	Gross weight (tons).	FINE BULLION CONTENTS.			
		Copper (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Lead (pounds).
Stock on hand and in process					
January 1, 1904					
December 31, 1904					
REFINERY.	(Lbs.				
Total, domestic and imported					
Materials from smelting department					
Purchased					
Treated on tolls					
Domestic materials					
Imported materials					
Stock on hand and in process:					
January 1, 1904					
December 31, 1904					

3. Products: Give the quantity and value of bullion sold, or shipped to other refineries, or returned to patrons. Specify class of product embraced within the designation of "Other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

	Quantity returned to patrons	Quantity sold.	Gross value of product sold.	DEDUCTIONS.			Net amount received.
				Tolls paid for refining.	Freight.	Commissions and selling expenses	
Copper, fine . . . pounds			$	$	$	$	$
Silver, fine . . . ounces			$	$	$	$	$
Gold, fine . . . ounces			$	$	$	$	$
Lead, fine . . . pounds			$	$	$	$	$
Blue vitriol . . . pounds			$	$	$	$	$
Other products			$	$	$	$	$
			$	$	$	$	$
			$	$	$	$	$

Amount of tolls received, $

4. Average percentage of metals recovered in treatment during the year.

	Copper	Silver	Gold.
Percentage of assay contents of ore and concentrates saved in matte			
Percentage of assay contents of ore and concentrates saved in copper bullion			
Percentage of assay contents of matte saved in copper bullion			

5. Name and location of mint, assay office, smelter, or refinery to which products were shipped during the year.

Copper

Silver

Gold

Matte

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity.	Cost.
Cotton:		
Sea-island .... bales..	Pounds...	$........
Other domestic .... bales..	Pounds...	$........
Egyptian, or other foreign .... bales..	Pounds...	$........
Cotton yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds...	$........
Woolen yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds..	$........
Worsted yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds...	$........
Silk yarn	Pounds...	$........
Spun silk yarn	Pounds...	$........
Linen yarn	Pounds...	$........
Other yarns, *not made in mill* (specify fiber		
....	Pounds...	$........
....	Pounds...	$........
Waste of other mills	Pounds..	$........
Starch	Pounds...	$........
Chemicals and dyestuffs		$........
Fuel		$........
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery		$........
All other materials		$........
Total		$........
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"		$........

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at mill.
Plain cloths for printing or converting:			
Not finer than No. 28 warp	Square yards..	....	$........
Finer than No. 28 warp	Square yards..	....	$........
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings.	Square yards..	....	$........
Twills and sateens	Square yards..	....	$........
Fancy woven fabrics	Square yards..	....	$........
Ginghams	Square yards..	....	$........
Duck:			
Sail	Square yards..	....	$........
Other	Square yards..	....	$........
Drills	Square yards..	....	$........
Ticks, denims, and stripes	Square yards..	....	$........
Cottonades	Square yards..	....	$........
Napped fabrics	Square yards..	....	$........
Corduroy, cotton velvet, and plush ...	Square yards..	....	$........
Mosquito and other netting	Square yards..	....	$........

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at mill.
Upholstery goods:			
Tapestries (piece goods and curtains).	Square yards..	....	$........
Chenille curtains	Square yards..	....	$........
Lace and lace curtains	Square yards..	....	$........
Other, including covers	Square yards..	....	$........
Bags and bagging	Square yards..	....	$........
Tape and webbing	Pieces	....	$........
Linen toweling and other linen goods...	Square yards..	....	$........
Other towels and toweling	Square yards..	....	$........
Yarns for sale	Pounds	....	$........
Sewing cotton	Pounds	....	$........
Twine	Pounds	....	$........
Batting and wadding	Pounds	....	$........
Waste for sale	Pounds	....	$........
Other products of cotton			$........
All other products			$........
Total			$........

3. Weight of products:

Yarns spun and woven in mill, pounds.............. Yarns spun and not woven in mill, pounds..............

Other products, pounds..............

4. Average number of yarn produced.............. Coarsest, number.......... Finest, number............

Amount (in pounds) of yarn produced:

Number 20 and under.............. Numbers 21 to 40, inclusive.......... Above number 40..............

5. Spinners and weavers (average number): The average number should be reported here as the number usually employed when the mill is running on full time.

CLASS.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
Spinners, mule			
Spinners, frame			
Weavers			

6. Questions for manufacturers who bleach, dye, or print goods of their own manufacture:

KIND.	Quantity.	Added value by process.
Cloth, bleached .... square yards..	....	$........
Cotton yarn, bleached .... pounds..	....	$........
Cotton stock, bleached .... pounds..	....	$........
Cloth, mercerized .... square yards..	....	$........
Yarn, mercerized .... pounds	....	$........
Cloth, dyed .... square yards..	....	$........
Yarn, dyed .... pounds..	....	$........
Cotton stock, dyed .... pounds..	....	$........
Cloth, printed .... square yards..	....	$........
Printing machines, number		....

7. Machinery used.

KIND	Number.
Producing spindles (not including twisting and doubling spindles):	
Mule	
Frame	
Total spindles	
Looms:	
On plain cloths-	
Less than 28 inches wide	
From 28 to 32 inches wide	
From 32 to 36 inches wide (inclusive)	
More than 36 inches wide	
On twills, including sateens	
On fancy weaves	
On tapes and other narrow goods	
On bags and other special fabrics	

8. Number of spindles, 1900 to 1904

Active spindles, 1900, number

Active spindles, 1901, number

Active spindles, 1902, number

Active spindles, 1903, number

Active spindles, 1904, number

9. Cotton statement: Answers are requested to the following inquiries for the purpose of making a comparison of the cotton consumption in the textile industry with the cotton production as collected through the cotton ginners.

On hand September 1, 1903 Bales Pounds

Consumed September 1, 1903, to August 31, 1904 Bales Pounds

On hand September 1, 1904 Bales Pounds

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Cottonseed crushed Tons (2,000 pounds) Cost, $

Give the quantity and value of the crude products obtained from cottonseed crushed.

	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Crude oil	Gallons		$
Meal and cake	Tons		$
Hulls	Tons		$
Linters	Pounds		$
			$

If cottonseed oil is refined, fertilizers manufactured, or cattle feed mixed by this establishment, give below the quantity and value.

	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Refined oil	Gallons		$
Fertilizers manufactured	Tons		$
Cattle feed mixed	Tons		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES.

1. Materials used. The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost
Chemicals and dyestuffs			$
Starch	Pounds.		$
Silk soap	Pounds.		$
Other soap	Pounds.		$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost".			$

2. Printing machines:

KIND.	Number.	Daily capacity of each machine.
On cotton		
On silk		
Total		

3. Work done: The quantity of each fiber or fabric operated upon during the year should be carefully stated in pounds, and also in square yards for piece goods. Under the head of "Value" is to be entered, not the value of the finished product, but *the additional gross value given to the fiber or fabric by the process in the establishment reporting;* in the case of contract work, the contract price; in the case of those establishments which buy the material operated upon and sell the finished product, the additional value. Under the head of "Mixed goods" specify the mixtures—as, for instance, cotton and wool, silk and wool, silk and schappe—state whether yarn or piece goods, the process, and the additional value imparted to it by the process. If there is work done other than that enumerated the value should be reported under "All other work done."

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Value or price charged for work done.
Wool dyed		$
Woolen yarn dyed		$
Worsted yarn dyed		$
Woolen piece goods dyed, square yards.		$
Worsted piece goods dyed, square yards		$
Cotton stock bleached		$
Cotton stock dyed		$
Cotton yarn bleached		$
Cotton yarn dyed		$

3. Work done—Continued.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Value or price charged for work done.
Cotton yarn mercerized		$
Cotton piece goods bleached, square yards		$
Cotton piece goods dyed, square yards		$
Cotton piece goods mercerized, square yards		$
Cotton piece goods printed, square yards		$
Worsted piece goods printed, square yards		$
Silk dyed		$
Spun silk dyed		$
Silk piece goods dyed, square yards		$
Silk piece goods printed, square yards		$
Mixed goods:		
		$
		$
		$
All other work done		$
Total		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE — DYESTUFFS AND EXTRACTS.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products. *The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
			$
			$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.

Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the unused lines. *The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Number.	Total horse-power.	Value.
1. Dynamos:			
a. Direct current			$
b. Alternating current			$
2. Dynamotors, motor generators, boosters, rotary converters, and double current generators			$
3. Transformers for light and power, etc.:			
a. Over 50 kw			$
b. Under 50 kw			$
4. Switchboards, panel boards, cut-out cabinets, etc			$

Products—Continued.

KIND.	Number.	Total horse-power.	Value.
5. Motors:			
a. Direct current for power			$
b. Alternating current for power			$
c. For railways			$
d. For automobiles			$
e. For fans			$
f. For electric elevators			$
g. For miscellaneous			$

KIND.	Number.	Value.
6. Storage batteries———. Weight of plates, pounds		$
Parts and supplies		$
7. Primary batteries:		
a. Liquid		$
b. Dry		$
c. Testing		$
d. Battery parts		$
8. Carbons:		
a. Lighting		$
b. Furnace		$
c. Brushes, battery, and miscellaneous		$
9. Arc lamps:		
a. Open		$
b. Inclosed		$
10. Searchlights, projectors, focusing lamps, etc		$
11. Incandescent lamps:		
a. 16 c. p.		$
b. Below 16 c. p. for service lighting		$
c. Above 16 c. p.		$
d. Sockets, receptacles, bases, etc		$
12. Decorative and miniature lamps, X-ray bulbs, vacuum tubes, etc		$
a. Glower lamps and parts		$
b. Vacuum and vapor lamps		$
13. Electric lighting fixtures of all kinds		$
14. Telegraphs:		
a. Intelligence (key, sounder, etc.), all kinds		$
b. Police, fire, district, and miscellaneous		$
c. Switchboards and telegraph parts and supplies		$
d. Wireless telegraph apparatus		$
15. Telephones:		
a. Transmitters		$
b. Receivers		$
c. Complete sets of instruments not included in *a* and *b*		$
d. Interior systems complete, without instruments		$
e. Central switchboards		$
f. Private exchange boards		$
g. Telephone parts and supplies		$

Products—Continued.

KIND.	Duct feet.	Value.
16. Insulated wires and cables		$
17. Underground conduits		$
18. Interior conduits		$
	Number.	
19. Annunciators, etc., domestic, hotel, and office		$
20. Electric clocks and time mechanisms		$
21. Lightning arresters		$
22. Fuses, etc		$
23. Circuit fittings of all kinds		$
24. Rheostats and resistances		$
25. Electric heating and cooking apparatus, welding, etc.		$
26. Electric measuring instruments:		
a. Station apparatus		$
b. Testing and scientific		$
c. Meters for consumers' circuits		$
27. Electrical therapeutic apparatus		$
28. All other products		$
29. Amount received for custom work and repairing		$
Total		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—ESSENTIAL OIL FACTORIES.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products.
The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
			$
			$
			$

2. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of oils, etc., as indicated, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.
The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Crude oil of peppermint	Pounds		$
Refined oil of peppermint	Pounds		$
Crude oil of spearmint	Pounds		$
Refined oil of spearmint	Pounds		$
Oil of wormwood	Pounds		$
Oil of pennyroyal	Pounds		$
Oil of erigeron (fleabane)	Pounds		$
Oil of tansy	Pounds		$
Oil of fireweed	Pounds		$
Oil of wintergreen	Pounds		$
Oil of black birch	Pounds		$
Oil of sassafras	Pounds		$
Oil of spruce	Pounds		$
Oil of cedar	Pounds		$
Oil of juniper	Pounds		$
Peppermint camphor	Pounds		$
Witch-hazel extract	Gallons		$
Mint hay	Tons		$
All other products			$
Total			$

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of crude oils manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

Crude oil of peppermint	Pounds	
Crude oil of spearmint	Pounds.	
Other crude oils (specify)	Pounds.	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—EXPLOSIVES.

1. Materials used. Separately report the kind, quantity, and value of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products.
The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
			$
			$
			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, as indicated. If products are manufactured other than those enumerated their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the unused lines.
The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Blasting powder	Kegs (25 lbs.)		$
Gunpowder (black)	Pounds		$
Nitroglycerin, *sold as such*	Pounds		$
Dynamite	Pounds		$
Guncotton or pyroxylin, *sold as such*	Pounds		$
Smokeless powder	Pounds		$
Fulminating mercury	Pounds		$
Other explosives	Pounds		$
Acids	Pounds		$
Saltpeter	Pounds		$
Acid recovered and sold	Pounds		$
All other products			$
Total			$

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of saltpeter, nitroglycerin, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Saltpeter	Pounds	
Nitroglycerin	Pounds	
Sulphuric acid	Tons.	
Nitric acid	Tons	
Charcoal	Bushels.	
Ether	Pounds	
Cellulose nitrates	Pounds	
Nitrate of ammonia	Pounds	

4. Equipment, etc

State kind of refrigerating plant used Horsepower

State kind of sulphuric acid process used:

Chamber or contact

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—FERTILIZERS.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products.
The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
			$
			$
			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.
The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Superphosphates from minerals, bones, etc.	Tons		$
Ammoniated fertilizers	Tons		$
Concentrated phosphate	Tons		$
Complete fertilizers	Tons		$
Other fertilizers	Tons		$
Sulphuric acid, 66° Baumé	Tons		$
Sulphuric acid, 60° Baumé	Tons		$
Sulphuric acid, 50° Baumé	Tons		$
Other acids	Tons		$
Oil	Gallons		$
Fish scrap	Tons		$
Epsom salts	Pounds		$
Soda products	Tons		$
Pyrite cinder	Tons		$
Chemicals, not otherwise specified			$
All other products			$
Total			$

3. Process for manufacture of sulphuric acid:
By chamber process?.............. If so, give name..........................
By contact process?.............. If so, give name..........................

4. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give for the year covered by this report, the quantity of sulphuric acid, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Sulphuric acid	Tons	
Acid phosphate	Tons	
Charcoal	Bushels	
Fish scrap	Tons	
All other products consumed		

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE MANUFACTURES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." Give for imported materials the cost at the port of entry, including duty, but *not including* freight from such port to the factory.
The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Cost.
Hard fibers:		
Manila hemp		$
Sisal		$
New Zealand hemp		$
Soft fibers—Hemp:		
Russian rough		$
Russian tow		$
Russian line		$
Italian rough		$
Italian tow		$
Italian line		$
American rough		$
American tow		$
American line		$
Soft fibers—Flax:		
European rough		$
European tow		$
European line		$
Canadian rough		$
Canadian tow		$
Canadian line		$
Domestic rough		$
Domestic tow		$
Domestic line		$
Soft fibers—Jute		$
Soft fibers—Jute butts		$
Flax or hemp yarns, *not made in mill:*		
Domestic tow, wholly or partly bleached		$
Domestic tow, gray		$
Domestic line, wholly or partly bleached		$
Domestic line, gray		$
Imported tow, wholly or partly bleached		$
Imported tow, gray		$
Imported line, wholly or partly bleached		$
Imported line, gray		$
Jute yarn, *not made in mill*		$
Cotton yarn, *not made in mill*		$
Fuel		$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)		$
All other materials		$
Total		$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"		$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, for which a separate value can be given, their kind and quantity should be reported under "Other spun or woven goods."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Flax or hemp yarns for sale:			
Tow—			
Dry spun, gray	Pounds		$
Dry spun, bleached	Pounds		$
Wet spun, gray	Pounds		$
Wet spun, bleached	Pounds		$
Line—			
Dry spun, gray	Pounds		$
Dry spun, bleached	Pounds		$
Wet spun, gray	Pounds		$
Wet spun, bleached	Pounds		$
Jute yarns for sale	Pounds		$
Twines for sale:			
All flax	Pounds		$
All hemp	Pounds		$
Flax or hemp mixed with jute	Pounds		$
Linen thread	Pounds		$
Binder twine:			
All manila	Pounds		$
Chiefly manila	Pounds		$
All, or chiefly, sisal	Pounds		$
Rope:			
Manila	Pounds		$
Sisal	Pounds		$
Jute	Pounds		$
Towels and toweling:			
All linen	Sq. yds		$
Partly linen	Sq. yds		$
Other woven fabrics:			
All linen	Sq. yds		$
Partly linen	Sq. yds		$
Knitted linen fabrics	Sq. yds		$
Jute burlaps	Sq. yds		$
Jute carpets and rugs	Sq. yds		$
Gunny bagging	Sq. yds		$
Other spun or woven goods (specify):			
			$
			$
			$
All other products			$
Total			$

3. Machinery:

Number of producing spindles

Average daily capacity per spindle

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.

(Custom mills grinding exclusively for toll are not to be reported.)

1. Kind of mill: Merchant ...... Exchange ... Both merchant and exchange ... Do you do custom grinding? .... If so, state, approximately, the amount (in dollars) received for toll, $

2. Materials used: The cost of all cereals ground during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

If custom or exchange grinding is done, the quantity and cost of the cereals so ground during the year must be included the same as for merchant grinding. The estimated cost of custom-ground grain may be based upon the price that would have been paid had it been purchased for merchant milling.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Wheat	Bushels		$
Corn	Bushels		$
Rye	Bushels		$
Buckwheat	Bushels		$
Barley	Bushels		$
Oats	Bushels		$
Other grain	Bushels		$
Barrels, *purchased*			$
Sacks, *purchased*			$
Cooperage stock and cloth and paper for sacks			$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

3. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the mill of all flour, meal, etc., ground during the year (with cost of packages), *including custom grinding*, and account for all products, including by-products. The value of unused barrels and sacks made during the year by this establishment should be reported under "All other products."

The value of flour, meal, feed, etc., produced in custom grinding may be based upon the average value of these products in the locality. Exchange grinding must be included so as to show the total quantity and value of each variety of grain *ground* during the year.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat flour:			
White	Barrels		$
Graham	Barrels		$
Rye flour	Barrels		$
Buckwheat flour	Pounds		$
Barley meal	Pounds		$
Corn meal	Barrels		$
Corn flour	Barrels		$
Hominy	Pounds		$
Grits	Pounds		$
Feed	Pounds		$
Offal	Pounds		$
All other products			$
			$
Total			$

4. Equipment, etc.:

Pairs of rolls	Number	
Runs of stone	Number	
Estimated maximum capacity of the mill per day of 24 hours	Barrels	
Do you manufacture barrels?	Or sacks?	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—GAS, MANUFACTURED.

(Illuminating and heating.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and value of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Coal, for gas making	Tons (2,000 lbs.)		$
Coke, for gas making	Tons (2,000 lbs.)		$
Oil, for gas making	Gallons		$
Water	Gallons		$
Benzene	Gallons		$
Calcium carbide	Pounds		$
Lime	Bushels		$
Gas, *purchased*	Cubic feet		$
Fuel for boilers and retorts			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials, including purification supplies			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$
Amount paid for lamps and appliances purchased for sale			$

2. Products manufactured and consumed by this company: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of coke, tar, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 3.

Coke, bushels .... Tar, gallons ....

Benzene, gallons .... Gas, cubic feet ....

3. Products: Give the total value or price at the works, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, as indicated. The strength of ammonia liquors may be stated in ounces, in degrees Twaddell, or in percentage of NH_3.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Straight coal gas	Cubic feet		$
Straight water gas	Cubic feet		$
Carbureted water gas	Cubic feet		$
Mixed coal and water gas	Cubic feet		$
Oil gas	Cubic feet		$
Acetylene gas	Cubic feet		$
All other gas	Cubic feet		$
Coke	Bushels		$
Tar	Gallons		$
Ammonia liquors (state average strength).	Gallons		$
Hydrocarbons			$
All other products			$
Receipts from rents and sales of lamps and appliances			$
Total			$

4. Process used:

In making gas (whether straight coal gas process, Lowe, Strong, Wilkinson, or other) ....

In purifying gas ....

5. Candlepower (average for the year per 5 cubic feet per hour of illuminating gas) ....

6. Gas stoves and heaters:

Does company furnish these articles? ....

Does company *rent* to consumers of gas? ....

Does company set free of charge to customer? ....

Number of gas stoves in use December 31, 1904 ....

7. Number of miles of mains (approximate, if actual figures are not available) ....

8. Electric light and power:

Does company operate an electric light and power plant? ....

Is the business conducted under the same name as that of the gas company? ....

If the electrical branch of the gas company is conducted under a different name, state the name in full ....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—GLASSWORKS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of the materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." The cost of "Supplies used in repairs on tanks or furnaces" must not be confused with "Ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery" under "Miscellaneous expenses" in the General Schedule, or the cost duplicated. State whether tons are 2,000 pounds or 2,240 pounds.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Glass sand	Tons		$
Soda ash (carbonate of soda)	Tons		$
Salt cake (sulphate of soda)	Tons		$
Nitrate of soda	Tons		$
Limestone	Tons		$
Lime	Bushels		$
Arsenic	Pounds		$
Carbon	Tons		$
Manganese	Pounds		$
Litharge (red lead)	Pounds		$
Potash or pearlash	Pounds		$
Grinding sand	Tons		$
Rouge	Pounds		$
Plaster of Paris	Tons		$
Fire clay or pot clay	Pounds		$
Pots (not including those made at works).	Number		$
Flattening stones	Number		$
Fuel:			
Natural gas	x x x x x x	x x x x	$
Oil	Gallons		$
Coal	Tons		$
All other fuel			$
Lumber, casks, barrels, boxes, nails, cartons wrapping paper, straw, etc			$
Caps, metal trimmings, and rubber supplies			$
Supplies used in repairs on tanks or furnaces			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products in either of the three groups named other than those enumerated their total value should be reported under "All other" products of their respective group.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Building glass.			
Window glass	50-foot boxes		$
Obscured glass	100-foot boxes		$
Plate glass, total cast	Square feet		x x x x x
Rough, sold	Square feet		$
Polished plate made	Square feet		$
Cathedral glass	Square feet		$
Skylight glass	Square feet		$
Wire glass	Square feet		$
All other building glass			$
Pressed and blown glass:			
Tableware	100 pieces		$
Jellies, tumblers, and goblets	Dozen		$
Lamps	Dozen		$
Chimneys	Dozen		$
Lantern globes	Dozen		$
Globes and other electrical goods (of this group).	Dozen		$
Shades, globes, and other gas goods (of this group).	Dozen		$
Blown tumblers, stem ware, and bar goods.	Dozen		$
Opal ware	Dozen		$
Cut glass	Dozen		$
All other pressed and blown glass.			$
Bottles and jars:			
Prescriptions, vials, and druggists' ware.	Gross		$
Beers, sodas, and minerals	Gross		$
Liquors and flasks	Gross		$
Milk jars	Gross		$
Fruit jars	Gross		$
Battery jars and other electrical goods (of this group).	Gross		$
Patent and proprietary	Gross		$
Packers and preservers	Gross		$
Demijohns and carboys	Dozen		$
All other bottles and jars			$
All other products			$
Total			$

3. Equipment and characteristics of works:

KIND.	Number.	Kind of fuel used.	Total capacity.
Furnaces, operated			Pots
Furnaces, idle during the entire year			Pots
Continuous tanks, operated			Rings
Continuous tanks, idle during the entire year			Rings
Intermittent or day tanks, operated			Tons
Intermittent or day tanks, idle during the entire year.			Tons

3. Equipment and characteristics of works—Continued.

KIND.	Number	KIND.	Number.
Building glass:		Glassware and bottles.	
Flattening ovens		Shops	
Blow furnaces		Glory holes	
Casting tables		Annealing ovens	
Annealing ovens		Lehrs	
Bending ovens		Decorating kilns.	
Lehrs		Decorating lehrs	
Grinding machines		Presses, hand	
Polishing machines		Presses, mechanical	
Sand-blast machines		Blowing machines.	
Clay grinding mills		Finishing machines	
Grinding and engraving machines		Crimping machines	
		Mechanical polishers	
		Sand-blast machines	
		Grinding machines for fruit jar tops	
Mechanical stokers			
Horses and mules			
Wagons, carts, and drays			

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

1. Do you dye your own goods? Do you finish your own goods?

2. Do you finish for others? Do you do custom spinning or knitting?

3. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

Report the quantity and cost of materials furnished to other mills to be spun, woven, dyed, etc., on commission or contract.

Establishments dyeing, spinning, knitting, etc., for others should not report the quantity or cost of goods or materials furnished them for such use.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Foreign wool (in condition purchased)	Pounds		$
Domestic wool (in condition purchased)	Pounds		$
Foreign and domestic wool (not including waste, noils, or shoddy purchased) in scoured condition, as prepared for cards or combs, equivalent to the two preceding items.	Pounds		x x x
Camel, alpaca, and vicuna hair	Pounds		$
Mohair	Pounds		$
Buffalo, cow, and other animal hair	Pounds		$
Cotton:			
Sea-island, bales	Pounds		$
Other domestic, bales	Pounds		$
Egyptian or other foreign, bales	Pounds		$
Shoddy, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Wool waste and noils, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Camel, alpaca, and vicuna noils, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Mohair noils, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Tops, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Woolen yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Worsted yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Merino (cotton mixed) yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$

3. Materials used—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Cotton yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Silk yarn *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Spun silk yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Linen yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Jute, or other yarns of vegetable fiber *not made in mill.*	Pounds		$
Soap	Pounds		$
Oil, for preparing wool for cards or combs	Gallons		$
All other materials which are components of the product			$
Chemicals and dye stuffs			$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$
Cotton yarn made in mill for use therein	Pounds		x x x

4. Spinners, weavers, and finishers (average number): The average number should be reported here as the number usually employed when the mill is running on full time.

CLASS.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
Spinners			
Knitters			
Finishers			

5. Products: Give the total value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported under "All other products."

Report as of your own production, the quantity and value of goods made by other mills from materials furnished by you.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Woolen half hose	Dozen		$
Woolen hose	Dozen		$
Merino or mixed half hose	Dozen		$
Merino or mixed hose	Dozen		$
Cotton half hose	Dozen		$
Cotton hose	Dozen		$
Silk hose	Dozen		$
Shirts and drawers:			
Merino or mixed	Dozen		$
All wool	Dozen		$
All cotton	Dozen		$
Silk, or silk mixed	Dozen		$
Combination suits:			
Merino or mixed	Dozen		$
All wool	Dozen		$
All cotton	Dozen		$
Silk, or silk mixed	Dozen		$

5. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Leggings and gaiters	Dozen		$
Gloves and mittens	Dozen		$
Hoods, scarfs, nubias, etc	Dozen		$
Cardigan jackets, fancy jackets, etc	Dozen		$
Shawls	Dozen		$
Fancy knit goods, wristers, etc	Dozen		$
Boot and shoe linings	Sq. yds		$
Eider down	Sq. yds		$
Jersey cloth and stockinette	Sq. yds		$
Astrakhan	Sq. yds		$
Woolen yarn, *for sale*	Pounds		$
Worsted yarn, *for sale*	Pounds		$
Merino (cotton mixed) yarn, *for sale*	Pounds		$
Cotton yarn, *for sale*	Pounds		$
All other products, naming them, with quantity and value in each case:			
			$
			$
Amount received for contract work, if any (work done in this establishment for others on materials or goods furnished by them)			$
Total			$

6. Machinery:

KIND.	Total number.
Sets of cards, number:	
Woolen	
Worsted	
Shoddy	
Cotton	
Width of same	
Cylinders to each set of cards	
Combing machines:	
Of American manufacture	
Of foreign manufacture	
Sewing machines	

	Woolen.	Worsted.	Cotton.
Spindles:			
Mule, number			
Frame, number			
Doubling and twisting, number			

	Spring beard needle, number.	Latch needle, number.
Knitting machines:		
Flat, ribbed		
Flat, plain		
Full-fashioned flat, ribbed		
Full-fashioned flat, plain		
Circular, ribbed		
Circular, plain		
Circular hosiery, automatic		
Lamb and other variety, hand		

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—IRON AND STEEL—BLAST FURNACES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If the iron ore, coal, limestone, etc., used are from mines and quarries operated by the establishment reporting, the cost of these materials as charged to the blast furnace should be given. If the coke and charcoal consumed are made by the establishment reporting, the cost should be based upon the average price of these materials for the vicinity of the blast furnaces. The cost of repairs to machinery, furnaces, stoves, hoists, pig iron casting machines, relining of furnaces, etc., and the cost of fire brick, tuyeres, cooling plates, etc., in connection with repairs should be reported under Inquiry 8 in the General Schedule, and not in this schedule.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic iron ore	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	....	$..........
Foreign iron ore (from outside of the United States).	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	....	$..........
Fluxing material	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	....	$..........
Anthracite coal and culm	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	....	$..........
Bituminous coal, used raw, and slack.	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	....	$..........
Coke	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	....	$..........
Charcoal	Bushels.	....	$..........
Mill cinder, scrap (not including runner or other scrap produced by the furnace or furnaces reporting), scale, etc.	Tons, 2,240 lbs.	....	$..........
Natural gas, for steam raising			$..........
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in running of machinery)			$..........
All other materials, including sand, etc			$..........
Total			$..........
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$..........

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the furnace and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated their total value should be reported under "All other products." Where pig iron is consumed by the establishment by which it is made, the value reported must be based upon the average value of pig iron for that vicinity, or upon the cost of production plus a percentage of profit on the blast furnace operations.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (tons of 2,240 pounds).	Value.
Coke and bituminous coal pig iron	....	$..........
Mixed anthracite coal and coke pig iron	....	$..........
Anthracite pig iron	....	$..........
Charcoal pig iron	....	$..........
Mixed charcoal and coke pig iron	....	$..........
Castings produced direct from furnace, not included above	....	$
Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese, not included above	....	$
All other products, including castings made in foundries, granulated slag, cement from furnace slag, slag sold for ballast, etc	....	$
Amount received for custom work and repairing		$
Total		$

How much of the pig iron, spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, etc., reported above was for consumption in rolling mills, steel works, foundries, etc., controlled by your company:
Tons, ... Value, $.

3. Production of pig iron by grades:

GRADE.	Quantity (tons of 2,240 pounds).	Value.
Bessemer pig iron (from 0.04 to 0.10 per cent in phosphorus)	....	$
Low phosphorus pig iron (below 0.04 per cent in phosphorus)	....	$
Malleable Bessemer pig iron	....	$
Basic pig iron	....	$
Foundry pig iron	....	$
Forge pig iron	....	$.
White and mottled and miscellaneous grades of pig iron, and direct castings	....	$.
Spiegeleisen	....	$
Ferromanganese	....	$.
Ferrosilicon (7 per cent and over in silicon)	....	$.
....	....	$.
....	....	$.

4. How much of your total production of pig iron in 1904 was "sand" cast.
Tons ......

How much of your total production of pig iron in 1904 was "machine" cast.
...... Tons ......

How much was delivered to Bessemer converters, open-hearth furnaces, cupolas, etc., in a molten condition .... Tons ....

5. Furnaces completed, under construction, idle, etc.:

Number of completed blast furnace stacks (alternate stacks to be counted as two furnaces) ....

Daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds ....

Number of blast furnace stacks completed during the year ....

Daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds ....

Number of blast furnace stacks in course of construction ....

Estimated daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds ....

Number of blast furnace stacks (alternate stacks to be counted as two furnaces) *idle during the entire year* ....

Daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds ....

Number of blast furnace stacks dismantled or abandoned during the year.

Daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds ....

Granulated slag pits:

Number of granulated slag pits connected with blast furnaces ....

Annual capacity of these pits, in gross tons, of granulated slag.

State the purposes to which the granulated slag made is adapted.

....

....

Cement from blast furnace slag:

Do you manufacture cement from blast furnace slag?.

If so, give the number, location and annual capacity, in barrels of 300 pounds, of each plant

Number....... Location and capacity.

....

....

Longest blasts:

Greatest number of days that any one of your furnaces has been in continuous blast (do not consider furnaces out of blast when banked)

Number of gross tons of pig iron made by the furnace during this period

Number of times the furnace was banked during the period

Number of days lost by being banked

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—IRON AND STEEL—STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If the whole, or any part, of the pig iron, spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, coke, charcoal, etc., consumed is made by the establishment reporting, the cost should be based upon the average price of these materials for the vicinity of the steel works or rolling mill reporting. The "ton" when used as a unit of measure is the gross ton of 2,240 pounds, except for coke, which is to be reported in the net ton of 2,000 pounds. The cost of materials used in lining Bessemer converters, ladles, mixers, etc., the cost of fire bricks for cupolas, open-hearth furnaces, etc., and the cost of rolls in rolling mills should be reported in "Ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery," under Inquiry 9 in the General Schedule, and not in this schedule.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic iron ore	Tons		$
Foreign iron ore (from outside the United States).	Tons		$
Spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, and all other pig iron.	Tons		$
Old iron or steel rails and other scrap iron or steel, not including scrap iron or steel consumed in Bessemer converters or in open-hearth furnaces.	Tons		$
Scrap iron and scrap steel (cast or wrought) used in standard or modified Bessemer converters.	Tons		$
Scrap iron and scrap steel (cast or wrought) used in acid open-hearth steel furnaces.	Tons		$
Scrap iron and scrap steel (cast or wrought) used in basic open-hearth steel furnaces.	Tons		$
Purchased hammered iron ore blooms and pig or scrap blooms and imported Swedish billets and bars.	Tons		$
Purchased muck or scrap bar	Tons		$
Purchased iron or steel skelp	Tons		$
Purchased iron or steel ingots, blooms, billets, tin plate bars, sheet bars, or slabs, except imported Swedish billets and bars.	Tons		$
Purchased wire rods	Tons		$
Copper ingots	Tons		$
Anthracite coal or anthracite culm	Tons		$
Bituminous coal or bituminous slack	Tons		$
Coke	Tons		$
Charcoal	Bushels		$
Natural gas used for fuel			$
Oil used for fuel	Barrels		$
Fuel used for power			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. The value of iron and steel products other than those enumerated should be included under "All other rolled" or "All other forged, cast, or other iron and steel products." Where bar iron, bar steel, tack plate, black plates for tinning, etc., are consumed by the establishment reporting, their value must be based upon the average selling value for that vicinity, or upon the cost of production plus a percentage of profit on the operations of the steel works or rolling mill. If there are products other than iron and steel, their total value should be included with amounts received for custom work, etc., under "All products other than iron or steel, including amounts received for custom work and repairing." The "ton" when used as a unit of measure, unless otherwise stated, is the gross ton of 2,240 pounds.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Approximate value at works.
Steel ingots:			
Bessemer steel ingots, including steel ingots made in Clapp-Griffiths, Robert-Bessemer, Bookwalter, Tropenas, Evans-Wills, or other converters.	Tons		$
Acid open-hearth steel ingots	Tons		$
Basic open-hearth steel ingots	Tons		$
Crucible steel ingots	Tons		$
Other kinds of steel ingots	Tons		$
Total	Tons		$
			Value or price at works.
Direct steel castings:			
Bessemer steel castings, including steel castings made in Clapp-Griffiths, Robert-Bessemer, Bookwalter, Tropenas, Evans-Wills, or other converters.	Tons		$
Acid open-hearth steel castings	Tons		$
Basic open-hearth steel castings	Tons		$
Crucible steel castings	Tons		$
Other kinds of steel castings	Tons		$
Total	Tons		$
Rolled iron and steel:			
Rails			
Iron	Tons		$
Bessemer steel	Tons		$
Open-hearth steel	Tons		$
Renewed or rerolled rails—			
Iron	Tons		$
Bessemer steel	Tons		$
Open-hearth steel	Tons		$
Splice bars, including all patent splices and rail joints.	Tons		$
Iron and steel bars and rods, *not including sheet or tin plate bars or wire rods.*	Tons		$
Iron and steel wire rods	Tons		$

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at works.
Rolled iron and steel—Continued.			
Structural shapes, including light and heavy shapes—			
Iron	Tons		$
Bessemer steel	Tons		$
Open-hearth steel	Tons		$
Iron and steel hoops, bands, and cotton ties.	Tons		$
Iron and steel skelp	Tons		$
Iron and steel rolled car axles	Tons		$
Iron and steel hammered car axles.	Tons		$
Muck and scrap bar, *produced for sale*.	Tons		$
Iron and steel boiler and other plates and sheets (except nail and tack plate, black plates or sheets for tinning, and armor plate).	Tons		$
Iron and steel nail plate	Tons		$
Iron and steel tack plate	Tons		$
Black plates or sheets for tinning—			
Iron	Tons		$
Bessemer steel	Tons		$
Open-hearth steel	Tons		$
Iron and steel armor plate and gun forgings.	Tons		$
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, billets, tin plate bars, and sheet bars, *produced for sale*.	Tons		$
Steel ingots, *produced for sale*	Tons		$
All iron and steel scrap, *sold*	Tons		$
All other rolled iron and steel products, not enumerated above.	Tons		$
All other forged, cast, or other iron and steel products, not including cut nails, wire nails, bolts, nuts, rivets, spikes, washers, etc.	Tons		$
Amount received for custom work and repairing.			$
Miscellaneous products, *not rolled:*			
Cut nails and cut spikes—			
Iron	Kegs of 100 lbs.		$
Steel	Kegs of 100 lbs.		$
Combined iron and steel	Kegs of 100 lbs.		$
Iron and steel wire nails	Kegs of 100 lbs.		$
Iron and steel wire	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		$
Iron and steel bolts, nuts, rivets, forged spikes, washers, etc.	Pounds		$
Iron and steel wrought pipe or tubes.	Tons		$
Iron or steel seamless-drawn, clinched, brazed, etc., pipe or tubes.	Pounds		$
Cast iron gas and water, soil and plumbers', etc., pipe	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		$
Gray iron and malleable castings.	Pounds.		$

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at works.
Miscellaneous products, *not rolled*—Continued.			
Ordnance	Tons		$
Iron or steel springs, car, carriage, furniture, and all other.			$
Horse and mule shoes			$
Stamped ware	x x	x	$
Machinery, etc	x x	x	$
Agricultural implements	x x	x	$
Shovels, spades, scoops, etc	x x	x	$
Saws			$
Screws			$
Copper rods	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		$
Copper wire	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		$
Wire other than iron, steel, or copper (specify kind)	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		$

Value of all products: Include the value of all manufactured products as sold, or made for sale, by the works producing them. Rolling mills producing muck bar or scrap bar, and selling it in these forms, and steel works which sell all or a part of their production in the form of ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, or tin plate or sheet bars, should consider such as finished products of their works, and should include their value in the total value of all products, notwithstanding the fact that they will be rerolled by other mills purchasing them. Where, however, the muck or scrap bar and the crude steel, made by any works, is converted into other products by the same works the value of the last finished product alone is to be included in the total value of all products. The value of the product means the price charged at the works.

All rolled, forged, cast, or other iron and steel products $

All products other than iron or steel, including amounts received for custom work and repairing $

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

Total $

3. Machinery, etc.: If works are operated on triple turn this fact should be stated. The "ton" when used as a unit of measure is the gross ton of 2,240 pounds.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Rolling mills:		
Completed rolling mill or steel establishments	Number	
Total daily capacity, double turn, of rolled iron and steel.	Tons	
In what part of your works do you use natural gas?		
Bessemer steel or modified Bessemer steel converters:		
Bessemer, Clapp-Griffiths, Robert-Bessemer, Bookwalter, Evans-Wills, Tropenas, or other converters.	Number	
Maximum capacity of each converter at each blow.	Tons	
Total daily capacity of ingots, or direct castings, double turn.	Tons.	
Open-hearth steel furnaces:		
Acid open-hearth furnaces and capacity of each furnace at each melt.	Number	
Basic open-hearth furnaces and capacity of each furnace at each melt	Number	

3. Machinery, etc.—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Open-hearth steel furnaces—Continued.		
Total daily capacity, double turn, of acid open-hearth steel ingots or castings.	Tons	
Total daily capacity, double turn, of basic open-hearth steel ingots or castings.	Tons	
Crucible steel furnaces:		
Crucible steel melting furnaces	Number	
Crucible steel pots that can be used at a heat	Number	
Total crucible steel pots in works	Number	
Total daily capacity of ingots or castings, double turn.	Tons	
Blister, German, and miscellaneous steel furnaces:		
Cementing, converting, or other furnaces	Number	
Total daily capacity of blister, German, and miscellaneous steel, double turn.	Tons	

4. Days in operation:

On single turn .... Number of hours to a turn ....

On double turn .... Number of hours to a turn ....

On triple turn .... Number of hours to a turn ....

Idle ....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—LEAD, SMELTING AND REFINING.

(This schedule was not printed, but because of the small number required a typewritten form was used.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and value of the materials operated upon as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

If ores and concentrates were brought from mines and mills operated by the same owner, separately report both their quantity and cost as distinct from materials purchased; likewise if matte or crude bullion were brought from another smelter operated by the same owner; if the smelter was merely a department of the refinery, the quantity only should be reported. The cost may be the amount as charged upon the books of the establishment or as delivered at the smelter or refinery. The total cost of materials in the General Schedule which will accompany this report, must be exclusive of refinery values for materials from the smelting department of the establishment reporting.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

SMELTER.	MATERIALS FROM MINE OR SMELTER OPERATED BY THE SAME OWNER.		MATERIALS PURCHASED.	
	Quantity.	Cost, not including freight.	Quantity.	Cost, not including freight.
Ores and concentrates, tons:				
Argentiferous		$		$
Nonargentiferous		$		$
Fluxes and other materials (specify class).		$		$
REFINERY AND DESILVERIZING PLANT.				
Dore bars, ounces		$		$
Base bullion, domestic, pounds		$		$
Base bullion, foreign, pounds		$		$
Fuel				$
Mill supplies (lubricants and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)				$
All other materials				$
Total cost of all materials				$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in cost				$

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated: Separately report the total quantity, in tons or pounds, of each class of materials treated and the assay contents or the bullion recovered from each class of materials or ores, concentrates, matte, etc.; that is, the silver, gold, lead and copper contents of the smelted product as shown by assay. Specify class of material embraced within the designation of "Other materials." Stock on hand should be given for January 1 and December 31 of the calendar year 1904, or for the first and the last day of the firm's business year nearest to the calendar year ending December 31, 1904.

SMELTER.	Gross weight (tons).	FINE METALLIC CONTENTS.				
		Lead (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Copper (pounds).	Other metals (pounds).
Total treated						
Materials from mines operated by the same owner						
Purchased:						
Ores and concentrates						
Argentiferous						
Nonargentiferous						
Other materials						
Treated on tolls:						
Ores and concentrates—						
Argentiferous						
Nonargentiferous						
Other materials						
Stock on hand and in process:						
January 1, 1904						
December 31, 1904						
REFINERY AND DESILVERIZING PLANT						
Total treated						
Dore bars						
Base bullion:						
From smelting department						
Purchased						
Treated on tolls, domestic						
Refined in bond and reexported						
Stock on hand and in process:						
January 1, 1904						
December 31, 1904						

3. Products: State character of product, whether matte or base bullion or Dore bars, etc. Specify class of product embraced within the designation of "Other products." Give the quantity and value of bullion sold and shipped to other refineries or returned to patrons.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

SMELTER.	Quantity returned to patrons.	Quantity sold.
Soft lead, fine pounds		
Lead contents of base bullion fine pounds		
Silver, fine ounces		
Gold, fine ounces		
Copper contents of matte, fine pounds		
Other products (specify class of product)		
Amount of tolls received, $		

3. Products—Continued.

REFINERY AND DESILVERIZING PLANT	Quantity returned to patrons.	Quantity sold.
Lead, fine pounds:		
Hard or antimonial		
All other		
Dore bars (contents of precious metals):		
Gold, fine ounces		
Silver, fine ounces		
Fine bars:		
Gold, fine ounces		
Silver, fine ounces		
Other products (specify class of product)		
Amount of tolls received, $		

SMELTER.	Gross value of products sold.	DEDUCTIONS.			Net amount received.
		Tolls paid for refining.	Freight.	Commissions and selling expense.	
Soft lead	$	$	$	$	$
Lead contents of base bullion	$	$	$	$	$
Silver	$	$	$	$	$
Gold	$	$	$	$	$
Copper contents of matte	$	$	$	$	$
Other products	$	$	$	$	$
REFINERY AND DESILVERIZING PLANT.					
Lead:					
Hard or antimonial	$	$	$	$	$
All other	$	$	$	$	$
Dore bars:					
Gold	$	$	$	$	$
Silver	$	$	$	$	$
Fine bars:					
Gold	$	$	$	$	$
Silver	$	$	$	$	$
Other products	$	$	$	$	$

4. Contents of foreign ores treated:

	Lead (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Copper (pounds).	Other metals (pounds).
Imported for consumption:					
Total					
From Mexico					
From British Columbia					
From other countries (name each)					
Smelted and refined in bond and reexported.					
Total					
From Mexico					
From British Columbia					
From other countries (name each)					

5. Average percentage of metals recovered in treatment during the year

	PERCENTAGE OF ASSAY CONTENTS OF ORE, CONCENTRATES, OR MATTE SAVED IN SMELTING.			
	Lead.	Silver	Gold	Copper
Ore				
Concentrates				
Matte				

6. Name and location of mint, assay office, smelter, or refinery to which products were shipped during the year:

Base bullion ....

Dore bars ....

Copper ....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS.

Post office ....

General office at ....

(Factories operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in different counties, cities, or towns must be separately reported.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and value of the materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Deerskins	Number of dozen		$
Sheepskins, domestic	Number of dozen		$
Sheepskins, imported	Number of dozen		$
Kid and suede, domestic	Number of dozen		$
Kid and suede, imported	Number of dozen		$
Hogskins, domestic	Number		$
Hogskins, imported	Number		$
Horse and cow hide	Number of sides		$
All other leather			$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number (dozen pairs)	Value
Dress gloves, mittens, and gauntlets:		
Men's, lined		$
Men's, unlined		$
Women's, lined		$
Women's, unlined		$
Children's, lined		$
Children's, unlined		$

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Number (dozen pairs).	Value.
Working gloves, mittens, and gauntlets:		
Men's, lined		$
Men's, unlined		$
Women's, lined		$
Women's, unlined		$
Children's, lined		$
Children's, unlined		$
All other products		$
Amount received for custom work and repairing		$
Total		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—LEATHER, TANNED AND CURRIED.

(Including also patent, enameled, and morocco.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of hides, skins, tanning and currying materials, etc., as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." Tanners who also do currying, and establishments engaged exclusively in currying, will please notice that under "Currying materials" the rough leather called for covers only that which is *purchased in that condition*. Where tanning, currying, or finishing is done for others who furnish the hides, skins, or rough sides, do not report under "Materials used" the cost of these articles, but simply the cost of the materials actually furnished by the establishment doing the work.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Hides and skins:			
Hides (all kinds)	Number		$
Calf and kip skins	Number		$
Coltskins	Number		$
Goatskins	Number		$
Sheepskins	Number		$
All other skins	Number		$
Tanning materials:			
Hemlock bark	Cords		$
Oak bark	Cords		$
Gambier	Bales		$
Hemlock bark extract	Barrels		$
Oak bark extract	Barrels		$
Quebracho extract	Barrels or bales		$
Sumac	Tons		$
Chemicals			$
All other materials used in tanning.			$
Currying materials:			
Rough leather, *purchased rough*	Sides		$
Rough grains, *purchased rough*	Sides		$
Rough splits, *purchased rough*	Sides		$
All other rough leather, *purchased rough*.	Sides or whole hides		$
Oil, stearin, dégras, tallow, and all other materials used in currying.			$
Fuel			$

1. Materials used—Continued.

KIND.	Cost.
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)	$
All other materials	$
Total	$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"	$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the tannery or shop and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. Under the several kinds of rough leather *sold in the rough* report the rough leather sold to curriers to be finished.

If there are products other than those enumerated, their total value should be reported under "All other products, including by-products, etc."

Establishments tanning, currying, or finishing for others should report under "Amount charged for tanning, currying, or finishing for others" only the amount charged or received for the work. The estimated value of hides and skins tanned or curried for others is called for under Inquiry 3, and these hides and skins are not to be accounted for under either Inquiries 1 or 2.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Rough leather, *sold in the rough*	Sides		$
Rough leather, *sold in the rough*	Whole hides		$
Rough grains, *sold in the rough*	Sides		$
Rough splits, *sold in the rough*	Sides		$
Sole leather:			
Oak	Sides		$
Union	Sides		$
Hemlock	Sides		$
Upper leather (other than calf, kip, or colt skins):			
Grain, satin, kangaroo, etc. (side leather).	Sides		$
Finished splits	Number		$
Patent and enameled shoe leather.	Sides		$
Horsehide	Sides		$
Coltskins:			
Whole skins	Number		$
Sides	Number		$
Calf and kip skins, tanned and finished:			
Flesh finished	Number		$
Grain finished	Number		$
Patent and enameled	Number		$
Goatskins, tanned and finished:			
Black	Number		$
Colored	Number		$
Sheepskins, tanned and finished	Number		$
Belting leather	Sides		$
Harness leather	Sides		$
Carriage leather	Number of hides		$
Trunk, bag, and pocketbook leather			$
Bookbinder's leather			$
Leather for manufacture of gloves			$
Furniture leather	Number of hides		$
All other leather, including offal leather			$
All other products, including by-products, glue stock, etc.			$
Amount charged for tanning, currying, or finishing for others			$
Total			$

3. Custom work, stock tanned or finished for others:

FOR TANNERS, CURRIERS, AND FINISHERS.			FOR OTHERS, NOT TANNERS, CURRIERS, OR FINISHERS.		
KIND.	Number.	Estimated value after being tanned, curried, or finished.	KIND.	Number.	Estimated value after being tanned, curried, or finished.
Hides tanned		$	Hides tanned		$
Skins tanned		$	Skins tanned		$
Sides curried		$	Sides curried		$
Splits curried		$	Splits curried		$
Skins curried or finished.		$	Skins curried or finished.		$
Total		$	Total		$

(Give the number and estimated value of the hides or skins in whatever stage of the work they leave the tannery or shop. Special care is requested that these numbers and values be reported in the correct columns, namely, work which is done for other tanners, curriers, and finishers or work which is done for merchants or others who are *not* tanners, curriers, or finishers.)

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.

(Reports of planing mills *connected with* sawmills must be included with the reports of the latter in this schedule. Planing mills operated separately and independently must be reported in the General Schedule *only*. Reports should be secured for mills engaged in contract sawing, but not for mills engaged exclusively in local custom sawing.)

1. Capital invested owned and borrowed: The answer must show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed. If the land or other property is leased, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part is leased and part owned, the fact should be stated and only the value of the owned property given. The value of all items of live capital, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, cash on hand, etc., should be given as of the last day of the business year reported.

(*a*) In logging or timber plants:		
Land (Do not include timbered land or standing timber or cut or burnt-over land. See Inquiry 7)	$	
Buildings	$	
Machinery, tools, and implements (Include live stock, booms, chains, canals or chutes, logging railways, and equipment, etc.)	$	
Bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, logs and other products, and cash and other sundries on hand *(for logging or timber plants conducted as independent establishments marketing their products.* Where a logging camp is conducted by a milling establishment, report under this item *only* logs and bolts still in the woods or in transit to the mill)	$	$
Total		$
(*b*) In mill plants (Include sawmills, planing mills connected with sawmills, shingle mills, stave mills, veneer mills, etc.):		
Land	$	
Buildings, dry kilns, etc	$	
Machinery, tools, and implements	$	
Bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, logs and bolts and other materials *at the mill*, stock in process of manufacture, finished products, cash on hand, and other sundries	$	$
Total		$

2. Materials used The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the variety and quantity, as indicated. If freight or other transportation charges are paid which are not included in the cost, report these charges separately for the sawmill and the planing mill under "Amount of freight, if any not included in the 'Cost.'" Report under "Sawmills" and "Planing mills and remanufactures" *only* materials purchased. Do not include logs and bolts from the logging plant, or rough lumber from the sawmill, of the establishment reporting.

KIND.	Principal variety.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Logging or timber plants:				
Stumpage value of all timber cut for logs or bolts during the year (sealed measurement).		1,000 feet B. M.		$
Other stumpage (for ties, poles, etc.).		x x x x x	x x x	$
Cost at point of use of supplies consumed, exclusive of those for board of men and for keep of horses and cattle.				$
Total				$
Sawmills (or veneer mills, stave mills, etc.):				
Logs (sealed measurement), *purchased*.		1,000 feet B. M.		$
Bolts, *purchased*		Cords		$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).				$
All other materials				$
Total				$
Amount of freight or other transportation expense, if any, *not* included in the "Cost."				$
Planing mills and remanufactures:				
Rough lumber, *purchased*		1,000 feet B. M.		$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).				$
All other materials used in remanufactures.				$
Total				$
Amount of freight, if any, *not* included in the "Cost."				$

3. Products logging or timber plants. Give the value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the kind, quantity, and value of the products as indicated.

KIND.	Variety (pine, oak, etc.).	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Logs (sealed measurement):				
(*a*) Cut for use in the sawmill operating this plant.		1,000 feet		The value of items under (*a*) is not to be reported.
		1,000 feet		
		1,000 feet		
		1,000 feet		
		1,000 feet		
		1,000 feet		
		1,000 feet		

3. Products—logging or timber plants—Continued.

KIND.	Variety (pine, oak, etc.).	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Logs (scaled measurement)—Continued.				
(*b*) Cut for sale as logs	....	1,000 feet		$
....	....	1,000 feet		$
....	....	1,000 feet		$
Fence posts	....	Number		$
Hemlock bark	....	Cords		$
Oak bark	....	Cords		$
Railway ties	....	Number		$
Telegraph and telephone poles.	....	Number		$
Charcoal	....	Bushels		$
All other products				$
Amount received for contract work				$
Total value of all logging or timber products				$

3. Products—Saw and planing mills: Give the quantity, and value where required, of sawed and dressed lumber and other articles enumerated and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Report under (*a*) only the variety and quantity of lumber sawed by this mill and used or dressed in the planing mill connected, as the value of this lumber will be reported with the finished products of the planing mill. Lumber sold in the rough must be reported under (*b*) with other sawmill products.

KIND.	Variety of lumber (pine, oak, etc.)	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
(*a*) Sawed lumber—used or dressed in the planing mill connected with the sawmill:				
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		The value of items under (*a*) is not to be reported.
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		
(*b*) Sawed lumber—sold (or to be sold) rough:				
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		$
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		$
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		$
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		$
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		$
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		$
....	....	1,000 feet B. M.		$
Staves	....	No. of 1,000		$
Heading	....	No. of sets		$
Hoops	....	No. of 1,000		$
Shingles:				
....	....	No. of 1,000		$
....	....	No. of 1,000		$
....	....	No. of 1,000		$
Laths	....	No. of 1,000		$

3. Products—saw and planing mills—Continued.

KIND.	Variety of lumber (pine, oak, etc.).	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Veneers	....	No. of sq. ft		$
All other products (specify):				
....	....			$
....	....			$
Amount received for custom sawing				$
Total value of sawmill products				$
Planing mill, connected with sawmill:				
Gross value of finished lumber, flooring, ceiling, etc.				$
Gross value of remanufactured products (specify):				
....				$
....				$
Amount received for custom planing, etc.				$
Total value of planing mill products				$
Aggregate value of all products				$

Animals used *in logging* during the year, number ....

Total cost of keep .... $..........

4. Salaried employees:

	NUMBER.		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID IN SALARIES DURING THE YEAR.	
	Logging.	Saw and planing mills.	Logging.	Saw and planing mills.
Salaried officers of corporation			$	$
Superintendents, managers, foremen, clerks, and other salaried employees:				
Men			$	$
Women			$	$
Total			$	$

5. Wage-earners, including pieceworkers:

	GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR.		LEAST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	
	Logging.	Saw and planing mills.	Logging.	Saw and planing mills.	Logging.	Saw and planing mills.
Men 16 years and over					$	$
Women 16 years and over					$	$
Children under 16 years					$	$
Total					$	$

Salaries and wages should include board or rent furnished as part compensation. Foremen receiving wages and performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge are to be reported as wage-earners. Amounts paid for contract work, if not done by the regular employees, must not be included here, but reported in answer to Inquiry 8 in the General Schedule. If books do not show the separate amount of wages paid to men, women, and children, apportion the total wages for the year upon the basis of an average pay roll. Include under "Logging" all wage-earners of this establishment engaged in logging operations—felling, skidding, transporting, driving, etc.—from the *stump to the mill*.

6. Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: Do not include proprietors and firm members, or salaried officers, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

MONTH.	LOGGING.			SAW AND PLANING MILLS.		
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

7. Timbered land or standing timber—stumpage areas and varieties—cut or burnt-over lands—owned:

TIMBERED LAND OR STANDING TIMBER.	LOCATION.		Area (acres).	Total stand of timber (1,000 feet B. M.).	Species of timber.	Value.
	State.	County.				
						$
						$
						$
Total						$
Cut or burnt-over lands						$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—MANUFACTURED ICE.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of ice, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their value should be reported under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, tons.	Value.
Can ice		$
Plate ice		$
All other products		$
Total		$

2. Quantity and cost of ammonia used:

SYSTEM USED.	ANHYDROUS.		AQUA.		TOTAL.	
	Pounds.	Cost.	Pounds.	Cost.	Pounds.	Cost.
Compressor		$		$		$
Absorption		$		$		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—NEEDLES AND PINS.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, as indicated. If needles and pins are made other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the blank or unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Knitting machine needles:			
Latch	Number		$
Spring	Number		$
Sewing machine needles:			
Common household dry-thread	Number		$
Wax-thread sewing	Number		$
Pins:			
Common or toilet	Packs		$
Hair	Gross		$
Safety	Gross		$
Hooks and eyes	Gross		$
All other products (specify):			
			$
			$
Amount received for custom work, etc			$
Total			$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If varieties of oilcloth are made other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported under "Other oilcloth."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, yards.	Value.
Oilcloth:		
Floor		$
Carriage floor		$
Enameled		$
Table		$
Shelf		$
Upholstery		$
Other oilcloth (specify)		$
		$
Linoleum (including cork carpet)		$
Inlaid linoleum		$
All other products		$
Amount received for custom work and repairing		$
Total		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products. *The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
			$
			$
			$
			$
			$
			$
			$
			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. *The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Pigments:			
(*a*) White lead, dry	Pounds		$
(*b*) White lead, in oil	Pounds		$
(*c*) Oxides of lead (litharge, red lead, orange mineral, etc.).	Pounds		$
(*d*) Lampblack and other carbon blacks	Pounds		$
(*e*) Barytes	Pounds		$
(*f*) Vermilion (true)	Pounds		$
(*g*) Fine colors, other than vermilion	Pounds		$
(*h*) Iron oxides and other earth colors	Pounds		$
(*i*) Dry colors	Pounds		$
(*j*) Pulp colors, sold moist	Pounds		$
Paints:			
(*a*) Paints in oil, in paste	Pounds		$
(*b*) Paints in oil, already mixed for use	Gallons		$
Varnishes and japans:			
(*a*) Oleoresinous varnishes	Gallons		$
(*b*) Spirit varnishes, not turpentine	Gallons		$
(*c*) Damar and similar turpentine and benzine varnishes.	Gallons		$
(*d*) Pyroxylin varnishes	Gallons		$
(*e*) Drying japans and dryers	Gallons		$
(*f*) Baking japans and lacquers	Gallons		$
(*g*) Other products in this group	Gallons		$
Fillers:			
(*a*) Liquid fillers	Gallons		$
(*b*) Paste fillers	Pounds		$
(*c*) Dry fillers	Pounds		$
(*d*) Putty	Pounds		$
Water paints and kalsomine:			
(*a*) Water paints, dry or in paste	Pounds		$
(*b*) Water paints, already mixed for use.	Gallons		$
Other products:			
(*a*) Linseed oil, raw	Gallons		$
(*b*) Linseed oil, boiled	Gallons		$
(*c*) Acetic acid	Pounds		$
(*d*) Bleached shellac	Pounds		$
(*e*) Copperas	Pounds		$
(*f*) Acetate of lead	Pounds		$
(*g*) Sodas	Pounds		$
(*h*) Alums	Pounds		$
(*i*) Coal tar distillery products			$
(*j*) Wood alcohol	Gallons		$
(*k*) Charcoal	Bushels		$
(*l*) Dyestuffs, natural	Pounds		$
(*m*) Dyestuffs, artificial	Pounds		$
(*n*) Tanning materials	Pounds		$
(*o*) Fine chemicals			$
All other products			$
Amount received for custom work, etc			$
Total			$

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of white lead, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
White lead, dry	Pounds	
Lead oxides	Pounds	
Copperas	Pounds	
Varnishes	Gallons	
Drying japans and dryers	Gallons	
Collodion and other cellulose nitrate solutions	Gallons	
Pyroxylin and other cellulose nitrates	Pounds	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PAPER AND PULP MILLS.

General offices at ....

(Paper and pulp mills operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in different counties, cities, or towns, must be separately reported.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of wood, rags, pulp, fiber, etc., as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If rice straw or cotton seed hulls are used, show the quantity and value on some of the unused lines. *The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic spruce for ground wood	Cords		$
Domestic spruce for sulphite and soda fiber	Cords		$
Canadian spruce for ground wood	Cords		$
Canadian spruce for sulphite and soda fiber	Cords		$

1. Materials used—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic poplar wood for soda fiber	Cords		$
Canadian poplar wood for soda fiber	Cords		$
Other domestic pulp wood	Cords		$
Other Canadian wood	Cords		$
Rags, including cotton and flax waste and sweepings	Tons		$
Old or waste paper	Tons		$
Manila stock, including jute bagging, rope, waste, threads, etc.	Tons		$
Straw	Tons		$
Ground wood pulp, *purchased*	Tons		$
Soda wood fiber, *purchased*	Tons		$
Sulphite wood fiber, *purchased*	Tons		$
Other chemical fiber, *purchased*	Tons		$
Other stock			$
Sulphur	Tons		$
Other chemicals			$
Pyrites	Tons		$
Sizing	Tons		$
Clay	Tons		$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, as indicated. Report the *quantity only* of wood pulp, soda fiber, or sulphite fiber *made and used by the same mill.* If, however, the pulp is used in a paper mill, whether or not owned by the same company, located in a different town, city, or state, the quantity and value must both be reported. The quantity and value made for sale as such should be reported the same as other products.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Tons.	Value.
Newspaper:		
In rolls, for printing		$
In sheets, for printing		$
Book paper:		
Book, wood fiber chief ingredient		$
Book, rags chief ingredient		$
Cover		$
Plate, lithograph, map, woodcut, etc		$
Cardboard, bristol board, card middles, tickets, etc		$
Fine paper:		
Writing paper		$
All other fine paper		$
Wrapping paper:		
Manila (rope, jute, tag, etc.		$
Heavy wrapping (mill wrappers, etc		$
Straw wrapping		$
Bogus or wood manila, all grades		$
All other wrapping paper		$
Boards:		
Wood pulp board		$
Strawboard		$
Newsboard		$
All other boards		$
Other paper products:		
Tissues		$
Blotting paper		$
Building, roofing, asbestos, and sheathing paper		$
Hanging papers		$
Miscellaneous		$
Ground wood pulp:		
Made for own use		x
Made to sell as such		$
Soda fiber:		
Made for own use		x
Made to sell as such		$
Sulphite fiber:		
Made for own use		x
Made to sell as such		$
All other products		$
Total		$

3. Machinery and capacity of mill: Give the number of machines, etc., and describe, as indicated. If there are machines used other than those enumerated, give their kind, number, etc., on some of the unused lines.

Fourdrinier machines, number .... Width of each .... Total width, inches ..... Capacity per 24 hours, tons ....

Cylinder machines, number .... Width of each .... Total width, inches ..... Capacity per 24 hours, tons ....

For mills making soda:

Number of digestors ....

Total capacity of digestors, tons per cook ....

Number of cooks per week ....

For mills making sulphite:

Number of digestors ....

Total capacity of digestors, tons per cook ....

Number of cooks per week ....

For mills making ground wood pulp:

Number of grinders ......

Total capacity of grinders per 24 hours, tons ....

Yearly capacity of mill, in paper, tons .....

Yearly capacity of mill, in pulp, tons ......

Yearly capacity of mill, in soda pulp, tons ....

Yearly capacity of mill, in sulphite pulp, tons ....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PENS AND PENCILS.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, as indicated. If pens and pencils are made other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (number of gross).	Value.
Pens:		
Steel		$..........
Gold		$..........
Fountain		$..........
Stylographic		$..........
All other pens		$..........
Pencils, lead:		
Wood cased		$..........
Gold cased		$..........
Silver cased		$..........
Plated cased		$..........
All other pencils		$..........
All other products		$..........
Amount received for custom work, etc		$..........
Total		$..........

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PETROLEUM REFINING.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." Coopers', carpenters', and tinners' materials include shooks, staves, heading, lumber, iron hoops, tin, solder, etc., used in the manufacture of cases, barrels, cans, etc., and in their repairs.

   The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Crude petroleum	Barrels of 42 gallons	....	$..........
Sulphuric acid	Tons, 2,000 pounds	....	$..........
Caustic soda	Pounds	....	$..........
Sulphur	Tons, 2,000 pounds	....	$..........
Pyrites	Tons, 2,240 pounds	....	$..........
Coopers' and carpenters' materials			$..........
Tinners' materials			$..........
Barrels, cases, and tin cans, *purchased*			$..........
Fuel			$..........
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$..........
All other materials			$..........
Total			$..........
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$..........

Of the sulphuric acid made during the year by this establishment give the quantity consumed in the manufacturing operations, ... Tons........

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the refinery, including cost of packages, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their value must be included under "All other products." Where cases, barrels, cans, etc., are made, the value of those made during the year covered by this report should also be given under "All other products," exclusive of those which have been used, and their cost included with petroleum products reported.

   The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value (including cost of packages).
Illuminating oils	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Fuel oils	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Residuum	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Paraffine oils	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Reduced oils	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Neutral filtered oils	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Filtered cylinder oils	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Greases (lubricating, etc.)	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Naphtha and gasoline	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Paraffine wax	Barrels of 50 gallons	....	$..........
Sludge acid	Tons, 2,000 pounds	....	$..........
Coke and black naphtha			$..........
All other products			$..........
Total			$..........

3. Equipment:

DESCRIPTION.	Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Number.	Total capacity, gallons.
Stills heated by steam	....	Storage tanks for crude petroleum.	....	....
Stills heated by superheated steam.	....	Storage tanks for refined petroleum.	....	....
Stills heated by fire	....	Cooper shops		x
Agitators	....	Tin shops		x
Chilling houses for paraffine.	....			
Hydraulic or other presses.	....			

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PIANOS AND ORGANS.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the pianos and organs, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the blank or unused lines.

   The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
Pianos:		
Upright		$..........
Grand		$..........
Square		$..........
Self-playing		$..........
Street		$..........
Piano players		$..........
Piano playing attachments		$..........
....		$..........

1. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
Organs:		
Pipe		$
Reed		$
Self-playing		$
Street		$
		$
All other products		$
Amount received for custom work and repairing		$
Total		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
China clay (domestic), *purchased*	Tons		$
China clay (foreign), *purchased*	Tons		$
Ball clay (domestic), *purchased*	Tons		$
Ball clay (foreign), *purchased*	Tons		$
Stoneware clay, *purchased*	Tons		$
Slip clay, *purchased*	Tons		$
Fire clay, *purchased*	Tons		$
Pipe clay, *purchased*	Tons		$
Terra cotta clay, *purchased*	Tons		$
Brick clay, *purchased*	Tons		$
All other clay, *purchased*	Tons		$
Sand	Tons		$
Flint (quartz)	Tons		$
Feldspar	Tons		$
Plaster	Tons		$
Salt	Tons		$
Manganese	Pounds		$
Iron	Pounds		$
Lime	Barrels		$
Liquid and coin gold			$
Oxide of lead, zinc, and cobalt			$
Packing materials (crates and hogsheads, barrels, boxes, straw, etc.)			$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works, including packages, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of clay products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated in either of the two subdivisions, they should be reported under "All other products" of the class to which they belong.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.		Value.
Pottery products:		
Red earthenware		$
Stoneware	Gallons	$
Yellow and Rockingham ware		$
C. C. ware and white granite ware, including semivitreous porcelain ware		$
China (porcelain)		$
Bone china, Delft, and Belleek ware		$
Sanitary ware, including solid porcelain bath tubs, laundry tubs, etc		$
Porcelain electrical supplies		$
Porcelain doorknobs and hardware trimmings		$
All other pottery products		
		$
		$
		$
Terra cotta, fire, and other clay products:		
Architectural terra cotta work		$
Fireproofing, including terra cotta lumber, and hollow building tile or blocks	Tons	$
Roofing, floor, and encaustic tile		$
Fire brick	No. of 1,000	$
Draintile		$
Sewer pipe	Tons	$
Electrical conduits		$
Enameled brick	No. of 1,000	$
Vitrified paving brick	No. of 1,000	$
Fancy or ornamental brick	No. of 1,000	$
Red front brick (both pressed and wire cut)	No. of 1,000	$
Sand-lime brick	No. of 1,000	$
Common brick	No. of 1,000	$
All other terra cotta, fire, and "other clay" products		
		$
		$
All other products		$
Total		$

3. Machinery and kilns: Give the number of machines and kilns that were in operation *during any part of the year.* If there are machines used other than those enumerated state the kind and number on the blank lines.

Under "Idle machinery" report such as were idle during the entire year, excluding abandoned machines.

CLASS.	Number.	CLASS.	Number.
Pottery:		Pottery—Continued.	
Disintegrators (blunger)		Wad mills	
Agitators		Jiggers	
Slip pumps		Batters	
Lawns		Dry presses	
Clay presses		Polishers	
Iron		Lathes	
Wood		All other machines	
Pug mills			
Regular		Kilns	
Sagger		Up draft	

3. Machinery and kilns—Continued.

CLASS.	Number.	CLASS.	Number.
Pottery—Continued.		Terra cotta, tile, and brick—Continued.	
Kilns—Continued.		Molding machines—Con.	
Down draft		Sewer pipe presses	
Muffle—		Tile machines	
Large		All other molding machines—	
Decorating			
All other kilns—		Mold sanders	
		All other machinery—	
Terra cotta, tile, and brick:			
Clay-grinding machines—		Kilns—	
Disintegrators		Clamp	
Dry pans		Down draft—	
All other clay-grinding machines—		Round	
		Rectangular	
Clay-tempering machines—		Muffle	
Ring pits		Continuous	
Pug mills		All other kilns—	
Wet pans			
All other tempering machines—		Dryers (system used)—	
Molding machines			
Soft mud		Idle machinery:	
Stiff mud			
Dry presses			
Shape brick power presses			
Hand presses			

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND THE PERIODICAL PRESS (INCLUDING JOB PRINTING OFFICES).

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of paper used for newspapers, and for periodicals, and the cost of other articles, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Paper for newspapers	Pounds		$
Paper for periodicals	Pounds		$
Paper for books and periodicals			$
Paper for job printing			$
Ink			$
			$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price charged at the office and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the various products, as indicated.

Bookbinding, electrotyping, engraving, etc., and the manufacture of blank books, etc., are to be reported in this schedule *only* when done in connection with a printing or publishing establishment.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Value.
Newspapers and other periodicals:	
Amount charged for advertising	$
Amount charged for subscriptions and sales	$
Book and pamphlet publications	$
Sheet music and books of music	$
Job printing	$
Bookbinding	$
Blank books	$
Electrotyping, engraving, etc	$
All other products	$
Total	$

3. Give details of the kind of printing and publishing done by this establishment, to wit: Printers who do only the mechanical work for certain periodical publications should not embody in their reports the information relating to these periodicals concerning circulation, etc., which will be furnished by the publishers.

a. Book publication ....; *b.* newspaper publication ....; *c.* periodical publication ....; *d.* job printing ....; *e.* bookbinding ....; *f.* electrotyping........

If one or more newspapers or other periodicals are published by this establishment, state the name of each publication, and how often each is published:

If this establishment prints one or more periodicals published by others, state the full name of each periodical and the address of its business office in each case:

4. Daily newspapers (including weekly, semiweekly, and other papers published in connection with them):

State whether morning or evening, or both ....

State whether a Sunday edition is published .... If so, when established ....

State if weekly, semiweekly, or triweekly papers are also published ....

5. All other periodical publications:

State how often published ....

State general character and purpose of the publication ....

NOTE.—Classification of publications: *The following classification is suggested. Place a cross (×) opposite the lines which properly describe the periodicals you publish. Publishers of periodicals not included under either of these heads will indicate their character specifically under the head of "Miscellaneous:"*

a. News, politics, and family reading.
b. Religious, with denominational relations, if any.
c. Agricultural, horticultural, dairy, stock raising, etc.
d. Commerce, finance, insurance, railroads, etc.
e. Trade journals generally.
f. General literature, including monthly and quarterly magazines.
g. Sunday newspapers.
h. Medicine and surgery.
i. Law.
j. Science and mechanics.
k. Freemasonry, Odd Fellowship, temperance organizations, etc., including the publications of societies.
l. Education and history, including the periodicals of educational and historical societies.
m. Society, art, music, fashion, etc.
n. College and school periodicals.
o. Miscellaneous.

6. Circulation of all periodicals (average per issue)
Of the daily ....; of the Sunday .... of the weekly ....
Of the semiweekly ....; of the triweekly ....
Of the monthly ....; of the quarterly ....
Total foreign circulation ....; in Canada ....
7 If published in a language other than English, state what language ....
8. State whether the publishers do their own printing. If not, state name and address of the printer ....
9. Type casting and typesetting machines, etc.

KIND.	Number.
....	....
....	....

Number of operators of these machines .... Number of all other compositors ....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS.

1. Products: Give the number and value of locomotives and cars (passenger and freight) built during the year and the cost of repairs to locomotives and cars, as called for in the schedule, which provides also for work done for other companies.

The value of the locomotives and cars built for the use of the company reporting, and the value of the repairs to the rolling stock, should represent the total cost, including labor, materials, and miscellaneous expenses incident to the work. Do not report the value of locomotives, cars, etc., which are *repaired*. Shopwork done for other corporations should be the amount received for such service.

The report must be prepared in accordance with the three subdivisions named: Motive power and machinery department, car department, and bridge and building department. In this latter department attention is directed to the fact that "shopwork only" is required.

If there is shopwork done which may not properly be classed as coming within either of the three subheadings, report the same under "All other products, not classified."

The amount expended for repairs to locomotives, cars, etc., in this report, must not include amounts paid to other companies for such work.

The cost of materials used in the General Schedule should be confined to lumber, iron and other metals, wheels and parts purchased, hardware, varnish, glass, etc., which are consumed in shopwork.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost or amount charged for the work.
Motive power and machinery department:			
Locomotives built.	Number..		$........
Locomotives repaired.......			$........
Work of this department for other corporations....			$
All other products of this department.......			$
Total for motive power and machinery department.			$.
Car department			
Passenger cars built..........	Number..		$
Freight cars built......	Number..		$
Other cars built (specify)	Number .		$
......	Number		$
Passenger and freight cars repaired..			$
Work of this department for other corporations.			$
All other products of this department.......			$
Total for car department			$
Bridge and building department (shopwork only)			
Repairs and renewals.........			$

1. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Cost, or amount charged for the work.
Bridge and building department (shopwork only)—Continued.	
Work of this department for other corporations....	$
All other products of this department.......	$
All other products, not classified........	$
Total........................	$
Total for all shopwork...............	$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—RICE, CLEANING AND POLISHING.

1. Kind of mill: Merchant....... Exchange...... Both merchant and exchange........ Do you do custom milling?...... If so, state, approximately, the amount (in dollars) received for toll. $......
2. Materials used: The cost of all domestic and foreign rough rice used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If custom milling is done, the quantity and cost of rice milled during the year must be included the same as of rice owned by the establishment reporting. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Rough rice, domestic..........	Bushels, 45 pounds..............		$........
Rough rice, foreign.............	Bushels, 45 pounds..............		$........
Fuel..			$........
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)..			$........
All other materials..............................			$........
Total..			$........
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"..			$........

3. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the mill of the clean rice, whole or broken, of polish, bran, and hulls (with cost of packages), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The quantity and total value of rice, etc., produced in custom milling should be reported the same as for these products when owned by the establishments reporting. The value of *unused* barrels and sacks made during the year by this establishment should be reported under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Clean rice:			
Whole....	Pounds.		$
Broken	Pounds.		$
Polish.....	Pounds.		$
Bran....	Pounds.		$
Hulls..	Pounds		$
All other products			$
Total ..			$

4 Equipment, etc.,
Kind of machine used for hulling .... Number ....
Kind of machine used for polishing .... Number ....
Estimated maximum capacity of the mill per day of 24 hours (rough rice) .... Bushels........

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SALT WORKS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Cost.
Barrels, bags, sacks, *purchased as such*	$
Cooperage stock purchased	$
Cloth purchased for sacks	$
Fuel	$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)	$
All other materials, cartons, etc	$
Total	$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"	$

2. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the works of salt and bromine (including packages), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The total quantity of salt produced should be segregated and reported as to "grade."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Salt (including value of packages)	Barrels		$
Bromine	Pounds		$
All other products			$
Total			$
Value of packages included in the above			$

GRADE OF SALT.	Total quantity (barrels).
Table and dairy	
Common fine	
Common coarse	
Packers'	
Coarse solar	
Rock salt mined	
Milling	
Other grades	
Total, all grades	

3. Processes employed:

Covers or ponds, number........ Area in square feet........ Kettles, number........ Grainers, number........ Open pans, number........ Vacuum pans, number........

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SEWING MACHINES.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the works, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If products are manufactured other than those enumerated, their value should be reported under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
For household use:		
Lock stitch—		
Vibrating shuttle—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Rotary shuttle—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Oscillating shuttle—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Chain stitch—		
Single thread—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Double thread—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
For factory use:		
Wax thread, lock stitch—		
Vibrating shuttle—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Rotary shuttle—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Wax thread, chain stitch—		
Single thread—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Double thread—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Dry thread, lock stitch—		
Rotary shuttle—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Oscillating shuttle—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Dry thread, chain stitch—		
Single thread—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Double thread—		
Heads		$
Stands and woodwork		$
Other cabinets, tables, cases, and covers		$
All other products		$
Total		$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SHIPBUILDING (INCLUDING ROWBOATS, CANOES, ETC.).

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." The cost of machinery and boilers, anchors and chains, masts and spars, and blocks, *when purchased in finished or partially finished condition*, must be separately reported. If articles of this character are manufactured by the company, report in the proper place the cost of the materials used in their construction.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Cost.
Pig and scrap iron	$
Iron and steel plates, beams, angles, forgings, rivets, castings, etc	$
Yellow metal, including bolts and spikes	$
Copper, sheets and pipes	$
Lumber, all kinds (including also logs, timber, and knees)	$
Cordage (wire)	$
Cordage (manila and hemp)	$
Oakum and pitch	$
Machinery and boilers, *purchased*	$
Anchors and chains, *purchased*	$
Masts and spars, *purchased*	$
Blocks, *purchased*	$
Fuel	$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)	$
All other materials	$
Total	$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"	$

2. Products: Give the total value or price charged at the yard and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report for iron and steel and for wooden vessels, barges, canal boats, etc., the number and gross and net tonnage as called for in the schedule. If there are vessels on the stocks in an incomplete condition on December 31, 1904, or on the last date for which the report is prepared, state their value as represented by the materials, labor, etc., which entered into their construction during the period covered by this report. Under "All other products" report the total value of all products other than those enumerated. Care must be used that no values are included under "All other products" that have already been reported with the value of vessels, etc. For instance, machinery, boilers, etc., made by an establishment, part of which has been included in the value of vessels, part has been sold *as machinery*, etc., and part is on hand—in this case, the value of the machinery sold *as machinery* and the quantity on hand should be reported under "All other products." Do not report the number and gross and net tonnage of *vessels which come to the yard for repairs;* tonnage refers to new work only.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Value.
Iron and steel vessels:				
Steam vessels				$
Sail vessels				$
Barges				$
Canal boats				$
Wooden vessels:				
Steam vessels				$
Sail vessels				$
Barges				$
Canal boats				$

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Value.
Small boats, under 5 tons:				
Propelled by naphtha				$
Propelled by electricity				$
Propelled by other power, kind				$
Rowboats, oar and paddle				$
Repair work, including rigging, caulking, etc				$
Value of year's work as represented in incomplete vessels on the stocks				$
All other products				$
Total				$

3. Special characteristics of work done and service of vessels.

Do you build vessels on contract or only on your own account, or both? ......

Is the work on hulls done entirely by wageworkers in your employment? ....

If not, what branches thereof are done by contract? ......

Do you build your own machinery and boilers (wholly or in part)? ....

Give net tonnage of vessels *launched* during the year, by the trade in which they will be engaged: Coastwise, tons .... Lake and river, tons .... Foreign, tons .... For the United States Government, tons ...... For other purposes, tons ....

4. Equipment of yard:

Is yard equipped with dock for repairing vessels? ...... If so equipped, state kind (as for instance, dry dock, graving dock, floating dock, and whether masonry, timber, etc.) .... Length on floor, feet .... Width at entrance, feet .... Depth on sill (high water), feet ....

Is there a marine railway connected with the yard? .... Length of cradle, feet ...... Width of cradle, feet ...... Draft of cradle, submerged, forward, feet .... Draft of cradle, submerged, aft, feet .... Lifting capacity, dead weight, tons ....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SILK MANUFACTURES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of the materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." The amount paid to outside throwsters or for contract dyeing, printing, and finishing should be reported under Inquiry 8 in the General Schedule, and *not* in this schedule.

Include the quantity and cost of materials furnished to other establishments to be thrown, etc., on commission or contract.

Throwsters and establishments doing work on materials furnished by those for whom the work is done, must not report the cost of the materials so furnished. They should, however, report the cost of all materials which they themselves supply.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Cost.
Raw silk		$
Spun silk		$
Artificial silk		$
Cotton yarn		$
Mercerized cotton yarn		$
Wool yarn		$
Mohair yarn		$
Other yarn		$
Organzine and tram, *bought as such and used in manufacture*		$
Fringe and floss, *bought as such and used in manufacture*		$
Chemicals and dyestuffs		$
Fuel		$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)		$
All other materials		$
Total		$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"		$

2. Throwsters—Materials furnished by others: Establishments throwing raw silk for others, whether as a whole or part of their business, should separately report the quantity thrown into organzine and into tram.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Raw silk:		
Thrown into organzine	Pounds	
Thrown into tram	Pounds	

3. Weavers, spinners, winders, warpers, etc. (average number): The average number should be reported here as the number usually employed when the mill is running on full time.

CLASS.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
Weavers:			
Broad silks			
Ribbons			
Velvets and plushes			
All other			
Spinners, winders, warpers, etc			

4. Products: Give the total value and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported under "All other products." Report as of your own production the quantity and value of goods made by other establishments from materials furnished by you.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Organzine, *made for sale as such*	Pounds		$
Tram, *made for sale as such*	Pounds		$
Spun silk, *made for sale as such*	Pounds		$
Machine twist	Pounds		$
Sewing silks, embroidery silks, wash silks.	Pounds		$
Fringe and floss silks	Pounds		$
Broad silks, plain and fancies:			
All silk	Yards, single width		$
Silk mixed	Yards, single width		$
Broad silks, Jacquard:			
All silk	Yards, single width		$
Silk mixed	Yards, single width		$
Broad silks, piece dyed:			
All silk	Yards, single width		$
Silk mixed	Yards, single width		$
Velvets	Yards, single width		$
Plushes	Yards, single width		$
Upholstery	Yards, single width		$
Tapestries	Yards, single width		$

4. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Ribbons	Pieces		$
Laces, nets, veils, veiling, etc.	Pieces		$
Embroideries	Pieces		$
Fringes and gimps	Pieces		$
Braids and bindings	Pieces		$
Tailors' trimmings	Pieces		$
Ladies' dress trimmings	Pieces		$
Cloak trimmings	Pieces		$
Millinery trimmings	Pieces		$
Military trimmings	Pieces		$
All other products (specify):			
			$
			$
Amount received for contract work			$
Total			$

5. Questions for manufacturers who dye, finish, or print their own goods:

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Skein dyeing:		
Silk, colors	Pounds	
Silk, black	Pounds	
Spun, colors	Pounds	
Spun, black	Pounds	
Cotton, colors	Pounds	
Cotton, black	Pounds	
Wool, colors	Pounds	
Wool, black	Pounds	
Piece dyeing (single widths):		
All silk	Length, yards	
Silk and spun	Length, yards	
Silk and cotton	Length, yards	
Silk and wool	Length, yards	
Finishing department:		
All silk	Pieces, 60 yards	
Silk and cotton	Pieces, 60 yards	
Silk and wool	Pieces, 60 yards	
Printing department:		
Printed in warps	Length, yards	
Printed in pieces—		
All silk	Length, yards	
Silk and spun	Length, yards	
Silk and cotton	Length, yards	
Silk and wool	Length, yards	

6. Machinery:

KIND.	Number
Spindles:	
First time over (organzine)	
Second time over (organzine)	
Tram	
Cleaning or polishing	
Doubling	
Quilling	
Reeling	
Spinning and twisting	
Winding	
Total	

	Number, power.	Number, hand.
Looms:		
Plain, 36 in. or over, reed space		
Plain, under 36 in., reed space		
German (warps on top), ribbons		
High speed, ribbons		
Jacquards, ribbons		
Jacquards, broad silks		
Total		
Other machines:		
Warp knitting machines		
Knitting or crochet machines		
Roundhead knitting machines		
Swiss ribbed knitting machines		
Milanese or traverse machines		
Beamers		
Braiders		
Chenille machines		
Curtain machines		
Embroidery, Shiffli or power machines		
Embroidery, hand stitched machines		
Gimp mills		
Levers or lace machines		
Sewing machines		
Slide cord machines		
Spooling tables		
Twist machines		
Warping machines		

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING (NOT TO INCLUDE RETAIL BUTCHERING ESTABLISHMENTS).

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the number and cost of animals slaughtered, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

Dressed meat, purchased fresh or partially cured, and sold in the same condition, without having undergone some process of manufacture, must not be reported.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Cost.
Beeves slaughtered		$
Sheep slaughtered		$
Hogs slaughtered		$
Calves slaughtered		$
All other animals slaughtered		$
Dressed meat, purchased fresh or partially cured (include only meat that is to undergo some process of curing or manufacture by this establishment		$
Fuel		$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)		$
All other materials		$
Total		$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"		$

2. Gross and net weight of animals slaughtered:

Beeves, gross weight on the hoof, pounds

Net weight, dressed, pounds

Sheep, gross weight on the hoof, pounds

Net weight, dressed, pounds

Hogs, gross weight on the hoof, pounds

Net weight, dressed, pounds

Calves, gross weight on the hoof, pounds

Net weight, dressed, pounds

3. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, including cost of packages, as indicated. Meats sold fresh must not include dressed meats purchased.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Beef sold fresh (exclusive of *purchased* dressed fresh beef)	Pounds		$
Beef canned	Pounds		$
Beef salted or cured	Pounds		$
Mutton sold fresh (exclusive of *purchased* dressed fresh mutton)	Pounds		$
Veal sold fresh (exclusive of *purchased* dressed fresh veal)	Pounds		$
Pork sold fresh (exclusive of *purchased* dressed fresh pork)	Pounds		$
Pork salted	Pounds		$
Hams	Pounds		$
Smoked bacon, sides, and shoulders	Pounds		$
Sausage, fresh or cured	Pounds		$
All other meat sold fresh (exclusive of *purchased* dressed fresh meat)	Pounds		$
Canned goods	Pounds or cases		$
Refined lard	Pounds		$
Neutral lard	Pounds		$
Oleomargarine oil	Gallons		$
Other oils	Gallons		$
Soap	Pounds		$
Fertilizers	Tons		$

3. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Fertilizer materials (bones, offal, tankage, etc.)	Tons		$
Glue	Pounds		$
Hides Number	Pounds		$
Sheep pelts Number			$
Wool	Pounds		$
Glycerin	Pounds		$
Fine chemicals (pancreatin, pepsin, etc.)			$
All other products			$
Amount received for custom or contract work			$
Total			$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SOAP.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Tallow, grease, and other fats	Pounds		$
Cocoanut and palm kernel oil	Gallons		$
Cottonseed oil	Gallons		$
Palm oil	Gallons		$
Olive oil	Gallons		$
Castor oil	Gallons		$
Red oil (distilled and saponified)	Gallons		$
Other oils	Gallons		$
Rosin	Pounds		$
Foots	Pounds		$
Petroleum products	Gallons		$
Caustic soda	Pounds		$
Soda ash	Pounds		$
Potash	Pounds		$
Lime	Pounds		$
Common salt	Pounds		$
Essential oils and perfumes	Pounds		$
Alcohol (grain and wood)	Gallons		$
Glycerin	Pounds		$
Sodium silicate	Pounds		$
Borax	Pounds		$
Mineral fillers	Pounds		$
Sulphuric acid	Pounds		$
Hydrochloric acid	Pounds		$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the blank or unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
(*a*) Hard soaps:			
Tallow soap	Pounds		$
Olein soap	Pounds		$
Foots soap	Pounds		$
Toilet soaps (including medicated, shaving, and other special soaps).	Pounds		$
Powdered soaps, *sold as such.*	Pounds		$
All other hard soaps	Pounds		$
(*b*) Soft soap	Pounds		$
(*c*) Special soap articles			$
(*d*) Glycerin	Pounds		$
All other products (specify)			$
			$
			$
Total			$

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give for the year covered by the report the quantity of red oil, tallow, cottonseed oil, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported in answer to Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Red oil	Gallons	
Tallow	Pounds	
Cottonseed oil	Gallons	
Caustic lye (30° Be.)	Gallons	
Sodium silicate	Pounds	
Glycerin	Pounds	
Framed soap	Pounds	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—STARCH FACTORIES.

Street and No. ....

Post office ....

General office at ....

(Factories operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in different counties, cities, or towns, must be separately reported.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Cost.
Corn		$
Wheat		$
Potatoes		$
Roots		$
Corn starch		$
Wheat flour		$
Borax		$
Gum		$
Soda		$
Fuel		$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)		$
All other materials		$
Total		$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"		$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, including cost of packages, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
Corn starch		$
Wheat starch		$
Potato starch		$
Root starch		$
Cattle food		$
All other products		$
		$
Amount received for custom work, etc		$
Total		$

3. Purposes for which the starch is sold ....

....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SULPHURIC, NITRIC, AND MIXED ACIDS.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products. *The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
			$
			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the acids, etc., as indicated. If acids are made other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be given on some of the unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Sulphur trioxide	Pounds		$
Oleum or fuming sulphuric acid	Tons		$
Sulphuric acid, 66° Baumé	Tons		$
Sulphuric acid, 60° Baumé	Tons		$
Sulphuric acid, 50° Baumé	Tons		$
Nitric acid	Pounds		$
Mixed acids	Pounds		$
Pyrite cinder	Tons		$
Niter cake	Tons		$
All other products			$
Total			$

3. Process for manufacture of sulphuric acid:

By chamber process?........ If so, give name..........................

By contact process?........ If so, give name..........................

Weight of platinum used in stills or concentration pans..........................

Weight of platinum used in contact mass..........................

4. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of sulphuric acid, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Oleum	Tons	
Sulphuric acid, 66° Baumé	Tons	
Sulphuric acid, 60° Baumé	Tons	
Sulphuric acid, 50° Baumé	Tons	
Nitric acid	Pounds	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—TIN PLATE AND TERNE PLATE WORKS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If the black plates, coke, or charcoal consumed are made by the establishment reporting, the cost should be based upon the average price of these materials at the works where they are consumed.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic black plates or sheets for tinning:			
Bessemer steel	Pounds		$
Acid open-hearth steel	Pounds		$
Basic open-hearth steel	Pounds		$
Iron	Pounds		$
Foreign black plates or sheets for tinning:			
Bessemer steel	Pounds		$
Acid open hearth steel	Pounds		$
Basic open hearth steel	Pounds		$
Iron	Pounds		$
Pig tin	Pounds		$
Pig lead	Pounds		$
Palm oil	Pounds		$
Sulphuric acid, tinning flux, bran and pink meal, etc			$
Boxes and nails			$
Anthracite coal and culm	Tons, 2,240 lbs		$
Bituminous coal and slack	Tons, 2,240 lbs		$
Coke	Tons, 2,000 lbs		$
Charcoal	Bushels		$
Oil used for fuel	Barrels		$
Natural gas used for fuel			$
Fuel used for power			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at works.
Tin plates	Pounds		$
Terne plates	Pounds		$
Other sheet iron or sheet steel tinned or terne plated, taggers tin, tinned stamped ware, etc.	Pounds		$
All other products, including tin dross, scruff, scrap, etc.	Pounds		$
Amount received for custom work and repairing			$
Total			$

3. Equipment of tin plate and terne plate department:

Number of completed tin or terne sets in your works

How many of these sets are usually employed in coating tin plates?

How many sets are usually employed in coating terne plates?

Number of building tin or terne sets in your works

4. Capacity of plant, etc.:

What is the daily capacity of your tinning department for producing bright tin plates, single turn, in pounds?

What is the daily capacity of your works for producing terne plates, single turn, in pounds?

Do you operate tin dipping department on single or double turn?

How many hours constitute single turn (day work)?

How many hours constitute double turn (day and night work)?

5. Black plate department:

Number of completed hot black plate mills in your rolling mill department

Annual capacity of completed mills in finished black plates, in gross tons, on triple turn

Number of completed cold mills in your black plate department

Number of building hot black plate mills in your rolling mill department

Annual capacity of building hot black plate mills, in gross tons, on triple turn

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.

1. Give the quantity of crude turpentine distilled during the year by this establishment:

Virgin dip, number of barrels (280 pounds)

Other dip, number of barrels (280 pounds)

Scrape, number of barrels (280 pounds)

2. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the distillery of the spirits of turpentine, rosin, etc. (including cost of barrels), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The value of all *unused* barrels made during the year by this establishment should be reported under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Spirits of turpentine	Gallons		$
Rosin	Barrels (280 pounds)		$
Dross			$
All other products			$
Total			$

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—WOOD DISTILLATION.

1. Materials used. The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Wood	Cords		$
Limestone	Tons		$
Lime	Bushels		$
Soda	Pounds		$
Crude wood alcohol	Gallons		$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Refined wood alcohol	Gallons		$
Crude wood alcohol	Gallons		$
Brown acetate of lime	Pounds		$
Gray acetate of lime	Pounds		$
Acetate of soda	Pounds		$
Acetone	Pounds		$
Formaldehyde	Pounds		$
Wood ashes	Bushels		$
Pyroligneous acid	Gallons		$
Pyrolignite of iron	Gallons		$
Dye liquors	Gallons		$
Wood creosote	Pounds		$
All other products			$
Total			$

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of crude and refined alcohol, etc., manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure	Quantity.
Crude wood alcohol	Gallons	
Refined wood alcohol	Gallons	
Charcoal	Bushels	
Lime	Bushels	

4. Process used in distilling wood:

Number of retorts

Average capacity of retorts, cords

Number of ovens

Average capacity of ovens, cords

Number of kilns

Average capacity of kilns, cords

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE WOOL MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING SHODDY AND FUR HATS, BUT EXCLUSIVE OF HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS).

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of the materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

Report the quantity and cost of materials furnished to other mills to be spun, woven, dyed, etc., on commission or contract. Mills dyeing, spinning, weaving, etc., for others should not report the quantity or cost of goods or materials furnished them for such use.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Foreign wool (in condition purchased)	Pounds		$
Domestic wool (in condition purchased)	Pounds		$
Foreign and domestic wool (not including waste, noils, or shoddy purchased) in scoured condition as prepared for cards or combs, equivalent to the two preceding items.	Pounds		x
Camel, alpaca, and vicuna hair	Pounds		$
Mohair, domestic	Pounds		$
Turkish and other foreign mohair	Pounds		$
Buffalo, cow, and other animal hair	Pounds		$
Tailors' clippings, rags, etc	Pounds		$
Hatters' fur	Pounds		$
Cotton, sea-island, bales	Pounds		$
Cotton, other domestic, bales	Pounds		$
Cotton, Egyptian or other foreign, bales	Pounds		$
Shoddy, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Wool waste and noils, *not made in mill.*	Pounds		$
Camel, alpaca, and vicuna noils, *not made in mill.*	Pounds		$
Mohair noils, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Tops, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Woolen yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Worsted yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Merino (cotton mixed) yarn, *not made in mill.*	Pounds		$
Cotton yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Silk yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Spun silk yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Linen yarn, *not made in mill*	Pounds		$
Jute, ramie, or other yarns of vegetable fiber, *not made in mill.*	Pounds		$
Wool hat bodies and hats in the rough, *not made in mill.*	Dozens		$
Fur hat bodies and hats in the rough, *not made in mill.*	Dozens		$
Soap	Pounds		$
Oil, for preparing wool for cards or combs	Gallons		$
All other materials which are components of the product			$
Chemicals and dyestuffs			$
Fuel			$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			$
All other materials			$
Total			$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, *not* included in the "Cost"			$
Cotton yarn made in mill for use therein	pounds		x
Shoddy made in mill for use therein	pounds.		x

CLASSIFIED PRODUCTS OF THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.

(To be followed in answering the questions on the opposite page.)

(All kinds of wool waste are to be counted as wool.)

Class A.—*All wool woven goods, whether woolen or worsted.*

(It is not intended to include under this classification goods containing any admixture of cotton or other fiber, except such as may have been used for selvages, headings, or as threads introduced to bring up a pattern or design. See Classes B and C.)

1. Wool cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, cheviots, tweeds, indigo flannels, and broadcloths, for men's wear. Sq. yds.; value.
2. Worsted coatings, serges and suitings, for men's wear. Sq. yds.; value.
3. Woolen overcoatings, cloakings, kerseys, etc., for men's or women's wear. Sq. yds.; value.
4. Worsted overcoatings and cloakings, for men's or women's wear. Sq. yds.; value.
5. Wool dress goods, sackings, tricots, ladies' cloth, broadcloth, opera and similar flannels, and other all-wool goods, for women's wear. Sq. yds.; value.
6. Worsted dress goods, cashmeres, serges, and other worsted goods, for women's wear, and buntings. Sq. yds.; value.
7. Carriage cloths of all weights. Sq. yds.; value.
8. Flannels for underwear. Sq. yds.; value.
9. Blankets. Sq. yds.; value.
10. Horse blankets. Sq. yds.; value.
11. Carriage robes. Sq. yds.; value.
12. Woven shawls. Sq. yds.; value.
13. Mohair dress goods. Sq. yds.; value.

Class B.—*Union or cotton mixed woven goods.*

(Goods made wholly or principally with warp or weft threads composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber are not to be reported in this class. See Class C.)

1. Unions, tweeds, cheviots, cassimeres, or other goods for men's wear. Sq. yds.; value.
2. Overcoatings and cloakings. Sq. yds.; value.
3. Sackings, tricots, dress goods for women's wear and opera and similar flannels. Sq. yds.; value.
4. Flannels, for underwear. Sq. yds.; value.
5. Blankets. Sq. yds.; value.
6. Horse blankets. Sq. yds.; value.
7. Carriage robes. Sq. yds.; value.

Class C.—*Goods woven on cotton warps, with weft partly or wholly of wool, worsted, or hair. (Or cotton weft with warp of wool.)*

1. Wool filling cassimeres, doeskins, jeans, tweeds, coatings, suitings, and other cotton warp goods, for men's wear, not specified below. Sq. yds.; value.
2. Worsted filling cassimeres, doeskins, jeans, tweeds, coatings, suitings, and other cotton warp goods, for men's wear, not specified below. Sq. yds.; value.
3. Wool filling overcoatings and cloakings. Sq. yds.; value.
4. Worsted filling overcoatings and cloakings. Sq. yds.; value.
5. Astrakhans and similar goods. Sq. yds.; value.
6. Satinets and linseys. Sq. yds.; value.
7. Worsted filling dress goods, delaines, cashmeres, serges, mohairs, alpacas, and other stuffs for women's wear. Sq. yds.; value.
8. Wool filling dress goods and repellents. Sq. yds.; value.
9. Domett flannels and shirtings. Sq. yds.; value.
10. Linings, Italian cloths, and lastings. Sq. yds.; value.
11. Cotton warp blankets. Sq. yds.; value.
12. Horse blankets. Sq. yds.; value.
13. Carriage robes. Sq. yds.; value.

Class D.—*Upholstery goods and sundries.*

1. Woolen upholstery goods, such as tapestry, terry, rep, and damask Sq. yds.; value.
2. Worsted or mohair upholstery goods, such as tapestry, plush, terry, and rep. Sq. yds.; value.
3. Braids and braidings. Pieces; value.
4. Picture cord. Pieces; value.
5. Webbing, gorings, elastic fabrics, bindings, galloons, fringes, and other sundries. Running yds.; value.

Class E.—*Carpets and rugs.*

1. Ingrain, 2-ply. Sq. yds.; value.
2. Ingrain, 3-ply. Sq. yds.; value.
3. Ingrain art carpets. Sq. yds.; value.
4. Tapestry Brussels. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value.
5. Body Brussels. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value.
6. Tapestry velvet. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value.
7. Wilton or Wilton velvet. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value.
8. Axminster. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value.
9. Moquette. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value.
10. Tapestry rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value.
11. Wilton rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value.
12. Moquette and Axminster rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value.
13. Ingrain rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value.
14. Smyrna rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value.
15. Smyrna carpets. Number; sq. yds.; value.
16. Other woolen rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value.

Class F.—*Felt goods.*

1. Felt cloths. Sq. yds.; value.
2. Trimming and lining felts. Sq. yds.; value.
3. Felt skirts and skirtings. Sq. yds.; value.
4. Table and piano covers. Sq. yds.; value.
5. Druggets, felt carpets or carpeting. Sq. yds.; value.
6. Saddle felts. Pounds; value.
7. Endless belts. Pounds; value.
8. Boot and shoe linings. Sq. yds.; value.
9. Hair felting. Sq. yds.; value.
10. All other felts. Specify kind. Pounds; value.

Class G.—*Hats.*

1. Wool hats. Dozens; value.
2. Fur hats. Dozens; value.

Class H.—*Partly manufactured products for sale.*

1. Woolen yarn, all wool. Pounds; value.
2. Woolen yarn union or merino (cotton mixed). Pounds; value.
3. Worsted yarn. Pounds; value.
4. Worsted yarn, union or merino (cotton mixed). Pounds; value.
5. Mohair and similar yarn. Pounds; value.
6. Cotton yarn. Pounds; value.
7. Wool card rolls. Pounds; value.
8. Worsted tops and slubbing. Pounds; value.
9. Noils. Pounds; value.
10. Waste. Pounds; value.
11. Shoddy and mungo. Pounds; value.
12. Shoddy and mungo made in mill from purchased materials, for use in mill. Report quantity only.
13. Wool extract. Pounds; value.
14. Wool extract made in mill from purchased materials, for use in mill. Report quantity only.
15. Flocks. Pounds; value.
16. Wool hat bodies and hats in the rough. Dozens; value.
17. Fur hat bodies and hats in the rough. Dozens; value.

Class 1.—*All manufactures of wool or worsted, or of wool or worsted combined with cotton, silk, or other fibers, not included in any of the above classes except hosiery and knit goods, which must be reported in the supplemental schedule for that industry.*

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated under "Classified products of the woolen manufacture." If there are products other than those enumerated their kind, quantity, and value should be reported under "All other products."

Report as of your own production the quantity and value of goods made by other establishments from materials furnished by you.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

Class.	Number.	KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
					$
					$
					$
All other products.					$
					$
					$
Amount received for contract work, if any (work done by this establishment for others on materials or goods furnished by them)					$
Total					$

3. Do you dye your own goods? .... Do you finish your own goods? ......
4. Do you dye or finish for others? .... Do you do custom spinning or weaving? ....
5. Spinners and weavers (average number). The average number should be reported here as the number usually employed when the mill is running on full time.

CLASS.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
Spinners			
Weavers			

6. Machinery:

KIND.	Woolen.	Worsted.	Shoddy.	Cotton.	Total number.
Sets of cards: Number					
Width of same					
Cylinders to each set of cards					
Combing machines:					
Of American manufacture					
Of foreign manufacture					
Spindles:	Woolen	Worsted.		Cotton.	
Mule, number					
Frame, number					
Doubling and twisting, number.					
Broad looms (50 inches or over, reed space)					
On woolen goods.					
On worsted goods					
Narrow looms (under 50 inches, reed space)					
On woolen goods.					
On worsted goods					
Hand looms, on woolen or worsted goods					
Pickers					
Garnet machines					
Formers for fur hats.					

CARPET AND RUG LOOMS.

KIND.	Number.	KIND.	Number.
Ingrain, hand		Body Brussels, power	
Ingrain, power		Wilton, power.	
Broad ingrain, hand.		Axminster power	
Broad ingrain, power		Moquette, power	
Venetian, hand		Wilton rug, power	
Venetian, power		Tapestry rug, power	
Tapestry Brussels, power		Smyrna rug, hand.	
Tapestry velvet, power		Smyrna rug, power	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—ZINC SMELTING AND REFINING.

(This schedule was not printed, but because of the small number required a typewritten form was used.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and value of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

   If ores and concentrates were brought from mines operated by the same owner, separately report both their quantity and cost as distinct from materials purchased; likewise if natural gas was supplied from wells operated by the same owner. The cost may be the amount as charged upon the books of the establishment or as delivered at the smelter.

   The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

	MATERIALS FROM MINES OR GAS WELL OPERATED BY THE SAME OWNER.		MATERIALS PURCHASED.	
	Quantity.	Cost, not including freight.	Quantity	Cost, not including freight.
Ore, tons (state character of ore)		$		$
		$		$
Flux and other materials operated upon (specify kind), tons		$		$
		$		$
Natural gas (state unit of measure)		$		$
Other fuels.				$
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery				$
Total cost of all materials				$
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the cost				$

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated: Separately report the total quantity in tons, pounds, or ounces of each class of materials treated and the assay contents or the bullion recovered from each class of materials—that is, the zinc, lead, silver, and gold contents of the smelted product as shown by assay. Specify class of material embraced within the designation of "Other zinc ores." Stock on hand should be given for January 1 and December 31 of the calendar year 1904, or for the first and the last day of the firm's business year nearest to the calendar year ending December 31, 1904.

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated—Continued.

	Gross weight (tons).	FINE METALLIC CONTENTS.				
		Zinc (pounds).	Lead (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Other metals.
Ores carrying precious metals	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other zinc ores (specify kind)	....	....	....	....	....	....
....						
Stock on hand:						
January 1, 1904....	....	....	....	....	....	....
December 31, 1904.	....	....	....	....	....	....

3. Products: The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

	Quantity.	Value of New York or St. Louis quotations.	DEDUCTIONS.		Net amount received.
			Freight.	Commissions and selling expenses.	
Spelter, lbs........	....	$........	$........	$........	$........
Sheet zinc, lbs........	....	$........	$........	$........	$........
Zinc oxides, lbs........	....	$........	$........	$........	$........

3. Products—Continued.

	Quantity.	Value of New York or St. Louis quotations.	DEDUCTIONS.		Net amount received.
			Freight.	Commissions and selling expenses.	
Sulphuric acid, lbs........	....	$........	$........	$........	$........
Gold, ozs........	....	$........	$........	$........	$........
Silver, ozs........	....	$........	$........	$........	$........
All other products (specify kind)........	....	$........	$........	$........	$........
....	....	$........	$........	$........	$........
....	....	$........	$........	$........	$........

Amount of tolls received, $........

4. Average percentage of metals recovered in treatment during the year.

Percentage of assay contents of ore saved in smelting: Zinc ......; lead ....; silver ....; gold ....

5. Name and location of establishment to which products were shipped during the year.

Zinc in every shape........

Lead........

Gold........

Silver........

APPENDIX B.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SPECIAL AGENTS.

1. This census of the manufacturing industries of the United States covers the calendar year ending December 31, 1904, and is taken in conformity with the acts of Congress of March 3, 1899, and March 6, 1902. The sections of the law which relate to statistics of manufactures are printed at the end of this pamphlet for the information of special agents and manufacturers.

2. The census is to be under the immediate supervision of the chief statistician for manufactures, and all the employees engaged in the fieldwork must follow the instructions of that official.

CLASSES OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

3. The canvass will be conducted by special agents and clerks detailed from the regular office force, and by local special agents appointed for work during the canvass. For convenience, all employees engaged in fieldwork will be designated as special agents and divided into three classes, as follows:

4. Class I.—Chief special agents assigned to collect the statistics of manufactures and to supervise the work of assistant special agents within a given state, city, or district.

The duties of this class of agents will be to assign assistant special agents to each district; to see that the latter do their work faithfully and thoroughly; to receive their daily reports and schedules and to examine the same and see that they are properly prepared; to make proper distribution of the index cards containing the names and addresses of establishments and see that they are properly marked and returned; to forward to the Bureau of the Census reports and schedules as received; to reassign agents to other districts as they complete the work in their own; to visit personally recalcitrant establishments with a view to securing returns; to confer freely with their assistants and aid them by advice and suggestion as to the filling out of schedules; and generally to supervise and accelerate the work in the territory assigned to them so that it may be completed within the specified time. They will communicate freely with the Bureau of the Census whenever special instructions are needed or unusual difficulties are encountered.

5. Class II.—The special agents of this class will work under the immediate direction of the chief special agents of Class I, who will assign them to districts in which to make a canvass, and from time to time reassign them, as occasion may arise. They will be required to conform with all instructions issued for their guidance; they must give special attention to the preparation of the schedules they secure. Continued neglect or carelessness in the preparation of schedules will be sufficient ground for dispensing with the services of an agent without notice in advance. Any neglect of duty on the part of agents of this class will be reported to the Bureau of the Census.

6. Class III. Special agents of this class will be assigned to districts by the chief statistician for manufactures. The schedules they secure and their daily reports must be sent directly to the Bureau of the Census. They are required to comply with all instructions issued to special agents in general.

DAILY REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

7. All special agents must make daily reports on Form 8-185*b* for every day they are actually employed and for which compensation is claimed. The daily reports of agents of Class II, together with all schedules taken daily as herein provided, must be forwarded at the close of the day to the agent in charge of the state, city, or district, and by him in due time to the Bureau of the Census. Special agents of Class I will make weekly reports by letter, showing the progress of the work and forwarding daily by registered mail all schedules received from the assistant agents, together with their daily reports. The daily reports and schedules secured by agents of Class III must be forwarded daily to the Bureau of the Census. All schedules must be forwarded by registered mail in the return penalty envelope furnished for that purpose. Letters relative to the progress of the work and requests for supplies, instructions, etc., must be addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C. Each inquiry or requisition should be made in a separate letter and not upon the daily report. All special agents must give sufficient notice of the date they will complete the work to which they are assigned, so they may be assigned to other territory without loss of time.

COMMISSION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

8. Each special agent will receive a commission and certificate, signed by the Director of the Census, authorizing and empowering him to execute and fulfill the duties of a special agent acting as an enumerator in accordance with law.

9. The commission of the local special agents will be accompanied with a blank oath of office, which is to be executed and returned to the Bureau of the Census at Washington, D. C. No local special agent is qualified to enter upon duty until he has received his commission and executed and returned his oath of office.

10. Local special agents must not execute their oaths of office until they have received the necessary supplies and are prepared to enter on duty, as they will be held to a strict accountability of their time after executing the oath.

11. It is provided by law that a special agent, by accepting his commission and qualifying thereunder, binds himself to carry the work on to completion, unless incapacitated by sickness or other adequate cause. For neglect or refusal to perform the duties required of him under the law, he will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

BLANKS AND SUPPLIES.

12. A supply of the different forms of schedules and necessary articles of stationery will be furnished all special agents.

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

13. Vouchers for the payment of special agents must be submitted monthly and prepared in conformity with the instructions (Form 8-809).

LIMITED TIME FOR FIELDWORK.

14. The fieldwork will begin on January 3, 1905, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and be completed as rapidly as possible. The local special agents who render especially good service in the districts to which they are first assigned will be assigned to other districts and their services continued during the entire canvass. The principal cities will be canvassed and the special agents who render satisfactory service in the cities will subsequently be employed in the rural districts.

ESTABLISHMENTS TO BE CANVASSED.

15. As stated on page 11, the census of 1905 is confined to manufacturing establishments. All such establishments that were in existence, that commenced operations or did any work, also those that were closed or idle during the whole or part of the census year ending December 31, 1904, must be reported. If idle during the entire year, state the fact in the schedule, but secure replies to questions relating to capital, equipment, and such miscellaneous expenses as taxes, repairs, etc., as may be possible. Reports are not to be secured for abandoned or dismantled establishments. In instances where the special agent is uncertain as to whether or not a report should be obtained for a particular manufacturing establishment, the report should be secured and suitable explanation made in a memorandum attached to the schedule.

LISTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

16. It is the duty of all special agents to secure proper reports from every manufacturing establishment in their respective districts. Every such establishment must be fully reported in the General Schedule and also in the proper supplemental schedules when applicable. To assist in the canvass, each special agent will be furnished with index cards containing the names and addresses of establishments located in his district. These cards will be arranged by localities and, as nearly as possible, in the order in which the special agents will visit the establishments. This list of establishments is based upon the reports made to the Bureau of the Census for the census of 1900, and it has been brought up to date, as far as possible, by comparison with late local directories, trade journals, financial reports, etc. *It is impossible to secure absolute accuracy in such a list, however, and special agents must be constantly on the alert to discover establishments not named on the cards. They must make careful inquiry at each establishment for manufacturers located in that vicinity, and in rural districts they should be on the lookout for establishments in adjoining towns for which they have no cards.* Where additional establishments are found returns must be obtained for them, making in all such cases the following entry on the bottom margin of the title page of the schedule: "No index card for this establishment." On the other hand, it is possible that some of the establishments for which index cards are given may be found to be engaged in industries enumerated on pages 11 to 17, which are to be omitted from the census of manufactures. In such cases a notation must be made on the card stating the reasons why a report was not secured; this notation should be of the following character: "Retail confectioner," "Restaurant," "Caterer," "Carpenter shop," "Custom gristmill," "Dyeing and cleaning wearing apparel," "Drug store," "Harness repair shop," "Locksmith, repair and job work only," "Product less than $500." It is not sufficient to state "Not a manufacturing establishment" without briefly describing the character of work done. The cards with such notations must be returned with the daily report of the special agent. The instructions on the card in regard to the disposition to be made of it must be carefully followed by the special agent.

17. The special agents in every instance will be held to a strict accountability for all index cards assigned them. Returns must be secured for each establishment indicated by these cards or a satisfactory explanation given on the back of the card, such as "General office located at ——— , where information must be secured," "Establishment abandoned," "Establishment removed to   " (giving date of removal and whether manufacturing was done at the place of canvass during the year ending December 31, 1904); "Repair shop (stating kind) not covered by census inquiry," etc.

Each card must be returned, either attached to the schedule or with the daily report, stating why the schedule was not secured. If a change is made in the name or location of the factory, or a report is secured for an establishment under a different name than appears on the card, it is important that the card be changed to agree with the new conditions and the daily report show that the name is in place of that originally upon the card.

SCHEDULES MAILED TO MANUFACTURERS.

18. In order to hasten the canvass, schedules were mailed to the principal manufacturers, and a number of completed reports have been received at the Washington office. In cases where the schedules returned in this manner are complete the card has been marked "Complete report secured by mail." Cards for such establishments are furnished the special agents to acquaint them with the fact that a satisfactory return has been received. Such establishments must be enumerated as visited by the agent for the day he canvasses the neighborhood in which they are located and the cards returned with the daily report. If the schedule returned by mail is defective the agent will receive a copy in connection with the cards. These copies must be carefully preserved and completed or corrected when the agent visits the establishment. The corrected copy must be signed as "Corrected by" the agent securing the corrections and returned as an original schedule, together with its accompanying card, or a complete new schedule secured and returned with the card; in such cases the words "See copy" must be written on the top margin of the title page of the new schedule. In all cases when a card is not marked "Complete report secured" the agent must secure the report if the establishment is of a character to be included in the census. Exceptions to this rule can be made only by the chief special agents.

ESTABLISHMENTS NOT TO BE CANVASSED.

19. The census is confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system as distinguished from the neighborhood and mechanical industries, and therefore very small establishments having an annual product of less than $500 must *not* be reported. Establishments not in operation during the entire year, and on that account reporting a product of less than $500, must be reported.

20. Establishments engaged in the following industries must *not* be reported. In some of the industries covered by this list certain establishments *are to be omitted and others included in the canvass; the limitations for each industry must be carefully followed.*

21. Awnings. (Includes the small establishments that make window, porch, and store awnings and place the same for individual customers.) *The manufacture of awnings, tents, or sails for the trade must be reported.*

22. Bicycle repairing.

23. Blacksmith and wheelwright shops. (Includes small blacksmith and repair shops and horseshoeing shops.) *Boiler works, foundries, and machine shops must be reported.*

24. Wheelwrighting. (Includes shops where the whole or chief business is the repair of carriages and wagons, notwithstanding one or two vehicles may be built in such shops during the year.) *Establishments where five or more vehicles were made during the year must be reported.*

25. Boot and shoe custom and repair shops. (Includes shops making boots and shoes to measure for the individual customer, cobbler shops, and the repair work which may be incident to a mercantile shoe business.)

26. Bottling. (Includes all bottling works.) *The manufacture of mineral and soda waters, sirups, tinctures, beverages, etc., must be reported, and if bottling is incident to the same, it should be included in the report.*

27. Carpenter shops. (Includes all kinds of carpentry work, from the small job shop to that of the contractor engaged in the erection of buildings, etc.)

28. Confectionery. (Includes the retail confectioners, and the restaurants, caterers, etc., making candy, ice cream, etc.) *Establishments manufacturing candies, confections, etc., for the trade must be reported.*

29. Custom and merchant tailoring. (Includes the custom and merchant tailors or their contractors working in separate shops, and the small shops in which the work consists chiefly of repairing, pressing, etc.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of ready-made clothing on contract or otherwise for the trade must be reported.*

30. Custom gristmills. (Includes custom flour, feed, and grist mills, grinding *exclusively* for toll and local consumption.) *All mills that do merchant grinding must be reported, although they may also do exchange or custom grinding.*

31. Custom sawmills. (Includes the sawmills engaged *exclusively* in custom sawing for local consumption.) *All other sawmills, stave or heading mills, shingle mills, and veneer mills, including those sawing on contract, and timber camps must be reported.*

32. Dairies. (Includes all wholesale and retail dairies in cities or rural districts, also cream separating stations where the cream and milk are sold for consumption as such.) *Factories engaged in the manufacture of cheese, butter, or condensed milk, although the sale of cream and milk may be incident to the manufacture, must be reported.*

33. Dressmaking. (Includes the manufacture of women's dresses, garments, etc., to order for the individual wearer.) *The manufacture of women's clothing for the trade must be reported.*

34. Drug stores. (Includes the manufacture of druggists' preparations, patent or proprietary medicines, etc., by retail druggists.) *Establishments manufacturing these goods for the trade must be reported.* The manufacture of these articles at odd times by store clerks whose principal duties are incident to the mercantile part of the business, even though the product is sold to other stores, should not be reported.

35. Dyeing and cleaning. (Includes shops engaged in dyeing or cleaning articles of wearing apparel, etc.) *Dye works, bleacheries, and print works, conducted independently, dyeing, bleaching, or refinishing fabrics, and the products of textile mills must be reported.*

36. Electrical repair and construction work. (Includes not only the small establishments wiring buildings, etc., and doing all kinds of electrical repair work, but also the large contractors installing electrical apparatus and doing electrical construction work.) *Establishments manufacturing electrical apparatus and appliances of any character must be reported.*

37. Fur goods. (Includes retail fur stores engaged in making and repairing fur garments for individual customers.) *Establishments engaged in manufacturing fur goods for the trade must be reported.*

38. Hairwork. (Includes establishments making wigs, switches, toppieces, etc., in connection with hairdressing, manicuring, etc., where the employees are placed upon such work only as they are relieved of their regular duties.) *Establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of these goods must be reported.*

39. Harness shops. (Includes the numerous repair shops and those chiefly engaged in repair work in connection with a mercantile business, even though some new harness may be made.) *Harness and saddlery factories or establishments making these goods for the trade must be reported.*

40. Ice cream. (Includes the manufacture of ice cream for either the wholesale or retail trade.) *If this manufacture is incident to the wholesale confectionery or other manufacturing industry reported, it should be included.*

41. Jewelry stores. (Includes the repair work incident to a retail jewelry business and the manufacture at odd times by employees engaged primarily in repair work.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of watches, clocks, and jewelry for the trade are to be reported. Retailers may also be large manufacturers of jewelry, silverware, etc., and in such cases a report must be secured.*

42. Kindling wood.

43. Locksmith and gunsmith and engraving and diesinking shops. (Includes not only locksmithing and gunsmithing and small shops engaged in custom engraving and diesinking, but a variety of local repair and job work, like bell hanging, umbrella and trunk mending, etc.)

44. Marble and other stone quarries. (Includes establishments engaged exclusively in quarrying, or in getting out rough stone, crushed stone, etc.) *All other marble and stonework, including quarries where the cutting and finishing also is done, must be reported.*

45. Masonry, brick and stone. (Includes all masonry, brick or stone work, whether done by large contractors, individuals, or companies, in the erection or repair of buildings, bridges, subways, sewers, etc.)

46. Millinery, custom work. (Usually connected with millinery stores, and the work consists in making or trimming hats, bonnets, etc., for the individual customer.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of millinery goods for the trade must be reported.*

47. Monumental work. (Includes small establishments lettering monuments, tombstones, etc., and doing local cemetery stonework.) *Marble and stone quarries making monuments and tombstones, and large establishments cutting and finishing monuments and tombstones, must be reported.*

48. Opticians. (Includes retailers of optical goods, or opticians where the work consists in grinding lenses or fitting spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., to individual customers.) *Establishments manufacturing optical goods for the trade must be reported.*

49. Painting, house, sign, etc.

50. Paper hanging.

51. Paving. (Includes establishments engaged exclusively in the laying or repairing of pavements, sidewalks, etc., of asphalt, concrete, stone, brick, wood, etc.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of paving materials of any character must be reported.*

52. Photography.

53. Picture framing. (Includes the framing and gilding done at picture stores.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of looking-glass and picture frames for the trade must be reported.*

54. Plastering and stuccowork.

55. Plumbing. (Includes establishments engaged in plumbing, gas fitting, or in steam fitting.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' supplies or materials, gas fixtures or steam fittings and apparatus must be reported.*

56. Printing and publishing. (Includes the soliciting of contracts for printing where no work is done in connection with the preparation of the manuscript, printing, binding, circulation, etc.) *All establishments in which printing of any character is done, also publishers who assist in the revision of manuscript, binding, furnishing of paper, circulation, etc., although they do no printing, must be reported.*

57. Repairing and upholstering furniture. (Includes the custom work and repair shops and the incidental manufacture and repair work done by furniture dealers.) *Furniture factories of every description must be reported.*

58. Roofing. (Includes establishments engaged exclusively in laying roofing of gravel, pitch, felt, etc., and of slate or tile.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of roofing materials of any character must be reported.*

59. Sewing machine repairing.

60. Taxidermists.

61. Tin shops. (Includes the tin shops engaged in custom or repair work, or establishments where the work is merely incident to a mercantile business.) *Tin shops where goods are made in considerable quantities, or where roofing, etc., is manufactured, must be reported. Coppersmithing and sheet iron working must be reported.*

62. Typewriter repairing.

63. In addition to the above, reports must *not* be secured for *manufacturing in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions,* nor for the following, which are sometimes classed as manufacturing industries:

Billposting.
Building and construction work.
Cotton cleaning and rehandling.
Cotton compressing.
Cotton ginning.
Dentistry.
Dressing, packing, and shipping of poultry.
Electric light and power.
Excavating and well digging
Fisheries. *The canning or preserving of fish and oysters must be reported.*

Florists and floral designs.
Hay and straw baling.
Ice harvesting.
Junk shops.
Laundries.
Mining.
Moving and raising buildings.
Packing and shipping of fruits and vegetables. *The canning or preserving of fruits and vegetables must be reported.*
Professional services.
Rectifying and blending of liquors.
Retail butchers.
Salting hides.
Telegraph and telephone companies.
Tobacco stemming and rehandling.
Transportation and express companies.
Trimming and finishing coffins and burial cases by undertakers, or undertaking and funeral directing. *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of coffins and burial cases for the trade must be reported.*

64. The object of the omission from the census of the class of establishments indicated by the above list is to confine the census as far as possible to an enumeration of the factory industries. In many instances the same industry is carried on in large and small establishments, and as a rule no distinction is made in the size of the establishment to be reported. It is only in cases where the manufacture is incident to a mercantile business that the agents are called upon to exercise discretion in regard to securing the report. The sale of the product is necessarily incident to all manufacturing and must, in many cases, be included in the reports. (See paragraph 82.) In some establishments, such as confectionery stores, harness shops, and jewelry stores, if manufacturing is carried on, it is incident to the mercantile business and should not be reported. An establishment of this character to be reported must have employees engaged exclusively in manufacturing work and sell the product to the trade. Establishments where the manufacturing is done at odd times by the clerks in the store or by employees engaged for repair work must not be reported.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH OFFICE LOCATED ELSEWHERE THAN AT THE FACTORY.

65. In case an establishment located in a special agent's district has its office or another factory outside of his district, and it is necessary to apply to such office or factory to secure the information called for in the schedule or any part thereof, the facts must be reported on the index card and the daily report, the card being returned with the daily report. If, in such cases, the answers to any of the inquiries can be obtained at the factory, all available information should be secured and the partially prepared schedule forwarded with full explanation. The agent will then take no further action in regard to securing the report unless he receives further instructions.

66. Reports must not be secured from the office of any establishment having no factory located within the corporate limits of the district being canvassed unless special instructions are received. Such establishments will, as a rule, make reports to the agent for the place where the factory is located.

DIVIDED ESTABLISHMENTS.

67. Separate returns must be made for each plant, except where the same individual, firm, or corporation operates more than one plant, both or all of which are situated in the same city or town, and separate book accounts are not kept for each. In such cases they may all be included in a single return, but a special effort should be made to secure separate reports where these factories embrace two or more industries, one of which requires a supplemental schedule. Care must be taken to give, in a memorandum attached to the schedule, the name and location of each of the different factories or shops included.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN FARM AND FACTORY PRODUCTS.

68. The manufacture of butter, cheese, cider, vinegar, wine, molasses, sirup, sorghum, and other products may be carried on either upon farms or in factories. In the former case the products will be classed as agricultural and no report is required, but in the latter they will be classed with those reported under the head of manufactures. Returns will accordingly be made upon the manufacturing schedule of all factories engaged in the manufacture of these and similar products. *Factories canning fruits and vegetables, etc., for the trade must be reported, even though carried on in connection with a farm.*

INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL.

69. Special agents are prohibited by law from delegating to any other person their authority to enter establishments and collect census information. Information gained by a special agent or other employee in the performance of his duties must not be disclosed to any person not authorized to receive the same, under a penalty of $500. The intent of this provision of law is to make the answers to all inquiries confidential, and to prevent disclosure of information which might operate to the detriment of the person supplying the same. Care should be taken to assure manufacturers that the details of their business will not be made public. The returns of manufacturing establishments will be used only for purposes of tabulation, and no publication will be made in the Census reports which will disclose the operations of individual establishments. This assurance is set forth on the General Schedule over the signature of the Director of the Census.

The agent should in every instance secure the schedule on his first visit to the establishment. For a large majority of establishments the report can be prepared from information obtained during a short conversation. The making of future appointments for the preparation of the reports should be avoided, as such appointments are very apt to lead to further delay.

70. Special agents are cautioned not to obtrude unnecessarily the compulsory feature of the enumeration. It will generally be found that the person called upon to give information will do so without objection or delay. Only where the information required by law is positively refused need the penalties for noncompliance be referred to. The special agent will then quietly but firmly point out the consequences of persistency in refusal.

71. The special agent must not accept answers which he knows, or has reason to believe, are false. He has a right to a true statement on every matter respecting which he is bound to inquire. Should any person persist in making statements which are obviously erroneous, the special agent should enter upon the schedule the facts as nearly as he can ascertain them by his own observation or by inquiry of creditable persons, and state how the information was secured.

72. It is not necessary that the special agent should enter into prolix explanations or give time to anything beyond the necessary work of interrogation. He should be prompt and decisive in announcing his object and authority and in making his inquiries, but in so doing he should not arouse antagonism nor give offense.

GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES.

73. All manufacturing establishments must be reported in the General Schedule, and supplemental schedules must also be prepared for establishments engaged in the industries named in the following list:

74. *Supplemental schedules—*
Agricultural implements.
Bicycles.
Boots and shoes.
Brickyards.
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.
Canning and preserving, fish and oysters.
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.

Carriages and wagons.
Chemical manufactures.
Cotton manufactures.
Cottonseed products.
Electrical machinery and apparatus.
Fertilizers.
Flour and grist mills.
Gas, manufactured.
Glassworks.
Hosiery and knit goods.
Iron and steel—blast furnaces.
Leather gloves and mittens.
Leather tanned and curried.
Lumber and timber products.
Manufactured ice.
Metal working machinery.
Paints and varnishes.
Paper and pulp mills.
Pianos and organs.
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.
Printing, publishing, and the periodical press.
Railroad repair shops.
Salt works.
Shipbuilding.
Silk manufactures.
Slaughtering and meat packing.
Soap.
Steel works and rolling mills.
Stoves and furnaces.
Turpentine and rosin.
Wool manufactures.

PREPARATION OF THE SCHEDULE.

75. Agents must familiarize themselves with these instructions, and especially with the above list of industries for which supplemental schedules are required, and the method of preparing both the general and supplemental schedules. The General Schedule and the proper supplemental schedule must be secured for every establishment engaged in any of the industries named in the above list. In cases where the same establishment is engaged in two or more of the industries named in this list, it will be necessary to secure a supplemental schedule for each. For instance, if a lumber mill and salt works are operated under the same ownership and the entire plant is reported in the General Schedule, a supplemental schedule must be obtained for the lumber mill and also one for the salt works; if a blast furnace and rolling mill are operated by the same establishment, separate general and supplemental schedules must be secured for each. *Where two or more of the industries for which supplemental schedules are provided are carried on by the same establishment and it is practicable to secure for each industry complete separate reports in the General Schedule, they should be secured, and each must be accompanied with its proper supplemental schedule.* The information upon the supplemental schedule must be complete in detail. The total cost of materials and the total value of products in the General Schedule and its accompanying supplemental schedule or schedules must agree.

76. The inquiries and instructions in a few of the supplemental schedules differ from those in the General Schedule. For instance, the inquiry concerning materials in the supplemental schedules for chemicals and paints and varnishes and several others calls for the quantity and value of the principal materials only; the total cost of all materials is not required in the supplemental schedule and the total therefore is not required to agree with the total cost of materials in the General Schedule. The instructions concerning capital in the General Schedule provide that the value of rented property is not to be reported, but the instructions concerning capital in the supplemental schedules for rolling mills and steel works and for blast furnaces provide that the value of rented property must be included. In all cases the instructions in the supplemental schedule must be followed.

77. The inquiries contained in the schedule are direct and generally followed by a brief explanation. The following detailed instructions, however, will assist in a more thorough understanding of each inquiry.

78. An exact answer to each item enumerated in the several questions is what is required and is what should be given if it can be secured with a reasonable amount of labor. It is anticipated, however, that in a number of establishments the accounts are not kept under just such a series of items as has been enumerated. If the accounts cover two or more of the items enumerated for any of the inquiries, an equitable apportionment should be made for the reply to each. If any question is found not applicable and no amounts are reported, write the word "None."

79. Give on page 1 the name and location of the establishment, the post office address, the address of the general office, the signature and official designation of the person furnishing the information, and the signature of the agent who secured the report. If the address of the general or business office, or if the post office address is different from that of the factory, full information in this particular should be placed in the schedule. The period covered by the report must be shown in the certificate.

80. The first inquiries on the title page of the schedule relate to the name of the establishment and the location of the factory as distinct from the location of the general office. The statistics will be published separately for states, counties, cities, and towns, and in order that proper credit may be given to each locality for the manufactures conducted therein, it is necessary to know the exact location of the factory. For this reason separate reports must be secured for establishments located in different counties, cities, or towns, although they may be conducted under the same ownership. In many instances the information as to the operation of a factory must be secured at the general office of the company located elsewhere, in which case, in addition to the name of the city, give accurate street address, and, if in an office building, its name and the room number. It is important, therefore, that full and accurate information be given for each of the inquiries.

81. It will frequently be found that the individual or company reporting operates other factories or mills; inquiry should in every instance be made as to the name and location of the other establishments; and where other factories are operated under the same general management, reports should be obtained for them if they can be secured from the office in the district being canvassed, or a slip should be attached to the schedule, giving the location of each factory, the name under which it is known, and the place where the information can be obtained.

82. Where manufacturing is incident to a mercantile, mining, or other business, the capital, employees, wages, expenses, materials, and products reported on the schedule must pertain only to manufacturing, but where the mercantile or other business is incident to the manufacturing, the report must cover the entire business. The following examples illustrate the course to be pursued in preparing reports for establishments engaged in manufactures and other industries:

83. Coal mining and the manufacture of coke, the mining of iron ore and the manufacture of pig iron, the mining of copper, lead, and zinc and the smelting and refining of the same are in many cases done by the same establishment. In these industries the mining operations must be excluded from the schedule for manufactures, and the cost of materials used which are taken from mines operated by the establishment reporting should be the cost delivered at the place of manufacture.

84. When the cultivation of vegetables and fruits and the canning of the same, or the catching of fish and oysters and the canning of them, are done by the same establishment, the reports must cover only the operations of the cannery. The cost of materials must be

the cost as delivered at the cannery. The farm laborers or the fishermen and their wages must not be included in the employees and wages reported.

85. The mining of salt or pumping of the brine is so closely allied to the manufacture that it is impossible to make a separation, and the reports, therefore, for this industry must cover both the mining and manufacturing.

86. Where an establishment does a general furniture business, buying and selling furniture and other articles usually found in such stores, and also operates a furniture factory, a report should be secured for the factory exclusive of the mercantile business. On the other hand, if the establishment manufactured and sold its own goods, the mercantile and manufacturing branches of the business being dependent upon each other, and the accounts are not separable, the report must cover the operations of the entire establishment, and, if possible, the cost of manufactured articles bought for sale should be entered as separate items under "Materials used" and their value entered as a separate item under "Products."

87. In cases where the product of a factory is used as the material of another factory owned by the same individual, firm, or corporation, and located in a different city or town, the value of the product thus used and its cost at the factory in which it enters as a material should be reported as charged upon the books of the establishment. If no charge is made, the amounts should be estimated, the estimate being based on the prevailing value of the same class of products or materials in that vicinity. In other words, each city or town must receive proper credit for the manufactures conducted therein.

88. *Certificate.*—The report is required for the year ending December 31, 1904, but reasons may exist that render a compliance with this provision difficult, and in order to assist in the preparation of the schedule, it may be made to cover the business year of the establishment most nearly conforming to the census year. If the establishment began business during the census year and had been in operation, for this or any other reason, only a part of the year, the certificate must show the period covered.

Inquiry 1.—Character of organization.

89. This inquiry, when considered in connection with the notes following, is sufficiently clear and requires no additional explanation.

Inquiry 2.—Character of industry.

90. The answer to this inquiry is intended to give a clear idea of the goods manufactured or work done and should be consistent with answer to Inquiry 10, "Products." It would not be sufficient to make the answer "musical instruments" without stating the kind, as, for instance, pianos, organs, violins, etc., or "tobacco manufacturer," without saying whether cigars, cigarettes, smoking, chewing, etc. Iron and steel manufactures should be defined as pig iron, billets, bars, wire, nails and spikes, pipe, cast or wrought, boilers, machine tools, etc. The particular articles or class of products should be specified, and for establishments producing a variety of articles, several of them constituting the chief products should be named in the order of their importance. The return of the business card of the establishment with the schedule will generally add to the information on this and other subjects, and is, therefore, a valuable addition to the report.

Inquiry 3.—Capital invested—owned and borrowed.

91. The note following this inquiry in the schedule clearly states that it is intended to show the total capital, both owned and borrowed, and that all items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts as carried on the books of the company reporting. If instances are met where book accounts do not show these items, a careful estimate should be made. If land, buildings, or machinery, all or either, are rented, no value is to be reported for the rented property, but instead write in the word "Rented." If a part is owned and part rented, give the value of the owned and add also on the line, "Part rented." All items of live capital—bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, etc.—are to be taken as they appear on the books of the establishment on the last day of the year or period for which the report is made.

92. For census purposes, patent rights, good will, etc., are not to be reported as capital.

Inquiry 4.—Proprietors and firm members.

93. The answer required is the number of individual proprietors and, in the case of a firm, the number of firm members, including both active and silent partners, for men and for women separately. Stockholders of corporations or members of cooperative associations are not to be included.

Inquiry 5.—Salaried employees.

94. *Salaried officers of corporations.*—Officers of corporations who receive no salaries are not to be reported. All salaried officials, such as the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, irrespective of sex, must be included with their salaries.

95. *Superintendents, managers, foremen, clerks, and other salaried employees* are to be shown by sex. The inquiry is intended to embrace salaried employees as distinguished from wage-earners. In some industries it is difficult to preserve this distinction. For instance, foremen, when performing work similar to other wage-earners, but given charge of a few workmen with little additional responsibility and receiving slight, if any, increase in wages, are not to be included as salaried employees, even if carried on the pay rolls as foremen. Foremen, to come within the scope of Inquiry 5, must be those who devote the whole or greater part of their time to supervision.

96. *If the selling value of the product is reported in answer to* Inquiry 10, the salesmen on the road and their salaries or commissions must be included in the answer to Inquiry 5. In such cases other traveling expenses must be included in the miscellaneous expenses reported in answer to Inquiry 8.

Inquiry 6.—Wage-earners, including pieceworkers.

97. Under this inquiry must be reported all wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and their total wages. These include not only the operatives in the factory, skilled and unskilled, but engineers, firemen, watchmen, laborers, teamsters, etc. Wage-earners are to be reported in three groups: Men 16 years and over; women 16 years and over; children under 16 years of age. The greatest and the least number employed at any one time during the year, and the total amount paid in wages, must be reported for each group. Board or rent, when furnished as part compensation, should be included as wages paid. The "least number" should be the least number employed at any one time that the establishment was in operation. Periods when the establishment was idle and only watchmen or care takers were employed must not be considered when answering the inquiry as to the "least number."

Inquiry 7.—Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month.

98. The average number must be reported separately for men, women, and children. For the majority of establishments this average number can easily be ascertained. In large establishments where this average would involve more labor than it is practicable to give to the inquiry, the average number may be estimated, using the pay roll for a representative week in each month as a basis. Answer to this inquiry should show for the several industries the conditions of employment for each month. Most factories have their busy and dull seasons and if properly answered the inquiry will develop this feature of the work. Special agents, therefore, must secure the average number for each month separately and not a general average for the year.

99. Wage-earners reported by months must be consistent with the period covered by the report. For instance, if the "Certificate" covers a period of only 10 months, employees, except perhaps watchmen, or others, in care of the plant, should not be reported for 12 months.

Inquiry 8.—Miscellaneous expenses.

100. Under this inquiry should be reported all items of expense incident to the business that are not specifically provided for under Inquiries 5, 6, and 9.

101. The items of expense should be reported as called for in the schedule. If expenses of the character indicated were incurred and the books do not show the separate amount of expense as called for, an estimate should be made. For instance, if the general office or other buildings are rented and are located elsewhere than at the factory, and the factory is also rented, the total rent being carried as one item on the books, the amount of rent fairly chargeable to each service should be estimated and entered in reply to the first and fourth subquestions of the inquiry.

102. *Ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery* covers expense for such emergencies as repairing a leaky roof, a broken chimney, a break in the water pipes, repairing or putting in a new door or window, putting up temporary partitions, repairing or replacing broken or worn-out machinery, etc., but it does not include the erection of new buildings or other permanent additions to the plant, which must be included as capital.

103. *Amount paid for contract work.*—The answer to this inquiry must include only the expenditures for work incident to the product reported in answer to Inquiry 10 and done by or under the supervision of contractors working independent of the regular employees; it must not include any part of the amount reported under salaries or wages, Inquiries 5 and 6.

Inquiry 9.—Materials used.

104. The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. If materials are purchased with the intention of taking advantage of low prices, or for other reasons, only the cost of the materials used during the year should be reported, the remainder being included in live capital. Manufacturers who make goods for others, where part or all of the material is supplied by those for whom the work is done and part by the manufacturers, should report only the cost of the materials furnished by themselves.

105. As a rule all the materials used by an establishment will be reported under either the raw or partially manufactured form. For instance, raw hides and bark form practically all of the material of the tannery, and having undergone no process of manufacture, should be reported as "Used in raw state." Chemicals and other tanning materials purchased by the tannery having undergone a process of manufacture, should be reported as "Used in partially manufactured form." Lumber is the principal material of a furniture factory, and should be reported as "Used in partially manufactured form." The great majority of establishments using raw material also use some materials in the partially manufactured form, and the distinction must be carefully observed. Only the principal materials of each class should be reported separately, the others being grouped so that the Office can ascertain the total cost of the raw and partially manufactured materials, respectively.

106. *Fuel.*—Report here the cost of fuel used for the generation of power and heat. Where fuel is used as a component part of the product, such as coal in the manufacture of coke or gas, it must be reported as materials the same as other articles used for a similar purpose. The amount, therefore, reported for "Fuel" on the general and supplemental schedules must agree.

107. *Mill supplies* is fully defined on the schedule, and it seems only necessary to add that, like "Fuel," this is an item where the total cost upon the general and supplemental schedules must agree.

108. *All other materials* is intended to show the cost of all materials not elsewhere reported. In addition to the minor materials not specially reported, this total should include the cost of packing boxes, barrels, bags, cans, cartons, nails, and other articles of this character that have been used in the preparation of the product for the market, the cost of which does not appear elsewhere in the schedule.

109. *Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the cost.* If the establishment reporting pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is *not* included in their cost, the amount of the freight should be reported in answer to this inquiry. The total cost of materials in the general and supplemental schedules must agree except as noted in paragraph 76.

Inquiry 10.—Products.

110. In reporting products it is perhaps more important than for materials to emphasize the fact that the total in the general and supplemental schedules must agree. The total product of any establishment is the value of the product as finished or disposed of by the factory. By finished product is meant its condition as prepared for sale. For instance, a cotton or woolen mill might spin the yarn from which their goods are made, and in this case the manufacture of yarn would be only an intermediate process in the manufacture of cloth, and its value would not show separately in the report. But should part of the yarn spun be sold as yarn, it becomes a true product. If any portion of the product manufactured during the year remained unsold at the end of the year covered by the report, its market value at that time should be estimated and included in the total product reported and also in live capital.

111. These general instructions must not be confused with the requirements of the supplemental schedules where it may be necessary to report the quantities of certain intermediate products consumed in the manufacture, and various other details.

112. In the General Schedule the kinds of the principal products are called for and their total value at the factory or works. It is intended that this schedule, while not entering into the minute details required upon the supplemental schedules as to quantities, etc., shall fairly present the kinds of goods made, and for this reason space is left for an enumeration of some of the important items comprising this total. Quantities, however, should be reported for a few industries, as follows: For the manufacture of cigars, the number of thousands; for distilled spirits, the number of gallons; and for malt liquors, the number of barrels.

113. Under "Amount received for custom work and repairing" report the amount received, or the charges, for job work of all kinds.

114. Contract work will frequently be done for other establishments who furnish the whole or part of the materials used. The amount received for such work should always be shown upon a separate line under products as "Contract work."

115. While the selling value is not specified as the value required for the product, still it is believed to be the most general value to be found upon the books of manufacturing establishments as the value or price at the factory. If it is the practice of the establishment to carry on its books a value at the factory as distinct from the value at a sales office or agency, the factory value must be reported and selling expenses must not be included in answer to Inquiries 5, 6, and 8. It must be understood, however, that it is the value of products or goods manufactured during the year that is required, not the sales. The sales may be different from the manufactures and not properly represent the result of the year's combination of labor, materials, and miscellaneous expenditures. There will be some slight modification of this value in a few of the industries for which supplemental schedules are provided, and before securing the report as to the products, the supplemental schedule, if one is used for the industry, should be consulted. For railroad repair shops, for instance, the product is not made for sale, but consists of work for the company on its own rolling stock and equipment, and will represent simply the expenditure for labor, materials, and miscellaneous expenses. As a rule, no profit will be shown. In cases, however, where shopwork

is done for other companies, the total amount received for such work must be reported.

116. Under normal conditions the value of the product should be somewhat in excess of the sum of the salaries and wages, miscellaneous expenses, and cost of materials. If such an excess is not shown, the attention of the person furnishing the information should be called to the apparent discrepancy, *and if the figures are then found to be correct, write the word "Correct" immediately after the total value of the product.*

Inquiry 11.—Classified earnings of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, for the week during which the largest number of persons was employed.

117. This information is required for the three classes of employees—men 16 years and over, women 16 years and over, and children under 16 years of age—and is merely a transcript of the pay roll for the week in which the largest number was employed during the year, arranged so as to show the number of men, women, and children, respectively, at the specified earnings for the week. The distribution of the employees must be made according to actual earnings, not rates of pay. For instance, if an employee is rated at $6 per week and works only three days during the week selected, he should be included in the group of "$3 and over, but under $4." By consulting the pay roll for the week selected the number receiving each amount can be tallied in the schedule so as to obtain the desired result. In some instances it may be necessary to supplement the information on the pay roll by inquiry concerning the number of women and children, respectively, employed, but any person familiar with the personnel of the employees can supply the number for each group. The answer to the inquiry must be for the period of one week. If the pay roll is for any other period, it must be reduced to a weekly basis before the figures are entered. If the establishment has no pay roll, secure and enter an estimate of the number at each weekly group. Give also the total amount paid as wages to men, women, and children separately for the week selected. The total wages for the week should not be less than the minimum or greater than the maximum as computed from the weekly earnings. It is essential that the segregation of the employees be made from a pay roll. In order that the Office may be fully advised as to the source of the information, the agent must, in every instance, write on the margin of the schedule opposite this inquiry, "Obtained from a pay roll," or, if the answer is estimated, the word "Estimated."

Inquiry 12.—Time the factory was in operation.

118. Report in answer to this inquiry, first, the number of days the plant was in operation under normal conditions; second, the number of hours constituting a day's work under normal conditions; and third, the number of hours constituting a week's work under normal conditions. If the factory was in operation under regular conditions during the entire year the answer is, of course, very simple; but it will frequently be found that the factory is operated under varying conditions as to time, and in order that there may be uniformity in reporting the "number of days in operation," it has been decided to report this on the basis of a full day's operation of the factory. For instance, supposing 10 hours a normal day's work and the factory was in operation as follows:

200 days at 10 hours per day equals 2,000 hours.
50 days at 8 hours per day equals 400 hours.
45 days at 6 hours per day equals 270 hours.
295 10)2,670
267 days.

From this it will be seen that the true answer to the question as to number of days in operation is 267 of 10 hours each instead of 295 days at varying hours per day. In stating the number of days in operation, Sundays, holidays, and other days the plant was idle must, of course, be omitted. Time in operation under normal conditions should be the hours of work usually followed by the establishment reporting.

119. The second question, as to the number of hours constituting a normal day's work, requires no explanation.

120. The number of hours per week under normal conditions may vary from a computation of 6 days' work at the number of hours reported per day, by reason of less number of hours worked on Saturdays, and it is important that this be shown. The answer to the inquiry, therefore, where 10 hours constitutes a normal day's work, for instance, may show 60 hours, 58 hours, 55 hours, or whatever are the true conditions.

121. Extra time is called for in hours, and should show the number of hours overtime the factory was in operation; overtime in this connection means the time above normal conditions.

Inquiry 13.—Power.

122. Answer to this inquiry should develop the kind and total quantity of power used in manufactures. The inquiry is divided into three subdivisions, as follows:

123. (*a*) *Power owned.*—Here should be shown, for the establishment reporting, the number of engines, water wheels, motors, etc., owned by the establishment, and their horsepower. Only the electric motors operated by electric current generated by the establishment are to be reported here.

124. (*b*) *Power rented to other establishments.*—Under this subdivision should be shown the total horsepower supplied to other establishments *by* the establishment reporting, and it follows that the power here reported is included under "Power owned," in subdivision (*a*).

125. (*c*) *Power rented from other establishments* should show: First, the number of electric motors run by rented current and their total horsepower; second, the kind and total horsepower of other varieties of power hired by the establishment reporting; and third, the name and address of the establishment supplying this rented power. Subdivision (*c*), therefore, will show power used by the establishment reporting which must come from some *outside* source.

EXTRACTS FROM CENSUS LAWS RELATING TO MANUFACTURES.

[Act of Congress, March 3, 1899.]

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That a census of the * * * manufacturing, mechanical * * * products of the United States shall be taken in the year nineteen hundred, and once every ten years thereafter.

Sec. 6. That the collection of the information required by this act shall be made, under the direction of the Director of the Census, by supervisors, enumerators, and special agents, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7. That the Twelfth Census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. * * * The schedules of inquiries relating to the products of manufacturing and mechanical establishments shall embrace the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, cooperative, or other form; date of commencement of operations; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employees and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the census year; character and quantity of power used, and character and number of machines employed. The form and subdivision of inquiries necessary to secure the information under the foregoing topics relating to manufacturing and mechanical industries shall be in the discretion of the Director of the Census. The information collected shall be of and for the fiscal year of such corporations or establishments having its termination nearest to and preceding the first of June, nineteen hundred. Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the Director of the Census may withhold the schedules for said manufacturing and mechanical statistics from the enumerators of the several subdivisions in any or all cases, and may charge the collection of these statistics upon special agents, to be employed without respect to locality. * * * The only volumes that shall be prepared and published in connection with the Twelfth Census, except the Special Reports hereinafter provided for, shall relate to population, mortality and vital statistics, the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments, as above mentioned, and shall be designated as and constitute the Census Reports, which said reports shall be published not later than the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two.

Sec. 21. That any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent or other employee, who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by this act, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, or shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars; or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years and be fined not exceeding eight hundred dollars; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Sec. 22. * * * And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

Sec. 23. That all fines and penalties imposed by this act may be enforced by indictment or information in any court of competent jurisdiction.

[Act of Congress, March 6, 1902.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, etc.

* * * * * *

Sec. 9. That in the year nineteen hundred and five, and every ten years thereafter, there shall be a collection of the statistics of manufactures, confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood and mechanical industries; and the Director is hereby authorized to prepare such schedules as in his judgment may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section; * * *

APPENDIX C.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EDITING AND REVISING THE SCHEDULES OF MANUFACTURES.

The reports from manufacturers are prepared either by a representative of the establishment, or by an agent of the Bureau of the Census in conformity with information furnished by such representative. As a rule, therefore, they must be accepted as showing the general condition of the business for the census year of the establishment reporting. *The Bureau is not justified* in making any changes in values or quantities that will affect the general results except in cases of manifest error. The final revision of the reports must be confined, therefore, to harmonizing the answers to the several questions, and detecting and correcting errors due to a misunderstanding of the questions, to the insertion of wrong figures, or to willful misstatement of facts. The person in charge of the work should be consulted before making any material change in the figures.

In view of the close relation between certain questions in the General Schedule and the supplemental schedules, and the variety of information presented in the reports of different industries, it is important, in order that no point in the schedules be overlooked, that exact and uniform methods be followed in editing.

The several questions in the schedule should be taken up in numerical order, each being considered both by itself and in connection with information given under questions that have more or less bearing upon it. The answers should be consistent with each other, and with the character and size of the establishment reported.

The instructions in the schedule and in the book of instructions to special agents must be studied, and their application to each question fully understood. In addition to these, the following rules and suggestions must be observed:

1. All changes must be made neatly and plainly in red ink. Correct all indistinct figures. If a correction is necessary in one or two figures of a number, rewrite *all* the figures of the number. Be careful to have all corrections in the proper spaces to avoid confusion and error in tabulation.

2. Cents and fractions should in all cases be eliminated (except fractions of the total average numbers for the year, required in connection with Inquiry 7, and fractions of hours per day and hours per week, in Inquiry 12; these are referred to elsewhere); follow the Office rule of adding 1 if the fraction is more than one-half, or throwing the fraction away if less than one-half.

3. The totals given in answer to each question must be verified by the *addition of the several items*. If totals are not reported, they should be inserted in red ink by the examiner—not, however, until after all corrections have been made in the items.

4. Each schedule should first be examined to see that the establishment comes within the scope of the Census investigation. (See paragraphs 19 to 64, inclusive, instructions to special agents, for list of establishments not to be reported.) Refer all doubtful schedules to the section chief.

The following are some of the principal points that should be considered in editing the answer to each inquiry:

Title page:

1. See that schedule is filed in proper folio as to state, county, and city or town.

Title page—Continued.

2. If report includes data for two or more factories not in the same city or town, report the fact to the section chief.
3. Verify classification from answers to Inquiries 2 and 10.
4. Compare time covered by certificate with answers to Inquiries 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12. If certificate covers *only a portion of the year*, the entries under Inquiries 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 should represent the *short period* and not a full year. Any inconsistency between the certificate and the answers to these inquiries should be reported to the section chief.

Inquiry 1:

1. Ownership must be either (1) individual, (2) firm or limited partnership, (3) incorporated company, or (4) other forms. The figure 1, 2, 3, or 4, indicating which form of ownership, respectively, must be placed on the left-hand margin of the schedule, opposite the answer.
2. Supply omission by reference to name on title page and from answers to Inquiries 4 and 5, or from directories.
3. For individual, and firm or limited partnership, Inquiry 4 should be answered.

Inquiry 2:

1. Should be in harmony with the answer to Inquiry 10, and with classification on title page.

Inquiry 3:

1. Items should be separately reported; make segregation of combined items in proportion to separate items reported for plants of same industry and size.
2. If plant is rented, value should not be reported for land, buildings, and possibly machinery, but amount of rental paid must be reported in answer to the first item under Inquiry [illegible].
3. In stonecutting and charcoal manufacturing, and some other outdoor industries, neither value of land and buildings nor rent is necessarily reported.
4. Each item of capital must be consistent with other items, with the total, with the character of the industry, and with the size of the establishment.
5. Patent rights, good will, etc., are *not* considered capital for census purposes.
6. Examine reports of small establishments for common error of reporting entire value, or rent, for buildings, etc., where only a small part is actually used in manufacturing.

Inquiry 4:

1. Must be consistent with Inquiry 1.
2. Should not be answered for incorporated or stock company, or coöperative association.
3. Should be answered for individual, and for firm or limited partnership.
4. All proprietors and firm members irrespective of salary should be reported here and not under Inquiry 5 or 6.
5. Supply omissions from name on title page, and from Inquiry 1.

Inquiry 5:

1. *Only incorporated companies* should report salaried officers of corporations.
2. Examine Inquiries 5 and 6 for duplications. Small concerns reported by mail may report all or part of the wage-earners under Inquiry 5. When so determined, transfer to Inquiry 6.

Inquiry 6:

1. Test the average annual wages for each class by dividing the wages by the average number obtained from Inquiry 7. If greater or less than the normal average yearly wage for the industry, refer to chief of section.
2. The greatest and least numbers employed at any one time should be, as a rule, above and below the *average number* for any month the factory was in operation as shown under Inquiry 7. The least number should represent a time when factory was in actual operation.
3. The total greatest number should, as a rule, agree approximately with the total number reported under Inquiry 11.

Inquiry 7:

1. In full year reports the average number, as computed for the year, should be, as a rule, between the greatest and least numbers of Inquiry 6 for each class.
2. Make corrections only for months during which factory was in actual operation. A small number reported for idle months should be allowed to stand.
3. Should an irreconcilable discrepancy appear between Inquiries 6 and 7, the total number reported under Inquiry 11, together with the circumstances of the particular case, should determine which of the inquiries is to be corrected.
4. Care should be taken that Inquiries 6, 7, and 11 be consistent as to classes employed.
5. The character of the industry will largely determine the sex and age of employees.
6. After verifying the numbers, compute the average numbers for men, women, and children, respectively, and place the results below the right-hand columns. To ascertain the average number, divide the sum of the average numbers for all of the months by 12.
7. In computing these averages, the result should be carried to *one decimal place;* if the *second decimal* is *over 5* raise the *first decimal* by 1, otherwise disregard it. If the *second decimal* is *exactly 5 without a remainder*, add *1* to the *first decimal only when it is an odd digit. Always* show the *decimal point*, even if there is *no* decimal, or if the quotient is a decimal *only;* for example, 4.0 and 0.5. The decimal point should be very distinct.
8. *Combine the average numbers* for men, women, and children thus obtained and place the result in the lower right-hand corner of the margin.
9. Inquiries 6 and 7, when not answered, can be calculated from Inquiries 11 and 12 for small establishments with few employees.

Inquiry 8:

1. If land, buildings, or machinery, etc., or any part of them are reported as rented under Inquiry 3, amount paid for rent of factory or works must be shown. Segregate combined items of rent of office and rent of works proportionately.
2. If *power* is reported under *Inquiry 13 (c)*, as *rented from* another establishment, the cost of the same should be reported under the second item.
3. If plant is reported as *owned, Inquiry 3*, amount paid as *taxes* should be reported, unless it is exempt from taxation.

Inquiry 8—Continued.

4. Rent of offices, insurance, interest, internal revenue, etc., should be consistent with the *size* of the establishment and the *nature* of the industry. For establishments paying internal revenue tax, the amount here reported should at least equal the tax required by law for the product reported. Establishments manufacturing distilled liquors, as a rule, place their product in bond, the internal revenue tax being paid by the purchaser. In such cases, the internal revenue tax will not necessarily be reported. The following is a list of all manufactured products requiring internal revenue tax with the rates of taxation:

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS REQUIRING INTERNAL REVENUE TAX, AND RATE OF TAXATION.

Butter.—Adulterated, 10 cents per pound. Process or renovated, ¼ of 1 cent per pound.

Cheese.—Filled, 1 cent per pound.

Cigarettes.—Weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, $1.08 per thousand.

Cigars.—Weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, $3.00 per thousand.

Tobacco.—Chewing, etc., 6 cents per pound.

Snuff.—6 cents per pound.

Distilled spirits.—$1.10 per gallon.

Fermented liquors.—Not more than 31 gallons per barrel, $1.00 per barrel, and at proportionate rates for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and eighths of barrels.

Oleomargarine.—Colored yellow, 10 cents per pound; free from coloration, ¼ of 1 cent per pound.

Playing cards.—Not more than 54 cards per pack, 2 cents per pack.

5. Amount paid for *contract work* should not include any part of amount reported as salaries or wages, Inquiries 5 and 6.
6. Some establishments, such as, for example, clothing, publishing, etc., have work done by contract outside the factory or office. The cost of such work may be erroneously reported as wages. When this is apparently the case, such amount should be transferred to "amount paid for contract work."

Inquiry 9:

1. See that materials are properly classified as "raw" or "partially manufactured," and "all other materials." Consult classified list appended for supplemental industries.
2. Fuel should be reported, as a general rule. Where steam-power is employed, and where welding, baking, smelting, etc., are required as a part of processes of manufacture, as in machine shops, foundries, bakeries, and brickyards, a large expenditure for fuel is usual. In such cases the cost of fuel should be supplied if omitted.
3. Establishments, such as sawmills, having waste products which can be used for fuel need not of necessity report cost of fuel.
4. Where power and heat are reported as rented under Inquiry 8 and Inquiry 13 (c), no fuel item need be supplied.
5. Cost of fuel for *heating purposes only* should *not* be supplied.
6. Mill supplies should be consistent with amount of machinery, character of industry, and size of establishment.
7. "All other materials" should include, in all cases, cost of packages, bottles, corks, labels, etc., and, except for a few industries, should be a minor item.
8. Segregate *combined items* in proportion to corresponding items in schedules of *same industry* and *same size.*
9. See that *cost of materials* in general and supplemental schedules are consistent as to amount and classification.
10. Where quantity and cost of specified materials are reported, see that cost per unit is consistent with average ruling prices of articles for the census year.

Inquiry 9—Continued.

11. Under *freight* include also *express* charges.
12. Compute separately total cost of "raw" and "partially manufactured" materials, and insert in red ink on margin of schedule.

Inquiry 10:

1. Goods manufactured should be consistent with classification and answers to Inquiries 2 and 9.
2. Value reported should be consistent with *capital*, Inquiry 3, *amount of wages*, Inquiry 6, and *cost of materials*, Inquiry 9.
3. "All other products" should include value of all products not specifically mentioned.
4. "Amount received for custom work and repairing" should include amounts for custom work and odd jobs, and repairing, etc.
5. In case of flour and grist mills, the value of custom-ground grain should be included with the merchant product.
6. Value per unit of goods manufactured must be consistent with average ruling prices of such articles during census year.
7. Ascertain whether schedule shows a profit or loss by comparing the sum of salaries, wages, miscellaneous expenses, and cost of materials with the total value of products. When a loss appears without schedule being marked "correct" after total value, it justifies a more careful examination. Such schedules should be referred to chief of section. *Excessive* apparent gain should also be investigated. Railroad repair shops should show *no* loss; as a rule, expenses and product should balance.
8. If schedule shows a total value of product of *less than $500*, refer to the section chief.

Inquiry 11:

1. Verify both vertical and cross addition for number and total wages for week.
2. The total number of men, women, and children should be consistent with the numbers for each class shown under Inquiries 6 and 7. The total for each class will, as a rule, *approximate* the greatest number for each class, Inquiry 6, and in no case should the total in this inquiry fall below the *highest average number* shewn for any one month under Inquiry 7.
3. In case of obvious inconsistency between the numbers reported here and under Inquiries 6 and 7, a computation of the possible maximum and minimum earnings for the week should be made and compared with the total wages for the week. If the total wages for the week does not lie between the possible maximum and minimum earnings and a correction in the number of employees appears necessary, refer to chief of section.

Inquiry 12:

1. The first three items must be properly answered for all establishments except small publishing concerns where all the printing is done by contract and no regular office force or hours are kept.
2. Number of days in operation should be consistent with period covered by certificate and with the months in operation under Inquiry 7, due allowance being made for idle time and for "short time." *Fractions* of hours per day and per week should be reduced to *one* decimal place.
3. Number of hours per day and per week should be consistent with character of industry and prevailing conditions.
4. If number of days in operation is not reported, and the report indicates a full year's operation, and 12 months is normal time for such industry, supply *300 days*. Likewise supply hours per day and per week in accordance with prevailing normal conditions in the same industry of establishments of the same size and same locality.

Inquiry 12—Continued.

5. Extra time should represent number of hours the factory was in operation above normal time during the year, and *not* the sum of the extra hours worked by all employees. If it is obvious that extra time represents the *extra hours of all employees*, reduce to factory time by dividing by the total average number of employees computed from Inquiry 7.
6. Where it is apparent that extra time includes *all the time* under normal conditions *plus extra time*, reduce by deducting the normal time. Extra time is *not* to be reduced to a normal day's basis and, therefore, *not* to be included in the number of days in operation.
7. The following is an example of the method for computing "days in operation:"

200 days at 10 hours per day =	2,000 hours.
50 days at 8 hours per day =	400 hours.
45 days at 6 hours per day =	270 hours.
295 days	10)2,670 hours.
	267 days.

This is taking 10 hours as the normal day's work, and thus the computation is exclusive of overtime or extra time, and the true answer is 267 days of 10 hours each instead of 295 days of varying hours.

8. If it appears that extra or overtime is included in the calculation, such extra time should be deducted as follows:

200 days at 12 hours per day =	2,400 hours.
50 days at 8 hours per day =	400 hours.
45 days at 6 hours per day =	270 hours.
295 days	3,070 hours.
less 200 days at 2 hours overtime	400 hours.
	10)2,670
	267 days.

Ten hours being the normal day, this gives 267 as the correct number of days, with 400 hours to be entered under extra time.

9. The number of hours per day under normal conditions is not necessarily the number of hours worked each day during the major part of the year, since the factory may be working overtime the greater part of the year, but is governed, as a rule, by the general conditions prevailing in that industry in the same locality.
10. For factories working under normal conditions 24 hours per day, or working both day shifts and night shifts, the number of hours per day may properly be *24 hours*, or the sum of the hours of the shifts.
11. The number of days in operation should be *exclusive* of Sundays, holidays, and all other days the plant was idle.

Inquiry 13:

1. See that power is fully and properly reported for establishments which, according to nature of industry, should use power.
2. Power owned or generated should be fully described under section "*a*;" power rented or sold to other establishments, under section "*b*;" and rented or bought from another establishment, under section "*c*."
3. If power is bought or rented from others, the amount paid for same must be reported under the second item of Inquiry 8.
4. Waterpower and steampower, except when supplied by shafting or belting, should be reported as owned. Hence, when waterpower is used and water wheels are either owned or rented with the plant, the power should be reported as owned. In such cases number of water wheels and engines must be reported or supplied.

Inquiry 13—Continued.

5. Electric power, unless generated on the premises, should in all cases be reported as rented power.
6. Other power in the first section "*a*" should include only *primary* generators other than those enumerated in that section; dynamos are not to be included.
7. Supply omissions of horsepower of engines, etc., in accordance with average horsepower used by other establishments of same character and size.
8. Where electric motors are reported under section "*a*" without any primary generators (as engines, water wheels, etc.) and electric power to run the motors is also reported as rented under section "*c*," the electric motors under "*a*" should be crossed out.
9. Electric current for lighting purposes only should be crossed out.
10. Water used to run water motors, or gas to run gas engines reported under "*a*," should *not* be treated as rented power under "*c*."
11. Fractional parts of one horsepower, when reported alone, should in all cases be increased to one horsepower.

Supplemental schedules:

1. Supplemental schedules must accompany the General Schedules for each of the 58 industries included in the appended list of industries for which supplemental schedules are provided.
2. Prepare a supplemental schedule, when omitted, from information in General Schedule when practicable, after consulting the section chief.
3. Name, location, and certificate in supplemental and general schedules should agree.
4. Materials and products in the supplemental and general schedules must in the majority of cases agree.
5. Compare products in supplemental and general schedules and see that they agree both in total and detail.
6. Where there are *two supplemental schedules, one* of which is schedule of *by-products*, the *values* in the *by-products supplemental* must be transferred to the "All other products" of the supplemental schedule embracing the *chief products* of the establishment. The principal supplemental then must agree with the General Schedule. A memorandum must be made in both the general and the principal supplemental schedule as follows: "Value of products includes by-products, classified as (*insert name of classification of by-product supplemental*) to value of $———." A memorandum must also be made in the by-product supplemental as follows: "The value of the by-product here reported is included in the value of product for (*insert classification of General Schedule or chief supplemental*)." Mark by-product supplemental in *red* ink, "By-products," *and return to the section chief.*
7. Where a by-product requires a supplemental schedule and the chief products require only a General Schedule, the materials and value of products on the supplemental and general schedules will *not* agree. A memorandum should be made on the by-product supplemental schedule, as provided for in the preceding paragraph and the supplemental returned to the section chief.
8. Examine carefully questions relative to special equipment and machinery, etc. When omitted, supply from other parts of schedule, where practicable, or from other reliable sources.

Supplemental schedules—Continued.

9. In the following industries—Chemicals; Dyestuffs and extracts; Essential oils; Explosives; Fertilizers; Gas, manufactured; Paints and varnishes; Petroleum refining; Soap; Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; and Wood distillation, the supplemental schedules require a report of the products manufactured and consumed by the establishment in the manufacture of the final products. In these cases the value of the products thus consumed are not to be separately reported either as "materials used" or as "products." For example, in the manufacture of gas, a portion and sometimes all of the coke—by-product of the coal gas—may be used as fuel for the boilers and retorts. The value of the coke so used is *not* to be reported as fuel under "materials used," or as a coke product under "products," for the cost of the same is covered by the coal and labor reported and its value enters into the value reported for the gas product. If, however, all or part of the coke is sold, it then becomes a true product and should be so reported. The examiners will pay especial attention to the foregoing in preparing the schedules of the industries named for tabulation.
10. Attention is also called to the question of "amount paid for lamps and appliances purchased for sale," under materials in the supplemental gas schedule. The amount reported for this item *should in every instance* be included in the item of "amount paid for rent of offices and buildings, etc.," of miscellaneous expenses, Inquiry 8, in the General Schedule.
11. The total cost of ammonia, as reported under Inquiry 2 of the manufactured ice supplemental schedule, should be included as partially manufactured materials in the General Schedule.
12. Consult special instructions for some of the principal supplemental industries—as Butter and cheese; Flour and grist mills; Lumber and saw mills; Printing and publishing; and several others.

Special points not to be overlooked:

1. Indicate by numerals the form of organization, Inquiry 1.
2. Compute and insert the total average numbers for men, women, and children, Inquiry 7.
3. Compute and insert the totals for cost of "raw" and "partially manufactured" materials under Inquiry 9.
4. Eliminate all cents and fractions.
5. Make all corrections of figures on the same line as original figures.
6. Make all indistinct figures clear and legible.

CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS INTO "RAW" AND "PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED."

Materials which are separately reported in the supplemental schedules must be classified in the General Schedule as to "raw" and "partially manufactured" form and "all other materials," as indicated in the following:

Beet sugar:

Raw—Sugar beets, limestone, sulphur.
Partially manufactured—Coke.
All other materials—Barrels, sacks.

Boots and shoes:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Brickyards:

Raw—Clay purchased, coal used as ingredient, sand, manganese.

Partially manufactured—Lime, salt.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk:

Raw—Milk, gathered cream, skimmed milk.

Partially manufactured—Sugar.

All other materials—Tubs, boxes, color, salt, cans, labels, etc.

Carriages and wagons:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Coke:

Raw—*Coal charged into ovens*, run of mine unwashed, run of mine washed, slack unwashed, slack washed.

Cotton manufactures:

Raw—*Cotton*, sea-island, other domestic, Egyptian or other foreign.

Partially manufactured—Cotton yarn not made in mill, woolen yarn not made in mill, worsted yarn not made in mill, silk yarn, spun silk yarn, linen yarn, other yarns not made in mill, waste of other mills, starch, chemicals and dyestuffs.

Cottonseed products:

Raw—Cottonseed, crushed.

Dyeing and finishing textiles:

Partially manufactured—Chemicals and dyestuffs, starch, silk soap, other soap.

Flax, hemp, and jute:

Raw—Manila hemp, sisal, New Zealand hemp; *Hemp*, Russian rough, Russian tow, Russian line, Italian rough, Italian tow, Italian line, American rough; *Flax*, European rough, European tow, European line, Canadian rough, Canadian tow, Canadian line, domestic rough; jute, jute butts.

Partially manufactured—*Hemp*, American tow, American line; *Flax*, domestic tow, domestic line, *Flax or hemp yarns not made in mills*, domestic tow wholly or partially bleached, domestic tow, gray, domestic line, wholly or partially bleached, domestic line, gray, imported tow, wholly or partially bleached, imported tow, gray, imported line, wholly or partially bleached, imported line, gray; jute yarn not made in mill, cotton yarn not made in mill.

Flour and grist:

Raw—Wheat, corn, rye, buckwheat, barley, oats, other grain.

All other materials—Barrels, sacks, cooperage stock, and cloth and paper for sacks.

Gas, manufactured:

Raw—Coal, oil, water.

Partially manufactured—Coke, benzine, calcium carbide, lime, gas purchased.

Lamps and appliances *are to be included in the last item of "miscellaneous expenses." Inquiry 8.*

Glass works:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Hosiery and knit goods:

Raw—Foreign wool, domestic wool, foreign and domestic wool, camel, alpaca, and vicuna hair, mohair, buffalo, cow, and other animal hair; *Cotton*, sea-island, other domestic, Egyptian.

Partially manufactured—Shoddy, wool waste and noils, camel, alpaca, and vicuna noils, mohair noils, tops, woolen yarn, worsted yarn, merino (cotton mixed) yarn, cotton yarn, silk yarn, spun silk yarn, linen yarn, jute, soap, oil, chemicals and dyestuffs, all other materials which are components of the product.

Iron and steel—blast furnaces:

Raw—Domestic iron ore, foreign iron ore, fluxing material.

Partially manufactured—Mill cinder, scrap, scale, etc.

Fuel—Anthracite coal and culm, bituminous coal, coke, charcoal, natural gas for steam raising.

Leather gloves and mittens:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Leather, tanned and curried

Raw—Hides, calf and kip skins, coltskins, goatskins, sheepskins, all other skins. Hemlock bark, oak bark, gambier, sumac.

Partially manufactured—Hemlock bark extract, oak bark extract, quebracho extract, chemicals, all other tanning materials, rough leather, rough grains, rough splits, all other rough leather, oil, stearin, dégras, tallow, and all other materials used in currying.

Lumber and timber:

Raw—

Logging or timber plants—Stumpage value of all timber cut for logs or bolts, other stumpage.

Partially manufactured—

Sawmills—Logs, bolts (purchased).

Planing mills—Rough lumber purchased.

Mill supplies—

Logging or timber plants—Cost at point of use of supplies consumed.

Sawmills—Mill supplies.

Planing mills—Mill supplies.

Manufactured ice:

Partially manufactured—Ammonia used.

Paper and pulp:

Raw—Domestic spruce, Canadian spruce, domestic poplar wood, Canadian poplar wood, other domestic pulp wood, other Canadian wood, straw, sulphur.

Partially manufactured—Rags, old or waste paper, manila stock, ground wood pulp, soda wood fiber, sulphite wood fiber, other chemical fiber, other stock, other chemicals, pyrites, sizing, clay.

Petroleum refining:

Raw—Crude petroleum, sulphur, pyrites.

Partially manufactured—Sulphuric acid, caustic soda.

All other materials—Coopers' and carpenters' materials, tinners' materials, barrels, cases, tin cans.

Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products:

Raw—Domestic china clay, foreign china clay, domestic ball clay, foreign ball clay, stoneware clay, slip clay, fire clay, pipe clay, terra cotta clay, brick clay, and all other clay, sand, flint, feldspar, manganese.

Partially manufactured—Plaster, salt, iron, lime, liquid and coin gold, oxide of lead, zinc, cobalt.

All other materials—Packing materials (crates and hogsheads, barrels, boxes, straw, etc.).

Printing and publishing:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Rice, cleaning and polishing:

Raw—Rough rice, domestic; rough rice, foreign.

Salt:

Partially manufactured—Barrels, bags, sacks, cooperage stock purchased, cloth purchased for sacks.

Shipbuilding:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Silk:

Raw—Raw silk.

Partially manufactured—Spun silk, artificial silk, cotton yarn, mercerized cotton yarn, wool yarn, mohair yarn, other yarn, organzine and tram, fringe and floss, chemicals and dyestuffs.

Slaughtering and meat packing:

Raw—Beeves, sheep, hogs, calves, all other animals slaughtered.

Partially manufactured—Dressed meat.

Soap:

Partially manufactured—All materials.

Starch.

Raw—Corn, wheat, potatoes, roots.

Partially manufactured—Cornstarch, wheat flour, borax, gum, soda.

Steel works and rolling mills:
Raw—Domestic and foreign iron ore.
Partially manufactured—All materials from "Spiegeleisen," etc., to "Copper ingots," inclusive.
Fuel—From "Anthracite coal" to "Fuel used for power," inclusive.

Tin plate and terne plate:
Partially manufactured—From "Bessemer steel" to "Sulphuric acid," etc., inclusive.
All other materials—Boxes and nails.
Fuel—From "Anthracite coal" to "Fuel used for power," inclusive.

Wood distillation:
Raw—Wood and limestone.
Partially manufactured—Lime, soda, crude wood alcohol.

Wool:
Raw—From "Foreign wool" to "Buffalo, cow, and other animal hair," inclusive, and from "Hatters' fur" to "Cotton, Egyptian," etc., inclusive.
Partially manufactured—Tailors' clippings, rags, etc., and all other materials from "Shoddy" to "Chemicals and dyestuffs," inclusive.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES.

Agricultural implements.
Automobiles.
Beet sugar factories.
Bicycles.
Boots and shoes.
Brickyards.
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.
Buttons.
Canning and preserving, fish and oysters.
Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.
Carriages and wagons.
Cars, steam and street railroad.
Chemical manufactures.
Coke.
Cotton manufactures.
Cottonseed products.
Dyeing and finishing textiles.
Dyestuffs and extracts.
Electrical machinery and apparatus.
Essential oil factories.
Explosives.
Fertilizers.
Flax, hemp, and jute.
Flour and grist mills.
Gas, manufactured.
Glass works.
Hosiery and knit goods.
Iron and steel—blast furnaces.
Lead, smelting and refining.
Leather gloves and mittens.
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.
Lumber and timber products.
Manufactured ice.
Metal working machinery. (Supplemental schedule abandoned.)
Needles and pins.
Oilcloth and linoleum.
Paints and varnishes.
Paper and pulp mills.
Pens and pencils.
Petroleum refining.
Pianos and organs.
Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.
Printing and publishing and the periodical press.
Railroad repair shops.
Rice, cleaning and polishing.
Salt works.
Sewing machines.
Shipbuilding.
Silk manufactures.
Slaughtering and meat packing.
Soap.
Starch.
Steel works and rolling mills.
Stoves and furnaces. (Supplemental schedule abandoned.)
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.
Tin plate and terne plate works.
Turpentine and rosin.
Wood distillation.
Wool manufactures.
Zinc, smelting and refining.

APPENDIX D.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.

Instructions for classification of schedules.—The classification of reports is the assignment of the schedule for each manufacturer to a specific industry and to a particular generic group of industries in order to bring together the reports for all establishments engaged in the same industry. It is the first and most important step in the compilation of the data and the utmost care should be exercised at every stage of the work. The clerks engaged in classifying should be familiar with the use of all the supplemental schedules and the methods of presenting the statistics in the final volumes. The completeness of the Census reports is largely controlled by the classification of the individual schedules. If, upon comparison of the number of establishments reported for the census of 1905 with those for 1900 it appears that there has been a decrease or an exceptionally large increase the conclusion, in the absence of other information, will be that the schedules have been wrongly classified. It is difficult to detect an error in classification before the completion of the final tables and changes will then necessitate the correction of a large number of totals and a serious delay at a critical stage of the work.

The general rule for classification is that the schedule must be assigned to the industry indicated by the product of chief value. For instance, if an establishment is engaged in the manufacture of both men's and women's clothing, the value of the two classes of clothing should be determined before classifying the report. If the product of men's clothing is in excess of that of women's clothing, the report should be classified "Clothing, men's." This general rule is to be modified by other conditions indicated by the schedule, such as the commercial designation of the factory, the class of materials used and the character of machinery. For example, an establishment engaged in the manufacture of astrakhan cloth, produced such cloth to the value of $206,085, using woolen yarn to the value of $93,815, and cotton yarn to the value of $40,233. In the absence of other information this factory would be classed as "woolen goods," but knitting machines and winders are the only machinery used, and its proper classification is "Hosiery and knit goods."

Having decided the classification, the industry number as shown by the attached list must be given in the upper left-hand corner of title page, just under the border and the title of the industry written in the space below the inquiries in regard to the location of the factory and general office.

Many establishments are engaged in the manufacture of a great variety of articles, and the assignment of the schedule to a specific industry according to its product of chief value results in the inclusion in that classification of products which are not designed for the same purpose. This can not be avoided, but there are some industries carried on by the same establishment but of such a distinct character and of such importance that it is necessary to make separate reports. For instance, the manufacture of lumber and salt is frequently carried on by the same company or individual, but as the statistics for these industries are compiled separately, separate reports must be prepared and each given its proper classification.

While it is desired to obtain complete separate reports for each industry represented by the supplemental schedules, there are establishments engaged in the manufacture of products named on two or more of the supplemental schedules for which it is impossible to secure complete separate reports. For instance, an establishment reported on the supplemental schedule for "Cottonseed products" may produce large quantities of fertilizer, though not sufficient to control the classification of the report which would be classed as "Oil, cottonseed and cake," and the quantity and value of the fertilizer would be shown in the special tabulation and added to the amounts reported by establishments classed as "Fertilizers."

Some establishments are engaged in the manufacture of products covered by two or more supplemental schedules, but enumerated on only one of these schedules. For instance, a turpentine distillery may be operated in connection with a lumber mill, but it is impossible to secure complete separate reports for each industry, but the respective supplemental schedules have been furnished. In such cases the General Schedule must be classified and both supplemental schedules retained with it until separated in the editing section. The significance of the supplemental schedules must be thoroughly understood, and the necessity and practicability of separate reports considered before classification.

In case of uncertainty concerning the classification the report made by the establishment at the Twelfth Census should be consulted and the classification then used should be followed unless it was manifestly wrong, or there has been an entire change in the class of product. If, however, the classification for the Twelfth Census has been subdivided the report should be classified according to the classification for 1905.

If the establishment is engaged in an industry for which a supplemental schedule is required, and the supplemental schedule has not been secured, and it can not be prepared from data contained in the General Schedule, it should be returned for correction to either the special agent or the establishment as may be required with the customary letter.

The list of classifications gives the name of each classification and its number, also the general group number to which the class belongs and the classification number used in 1900. The classifier is concerned only with the name and number of classification for 1905.

GROUPING OF INDUSTRIES FOR THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1905.

1. *Food and kindred products.*—Includes slaughtering and meat packing, with certain of its by-products, such as lard, oleomargarine; bread and other bakery products; flour, meal, and all cereal products; sugar and molasses, sirups and confectionery; cheese and butter; canning and preserving of meat, fruit, fish, and vegetables; and all other manufactured alimentary preparations.

2. *Textiles.*—Textile fabrics of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and admixtures thereof; dyeing and finishing; clothing and garment making; carpets, oilcloths, mats, and matting; flax, hemp, and jute goods; cotton waste, cordage, and all other manufacture or rehandling of textiles.

3. *Iron and steel and their products.*—Pig iron, iron and steel bars, billets, forgings, rails, and structural iron and steel, machinery, hardware, and all other manufactured products of which iron or steel is the chief constituent, not including iron and steel vessels.

4. *Lumber and its remanufactures.*—Timber, lumber, boxes, furniture, wood pumps, woodenware, artificial limbs, wood turning and carving, and all other wood working, except wooden vessels.

5. *Leather and its finished products.*—Tanned and curried, patent and enameled and morocco, dressed skins, boots and shoes, findings, and all other leather goods.

6. *Paper and printing.*—Paper, wall paper, patterns, bags and boxes, cardboard, collars and cuffs; envelopes, leather board, and all other paper goods; newspapers and periodicals; book, job, and music printing; bookbinding and blank books; printing materials; engraving; lithographing; stereotyping; plate printing and electrotyping.

7. *Liquors and beverages.* Distilled, malt, and vinous liquors; malt; mineral and soda waters.

8. *Chemicals and allied products.*—Chemicals and all proprietary and patent preparations of drugs, medicines, and compounds; expressed and other oils; paints, explosives, salt, and all other allied products.

9. *Clay, glass, and stone products.*—All brick and tile and pottery products; plate and window glass and glassware, and all reworking of glass and clay products; mantels and marblework, emery wheels, lime and cement, grindstones, millstones, hones, and whetstones.

10. *Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.*—Brass and copper, brassware and bronze castings; watches, clocks, and jewelry; copper, lead, zinc, and gold and silver smelting and refining; plated ware and electroplating, platinum, aluminum, type founding, and all metal working, other than iron and steel.

11. *Tobacco.* Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff; cigars and cigarettes.

12. *Vehicles for land transportation.* Carriages, wagons, sleighs, baby carriages, sleds, wheelbarrows and trucks, bicycles and tricycles, automobiles, steam and street railroad cars.

13. *Shipbuilding.*—Iron and steel and wooden vessels; boats, masts and spars, and repairing.

14. *Miscellaneous industries.*—All other manufactures not included in the foregoing, the raw materials used being of such a nature as not to allow classification under any of the above heads.

NOTE.—Every classification placed upon the schedules must be followed by the number indicating the particular group to which it belongs.

CLASSIFICATION LIST, WITH CROSS REFERENCES, 1905.

[Industries marked "*" require supplemental schedules.]

INDUSTRY.	Group number.
1. *Agricultural implements	14
2. Ammunition. (See also Firearms)	14
3. Artificial feathers and flowers. (See also Millinery and lace goods)	14
4. Artificial limbs. (See also Surgical appliances)	4
5. Artificial stone. (See also Marble and stone work)	9
6. Artists' materials	14
7. Automobile bodies and parts. (See also Automobiles; Carriage and wagon materials)	12
8. *Automobiles. (See also Automobile bodies and parts; Carriages and wagons)	12
9. Awnings, tents, and sails	2
10. Axle grease. (See also Grease and tallow)	8
11. Babbitt metal and solder	10
12. Bags, other than paper	2
13. Bags, paper	6
14. Baking and yeast powders. (See also Flavoring extracts)	8
15. Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	4
16. * Beet sugar	1
17. Bells. (See also Foundry and machine shop products)	10
18. Belting and hose, leather	5
19. Belting and hose, linen	2
20. Belting and hose, rubber. (See also Rubber and elastic goods)	14
21. * Bicycles and tricycles	12
22. Billiard tables and materials	4
23. Blacking. (See also Cleansing and polishing preparations)	8
24. Bluing	8
25. Bone, ivory, and lamp black. (See also Paints; Chemicals)	8
26. Bookbinding and blank book making. (See also Printing and publishing)	6
27. Boot and shoe cut stock. (See also Boot and shoe findings; Boots and shoes)	5
28. Boot and shoe findings. (See also Boot and shoe cut stock; Boots and shoes)	5
29. Boot and shoe uppers	5
30. * Boots and shoes	5
31. Boots and shoes, rubber	14
32. Boxes, cigar	4
33. Boxes, fancy and paper. (See also Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified)	6
34. Boxes, wooden packing. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds)	4
35. Brass. (See also Brass and copper, rolled; Brass castings and brass finishing; Brassware)	10
36. Brass and copper, rolled. (See also Brass; Brass castings and brass finishing; Brassware)	10
37. Brass castings and brass finishing. (See also Brass; Brass and copper, rolled; Brassware; Bronze castings; Plumbers' supplies)	10
38. Brassware. (See also Brass; Brass and copper, rolled; Brass castings and brass finishing; Hardware; Plumbers' supplies)	10
39. Bread and other bakery products	1
40. * Brick and tile. (See also Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products)	9
41. Bronze castings. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing)	10
42. Brooms and brushes	14
43. * Butter. (See also Cheese; Condensed milk)	1
44. Butter, reworking	1
45. * Buttons	14
46. Calcium lights	8
47. Candles. (See also Grease and tallow; Soap)	8
48. *Canning and preserving, fish. (See also Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Canning and preserving, oysters; Food preparations)	1
49. *Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, oysters; Food preparations)	1
50. *Canning and preserving, oysters. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Food preparations)	1
51. Card cutting and designing	6
52. Cardboard, not made in paper mills. (See also Paper and wood pulp)	6
53. *Carpets and rugs, other than rag. (See also Woolen goods; Worsted goods)	2
54. Carpets, rag	2
55. Carriage and wagon materials. (See also Automobile bodies and parts; Carriages and wagons)	12
56. Carriages and sleds, children's. (See also Furniture)	12
57. *Carriages and wagons. (See also Agricultural implements; Automobile bodies and parts; Carriage and wagon materials)	12
58. *Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies. (See also Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; Locomotives)	12
59. *Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies. (See also Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies)	12
60. *Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies)	12
61. *Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies)	12
62. Cash registers and calculating machines	3
63. Cement	9
64. Charcoal. (See also Lumber and timber products)	4
65. *Cheese. (See also Butter; Condensed milk)	1
66. *Chemicals. (See also Dyestuffs and extracts; Fertilizers; Explosives; Oil, essential; Paints; Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; Varnishes; Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin)	8
67. China decorating. (See also Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products)	9
68. Chocolate and cocoa products	1
69. Cleansing and polishing preparations. (See also Blacking)	8
70. Clocks. (See also Watch and clock materials; Watches)	10
71. Cloth, sponging and refinishing	2
72. Clothing, horse	2
73. Clothing, men's	2
74. Clothing, men's, buttonholes	2
75. Clothing, women's	2
76. Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1
77. Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	4
78. *Coke	14
79. Collars and cuffs. (See also Furnishing goods, men's)	2
80. Combs. (See also Ivory and bone work; Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified)	14
81. *Condensed milk. (See also Butter; Cheese)	1
82. Confectionery	1
83. Cooperage. (See also Woodenware)	4
84. Coppersmithing and sheet iron working. (See also Roofing and roofing materials; Tinware)	10
85. *Cordage and twine. (See also Nets and seines)	2
86. Cordials and sirups	1
87. Cork, cutting	4
88. Corsets	2
89. *Cotton goods. (See also Cotton small wares; Hosiery and knit goods)	2
90. *Cotton small wares. (See also Cotton goods; Hosiery and knit goods)	2
91. Cotton waste	2
92. Crucibles	9
93. *Cutlery and edge tools. (See also Hardware; Saws; Tools, not elsewhere specified)	3
94. Dairymen's, poulterers' and apiarists' supplies	14
95. Dentists' materials	14
96. Drug grinding	8
97. Druggists' preparations. (See also Patent medicines and compounds; Perfumery and cosmetics)	8

CLASSIFICATION LIST, WITH CROSS REFERENCES, 1905—Continued

INDUSTRY.	Group number.
98. *Dyeing and finishing textiles	2
99. *Dyestuffs and extracts. (See also Chemicals)	8
100. *Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	14
101. Electroplating	10
102. Emery wheels	9
103. Enameling and enameled goods	14
104. Engravers' materials	14
105. Engraving and diesinking	6
106. Engraving, steel, including plate printing. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Photolithographing and photoengraving)	6
107. Engraving, wood	6
108. Envelopes	6
109. *Explosives. (See also Chemicals)	8
110. Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified. (See also Boxes, fancy and paper; Ivory and bone work)	14
111. *Felt goods. (See also Woolen goods)	2
112. *Fertilizers. (See also Cottonseed products; Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	8
113. Files. (See also Hardware; Tools, not elsewhere specified)	3
114. Firearms. (See also Ammunition)	3
115. Fire extinguishers, chemical	14
116. Fireworks	14
117. Flags and banners. (See also Regalia and society banners and emblems)	2
118. Flavoring extracts. (See also Baking and yeast powders)	1
119. Flax and hemp, dressed	2
120. *Flour and grist mill products. (See also Food preparations)	1
121. Food preparations. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Canning and preserving, oysters; Flour and grist mill products; Pickles, preserves, and sauces)	1
122. Foundry and machine shop products. (See also Locomotives; Steam fittings and heating apparatus; Stoves and furnaces; Stoves, gas and oil; Structural ironwork; Vault lights and ventilators)	3
123. Foundry supplies	14
124. Fuel, manufactured	14
125. Fur goods. (See also Hats and caps other than felt, straw, and wool)	14
126. Furnishing goods, men's. (See also Collars and cuffs; Shirts)	2
127. Furniture	4
128. Furs, dressed	14
129. Galvanizing	10
130. Gas and lamp fixtures. (See also Lamps and reflectors)	10
131. *Gas, illuminating and heating	8
132. Gas machines and meters. (See also Foundry and machine shop products)	3
133. *Glass	9
134. Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	9
135. *Gloves and mittens, leather. (See also Furnishing goods, men's)	5
136. Glucose	1
137. Glue. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	8
138. Gold and silver, leaf and foil	10
139. Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	10
140. Graphite and graphite refining. (See also Pencils, lead)	14
141. Grease and tallow. (See also Axle grease; Candles; Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; Soap)	8
142. Grindstones	9
143. Gypsum wall plaster	9
144. Hairwork	14
145. Hammocks. (See also Cordage and twine; Nets and seines)	2
146. Hand knit goods. (See also Hosiery and knit goods)	2
147. Hand stamps	10
148. Hardware. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Files, Saws; Tools, not elsewhere specified)	3
149. Hardware, saddlery	3
150. Hat and cap materials	14
151. Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	2
152. *Hats, felt	2
153. Hats, straw	14
154. *Hats, wool	2
155. Hones and whetstones	9
156. *Hooks and eyes. (See also Needles and pins.) (Classification abandoned and combined with Needles and pins)	10
157. Horseshoes	3
158. *Hosiery and knit goods. (See also Cotton goods; Hand knit goods, Woolen goods; Worsted goods)	2
159. House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	14
160. *Ice, manufactured	14
161. Ink, printing	8
162. Ink, writing	8
163. Instruments, professional and scientific	14
164. *Iron and steel, blast furnaces	3
165. *Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	3
166. Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills)	3
167. Iron and steel, doors and shutters	3
168. Iron and steel forgings. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills)	3
169. Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills)	3
170. Iron and steel pipe, wrought	3
171. Ivory and bone work. (See also Combs; Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified)	14
172. Japanning	14
173. Jewelry	10
174. Jewelry and instrument cases	14
175. *Jute and jute goods. (See also Cordage and twine; Linen goods)	2
176. Kaolin and ground earths	9
177. Labels and tags. (See also Printing and publishing)	6
178. Lamps and reflectors. (See also Gas and lamp fixtures)	10
179. Lapidary work	14
180. Lard, refined. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	1
181. Lasts	4
182. Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	10
183. Leather goods. (See also Pocketbooks; Saddlery and harness; Trunks and valises)	5
184. *Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	5
185. Lime	9
186. *Linen goods. (See also Cordage and twine; Cotton goods; Jute and jute goods)	2
187. Liquors, distilled	7
188. Liquors, malt	7
189. Liquors, vinous	7
190. *Lithographing and engraving. (See also Engraving, steel, including plate printing; Photolithographing and photoengraving; Printing and publishing)	6
191. Locomotives. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies)	3
192. Looking-glass and picture frames. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds)	4
193. *Lumber and timber products. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds)	4
194. Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds (See also Boxes, wooden packing; Lumber and timber products; Wood, turned and carved)	4
195. Malt. (See also Liquors, distilled; Liquors, malt)	7
196. Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized. (See also Marble and stone work)	9
197. Marble and stone work. (See also Monuments and tombstones)	9
198. Matches	4
199. Mats and matting	2
200. Mattresses and spring beds. (See also Furniture; Wirework, including wire rope and cable)	14
201. *Metal working machinery. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.) (Classification abandoned and combined with Foundry and machine shop products)	3
202. Millinery and lace goods. (See also Artificial feathers and flowers)	2
203. Millstones	9
204. Mineral and soda waters	7
205. Mirrors	9
206. Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	14
207. Monuments and tombstones. (See also Marble and stone work)	9
208. Mucilage and paste. (See also Glue)	14
209. Musical instruments and materials, not specified	14
210. *Musical instruments, organs. (See also Musical instruments, pianos; Musical instruments, piano and organ materials)	14
211. *Musical instruments, pianos. (See also Musical instruments, organs; Musical instruments, piano and organ materials)	14
212. Musical instruments, piano and organ materials. (See also Musical instruments, organs; Musical instruments, pianos)	14
213. *Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	10
214. Nets and seines. (See also Cordage and twine; Hammocks)	2
215. Oakum	2
216. Oil, castor	8
217. *Oil, cottonseed and cake	8
218. *Oil, essential	8
219. Oil, lard. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	8
220. Oil, linseed	8
221. Oil, not elsewhere specified	8
222. *Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	2
223. *Oilcloth, enameled	2
224. Oleomargarine. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	1
225. Optical goods	14
226. Ordnance and ordnance stores. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills)	[illegible]
227. *Paints. (See also Varnishes; Chemicals)	8
228. *Paper and wood pulp	6
229. Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	6
230. Paper patterns	6
231. Patent medicines and compounds. (See also Druggists' preparations)	8
232. Paving materials	14
232½. Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling	1
233. *Pencils, lead	14
234. *Pens, fountain and stylographic. (See also Pens, gold)	14
235. *Pens, gold. (See also Pens, fountain and stylographic)	10
236. *Pens, steel	3
237. Perfumery and cosmetics. (See also Druggists' preparations)	8
238. *Petroleum, refining	8
239. Phonographs and graphophones	14
240. Photographic apparatus	14
241. Photographic materials	14
242. Photolithographing and photoengraving. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Stereotyping and electrotyping)	6
243. Pickles, preserves, and sauces. (See also Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables)	1
244. Pipes, tobacco	14
245. Plated ware. (See also Silversmithing and silverware)	10
246. Plumbers' supplies. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing)	10
247. Pocketbooks. (See also Leather goods)	5
248. *Pottery, terra cotta, and fire-clay products. (See also Brick and tile)	9
249. *Printing and publishing, book and job. (See also Bookbinding and blank book making; Printing and publishing, music; Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals)	6
250. *Printing and publishing, music. (See also Printing and publishing, book and job; Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals)	6
251. *Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals. (See also Bookbinding and blank book making; Printing and publishing, book and job)	6
252. Printing materials. (See also Foundry and machine shop products)	6
253. Pulp, from fiber other than wood	14

CLASSIFICATION LIST, WITH CROSS REFERENCES, 1905—Continued.

INDUSTRY	Group number.
254. Pulp goods	4
255. Pumps, not including steam pumps	4
256. Refrigerators. (See also Furniture)	4
257. Regalia and society banners and emblems. (See also Flags and banners)	2
258. *Rice, cleaning and polishing	1
259. Roofing materials. (See also Coppersmithing and sheet iron working; Tinware)	14
260. Rubber and elastic goods	14
261. Rules, ivory and wood	4
262. Saddlery and harness. (See also Leather goods)	5
263. Safes and vaults	3
264. *Salt	8
265. Sand and emery paper and cloth	14
266. Sausage. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	1
267. Saws. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Tools, not elsewhere specified)	3
268. Scales and balances	3
269. Screws, machine	3
270. Screws, wood	3
271. Sewing machine cases. (See also Sewing machines and attachments)	4
272. *Sewing machines and attachments (See also Sewing machine cases)	3
273. *Shipbuilding, iron and steel. (See also Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building)	13
274. *Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building. (See also Shipbuilding, iron and steel)	13
275. Shirts. (See also Furnishing goods, men's)	2
276. *Shoddy	2
277. Show cases	4
278. *Silk and silk goods	2
279. Silversmithing and silverware. (See also Plated ware)	10
280. *Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. (See also Lard, refined; Sausage; Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing)	1
281. *Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	1
282. Smelting and refining, copper	10
283. Smelting and refining, lead	10
284. Smelting and refining, zinc	10
285. Smelting and refining, not from the ore	10
286. *Soap. (See also Candles; Grease and tallow)	8
287. Soda water apparatus	14
288. Sporting goods	14
289. Springs, steel, car and carriage	3
290. Stamped ware. (See also Tinware)	10
291. *Starch	8
292. Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified	14
293. Statuary and art goods	9
294. Steam fittings and heating apparatus. (See also Foundry and machine shop products; Stoves and furnaces)	3
295. Steam packing	14
296. Steam pumps and pumping machinery. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.) (Classification abandoned and combined with Foundry and machine shop products)	3
297. Stencils and brands	3
298. Stereotyping and electrotyping. (See also Printing and publishing; Type founding)	6
299. Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves	3
300. Stoves gas and oil	3
301. Straw goods, not elsewhere specified	14
302. Structural ironwork	3
303. Sugar and molasses, refining	1
304. *Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids. (See also Chemicals)	8
305. Surgical appliances. (See also Artificial limbs)	14
306. *Tin and terne plate	3
307. Tinfoil	10
308. Tinware. (See also Coppersmithing and sheet iron working; Roofing and roofing materials; Stamped ware)	10
309. Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff. (See also Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes)	11
310. Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. (See also Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff)	11
311. Tools, not elsewhere specified. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Files; Hardware; Saws)	3
312. Toys and games	14
313. Trunks and valises. (See also Leather goods)	14
314. *Turpentine and rosin	8
315. Type founding. (See also Stereotyping and electrotyping)	10
316. Typewriters and supplies	3
317. Umbrellas and canes	14
318. Upholstering materials. (See also Woolen goods; Worsted goods)	2
319. *Varnishes. (See also Paints)	8
320. Vault lights and ventilators. (See also Foundry and machine shop products)	3
321. Vinegar and cider	1
322. Wall paper	6
323. Washing machines and clothes wringers	14
324. Watch and clock materials. (See also Clocks; Watch cases; Watches)	10
325. Watch cases. (See also Watch and clock materials; Watches)	10
326. Watches. (See also Clocks)	10
327. Whalebone cutting	14
328. Wheelbarrows	12
329. Whips	14
330. Windmills. (See also Agricultural implements)	14
331. Window shades and fixtures	14
332. Wire. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills)	3
333. Wirework, including wire rope and cable. (See also Mattresses and spring beds)	3
334. Wood carpet	4
335. *Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin	8
336. Wood preserving	4
337. Wood, turned and carved. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds)	4
338. Woodenware, not elsewhere specified. (See also Cooperage)	4
339. Wool pulling	2
340. Wool scouring	2
341. *Woolen goods. (See also Carpets and rugs, other than rag. Felt goods; Hosiery and knit goods; Worsted goods)	2
342. *Worsted goods. (See also Woolen goods)	2

INDEX.

Active establishments, manner of making returns for, xli. *See also* Establishments.

Agents, special, instructions to, 627.

Agricultural implements, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; wages of engineers, lxxxv; miscellaneous expenses, c; freight traffic movement, cxiii; rank of states and territories in manufacture of, ccviii; localization, by states and cities, ccxxviii, ccxxix; specialization, by states and cities, ccxxix; summary, by decades, 3; by states and territories, 74; by character of ownership, lviii, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519, 521; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 581.

Agriculture, industrial activity for specified years, cxii; relation to manufactures, cxc.

Alabama, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 480. *See also* States and territories.

Alaska, leading industries, ccxix; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 480. *See also* States and territories.

Ammunition, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; scope of classification, clxxxviii; growth of industry, clxxxviii; localization, cclv; manufacture of, in governmental establishments, ccxxvii; summary, by decades, 3; by states and territories, 74; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Animal products, transported by railroads, ratio to aggregate tonnage, cxii; comparative summary, cxxvii, cxxix.

Artificial feathers and flowers, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; localization of industry, by cities, ccxxx; summary, by decades, cxliii, 3; by states and territories, 74; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Artificial limbs, summary, by decades, clix, 3; by states and territories, 74; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Artificial stone, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by states and territories, 78; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Artists' materials, articles included in classification, clxxxviii; summary, by decades, 3; by states and territories, 78; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Arizona, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 480. *See also* States and territories.

Arkansas, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 480. *See also* States and territories.

Austria, cotton statistics, cccxiii; industrial census, ccclii; provisions for enumeration in census of 1895, cccliii; verification of material by central authorities, cccliv; defect of trade records as basis for, cccliv.

Automobile bodies and parts. *See* Automobiles.

Automobiles, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by decades, 3; by states and territories, 78; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 582.

Averages, defects of, xxxii.

Awnings, tents, and sails, summary, by decades, cxlix, 3; by states and territories, 82; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Axle grease, development of industry, clxxi; summary, by decades, 3; by states and territories, 82; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Babbitt metal and solder, products included in classification, clxxxii; growth of industry, clxxxiii; summary, by decades, 3; by states and territories, 82; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Bags, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; growth of industry, cxlix; summary, by decades, cxlix, clxiv, 3; by states and territories, 86; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Bags, other than paper. *See* Bags.

Bags, paper. *See* Bags.

Baking and yeast powders, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, cxxviii; by decades, 3; by states and territories, 86; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Bar and sheet metals, expense of freighting, cxiii.

Baskets, and rattan and willow ware, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 3; by states and territories, 90; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Bavaria, industrial census of. *See* Germany.

Beet sugar, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, cxxviii; production of, in Germany, cxxxv; ratio to total domestic production, cxxxvii; localization of industry, cclv; summary, by decades, 3; by states and territories, 90, by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 582.

Belgium, cotton statistics, cccxiii; industrial census of, result of early censuses, cccxxx; census of 1896, demand for, cccxxxi; legislation for, cccxxxi; scope of, cccxxxi; selection of date, cccxxxii; administrative authorities, cccxxxii; division of the country, cccxxxii; distribution of forms, cccxxxiii; financial preparations, cccxxxiii; organization of staff, cccxxxiii; legislation to aid in accuracy of returns, cccxxxiii; preliminary investigation, cccxxxiv; unit of enumeration, cccxxxiv, cccxxxvi; reasons for classifying certain industries, cccxxxv; instructions for filling out schedules, cccxxxvi, cccxxxvii; inquiries on schedules, cccxxxvii; method of canvassing, cccxxxvii; revision of returns by enumerators, and by local and central authorities, cccxxxviii.

Bells, scope of classification, clxxxiii; history of industry, clxxxiii; process of casting, clxxxiii; summary, by decades, 3; by states and territories, 90; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Belting and hose, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 3, 4; by states and territories, 90, 94; by character of ownership, 497, 499, 501; by value of products, 508, 510, 513; by motive power, 515, 517, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544, 548, 552.

Belting and hose, leather. *See* Belting and hose.

Belting and hose, linen. *See* Belting and hose.

Belting and hose, rubber. *See* Belting and hose.

Berlin, organization of the commission of industrial census of 1895, cccxxi; enumerators classified by occupations, cccxxiii.

Bessemer steel rails, average prices, cvi. *See also* Iron and steel.

Beverages, comparative summary, cxxvii. *See also* Liquors and beverages.

Bicycles and tricycles, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 4; by states and territories, 94; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 583.

Billiard tables and materials, articles included in the classification, clix; summary, by decades, clix, 4; by states and territories, 91; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Blacking, varieties included in classification, clxxviii; summary, by decades clxxviii, 4; by states and territories, 94; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Blast furnaces. *See* Iron and steel.

Bluing, summary, by decades, clxxviii, 4; by states and territories, 98; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Bone, ivory, and lamp black, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 4; by states and territories, 98; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; products included in classification, clxxiv.

Book and job printing and publishing, statistics of the industry, clxv. *See also* Printing and publishing.

Bookbinding and blank book making, decrease in number of establishmens engaged in, xlii; idle establishments, xlviii; governmental establishments, ccxxvii; summary, clxiv; by decades, 4; by states and territories, 98; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Boot and shoe cut stock. *See* Boots and shoes.

Boot and shoe findings. *See* Boots and shoes.

Boot and shoe uppers. *See* Boots and shoes.

Boots and shoes, decrease in number of establishments manufacturing, xlii, cxlv; idle establishments, xlviii; number and value of products, lviii; average number of wage-earners, lxxviii, lxxxi; summary, cxliii; by decades, 4; rank of states and territories in manufacture of, ccviii; rank of industry, cccxv; localization, cclv; by states, ccxxx; by cities, ccxxxi; specialization, by states, ccxxxi; by cities, ccxxxi; summary, by states and territories, 102; by character of ownership, 499, 501; by value of products, 510, 513; by motive power, 517, 519, 521; wage-earners and time in operation, 548, 552; census schedule form for industry, 583.

Boots and shoes, rubber. *See* Boots and shoes.

Boxes, cigar, summary, by decades, 4; by states and territories, 106; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Boxes, fancy and paper, average number of wage-earners, lxxxi; proportion of women employed, clxiv; large miscellaneous expenses, c; development of industry, clxiv; manufacture by establishments consuming them, clxv; summary, clxiv; by decades, 4; by states and territories, 10; by character, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Boxes, wooden packing, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; development of industry, clx; summary, clx; by decades, 4; by states and territories, 110; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 522; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Brass, localization of industry, cclv; summary, by decades, 4; by states and territories, 110, 114; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Brass and copper, rolled, industries included in classification, clxxxiii; localization of industry, cclv; summary, by decades, 4; by states and territories, 110; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Brass castings and brass finishing, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; localization of industry, cclv; summary, by decades, 4; by states and territories, 114; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Brassware, localization of industry, cclv; summary, by decades, 4; by states and territories, 114; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 559.

Brazil, cotton statistics, cccxiii.

Bread and other bakery products, idle establishments, xlviii; average number of wage-earners, lxxix; scope of industry, cxxxii; improvement in methods, cxxxiii; summary, cxxvii; by decades, cxxxiii, 5; by states and territories, 118; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Breslau, organization of commission to take industrial census of 1895, cccxxi; enumerators classified by occupations, cccxxiii.

Brick and tile, decrease in number of establishments manufacturing, xlii; idle establishments, xlviii; average number of wage-earners, lxxix; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 122; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518, 522; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 584.

British India, cotton statistics, cccxiii.

Bronze castings, summary, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 122; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Brooms and brushes, decrease in number of establishments manufacturing, xlii; idle establishments, xlviii; articles included in classification, clxxxviii; growth of industry, clxxxix; summary, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 126; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Buildings, amount of capital invested in, lxv.

Butter, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, cxxvii; cost of materials used, ciii; quantity and value of products, cxxviii; summary, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 126, 130; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515, 523; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544. *See also* Cheese, butter, and condensed milk.

Butter, reworking. *See* Butter.

Buttonholes, statement concerning, cxlvii. *See also* Clothing and kindred products.

Buttons, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, cxliii; by decades, 5; by states and territories, 130; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 585.

Calcium lights, summary, clxxi; by decades, 5; by states and territories, 130; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Calculating machines. *See* Cash registers and calculating machines.

California, leading industry, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 481. *See also* States and territories.

Canada, cotton statistics, cccxiii.

Candles, summary, clxxi; by states and territories, 130; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Canned goods, quantity and value, with per cent of increase, cxxviii.

Canning and preserving, fish, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; ratio of capital invested to value of products, lxvii; miscellaneous expenses, c; localization of industry, cclvi; summary, cxxvii; by decades, 5; by states and territories, 130; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, cxxxi, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 586.

Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; average number of wage-earners employed, lxxx; miscellaneous expenses, c; condensed statement concerning, cxxxix; localization of industry, cclvi; summary, cxxvii; by decades, 5; by states and territories, 134; summary, by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 586.

Canning and preserving, oysters, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, cxxvii; by decades, 5; by states and territories, 134; localization of industry, cclvi; summary, by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, cxxi, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 586.

Canvass for manufacturing statistics, cost of, xxvi; employees engaged in, xxvi.

Capital invested in manufacturing industries, relation of, to product, xxxiii; inquiry concerning, and instructions on schedule, lxiv; difficulty in formulating inquiry, lxiv; defects in statistics, lxiv; amount of, lxv; ratio to value of products, lxv, lxvi, lxvii; selected industries ranked according to, cxcvi; states and territories ranked according to, cxcviii; summary, by specified industries, 3, 26, 74, 466, 480; by states and territories, 22, 68, 466, 480; by character of ownership, 493; by value of products, 503; by municipalities, 556.

Capital stock of corporations, difficulties in reporting value of, lxviii.

Card cutting and designing, summary, clxiv; by decades, 5; by states and territories, 134; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Cardboard, not made in paper mills, summary, clxiv; by decades, 5; by states and territories, 134; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Carpets and rugs, other than rag, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; localization of industry, by cities and states, ccxxxii; specialization, by cities, ccxxxiii; summary, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 134; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Carpets, rag, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 138; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Carriage and wagon materials, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 138; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Carriages and sleds, children's, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 142; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Carriages and wagons, decrease in number of establishments manufacturing, xlii; idle establishments, xlviii; average number of wage-earners, lxxix; value of products, clxxxvi; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; summary, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 142; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519, 524; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 586.

Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; scope of classification, clxxxv; summary, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 150; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519, 525; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 588.

Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; scope of classification, clxxxv; summary, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 150; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 588.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, average number of wage-earners, xxxviii, lxxviii; decrease in number of establishments, xlii; idle establishments, xlviii; summary, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 146; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519, 524; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies, summary, by decades, 5; by states and territories, 150; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Cash and sundries, amount of capital in, lxv.

Cash registers and calculating machines, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 150; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Castings and machinery, other than iron and steel, freight traffic movement, cxiii.

Celluloid and celluloid goods, summary, by decades, 6.

Cement, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by states and territories, 154; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518, 525; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Census Bureau, improvements in office methods, lxxiv; report of special committee on wage investigation, xc; instructions to special agents, xciii, 627.

Census statistics, explanation of classification, xxix; scope of inquiries for obtaining, xxxi; limitations of, xxxi; comparison of, with prior censuses, xxxiii; condensed statement concerning, xxxvii.

Charcoal, summary, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 154; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Chase, Oliver R., invention by, cxxxviii.

Cheese, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; cost of materials used, ciii; quantity and value of products, cxxviii; summary, by states and territories, 154; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544. *See also* Cheese, butter, and condensed milk.

Cheese, butter, and condensed milk, development of industry, cxxx; difficulties of classification, cxxxi; decrease in number of establishments manufacturing, xlii; value of products, lviii; comparative summary, cxxvii; by decades, 6; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii, census schedule form for industry, 585.

Chemicals, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; products classified as, clxxix; summary by decades, 6; by states and territories, 158; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Chemicals and allied products, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; classification of products, clxvi, clxvii, clxxix; summary, cxxiv; by decades, 6; by specified industries, 44; by states and territories, 158, 473; by character of ownership, lx, lxi, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517, 526; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for, 588.

Children, average number employed as wage-earners, comparative summary, xxxv, xxxvi, lxxv; difficulty in obtaining accurate returns, lxxv; average number, by states and geographic divisions, lxxi; by months, lxxix; in selected industries, lxxviii, lxxx, lxxxi; comparison with yearly average, lxxx; cities showing a decrease in number, cclxix.

China, cotton statistics, cccxiii.

China decorating, summary, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 158; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Chocolate and cocoa products, summary, cxxviii; by decades, 6; by states and territories, 158; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Cigarettes. *See* Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

Cigars. *See* Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

Circular, preliminary, sent to all manufacturing establishments, (*note*) xxv.

Cities, specified, rates of wages paid in, lxxxvi; localization of industries, cclix; specialization of industries, cclx; decreases reported, cclxix, tendencies since 1880, cclxx; summary of industries, cclxxi, cclxxii, cclxxiii; rank, cclxxvi, cclxxviii, cclxxx, cclxxxiv; states outranked by, cclxxxii; slaughtering of cattle, cccxv

Clay, glass, and stone products, average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; summary, cxxiv, clxxix; by specified industries, 50; by states and territories, 474, by character of ownership, 500, by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by number of wage-earners and time in operation, 550; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii.

Cleansing and polishing preparations, products included in classification, clxxvii, clxxviii; number of establishments, wage-earners, and value of products, clxxvii; summary, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 158; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Clocks, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; localization of industry, cclvi; summary, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 162; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Cloth, sponging and refinishing, summary, cxliii; by decades, 6; by states and territories, 162; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Clothing, horse, summary, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 162; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Clothing and kindred products, decrease in number of establishments manufacturing, xlii; idle establishments, xlviii; number of wage-earners, lxxviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; comparative summary, cxliii; discussion concerning, cxlvii; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; manufactures for Army in governmental establishments, ccxxvii; localization, by states and cities, ccxxxiii; specialization, by states and cities, ccxxxiv; summary, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 162, 166; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508, by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Clothing, men's. *See* Clothing and kindred products.

Clothing, men's, buttonholes. *See* Clothing and kindred products.

Clothing, women's. *See* Clothing and kindred products.

Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding, summary, cxxvii; by decades, 6; by states and territories, 170; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508, by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 6; by states and territories, 170; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Coke, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; freight traffic movement, cxiii; localization and specialization of industry, by states, ccxxxv, summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 174, by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513, by motive power, 519, 526, by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 590

Collars and cuffs, miscellaneous expenses, c; localization of industry, by states, ccxxxv; by cities, ccxxxvi; specialization, by cities, ccxxxvi; summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 174; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508;

by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Colorado, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 481. *See also* States and territories.

Combs, summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 174; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Condensed milk, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; cost of materials used, ciii; summary, cxxviii; by states and territories, 174; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544. *See also* Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.

Condiments, comparative summary, cxxvii. See also specified condiments.

Confectionery, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; articles included in classification, cxxxvii; growth and history of industry, cxxxviii; summary, cxxvii, cxxxvii; by decades, 7; by states and territories, 178; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Connecticut, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 481. *See also* States and territories.

Contract work, amount paid for, xcix.

Cooperage, decrease in number of establishments engaged in, xlii; idle establishments, xlviii; articles included in classification, clx; growth of industry, clx; summary, clx; by decades, 7; by states and territories, 178; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Copper, amount and value of rods and wire manufactured in rolling mills, cli. *See also* Smelting and refining, copper.

Coppersmithing and sheet iron working, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by states and territories, 182; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Cordage and twine, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; localization of industry, cclvi; summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 182; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Cordials and sirups, summary, cxxviii; by decades, 7; by states and territories, 182; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Cork cutting, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 186; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Corporations, capital stock of, difficulties in reporting value, lxviii.

Corsets, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, cxliii; by decades, 7; by states and territories, 186; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Cost of materials used, by states and territories, 70.

Cotton, number of spindles and mill consumption, by countries, cccxiii.

Cotton goods, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; average number of wage-earners, xxxviii, lxxviii, lxxxi, lxxxii; rates of wages, lxxxvi, lxxxvii; quantity and value of products, cxlviii; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; localization of industry, by states and cities, ccxxxvii; specialization, by states and cities, ccxxxviii; summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 186; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515, 526; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 592.

Cotton small wares, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, cxliii; by states and territories, 190; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544. *See also* Cotton goods.

Cotton waste, summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 190; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Cottonseed oil. *See* Oil, cottonseed and cake.

Countryman, William A. (*note*) lxxxiii, xc.

County totals of manufacturing statistics, impossibility of showing, xxx.

Croatia-Slavonia, industrial census, ccclix, ccclx. *See also* Hungary.

Crucibles, summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 190; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Cutlery and edge tools, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; articles included in classification, cli; value of products, cli; summary, clii; by decades, 7; by states and territories, 190; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Cypress, sawed, quantity and value, clxii.

Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 190; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Dalmatian chambers of commerce and industry, records used in industrial census of Austria, cccliv.

Delaware, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 481. *See also* States and territories.

Denmark, industrial census of, scope of early censuses, cccxxxix; census of 1897, demand for, cccxxxix; legislation for, cccxxxix; drafting of plan, cccxl; selection of date, cccxl; administrative authorities, cccxl; division of country, cccxl; distribution of forms, cccxl; financial preparations, cccxl; organization of staff, cccxli; legislation to aid in accuracy of the returns, cccxli; unit of enumeration, cccxlii; method of canvassing, cccxlii; revision of, by local and by central authorities, cccxliii.

Dentists' materials, summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 194; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Dewey, Dr. Davis R., investigation concerning wages and wage-earners, lxxxviii, xci.

District of Columbia, summary of manufactures, by groups of industries, 482. *See also* States and territories.

Dresden, industrial census of, 1895, method of taking, cccxxii; enumerators classified by occupations, cccxxiii.

Drug grinding, explanation of classification, clxxvi; summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 194; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Druggists' preparations, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; articles included in classification, clxxvi; development of industry, clxxvi; summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 194; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, clxxv, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, clxxv, 548.

Dyeing and finishing textiles, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; localization of industry, by states and cities, ccxxxix; specialization, by states and cities, ccxxxix; summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 194; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515, 527; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 593.

Dyestuffs and extracts, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; products included in classification, clxxiv; summary, by decades 7; by states and territories, 194; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for industry, 594.

Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; ratio of capital to value of product, lxvi; average number of wage-earners, lxxix, lxxxi; miscellaneous expenses, c; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; summary, by decades, 7; by states and territories, 198; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519, 527; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 594.

Electroplating, summary of establishments engaged in, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 198; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Elkin, Zach C., xc.

Emery wheels, summary, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 198; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Employees, Census, number in fieldwork, xxv, xxvi.

Employees in manufacturing establishments, number and salaries, xxxv, xxxvi; form of inquiry concerning, lxix, lxx, lxxiv, lxxxiii; relative number, with percentages of increase, lxxxviii; supplementary inquiry concerning, lxxxviii.

Enameling and enameled goods, summary, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 202; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Engravers' materials, summary, clxv; by decades, 8; by states and territories, 202; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Engraving, steel, including plate printing, governmental establishments engaged in, cexxvii; summary, clxv; by decades, 8; by states and territories, 202; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Engraving, wood, summary, clxv; by decades, 8; by states and territories, 202; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Engraving and diesinking, summary, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 202; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Enumerators in specified German cities, classified by occupations, cccxxiii.

Envelopes, summary, clxiv; by decades, 8; by states and territories, 206; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Establishments, manufacturing, classified by character of ownership, xxx, xxxvii, lv, lxxiv, 497; by time in operation, xxx, xcv, 542, 544; number of, xxxv, xxxvi; in urban and rural communities compared, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii; greatest increase and greatest decrease in number, xxxvii; large, extent of control over manufactures, xxxvii; meaning of term in Census statistics, xli; effect of omission, concentration, and removal on number reported, xli; states and industries showing decrease in number, xlii; summary for idle, xlvi; number in active operation, xciv; by value of products, cxv, 503, 508; by number of wage-earners, cxviii, 542, 544; centralization of control, cxxi; statistics, by states and territories, cxcviii; outside the corporate limits of cities, cclxiii; average size in urban and in rural districts, cclxvii; number, classified by motive power, 514, 515.

Europe, cotton statistics, cccxiii.

Expenses. *See* Miscellaneous expenses.

Explosives, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; kinds of products included, clxxix; governmental establishments, ccxxvii; summary, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 206; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for industry, 595.

Exports of domestic merchandise, for four leading countries, ccc; manufactured and unmanufactured, ccci; per cent of increase in value, ccci; relation to domestic production, ccci; value in specified years, cccii; rank of United States, cccviii.

Factories, classified according to days in operation, by groups of industries, xcv, 542, 544.

Factory system, distinguished from the neighborhood industries, xxi.

Fancy articles, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 206; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Farm products, used as raw materials, cii.

Feathers and flowers. *See* Artificial feathers and flowers.

Felt goods, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, cxliii, 8; by states and territories, 206; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Fertilizers, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, clxxiii; rank of states and territories, ccviii; summary, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 210; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517, 527; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for industry, 596.

Fieldwork, conduct of, xxvi, xxviii.

Files, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, clii; by decades, 8; by states and territories, 210; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Fire extinguishers, chemical, summary, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 210; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Firearms, miscellaneous expenses, c; governmental establishments manufacturing, ccxxvii; summary, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 210; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Fireworks, summary, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 210; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Firms, establishments owned by. *See* Ownership.

Firms and limited partnerships, defined, lxii.

Flags and banners, difficulty in classifying establishments manufacturing, cxlix; summary, by decades, 8; by states and territories, 210; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Flavoring extracts, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by decades, cxxviii, 8; by states and territories, 214; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Flax and hemp, dressed, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 9; by states and territories, 214; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 596.

Florida, leading industries, ccxii; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 482. *See also* States and territories.

Flour and grist mill products, number of establishments manufacturing, xxiii; idle establishments, xlviii; cost of material used, ciii; quantity and value of products, cxxviii; establishments included, cxxxi; amount of exports, cxxxi; rank of states and territories, ccviii; summary, by decades, cxxvii, 9; by states and territories, 214; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515, 528; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 597.

Food and kindred products, average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; summary, cxxiv, cxxvi; by specified industries, cxxvii, 26; by states and territories, 166; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Food preparations, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; ratio of capital to value of products, lxvi; miscellaneous expenses c; kinds of products, cxxxix; exports, cxl; rank of states and territories, ccviii; of industry, cccxv; summary, by decades, cxxvii, 9; by states and territories, 218; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Forest products, used as raw materials, ciii; tonnage transported by railroads, cxii.

Foundry and machine shop products, average number of wage-earners, xxxviii, lxxviii; idle establishments, xlviii, miscellaneous expenses, c; importance and value of products, clii; partial list of products, clii; governmental establishments, ccxxvii; summary, by decades, cliii, 9; by states and territories, 222; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516, 528; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Foundry supplies, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; summary, by decades, 9; by states and territories, 222; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520, by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

France, exports, ccc; rank in manufactures, cccxi; pig iron production, cccxi, cccxii; steel production, cccxii; textile establishments, cccxiii; early industrial censuses, cccxliv; industrial census of 1896, origin, cccxliv; recommendations of the labor office, cccxliv; legislation concerning, cccxlv; date, cccxlv; administrative authorities, cccxlv; division of the country, cccxlv; distribution of forms, cccxlvi; officials and enumerators, cccxlvi; the enumeration, cccxlvi; inquiries, cccxlix; revision, by enumerators, cccxlix; by communes, cccl; by the central office, cccl.

Freight, amount paid by establishments for, ci; per cent distribution according to source of products, cxii, cxiii; revenue from, cxiii.

Fruits, canning and preserving. *See* Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.

Fruits, dried, quantity and value, cxxviii.

Fuel used in establishments, cost, ci.

Fuel, manufactured, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 9.

Fur goods, summary, by decades, cxliii, 9; by states and territories, 222; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Furnishing goods, men's, establishments included, cxlv; summary, by decades, cxliii, 9; by states and territories, 226; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Furniture, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; establishments included, clx; growth of industry, clxi; location, clxi; rank of states and territories, ccviii; summary, by decades, clxi, 9; by states and territories, 226; by character of ownership, 498, by value of products, cxciii, 509; by motive power, 516, 529; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Furs, dressed, summary, by decades, cxliii, 9; by states and territories, 230; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520, by wage-earners and time in operation, 552

Galvanizing, summary, by decades, 9; by states and territories, 230; by character of ownership, 500, by value of products, 512, by motive power, 518, by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Gas, illuminating and heating, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; classification of industry, clxxii; summary, by decades, 9; by states and territories, 230; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, cxciii, 511; by motive power, 517, 530; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for industry, 598.

Gas and lamp fixtures, summary, by decades, 9; by states and territories, 230; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Gas machines and meters, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 9; by states and territories, 234; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Geographic divisions, salaried employees and salaries, wage-earners and wages, distributed by, lxxi, lxxiii, lxxv, lxxvii; summary of manufactures by, ccxii, ccxiv; per cent distribution of manufactures by, ccxvi.

Georgia, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 482. *See also* States and territories.

Germany, exports, ccc; rank as a manufacturing nation, cccxi; pig iron production, cccxi, cccxii; steel production, cccxii; cotton statistics, cccxiii; textile factories, cccxiii; early industrial censuses, cccxvii; census of 1895, preparations, cccxviii, cccxix; origin, cccxviii; legislation for, cccxviii; scope, cccxviii; administrative authorities, cccxix; date, cccxix; division of country, cccxix; organization of staff, cccxx; average size of enumeration district, cccxx; distribution of forms, cccxx; provision for expenses, cccxx; commission in Berlin and Breslau, cccxxi; difficulties in securing enumerators in cities, cccxxii; enumerators in specified cities, classified by occupations, cccxxiii; instructions to staff, cccxxiii; methods used to secure accuracy of statements, cccxxiv; treatment of enumerators, cccxxv; unit of census of manufactures, cccxxv; method of canvassing, cccxxvi; inquiries, cccxxvii; states making their own tabulation, cccxxix; revision of returns, cccxxix, cccxxx.

Glass, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; average number of wage-earners, lxxix, lxxxi; miscellaneous expenses, c; rank of states and territories in manufacture of, ccviii; localization, by states and cities, ccxli, ccxlii; specialization, by states and cities, ccxlii; summary, by decades, 9; by states and territories, 234; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, cxciv, 511; by motive power, 518, 530; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 598.

Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting, summary for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, by decades, 9; by states and territories, 234; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Glass products. *See* Clay, glass, and stone products.

Gloves and mittens, leather, summary, for idle establishments, xlviii; for active establishments, cxliii, cxlvii; localization of industry, by states and cities, ccxlviii; specialization, by states and cities, ccxlviii; by decades, 9; by states and territories, 234; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for industry, 605.

Glucose, summary for idle establishments, l; summary of industries, for last two censuses, cxxviii; establishments included, cxxxviii; growth of industry, cxxxviii; process of manufacture, cxxxix; summary, by decades, 9; by states and territories, 238; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Glue, summary for idle establishments, l; materials used in industry, clxxvii; subsidiary products, clxxvii; summary of industry, by decades, clxxviii, 9; by states and territories, 238; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Gold and silver, leaf and foil, summary, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 238; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore, summary, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 238; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Governmental establishments, manufactures in, ccxxvii.

Graphite and graphite refining, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 238; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Grease and tallow, summary, clxxii; by decades, 10; by states and territories, 238; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Great Britain, pig iron production, cccxi, cccxii; steel production, cccxii; wage-earners in textile factories, cccxiii; wool statistics, cccxiv; industrial investigation, ccclxiii; deficiencies in statistics of industries, ccclxiv; board of trade to supervise an industrial census, ccclxiv.

Grindstones, summary for idle establishments, l; localization of industry, cclvi; summary, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 238; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Gypsum wall plaster, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by states and territories, 242; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Hairwork, summary, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 242; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Hamburg, industrial census of. *See* Germany.

Hammocks, summary, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 242; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Hand knit goods, summary, for last two censuses, cxliii; by decades, 10; by states and territories, 242; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Hand stamps, summary, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 246; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Hardware, miscellaneous expenses, c; establishments included, cliv; localization of industry, cclvii; summary, by decades, cliv, 10; by states and territories, 246; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Hardware, saddlery, summary, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 246; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners, 546.

Harness factories, difficulty in reporting, xxiv.

Hat and cap materials, summary for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, cxliii, 10; by states and territories, 250; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Hats, felt, summary, cxliii, cxlv; quantity and value, cxlviii; localization of industry, by states and cities, ccxl; summary, by states and territories, 250; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Hats, straw, summary, cxlv; by states and territories, 250; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Hats, wool, summary, cxliii, cxlv; quantity and value, cxlviii; by decades, 10; by states and territories, 254; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool, summary, cxliii, cxlv; by states and territories, 250; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Hemlock, sawed, quantity and value, clxii.

Hones and whetstones, summary for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 254; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Horseshoes, summary for idle establishments, l; quantity and value of products, cliv; summary, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 254; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Hosiery and knit goods, summary for idle establishments, l; average number of wage-earners, lxxviii, lxxxi; summary for last two censuses, cxliii; quantity and value of products, cxlviii; rank of states and territories, ccviii; localization of industry, by states, ccxliii; by cities, ccx; specialization, by states and cities, ccxliv; summary, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 254; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, cxciii, 508; by motive power, 515, 531; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 599.

House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 10; by states and territories, 258; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520, by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Hungary, early industrial censuses, ccclviii; first general industrial census, ccclviii; legislation for, ccclix; date selected, ccclix; supervision, ccclix; preparations, ccclx; method of enumeration, ccclxi; schedules, ccclxi, ccclxii.

Ice, manufactured, summary for idle establishments, 1; miscellaneous expenses, c; quantity and value, cxxviii; summary, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 258; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520, 531; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 609.
Idaho, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 482. *See also* States and territories.
Idle establishments, Twelfth Census returns concerning, xliii; manner of making returns for, xliii; industries showing largest number of, xliii; summary, by states and territories, xlvi; by specified industries, xlviii.
Illinois, leading industries, ccx; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 483. *See also* States and territories.
Illuminants and lubricants, wage-earners and value of products, clxxi.
Imports, classification of, cccviii; value of, cccviii, cccix; leading crude products of tropical and subtropical growth imported for use in manufactures, cccx.
Incorporated companies, defined, lxii. *See also* Ownership.
Indian Territory, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 483. *See also* States and territories.
Indiana, rates of wages paid in a boot and shoe factory in, lxxxiv; leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 483. *See also* States and territories.
Individuals, establishments owned by. *See* Ownership.
Industrial censuses, of foreign countries. See specified countries.
Industries, list of those omitted, xxii; difficulty in classifying, xxvi; list of, for which supplemental schedules were provided, (*note*) xxvi; instructions to agents concerning returns, (*note*) xxvi; changes in wording, xxvii; localization, xxxix, ccxxviii; relationship of, cxxiii; allied by uses, cxxvii; specialization, ccxxix; classification of, 643. See also specified industries.
Ink, summary, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 262; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.
Ink, printing. *See* Ink.
Ink, writing. *See* Ink.
Inquiries, census, discussion of answers to, xxix; changes in, xxxiii.
Instruments, professional and scientific, manufacture of, in governmental institutions, ccxxvii; summary, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 262; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520, by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.
Internal Revenue, Bureau of, statistics of the manufacture of liquors, published by, cxxxiv.
Iowa, collaboration with Federal Government in census of manufactures, xxxi; leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 483. *See also* States and territories.
Iron and steel, summary for idle establishments, 1; ratio of capital invested to value of products, lxvi; average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; conditions during census year, cxiii; comparative summary, cxxiv, cl; rank of states and territories in industry, ccvii; localization, by states and cities, ccxl; specialization, by cities and states, ccxlv, ccxlvi; growth of industry—international comparisons, cccxi; summary, by decades, 11; by specified industries, 32; by states and territories, 262, 468; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, cxciii, 509; by motive power, 516, 532; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546; census schedule form for industry, 601, 602.
Iron and steel, blast furnaces. *See* Iron and steel.
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, etc. *See* Iron and steel.
Iron and steel, doors and shutters. *See* Iron and steel.
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, etc. *See* Iron and steel.
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills. *See* Iron and steel.
Iron and steel forgings. *See* Iron and steel.
Iron and steel pipe, wrought. *See* Iron and steel.
Italy, cotton mills in, cccxiii; factory investigations in, ccclxvi.
Ivory and bone work, summary, for idle establishments, 1; for active establishments, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 274; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Japan, cotton statistics, cccxiii.
Japanning, summary, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 274; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.
Jewelry, summary for idle establishments, 1; establishments included, clxxxi; localization, by states and cities, ccxlvi; specialization, by states and cities, ccxlvii; rank of states and territories, ccviii; summary, by decades, clxxxii, 11; by states and territories, 274; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, cxciv, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Jewelry and instrument cases, summary, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 278; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.
Jute and jute goods, summary, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 278; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census form for industry, 596.

Kansas, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 484. *See also* States and territories.
Kaolin and ground earths, summary, for idle establishments, 1; for active establishments, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 278; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Kentucky, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 484. *See also* States and territories.
Kuczynski, Dr. R. R., chapter on industrial censuses of foreign countries prepared by, (*note*) cccxvii.

Labels and tags, summary, clxiv, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 278, by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.
Labor, ratio of cost of, to total cost of production, in selected cases, lxxxv; hours of, lxxxviii; instructions to special agents for obtaining hours of, xciii.
Labor, Bureau of, investigation of wage-earners and wages, lxxxvii, xci.
Lamps and reflectors, summary, for idle establishments, 1; for active establishments, by decades, 11; by states and territories, 278; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Land, amount of capital invested in, by manufacturing industries, lxv.
Lapidary work, scope of classification, clxxxix; growth of industry, clxxxix; localization of industry, cclvii; summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 278; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.
Lard, refined, summary, cxxvii; by decades, 12; by states and territories, 282; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 541.
Lasts, summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 282; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet, summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 282; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Lead, smelting and refining. *See* Smelting and refining, lead.
Leather and its finished products, average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; scope of classification, clxiii; summary, cxxiv; by specified industries, 38; by states and territories, 470; by character of ownership, 499; value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.
Leather gloves and mittens. *See* Gloves and mittens, leather.
Leather goods, manufacture of, in governmental establishments, ccxxvii; rank of industry, cccxv; summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 282; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished, decrease in number of establishments manufacturing, xlii; summary for idle establishments, 1; average number of wage-earners, lxxix; rank of states and territories in, ccviii; localization, by states and cities, ccxlix; specialization, by states and cities, ccxlix; summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 286; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, cxciii, 510; by motive power, 517, 532; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for industry, 606.
Leipzig, enumerators classified by occupations, cccxxiii.
Lewis, Joseph D., (*note*) ccxxviii.
Lime, summary, for idle establishments, 1; for active establishments, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 286; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Linen goods, summary for idle establishments, 1; international comparisons, cccxiv;

summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 290; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Liquors and beverages, average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; summary, cxxiv; scope, clxvi; growth of industry, clxvi; summary, by specified industries, 44; by states and territories, 472; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Liquors, distilled, summary for idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, cxxvii; establishments included, cxxxiii; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 290; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Liquors, malt, summary for idle establishments, l; ratio of capital invested to value of products, lxvii; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, cxxvii; class of establishments included, cxxxiii; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 290; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517, 533; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Liquors, vinous, summary, for idle establishments, l; of industry, cxxviii; class of establishments included, cxxxiii; localization of manufacture, cclvii; summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 294; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Lithographing and engraving, miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, clxv; by decades, 12; by states and territories, 294; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Localization of industries, xxxix; by states and cities, ccxxviii; with value of products, cclviii; by cities, cclix; causes of, cclx; in foreign countries, cclx.

Locomotives, summary, clv; by states and territories, 294; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, cxciv, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Looking-glass and picture frames, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 294; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Louisiana, cultivation of sugar cane in, cxxxvi; introduction into, cxxxvi; leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 484. *See also* States and territories.

Lumber, sawed, chief varieties, by quantity and value, clxii.

Lumber and its remanufactures, average number of wage-earners, lxxvii, lxxviii; relative wages, lxxxviii; summary, cxxiv; by specified industries, 32; by states and territories, 469; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Lumber and planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds, summary for idle establishments, l; average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; scope of industry, clxii; rank of states and territories, ccviii; summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 302; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, cxciii, 509; by motive power, 516, 534; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Lumber and timber products, changes in methods of compiling, xxix; average number of wage-earners, xxxviii, lxxviii; decrease in number of establishments, xlii; summary for idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; rank of industry, clix; by value of products, clxii; by states and territories, ccviii; summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 298; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, cxciii, 509; by motive power, 516, 533; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546; census schedule form for industry, 607.

Machinery, tools, and implements, amount of capital invested, lxv.

Maine, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 484. *See also* States and territories.

Malt, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, cxxvii; leading states and value of their products, cxxxiv; summary, by decades, cxxxiv, 12; by states and territories, 306; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Managers, manner of reporting in 1890, lxx. *See also* Officials, salaried clerks, etc.

Maple, sawed, quantity and value, clxii.

Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized, summary, by decades, 12; by states and territories, 306; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners, 550.

Manufactures, list of, how made, xxv; industrial activity during census year, cxii; comparative summary for all establishments grouped by value of products, cxiv; relation to mining and agriculture, cxc; urban and rural compared, cclxvii, cclxxiv; for cities, grouped according to population, cclxxii, cclxxiii; showing rank in each item, cclxxviii, cclxxxiv; summary, by states and territories, ccxcii, 68; international comparisons, cccxi.

Marble and stone work, classification of, as factories and neighborhood industries, xxiv; decrease in number of establishments, xlii; idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 306; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, cxciv, 511; by motive power, 518, 535; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Maryland, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 485. *See also* States and territories.

Massachusetts, cooperation between state and Federal governments in census taking, xxxi; leading industries, ccx; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 485. *See also* States and territories.

Matches, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 310; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Materials used in establishments, comparative summary showing total cost of, xxxv, xxxvi; cost of, by classes, ci, civ; raw, distributed according to sources and groups of industries, cii, cv; cost of, compared with value of products, civ; partially manufactured, ciii, cv; relation to rank of industries, cviii; value added to, by manufacturing processes, cix, cxcv, cxcvi, cxcviii; by kinds, for leading states, cx.

Mats and matting, summary, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 310; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Mattresses and spring beds, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 310; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Mechanical and neighborhood industries, line of demarcation between, and the factory system defined, xxi.

Medians, use in wage statistics, lxxxviii.

Men employed as wage-earners, comparative summary, xxxv, xxxvi; average number and wages, by states and geographic divisions, lxxi; ratio to total wage-earners and per cent of increase, lxxv; in specified industries, lxxvii, lxxxi; in each month, compared with average for the year, lxxx.

Mendez, Don Antonio, cultivation of sugar cane by, cxxxvi.

Metals and metal products, summary, cxxiv; industries included in classification, clxxxi; summary, by specified industries, 50; by states and territories, 475; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners, lxxviii, lxxxvii, 550; by time in operation, 550.

Mexico, cotton statistics, cccxiii.

Michigan, state census of, xxxi; leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 485. *See also* States and territories.

Mill supplies, cost of, ci.

Millinery and lace goods, average number of wage-earners, lxxxi; comparative summary, lviii, cxliii; articles included in classification, cxlvii; summary, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 314; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, lviii, cxciv, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Millstones, summary, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 314; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Mineral and miscellaneous products, summary of, cxxviii.

Mineral and soda waters, summary, for idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, cxxviii, cxxxix; by decades, cxl, 13; by states and territories, 314; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Minnesota, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 485. *See also* States and territories.

Mining products, used as raw materials in manufacturing, cii; ratio to aggregate tonnage transported by railroads, cxii; relation to manufactures, cxc, cxcii.

Mirrors, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 318; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Miscellaneous expenses of establishments, distribution, xcix; reason for increase shown, xcix; for selected industries, c. See also specified industries.

Miscellaneous industries, summary, by specified industries, 62; by states and territories, 479; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Mississippi, leading industries, ccxii; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 486. *See also* States and territories.

Missouri, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 486. *See also* States and territories.

Models and patterns, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 318; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Montana, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 486. *See also* States and territories.

Monuments and tombstones, classification as factories or neighborhood industries, xxiv; summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 318; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Motive power. *See* Power, motive.

Mucilage and paste, summary, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 322; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Municipalities, comparative summary of manufactures in, 556.

Music. *See* Printing and publishing, music.

Musical instruments and materials, summary for idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 322; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513, by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 612.

Musical instruments, organs. *See* Musical instruments and materials.

Musical instruments, pianos. *See* Musical instruments and materials.

Musical instruments, piano and organ materials. *See* Musical instruments and materials.

Nails and spikes. *See* Iron and steel.

Nebraska, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 486. *See also* States and territories.

Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 326; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 609.

Neighborhood and mechanical industries, line of demarcation between, and the factory system, xxi.

Nets and seines, summary, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 326; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Nevada, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 487. *See also* States and territories.

New Hampshire, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 487. *See also* States and territories.

New Jersey, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 487. *See also* States and territories.

New Mexico, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 487. *See also* States and territories.

New York, leading industries, ccx; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 488. *See also* States and territories.

Newspapers and periodicals. *See* Printing and publishing.

North Carolina, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 488. *See also* States and territories.

North Dakota, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 488. *See also* States and territories.

Norway, factory investigations in, ccclxv.

Oak, sawed, quantity and value, clxii.

Oakum, reason for apparent decrease in value, cl; summary, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 326; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Office and field work, outline of, xxv.

Officials, salaried, clerks, etc., number and salaries, by decades, xxxv, xxxvi; by industries, 3, 26, 466; by states and territories, 22, 68, 74, 480; by municipalities, 556. See also specified industries.

Ohio, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 488. *See also* States and territories.

Oil, castor, summary, clxv; by decades, 13; by states and territories, 326; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Oil, cottonseed and cake, summary for idle establishments, l; localization of manufacture of, cclvii; products of, clxxiii; rank of states in manufacture of, ccviii; summary, by decades, 13; by states and territories, 326; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, cxciv, 511; by motive power, 518, 535; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for industry, 593.

Oil, essential, summary for idle establishments, l; products included, clxxv; summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 330; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for industry, 595.

Oil, lard, summary, clxxii; by decades, 14; by states and territories, 330; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Oil, linseed, summary, clxxiv; by decades, 14; by states and territories, 330; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 518.

Oil, not elsewhere specified, summary for idle establishments, l; classified list of products, clxxii; summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 330; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Oilcloth, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 330; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 609.

Oilcloth, enameled. *See* Oilcloth.

Oilcloth and linoleum, floor. *See* Oilcloth.

Oklahoma, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 489. *See also* States and territories.

Oleomargarine, summary, cxxvii; by decades, 14; by states and territories, 334; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544

Optical goods, summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 334; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Ordnance and ordnance stores, quantity and value manufactured, clvi; in governmental establishments, ccxxvii, summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 334; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Oregon, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 489. *See also* States and territories.

Ownership, character of, establishments classified by, xxxvii, liv; by states and territories, lv, 493; by specified industries, lviii, 497; by groups, lxi.

Packing and shipping of products, cost of partially manufactured materials used in, for selected industries, ciii.

Paints, summary for idle establishments, l; kinds of products, clxxiv; summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 334; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, cxciv, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 610.

Paints and dyes. See specified industries.

Paper and printing, value of products, lx; average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; relative wages in paper industry, lxxxvii; summary for last two censuses, cxxiv; industries included, clxiii; establishments and products, clxiii; summary for paper industries, clxiv; for printing and allied industries, clxv; by specified industries, 38; by states and territories, 471; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Paper and wood pulp, summary for idle establishments, l; average number of wage-earners, lxxix; rank of states and territories, in manufacture of, ccviii; summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 338; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, cxciii, 510; by motive power, 517, 536; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548; census schedule form for industry, 610.

Paper goods, not elsewhere specified, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 338; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Paper patterns, summary, clxiv; by decades, 14; by states and territories, 338, by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Patent medicines and compounds, summary for idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; growth of industry, clxxvi; products included, clxxvii; summary, by decades, clxxvii, 14, by states and territories, 342; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, cxciv, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Paving materials, products included clxxxix; summary, by decades, 14, by states and territories, 342; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.

Peanuts grading, roasting, etc., summary, by states and territories, 342, by character of ownership, 497, by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Pencils, lead, summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 342; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554; census schedule form for industry, 611.

Pennsylvania, leading industries, ccx; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 489. *See also* States and territories.

Pens, fountain and stylographic, summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 346; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554; census schedule form for industry, 611.

Pens, gold, summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 346; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 611.

Pens, steel, summary, by decades, 14; by states and territories, 346; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546; census schedule form for industry, 611.

Perfumery and cosmetics, summary for idle establishments, l; kinds of products, clxxv; summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 346; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Petroleum, refining, summary for idle establishments, l; cost of materials used, ciii; products included in classification, clxxiii; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 346; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 612.

Petroleum and other oils, freight traffic movement, cxiii.

Phonographs and graphophones, summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 350; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Photographic apparatus, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 350; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Photographic materials, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 350; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Photolithographing and photoengraving, summary, clxv; by decades, 15; by states and territories, 350; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Pianos. *See* Musical instruments.

Pickles, preserves, and sauces, summary for idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by decades, cxxvii, 15; by states and territories, 354; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 506, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Pieceworkers, instructions to special agents concerning, xciv.

Pig iron, quantity and value, produced in specified years, cvi, cl. *See also* Iron and steel.

Pipes, tobacco, summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 354; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Plated ware, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 354; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Plumbers' supplies, products included in classification, clxxxiv; summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 358; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Pocketbooks, summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 358; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Poplar, sawed, quantity and value, clxii.

Population (estimated), rank of states and territories in manufactures, according to, cxcix.

Portugal, cotton statistics, cccxiii; industrial investigations, ccclxvi.

Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products, summary for idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; localization of industry, by states and cities, ccl, ccli; specialization, by states and cities, ccli; summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 358; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518, 536; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 613.

Power, motive, used in manufacturing establishments, aggregate employed in United States, xl, ccxxvi; summary, by decades, ccxx; ratio of each class to total horsepower, ccxxi; average per establishment in selected industries, ccxxi; summary by specified industries, 515, 521; by states and territories, ccxxii, 22, 68, 514, 521.

Prices, causes for changes in, cvi.

Printing and publishing, average number of wage-earners, lxxxi; summary of all industries included in, clxv; of industries allied to, clxv; census schedule form for industry, 614.

Printing and publishing, book and job, summary for idle establishments, l; average number of wage-earners, lxxix; miscellaneous expenses, c; manufacture in governmental establishments, ccxxvii; summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 362; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517, 537; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Printing and publishing, music, miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, clxv; by decades, 15; by states and territories, 362; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, summary for idle establishments, l; average number of wage-earners, lxxix; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 366; by character of ownership, lviii, 499; by value of products, lviii, 510; by motive power, 517, 537; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Printing materials, summary, clxv; by decades, 15; by states and territories, 366; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Products of manufacturing industries, relation of materials to, ciii. *See also* Value of products.

Proprietors and firm members, form of inquiry concerning, lxix; changes in method of reporting, lxx, lxxi; summary, by states and territories, 68.

Prussia, industrial census of. *See* Germany.

Pulp, from fiber other than wood, summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 370.

Pulp goods, summary for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 370; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546, 554.

Pumps, not including steam pumps, summary, by decades, 15; by states and territories, 370; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Quartiles, use in wage statistics, lxxxviii.

Railroads, relative wages, lxxxvii; census schedule form for repair shops, 615.

Red fir, sawed, quantity and value, clxii.

Refrigerators, summary for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 370; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Regalia and society banners and emblems, summary, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 370; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Relationship of industries. *See* Industries.

Rhode Island, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 489. *See also* States and territories.

Rice, cleaning and polishing, ratio of capital invested to value of products, lxvi; localization of industry, cclviii; summary, cxxviii; by decades, 16; by states and territories, 370; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 615.

Roofing materials, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 374; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Rubber and elastic goods, articles included in classification, clxxxix; the Goodyear patent, cxc; the Mackintosh patent, cxc; growth of industry, cxc; idle establishments, l; average number of wage-earners, lxxxi; summary, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 374; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520, 538; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Rules, ivory and wood, summary, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 374; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Rural manufactures compared with urban, average size of establishments, cclxvii;

summary, cclxvii, cclxxiv; by states and geographic divisions, ccxcii; percentages of increase, cclxxv.
Russia, cotton statistics, cccxiii; basis of industrial statistics, ccclxvi.

Saddlery and harness, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 378; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.
Safes and vaults, summary, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 378; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Salaried employees, inquiry concerning, xxx, lxix, lxx; summary, urban and rural, xxxv; factory, mechanical and neighborhood industries, xxxvi; by states and territories, lxxii, 68; number to each wage-earner, lxxiii; reasons for disproportionate increase in, lxxiv; per cent of increase, by geographic divisions, lxxiii.
Salaries, inquiry concerning, lxix, lxxxiii; in urban and rural manufactures, xxxv; in factory, mechanical, and neighborhood industries, xxxvi; distribution by states and geographic divisions, lxxi.
Salt, summary for idle establishments, l; cost of partially manufactured materials used, ciii; summary for last two censuses, cxxviii; quantity and value of salt produced, cxxviii; localization of industry, cclvii; summary, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 378; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 616.
Sand and emery paper and cloth, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 378; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.
Sand products, summary for establishments manufacturing, clxxxi.
Sausage, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, for last two censuses, cxxvii; by decades, 16; by states and territories, 382; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.
Sawmills, number, xxiii.
Saws, summary for idle establishments, l; development of industry, clvi; summary, by decades, clvi, 16; by states and territories, 382; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Saxony, industrial census. *See* Germany.
Scales and balances, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 382; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Schedules, census, outline of, xxvi; changes in classification, xxvii; examination of, xxviii; form of inquiries concerning persons employed and wages, lxix, lxx, lxxiv, lxxxiii; general form used, 577; sample for instruction of agents, 579; supplemental, 581; instructions for editing and revising, 637; instructions for classifying, 643.
Screws, machine, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 382; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Screws, wood, summary, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 382; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Sea products, used as raw materials, cii.
Senate Committee on Finance, report on wholesale prices, wages, and transportation, method used to find relative wages for all industries, lxxxvi.
Sewing machine cases, summary, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 386; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Sewing machines and attachments, summary, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 386; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation 546; census schedule form for industry, 616.
Shipbuilding, decrease in number of establishments engaged in, xlii; idle establishments, l; number of active establishments and value of products for each form of ownership, lx, lxi; average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; summary, cxxiv, 62; classes of water craft, clxxxvii; increase in importance of industry, clxxxvii; number and tonnage of vessels launched, clxxxvii; governmental establishments engaged in, ccxxvii; summary, by decades, 16; by states and territories, 386, 478; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519, 538; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552; census schedule form for industry, 617.
Shipbuilding, iron and steel. *See* Shipbuilding.
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building. *See* Shipbuilding.
Shirts, summary for idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary for last two censuses, cxliii; growth of industry, cxliv; summary, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 390; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.
Shoddy, summary, for idle establishments, l; for active establishments, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 390; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.
Show cases, summary, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 390; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Sidewalks, relative wages paid in manufacture of, lxxxvii.
Silk and silk goods, summary for idle establishments, l; average number of wage-earners in industry, lxxix, lxxxi; miscellaneous expenses, c; quantity and value of silk broad goods, cxlviii; localization of industry, by states and cities, cclii; specialization, by states and cities, cclii; value of products in United States and France compared, cccxiv; summary, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 390; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515, 539; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 617.
Silversmithing and silverware, summary for idle establishments, l; miscellaneous expenses, c; articles included in classification, clxxxii; summary, for plated ware combined with, clxxxii; by decades, 17; by states and territories, 394; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Slaughtering and meat packing, summary for idle establishments, l; average number of wage-earners, lxxix; summary, cxxvii; development of industry, cxxix; difficulty in classifying establishments, cxxix; localization of industry, by states and cities, ccliii; specialization, by states and cities, ccliv; rank of states and territories, ccviii; number of cattle slaughtered in specified cities, cccxv; summary, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 394; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, cxxix, 508; by motive power, 515, 539; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 619.
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing, summary, cxxvii; by decades, 17; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.
Smelting and refining, copper, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 394; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 518, 539; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 590.
Smelting and refining, lead, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 398; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 604.
Smelting and refining, not from the ore, ratio of capital invested in industry to value of products, lxvii; summary, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 398; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Smelting and refining, zinc, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 398; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 625.
Soap, summary for idle establishments, lii; miscellaneous expenses, c; kinds of products, clxxvii; subsidiary products, clxxvii; summary of industry, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 398; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 620.
Soda water apparatus, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 398; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.
South America, exports of hides from, cccxv.
South Carolina, leading industries, ccxii; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 490. *See also* States and territories.

South Dakota, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 490. *See also* States and territories.
Spain, cotton statistics, cccxiii.
Specialization of industries by states and cities, ccxxix, cclx.
Spice industry, relative wages, lxxxvii.
Sporting goods, summary, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 402; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.
Springs, steel, car and carriage, summary for idle establishments, lii; quantity and value of products, clvi; summary, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 402; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Spruce, sawed, quantity and value, clxii.
Stamped ware, value produced by establishments otherwise classified, clvi, clxxxv; articles included in classification, clxxxiv; summary, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 402; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Starch, summary for idle establishments, lii; kinds of product included in classification, clxxvii; subsidiary products, clxxvii; summary, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 402; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 620.
State statistical offices, scope of investigations, xxx; cooperation with Census Bureau, xxx, xxxi.
States and territories, decrease in number of establishments in specified states, xlii; idle establishments, xlvi; character of ownership of establishments, lv; salaried employees and salaries, wage-earners and wages, lxxi; rank according to gross value of products, cxcviii, cciv; rank in selected industries, ccv, ccviii; amount of each kind of power used by, ccxxii; localization of industries by, ccxxviii, cclviii; urban and rural manufactures in, cclxxv, ccxcii; summary of all industries by, ccxii; principal cities outranking, in value of products, cclxxxii, 22, 68; summary of specified industries for, 74; of groups of industries by, 466, 480; of establishments in, by character of ownership, 493; distribution of establishments by value of products, 503; by motive power, 514, 521; by wage-earners and time in operation, 542.
Stationery goods, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 17; by states and territories, 406; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.
Statuary and art goods, summary, by states and territories, 406; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Steam fittings and heating apparatus, summary for idle establishments, lii; products classified as, clvi; materials used, clvi; summary, clvi; by decades, 18; by states and territories, 406; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Steam packing, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 406; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.
Steel. *See* Iron and steel.
Steel rails, comparison of quantity and value, cvi; Bessemer, average prices, cvi.
Steel works and rolling mills, subsidiary products, cli. *See also* Iron and steel and their products.
Stencils and brands, summary, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 410; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Stereotyping and electrotyping, summary, clxv; by decades, 18; by states and territories, 410; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.
Stone industry, relative wages, lxxxvii; summary, clxxx, clxxxi.
Stoves, gas and oil, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 414; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves, summary for idle establishments, lii; development of industry, clvi, clvii; summary, by states and territories, 410; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation. 546.
Straw goods, not elsewhere specified, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, for last two censuses, cxliii; by decades, 18; by states and territories, 414; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.
Structural ironwork, summary for idle establishments, lii; quantity and value of structural beams, girders, etc., reported by steel works and rolling mills, clvii; summary, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 414; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516, 540; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.
Stuttgart, industrial census of, cccxxii; enumerators classified by occupations, cccxxiii.
Subsidiary products, articles of manufacture classified as, xxviii.
Sugar, quantity manufactured from imported and native materials, cxxxvi.
Sugar and molasses, refining, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments for last two censuses, cxxvii; gross value of products, cxxxiv; difficulties in classification, cxxxiv; localization of industry, cxxxv; summary, 1850 to 1870, cxxxv; review of the industry, cxxxv; improvement in process, cxxxvi, cxxxvii; summary, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 418; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515, 540; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.
Sugar cane in the United States, cxxxvi.
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids, summary for idle establishments, lii; subsidiary products of industry, clxxiii; summary, by states and territories, 418; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 621.
Superintendents, general, manner of reporting, lxx.
Supplemental schedules, use in last census, xxiv; list of industries requiring, xxvi; for specified industries, 581.
Surgical appliances, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 418; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.
Sweden, industrial investigations, ccclxvi.
Switzerland, cotton statistics, cccxiii; industrial investigations, ccclvi, ccclvii; factory legislation, ccclvi; scope of industrial investigations, ccclvi, ccclvii.

Tabulation of statistics, system used, xxviii.
Taxes, not including internal revenue, amount paid for, xcix. See also specified industries.
Tennessee, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 490. *See also* States and territories.
Texas, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 490. *See also* States and territories.
Textiles, average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; cost of raw materials, cii; summary, cxxiv; development of industry, cxl, cxli; materials and selected articles of clothing, by kind, quantity, and value, cxlviii; scope of classification, cxlii; international comparisons, cccxii, cccxiv; summary, by specified industries, 26; by states and territories, 467; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.
Time in operation, establishments classified according to variations in periods of activity, xciv; by groups of industries, xcv; per cent distribution, xcvi, xcvii, xcviii; for given industries, 546.
Tin and terne plate, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 418; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546; census schedule form for industry, 621.
Tinfoil, summary, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 418; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Tinware, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 422; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.
Tobacco, average number of wage-earners, lxxviii, lxxxi; summary, cxxiv; by specified industries, clxxxv, 56; by states and territories, 476; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff, summary for idle establishments, lii; ratio of capital invested to value of products, lxvi; miscellaneous expenses, c; summary, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 422; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, summary for idle establishments, lii; ratio of capital invested to value of products, lxvi; average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; miscellaneous expenses, c; rank of states and territories in manufacture of, ccviii; summary, by decades, 18; by states and territories,

426; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Tools, not elsewhere specified, summary for idle establishments, lii; articles included in classification, clvii; summary, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 430; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Toys and games, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 430; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Trunks and valises, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 434; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.

Turpentine and rosin, change in method of compiling statistics, xxix; idle establishments, lii; ratio of capital invested to value of products, lxvii; products included, clxxiv; rank of states and territories in manufacture of, ccviii; localization of industry, cclvii; summary, by decades, 18; by states and territories, 434; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 622.

Type founding, summary, clxv; by decades, 19; by states and territories, 438; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Typewriters and supplies, summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 438; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Umbrellas and canes, summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 438; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.

United Kingdom, exports of, ccc; rank as a manufacturing nation, cccxi; cotton statistics, cccxiii; rank of linen industry, cccxiv.

United States, manufacturing establishments classified by character of ownership, lv; inquiry concerning wages by Senate committee, lxxxvi; urban and rural manufactures, cclxvii; average size of establishments, cclxvii; rank as a manufacturing nation, cccxi; quantity of iron and steel produced, cccxii; cotton statistics, cccxiii; number of establishments and wage-earners in textile industry, cccxiii; rank and growth of wool industry, cccxiv; reasons for manufacturing supremacy, cccxvi.

Upholstering materials, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 438; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Urban manufactures, classified by population of city, xxx; limitation of statistics, cclxiii; special canvass, cclxvi; average size of establishments, cclxvii; summary, cclxvii, cclxxiv; by states and geographic divisions, ccxcii; percentages of increase, cclxxv.

Utah, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 491. *See also* States and territories.

Value of products manufactured, summary, for urban and rural manufactures, xxxv; for factory, neighborhood, and mechanical industries, xxxvi; for all establishments in United States, cxiv, 3, 503; for municipalities, 556; by character of ownership, xxxvii, 493; by specified industries, civ, cix, 508; gross and net value compared with cost of materials, cx; defects in report on, cx; by states and territories, cx, cciv, 70, 466, 503; ratio of capital to, lxv, lxvi, lxvii; census inquiry concerning, cvii, cx; duplication of cost of materials in gross value, cvii, cxxiii; effect of low prices upon, cxiii; rank of industries according to, cxciii; of states and territories, cxcviii; states and territories outranked by principal cities in, cclxxxii.

Varnishes, miscellaneous expenses, c; varieties included in classification, clxxiv; summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 438; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 610.

Vault lights and ventilators, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 442; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Vegetable products, comparative summary, cxxvii; discussion of, cxxxi.

Vegetables. *See* Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.

Vehicles for land transportation, average number of wage-earners, lxxviii; growth of industry, clxxxv; steam and electric cars, clxxxv; carriages, wagons, automobiles, and bicycles, clxxxvi; summary, cxxiv; by specified industries, 56; by states and territories, 477; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Ventilators. *See* Vault lights and ventilators.

Vermont, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 491. *See also* States and territories.

Vinegar and cider, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 442; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Virginia, leading industry, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 491. *See also* States and territories.

Wage-earners, presentation of statistics, xxx; census inquiry concerning, lxix, lxx; changes in form, lxx, lxxxiii, lxxxiv; supplementary inquiry, lxxxviii; use of cumulative percentages, medians, and quartiles in presenting, lxxxviii; average number as reported on census and special schedules compared, xc; instructions to special agents concerning, xciii; men, women, and children employed as, xxxv; average number in urban and rural manufactures, xxxv; in factory, mechanical, and neighborhood industries, xxxvi; ratio to salaried employees, lxxiii; per cent of increase, lxxiii; increased accuracy in reporting, lxxiv; reasons for small proportional increase, lxxiv; distribution, by states and territories, lxxi, 22, 542; by geographic divisions, lxxi, lxxv, lxxvii; average number in specified industries and groups of industries, lxxvii, lxxviii, 26, 74, 466, 480; in 25 leading industries, lxxviii; employed during each month, lxxix, 72; greatest and least number employed at any one time, lxix, 69; rank of states and territories in number of, cxcviii; average number in establishments classified by character of ownership, 493; by value of products, 503; in specified municipalities, 556.

Wages, method of reporting, xxx; amount paid in urban and rural manufactures, xxxv; in factory, mechanical, and neighborhood industries, xxxvi; in manufactures, by states and geographic divisions, lxxi; inquiry concerning, lxix, lxx, lxxxiii, lxxxiv, lxxxv; special reports on, lxxxiv, lxxxvi; ratio to cost of production, in specified factory, lxxxv; in specified cities, lxxxvi; relative, by industries, lxxxvii, supplementary inquiry concerning, lxxxviii; average annual, method of obtaining, lxxxix; amounts reported on census and special schedules compared, xc; schedule for, xcii; instructions to special agents concerning, xciv; compared with value of products, for selected industries, civ; rank of states and territories according to amount of, cxcix; distribution, by states and territories, 22; by groups of industries, 466; by value of products, 503; amount paid in specified municipalities, 556.

Wall paper, summary, clxv; by decades, 19; by states and territories, 442; by character of ownership, 499; by value of products, 510; by motive power, 517; by wage-earners and time in operation, 548.

Washing machines and clothes wringers, summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 442; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.

Washington, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 491. *See also* States and territories.

Watch and clock materials, summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 442; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Watch cases, summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 446; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

Watches, summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 446; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550.

West Virginia, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 492. *See also* States and territories.

Whalebone cutting, summary, by decades, 19.

Wheelbarrows, summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 446; by character of ownership, 501; by value of products, 512; by motive power, 519; by wage-earners and time in operation, 552.

Whips, summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 446; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 551.

White lead industry, relative wages, lxxxvii.

White pine, sawed, quantity and value, clxii.

Wilson, Francis C., xc, (*note*) ccc, (*note*) cccxi.

Windmills, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 446, by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520, by wage-earners and time in operation, 554

Window shades and fixtures, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 450; by character of ownership, 502; by value of products, 513; by motive power, 520; by wage-earners and time in operation, 554.

Wire, summary for idle establishments, lii; ratio of capital invested to value of products, lxvii; establishments included, clvii; early history of industry, clvii; summary, by decades, clviii, 19; by states and territories, 450; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Wirework, including wire rope and cable, summary for idle establishments, lii; establishments included, clvii; summary, by decades, 19; by states and territories, 450; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Wisconsin, leading industries, ccxi; summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 492. *See also* States and territories.

Women, average number employed as wage-earners in urban and rural manufactures, xxxv; in factory, mechanical and neighborhood industries, xxxvi; ratio to all wage-earners, lxxv; in each geographic division, lxxvii; in specified industries, lxxxi; per cent distribution, lxxv; per cent of increase, lxxvii; average number, by specified industries and groups of industries, lxxviii, 3, 26, 74, 466, 480; by decades, lxxxi; by months, lxxix; by states and territories, 22, 70, 72; in cotton manufactures, lxxxii; in municipalities, 556.

Wood, turned and carved, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 20; by states and territories, 454; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Wood carpet, summary, by decades, 20; by states and territories, 450; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin, summary for idle establishments, lii; quantity of standing timber used as material, clxii; classification of industry, clxii; kinds of products, clxxv; summary, by states and territories, 454; by character of ownership, 500; by value of products, 511; by motive power, 518; by wage-earners and time in operation, 550; census schedule form for industry, 622.

Wood preserving, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 20; by states and territories, 454; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Wood pulp. *See* Paper and wood pulp.

Woodenware, not elsewhere specified, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 20; by states and territories, 458; by character of ownership, 498; by value of products, 509; by motive power, 516; by wage-earners and time in operation, 546.

Wool consumption, international comparison, cccxiv.

Wool pulling, summary, for idle establishments, lii; for active establishments, by decades, 20; by states and territories, 458; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Wool scouring, summary, by decades, 20; by states and territories, 458; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Woolen goods, summary for idle establishments, lii; average number of wage-earners, lxxix, lxxxi; relative wages, lxxxvii; quantity and value of products, cxlviii; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; summary, by decades, 20; by states and territories, 462; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515, 541; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544; census schedule form for industry, 623.

Worsted goods, summary for idle establishments, lii; average number of wage-earners, lxxix; rank of states and territories in industry, ccviii; summary, by decades, 20; by states and territories, 462; by character of ownership, 497; by value of products, 508; by motive power, 515, 541; by wage-earners and time in operation, 544.

Wurttemberg, industrial census. *See* Germany.

Wyoming, summary of manufactures by groups of industries, 492. *See also* States and territories.

Yarns, kinds, quantity, and value, cxlviii.

Yellow pine, sawed, quantity and value, clxii.

Zinc, comparative summary of industry, by decades, 20.

Zinc, smelting and refining. *See* Smelting and refining, zinc.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

FOR REFERENCE

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE ROOM

CAT. NO. 23 012 PRINTED IN U.S.A.

University of California
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1388
Return this material to the library
from which it was borrowed.

REC'D LD-URL
QL APR 1 5 1996
MAR 2 6 1996

[illegible] 1997
QL OCT 0 6 1997
JUL 1 1 [illegible]

MAY 0 1 2008

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

D 000 341 471 1

Universi
South
Libr